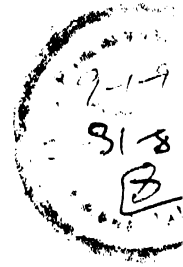
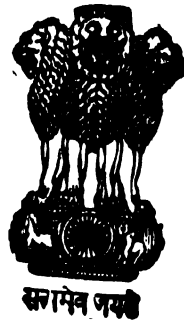


Saturday, 7th April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers) Third Session of Parliament (Second Part), 1951,—

In Volume VII—

1. No. 1, dated the 2nd April, 1951,—

(i) कालम २७८२, पंक्ति ३, “हम” के स्थान पर “इस” पढ़ें ।

(ii) - کالم ۲۷۸۳ نہجے سے سطر ۸ میں ”ہی“ کے بجائے ”امی“ پڑھیں۔

(iii) Col. 2807, line 30 for “Archaeological” read “archaeological” and line 5 from bottom for “Ttransport” read “Transport”.

2. No. 7, dated the 10th April, 1951,—

(i) कालम ३०३२, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ “बगैहर” के स्थान पर “बगैरह” पढ़ें ।

(ii) Col. 3055, lines 16 and 17 for the word “Consituation” read “Constitution”.

3. No. 8, dated the 11th April, 1951,—

कालम ३१२५, नीचे से पंक्ति ९ “याणिज्य” के स्थान पर “वाणिज्य” पढ़ें ।

4. No. 11, dated the 16th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3230, line 27 from bottom for “ment” read “meant”.

(ii) Col. 3244, line 23 insert “of” after the words “abolition of any”.

(iii) कालम ३२५१, नीचे से पंक्ति २ “श्री जागडे” के स्थान पर “श्री सापडे” पढ़ें ।

(iv) Col. 3254, line 14 for “yards” read “years”.

5. No. 12, dated the 17th April, 1951,—

Col. 3267, line 24 for “clerllago” read “clerkage”.

6. No. 13, dated the 18th April, 1951,—

(i) Cols. 3301 & 3302, lines 22 from bottom and 24 respectively for the words “statutary” and “statutory” read “statuary”.

(ii) Col. 3330, line 21 for “landing” read “landed”.

(iii) Col. 3340, lines 16 and 18 for “manzas” read “mouzas”.

7. No. 15, dated the 20th April, 1951,—

Col. 3402, line 2 from bottom for “Curch” read “Church”.

8. No. 16, dated the 21st April, 1951,—

Col. 3447, for the existing line 24 substitute “ship Scholarship ; and ”

9. No. 17, dated the 23rd April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3478, line 27 from bottom for “so” read “of”.

(ii) Col. 3491, between lines 4 and 5 from bottom insert new line “and (iii) Raw materials during the period October 1950 to February”.

10. No. 19, dated the 25th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3548, for the existing line 20 from bottom substitute “satisfaction of Members. It is the”.

(ii) Col. 3556 for the existing line 1 from bottom substitute “Indian Rupee or Sterling ?” and for line 26 from bottom substitute “meet for the first session. Accord”

کالم ۳۵۶۳ نہجے سے سطر ۱۱ و ۱۲ کے بجائے ۱۱ و ۱۲ کے طور پر پڑھیں۔

11. No. 20, dated the 26th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3621, line 7 from bottom for the figures “1,420” read “41,420”.

(ii) Col. 3626, line 1 for “condeming” read “condemning”.

12. No. 22, dated the 28th April, 1951,—

Col. 3687, line 26 for “complete” read “compete”.

13. No. 26, dated the 3rd May 1951,—

Col. 3881 for the existing line 17 from bottom *substitute* "and Supply (Shri Gadgil):(a) 105".

14. No. 27, dated the 4th May, 1951,—

Col. 3925, line 25 from bottom for "fireman" read "firman".

15. No. 30, dated the 8th May 1951,—

(i) Col. 4041, for the existing line 15 from bottom *substitute* "(c) No, as none is considered neccs-".

(ii) Col. 4042, line 31 *insert* "such" before the word "circums-".

16. No. 31, dated the 9th May, 1951,—

Col. 4087, line 21 for "Rama" read "Rana".

17. No. 32, dated the 10th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4124, line 20 from bottom for "member" read "number".

(ii) Col. 4129, line 21 for the words "having come" read "coming out of", lines 6 & 8 from bottom for the figure "1.4.51" read "15.4.51", and for "15.4.51" read "1.4.51" respectively.

— (iii) कालम ४१३३, पंक्ति १२ "नियम" के स्थान पर "नियंत्रणों" पढ़ें।

18. No. 33, dated the 11th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4150, line 10 from bottom for "of" read "to".

(ii) Col. 4161, line 17 for the figure "85" read "185".

(iii) Col. 4162, line 24 for "in view of" read "in lieu of".

19. No. 36, dated the 15th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4270, line 30 for "pait-mixture" read "paint-mixture"

(ii) कालम ४२८८, पंक्ति २८, "*२९५" के स्थान पर "२९५" पढ़ें।

(iii) कालम ४२८९, नीचे से पंक्ति १९, "बद्य" के स्थान पर "लाद्य" पढ़ें।

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The-Speaker

The Honourable Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati G. Durgabai.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri A. J. M. Atkinson.

Shri N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri C. V. Narayana Rao.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.**
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and the States—The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Minister Without Portfolio—The Honourable Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.
Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Communications—The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Minister of Works, Mines and Power—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.
Minister of Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
Minister of Industry and Supply—The Honourable Shri Hare Krishna Mahtab.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi.
Minister of Commerce—The Honourable Shri Sri Prakasa.
Minister of Finance—The Honourable Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Ministers not in the Cabinet.

- Minister for the purposes of agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan of the 8th April, 1950—The Honourable Shri C. C. Bhowmik.**
Minister of State for Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.
Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar.
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.
Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Khurshed Lal.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keekar.
Deputy Minister of Commerce—Shri Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Major General Himatsinghji.
Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power—Shri S. N. Buragohain.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. Thirumala Rao.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

2945

2946

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Saturday, 7th April, 1951

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REGISTRATION OF TIBETAN NATIONALS

*2814. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Tibetan nationals resident in India who have received registration certificates under the Provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules 1939, since Government's order withdrawing exemption?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): 1939.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether a similar arrangement has been made in Tibet for registration of Indian residents there? If so, what is their number?

Shri Rajagopalachari: I am not aware of the laws of Tibet. I am not able to give the number because the question was not about that.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know how many Tibetans are there in the service of the Government of India particularly in the Intelligence Department that is working at Kalimpong?

Shri Rajagopalachari: If I remember aright, there is another question for today on the same subject. I should not like to waste the time of the House by looking into the number of the question. The answer is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to understand that the number in the answer is 1939?

Shri Rajagopalachari: The answer to question No. 2814 is 1939.

17PS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it tally with the number of the year of the Registration of Foreigners Rules? By accident?

Shri Rajagopalachari: Yes. Under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, these persons were exempted for some time. After the Chinese troubles, we renewed the regulations and all those who entered India had to come with permits. All those residents were also asked to register themselves. The number of resident Tibetans registered is 1939; those who have come with permits and registered is 2835. The total comes to 4,774.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: I do not know what the reply to my question is. I wanted to know how many Tibetans are there in the Intelligence Bureau working at Kalimpong.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I would be answering that question later if notice is given. But, I think it has already been put by some other hon. Member and I have the answer ready.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether the Tibetans have applied for Indian citizenship?

Shri Rajagopalachari: No. The resident Tibetans have been registered and as I said already, their number is 1939. Some have come recently with permits from the check posts; their number is 2835. No question of citizenship arises.

Shri Chattopadhyay: What is the breakup of such registered people according to provinces?

Shri Rajagopalachari: Answering only about Tibetans resident, and registered, there are 11 in Assam, 37 in Bihar, 123 in Punjab, 196 in Uttar Pradesh, 1433 in West Bengal and 78 in Delhi, and 61 in Himachal Pradesh. As for arrivals with permits, Assam 173; West Bengal 2850; Himachal Pradesh 12.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the number of those who have been refused permits for entry?

Shri Rajagopalachari: I am unable to give any figure as to refusal. But, judging from the rules and the instructions which we have issued, they are ordinary trading people and no question of refusal arises.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR DELHI

*2816. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 637 asked on 5th December, 1950 and state what is the position of the draft Bill for the proposed Corporation of Delhi?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): The draft Bill is still under consideration of Government. The latest decision of Government regarding the administrative set up in Part 'C' States including Delhi has made it necessary to review the Bill as at present drafted. It will, therefore, be some time before the necessary legislation can be introduced.

Shri Sidhva: May I know approximately the time that will be taken? In the last session I was informed that the Bill will be ready for introduction in this session. May I know whether it is possible to introduce the Bill in this session in pursuance of the promise given?

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member is aware that there has been a new declaration of policy about Part 'C' States. After that legislation about Part 'C' States has been undertaken, it is expected that that will deal with this question also.

Shri Sidhva: Are there going to be two Corporations, one for Old Delhi and one for New Delhi?

Shri Kidwai: The hon. Member will have to wait for the legislation.

Shri Sidhva: My point is whether there will be one Corporation or two, and whether New Delhi will also have a Corporation or some other municipal body.

Shri Kidwai: I am afraid the hon. Member will have to exercise patience and wait for the draft of the Bill.

NATIONALIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

*2818. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been worked out for the nationalization of the medical services in the country; and

(b) if so, the extent to which efforts have progressed in this direction?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Health Survey

and Development Committee have recommended, in paragraphs 5 and 6 in Chapter II, Volume II of their Report, plans for what will ultimately be a nationalised Medical Service. Copies of the Report are available in the library of the House.

(b) The nucleus of a National Medical Service exists in the Health Department of each State. However, owing to financial limitations, Governments have not found it possible to expand the services so as to cater adequately to the needs of the country.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether this question has been referred to the Planning Commission also?

Shri Kidwai: I understand the Planning Commission is looking into every matter concerning each State.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know what is meant by nationalisation of the medical services? Does it mean the sending away of all foreigners or the taking over of all hospitals by the Government?

Shri Kidwai: I was myself surprised by the question. But, I understand that most of the services in this country are nationalised in the sense that they are catered by the State.

ARMY OFFICERS

*2819. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the Commander-in-Chief intends to reduce the number of Army officers and men as stated by him in his speech in Madras on about the 3rd January, 1951 and if so, what is the total number of reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): Reductions in the strengths of the Army are decided by the Government of India. I would invite the attention of the hon. Member in this connection to the speech of the hon. Minister of Defence in Parliament on the 26th March 1951, during the discussion of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Defence Services, which contains full information on the reductions so far effected and on the policy relating thereto.

Shri Sidhva: May I request him kindly to quote that paragraph to which he has made reference where it is said that the number of officers is also going to be reduced?

Major-General Himatsinghji: "This decision was taken by Government bearing in mind all aspects of the question, the general financial position of the country and the security of the country. This decision was taken also

to indicate to everyone that as far as India is concerned, we are not maintaining our forces with any aggressive intentions. The Prime Minister has, and several of us also have, made it clear more than once that as far as this country is concerned, we have no aggressive intentions against anybody. But as I said, in making this decision regarding demobilisation, we also kept in view the security of the country."

If men are to be demobilised, it is natural that in proportion, officers will also have to be demobilised.

Shri Sidhva: May I know what is the present number of officers?

Major-General Himatsinhji: It is not in the public interest to give that number.

Shri Sidhva: I appeal to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, whether this answer is consistent with the dignity of this House. The Commander-in-Chief himself in a Press Conference on 3rd January 1951, in Madras has given the number of officers and stated that it is 8,000 or 9,000. If the Commander-in-Chief has made a statement in public, may I ask whether it is fair that this information should be denied to this House?

An Hon. Member: Then the hon. Member has the number with him.

Shri Sidhva: I have it, but I want to know whether it is correct or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The procedure is this. In all matters where questions are put to hon. Ministers, it is open to the Government to decide what is in the public interest and what is not in the public interest. When once they say that such and such a thing is not in the public interest, the Chair does not interfere in it. But I am sure the hon. Deputy Minister will take note of this that when an information has been given outside, the question naturally arises why that information should be withheld from the House. So this is a legitimate grievance and I am sure both the Defence Minister and his Deputy Minister will take note of it.

Shri Sidhva: The Commander-in-Chief said in Madras, on the 3rd January that the present strength of the officers in the army is eight to nine thousands, that wars to-day are total wars and therefore we are not to depend entirely on the army. I want to know whether Government agrees with what the Commander-in-Chief stated?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): Sir, may I add to what the

Deputy Minister has said? It is one thing for the Commander-in-Chief to say what the number is but Government cannot say whether he is correct or not, and when an hon. Member puts a specific question, I submit, Sir, it is not in the public interest to give the definite information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This requires further elucidation so far as this House is concerned. The Commander-in-Chief goes about saying a number of things and they are known to the masses outside. But so far as this House is concerned this information cannot be asked for. Is that the position? The question specifically relates to the speech of the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and in relation to that speech, certainly the hon. Minister of Defence must give an answer to this House.

Sardar Baldev Singh: The hon. Member enquired about the number of officers who are to be reduced, and that is altogether different from the number of officers in the Army.

Shri Sidhva: No, Sir, my question is about the number of officers at present in the Army.

Sardar Baldev Singh: When the main Army is to be reduced, the number of officers will also have to be reduced. What their exact number will be, I submit Sir, it is not in the public interest to say.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether in view of the international tension the Government of India propose not to reduce the Army but they intend to draft all the youths of the country who have got any kind of military training?

Major-General Himatsinhji: This is mentioned in the Defence Minister's speech where he says that as long as the emergency lasts there is no intention of reducing the armed forces, especially if it is not in the interest of the security of the country.

Shri A. B. Gurung: If the giving of the other information is not in the public interest, may I know what are the categories of officers affected by this decision?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I want notice, Sir.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Sir, what is the policy of the Government in this respect? Are the senior officers nearing pension to be reduced or will the junior officers be reduced?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The Commander-in-Chief in that statement said that the idea was to send out only

those who were aged beyond a particular limit, the physically unfit and professionally inefficient and those whose contracts expired.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether a selection board will consider this reduction of officers and whether such a selection board has commenced its work?

Major-General Himatsinghji: The selection board has already been established and it has already decided as to the officers who are fit for retention permanently or for the grant of Short Service Regular Commission in the Army.

Shri Sidhva: Sir, is there any intention to abolish such distinctions as Maratha, Sikh, Rajput in the various regiments of the army?

Major-General Himatsinghji: That is under the consideration of Government.

SCRUTINY OF CENTRAL AND STATE LAWS

*2820. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether the Government of India have set up or intend to set up a Law Commission or any other suitable machinery for the scrutiny and examination of all the Central and State Laws in the light of the Constitution of India with a view to amend, modify or repeal such provisions of the existing Laws which are inconsistent with Part III and other provisions of the Constitution and if not, why not?

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): No, Sir. In connection with the adaptation of the Central and State Laws under article 372 of the Constitution in order to bring them into accord with the provisions of the Constitution, Government have taken the view that so far as fundamental rights are concerned, it would not be advisable to omit or modify any provision of a law on account of article 13(1), unless there was a clear inconsistency between such law and any of the provisions of Part III, as, for instance, in the case of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900, which has been repealed by adaptation.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Has the Government considered the question how far the State laws and the Central laws are in conformity with the present Constitution, and does the Government have any intention to apply its mind to this proposition?

Dr. Ambedkar: Sir I don't think this is a matter which could be dealt with in the course of questions and

answers. This would probably require a debate on the various modes and methods that could be adopted to carry out the purpose of article 372, in conformity with article 13(1).

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Sir, may I know why one particular Act has been selected out of the ocean of laws and on what particular criterion has this law been selected?

Dr. Ambedkar: I am not in agreement with the hon. Member when he says there are an ocean of laws which are inconsistent with the Constitution, although I agree there may be some. My hon. friend will remember that this is a very difficult matter and Government must come to a definite conclusion on the issue whether a law is really inconsistent and whether it should be retained. This one law was examined with great care both in the Law Ministry and by the Attorney General and also the Legal Remembrancer of the Punjab Government and then the conclusion was arrived that this could not be retained in view of the fundamental rights and the Government have no kind of doubt in the matter that the matter could be dealt with by adaptation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We go to the next question—No. 2821.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I suggest that question No. 2821 and question No. 2835 may be taken up together.

Shri Shiva Rao: How can that be? One relates to numbers and the other to training.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, they have to be taken up separately.

W. H. O. AND U. N. I. C. E. F.

*2821. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many nurses for post-graduate training have been awarded scholarships in the year 1950-51?

(b) How many fellowships have been allowed to Indian nationals by the W. H. O. and U. N. Children's Emergency Fund, for higher training in the year 1950-51?

(c) Where have they been or are being sent up for training?

(d) What is the period for training?

(e) Is there any guarantee of service after training?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Due to financial stringency no scholarships were awarded during the year 1950-51 for post-graduate training of nurses abroad.

(b) 25 (16 by the W.H.O. and 9 by the UNICEF).

(c) The United Kingdom, some countries on the continent of Europe, U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand.

(d) The period of training varies from six weeks to one year depending on the course of training and the qualifications of the candidate concerned.

(e) As one of the conditions for the award of these fellowships is that the country concerned should make full use of the services of the candidate in the field covered by his award after satisfactory completion of the fellowship, only those employed or who will definitely on return be employed in the National Health Administration of the country are recommended for the award of fellowships.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Are students of any other country with W.H.O. scholarships studying in India?

Shri Kidwai: I do not think so.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the object of the UNICEF and what is the amount of the fund, and how is it being spent?

Shri Kidwai: It is for the training of medical and health officers for treating children's diseases and specially taking care of children.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the amount?

Shri Kidwai: I require notice.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is there any Selection Board for selecting these candidates or is it done directly by W.H.O.?

Shri Kidwai: There is a Selection Board in the Education Ministry and with the help of the Departments concerned the Board selects the candidates for being sent abroad for further training.

श्री ऐम० ऐल० बर्बा : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सैलेक्शन में पार्ट बी स्टेट्स का कोई ध्यान रक्खा जाता है या नहीं ?

[**Shri M. L. Varma:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some regard is paid to Part B States also while making these selections?]

श्री किदवाई : इसमें तमाम हिन्दुस्तान से लोग लिये जाते हैं ।

[**Shri Kidwai:** People from all over India are selected for this purpose.]

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know how many children's clinics and hospitals there are where these trained personnel can be usefully employed in this country?

Shri Kidwai: This supplementary does not arise out of this question.

Shri Chattopadhyay: Is it a fact that some of the nurses have done exceedingly well in the foreign examinations and have secured top prizes?

Shri Kidwai: I will be glad to hear that that is so.

Shri Kamath: Is it for the Minister to say whether a supplementary arises from this question or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister pointed out to me that it does not arise. I accepted it by remaining silent.

Shri Kamath: You did not give a ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not intervene. I gave my consent by silence.

Next question No. 2822.

LOANS FLOATED BY GOVERNMENT

*2822. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans floated by the Government of India during 1949-50; and

(b) the liability of what amount of loans of State Governments was undertaken by the Government of India during this period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) rose—

Shri Raj Bahadur: Answer in Hindi please.

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : (ए) सन् १९४९-५० में भारत सरकार ने कोई नया राज्य ऋण निर्गमित नहीं किया । परन्तु इस अवधि में 2½ प्रतिशत ऋण, १९५५ की दो और निर्गम जिनका अभिसमूह ४० करोड़, ४४ लाख या निकाली गई हैं ।

(बी) भारत सरकार ने कुछ ऋणों का दातव्य स्वीकार किया है जिसकी समस्त संख्या १ करोड़ ५३ लाख है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would only suggest to the House that having regard to the fact that Hindi has become the official language of the Union, the putting of questions and giving of answers must be done in a spirit which would make it appear that we are implementing the Constitution. I find there is so much making of humour at the expense of the national language.

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar: May I have the answer translated in English please?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ask that the answer be translated for the benefit of others.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, I may say that no humour was intended in my answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that conveys that impression.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I can only use the words which are technically proper for the difficult terms which are involved in some of these questions. I may say that I have extracted them from a dictionary published by Dr. Raghu Vira. I will now give the answer in English.

(a) No new loans were floated by the Government of India during 1949-50. Two further issues of the 2½ per cent. Loan, 1955, aggregating Rs. 40-44 crores were, however, created during this period.

(b) The Government of India have assumed liability for loans aggregating Rs. 153 lakhs.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक माननीय मंत्रीजी के दूसरे उत्तर का सवाल है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन प्रदेशों के राज्य ऋण की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार ने ली है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** With reference to hon. Minister's reply to part (b) of the question may I know in respect of which States the Government of India have assumed liability for the loans floated by them?]

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : सिर्फ भूतपूर्व राज्य भोपाल ने जो ऋण निकाला था उसका दायित्व भारत सरकार ने भंगीकार किया है ।

[**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The Government of India have assumed this

liability only in the case of former State of Bhopal for the loan they had floated.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जो भोपाल का ऋण निकाला गया था वह किसके सम्बन्ध में था और क्या वह ऋण का रुपया किसी चीज में खर्च हुआ है या वैसे का वैसे विद्यमान है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** What was the purpose for which the former Bhopal State had floated that loan? Has the money already been put to some specific use or is still lying intact?]

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : भोपाल सरकार ने तीनों ऋण निकाले थे । वह किस उद्देश्य से निकाले गये थे यह मैं अंशतः बता सकता हूँ । एक ऋण २६ करोड़, १४ लाख, और कुछ अधिक का था । वह अतिरिक्त लाभ कर में जो कुछ पैसा दिया गया उसका विनियोग करने के लिये था । दूसरा ऋण १ करोड़ २१ लाख का था और तीसरा छोटा सा ऋण था । उनके उद्देश्य क्या थे, यह मैं नहीं बतला सकता हूँ ।

[**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The Bhopal State had floated three separate loans. I can state their purpose only in part. One of these loans exceeded Rs. 26 crores and 24 lacs in value. The object of this loan was to utilize the money for purposes of investment along with the money realized through Excess Profits Tax. The amount of the second loan was Re. 1 crore and 21 lacs and the third loan was of a smaller amount. I am unable to state the objects of these last two loans.]

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if any conversion loans were effected during this period to partly pay off or wholly pay off the loans maturing in future?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is included in the creation of the 2½ per cent. loan, 1955. There was an issue for Rs. 25-44 crores and that issue was offered for conversion of the 3 per cent. loan, 1949-52, and that is why there was no limit fixed for the subscriptions. The actual demand for conversion was met and that is the amount of the issue, namely, Rs. 25 crores and 44 lakhs.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दास उपाध्याय : इन ऋणों की अदायगी की कौन सी तारीखें हैं और उनका समय कब परा होगा ।

[**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** What were the dates of repayments of these loans? When will they mature?]

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : पहले ऋण की तारीख है १९५७। जो दूसरा ऋण है उसकी तारीख है १९६६-७६, और दूसरे ऋण की तारीख थी १९५०-५५ और उस का उम्मीद किया गया है।

[**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The date of maturity of the loans is 1957 in case of the first loan. In respect of the second it is 1966—76, the date of maturity in case of the third loan was 1950—55 and it has been repaid.]

Thakur Lal Singh: Were the three loans floated by Bhopal Government fully subscribed to by the people?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have no information as to how much was required. I have only information as to how much was subscribed and taken over.

Shri Jnani Ram: May I know the total discharges in 1949-50?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry I have no information as to how many loans were discharged in that year.

ELECTORAL ROLLS

*2824. **Shri Sonavane:** (a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether it is a fact that electoral rolls are printed in Hindi in Bombay State?

(b) Is it a fact that the Centre has directed the Bombay State to print the electoral rolls in English in addition to the already printed Hindi rolls?

(c) If so, why was such a direction given, what is the extra cost of printing and who is going to bear it?

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): (a) The electoral rolls in the State of Bombay have been printed in the regional languages of the districts concerned, viz., in Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada. In the case of bilingual districts of Belgaum and Satara South, the rolls have been printed both in Marathi and Kannada. In Bombay City the electoral rolls have been printed in Devanagari script.

(b) and (c). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to my reply given to part (b) of **Shri Kamath's** starred question No. 1409 on the 13th February 1951.

The cost of printing the electoral rolls in English in respect of the Bombay City is estimated at rupees six

lakhs and will be shared by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India in the same way as any other expenditure relating to the preparation of the electoral rolls will be shared.

Shri Sonavane: May I know after how many days or months of completion of the rolls printed in Devnagari in the Bombay City were these directions given to print the rolls in English?

Dr. Ambedkar: I cannot give a precise answer to this question, but I think the direction was issued after complaints were received by the Election Commissioner that there were many people in Bombay City who would not be in a position to understand the Hindi rolls.

Shri Sonavane: Could this direction not have been given earlier which would have saved an extra expenditure of six lakhs over the printing of these rolls?

Dr. Ambedkar: It is perfectly possible, I think. Nothing is impossible.

Shri Sonavane: Who is responsible for this waste of money?

Dr. Ambedkar: There is no waste of money at all there. In any case it was necessary to have a roll in English whether it was printed simultaneously, earlier or later.

Shri Sonavane: But could not the simultaneous printing of rolls in Devnagari and English have reduced the expenditure?

Dr. Ambedkar: No, how could it?

Shri Kamath: Have reports been received from Bombay and other States as to how many claims and objections have been filed in respect of the electoral rolls published already, and how many of those claims and objections have been disposed of?

Dr. Ambedkar: Sir, this does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, that is so

Shri Sarangdhar Das: Considering that Singbhum District in Bihar is a bilingual area, will the Minister please state why the rolls are not published in Oriya language also besides Hindi?

Dr. Ambedkar: It is possible that that is not the regional language of the area.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

*2825. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state if there is any university in India

where National Cadet Corps have not yet been formed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): National Cadet Corps has been formed in all Universities except the Osmania University.

Shri Alexander: May I know what is the total strength of the National Cadet Corps in the whole of India?

Major-General Himatsinhji: In the Senior Division there are 87 units with a total strength of 736 officers and 22,938 cadets. In the Junior Division there are 1,455 officers and 43,050 cadets. This does not include nearly 25,000 cadets who have already received training and have left the schools and colleges.

Shri Alexander: What is the nature of their training and what is its duration?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The duration of the training is three years and its nature is to train them to be fit to be officers in case of an emergency in the future.

Shri Alexander: Is any agreement entered into by these cadets so that they can be summoned for active service when the Government requires their services?

Major-General Himatsinhji: No, Sir.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the States that due to lack of equipment and other help, the work of this National Cadet Corps organisation is not progressing?

Major-General Himatsinhji: We have decided to limit the enlistment at present for various reasons. May I read out the reasons, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Major-General Himatsinhji: It has been decided, for the following reasons, that there should be no general expansion in 1951-52 except in a few cases, and the State Governments have been requested to concentrate on the consolidation of the existing units and in improving the efficiency of the administration of these units. The reasons are as follows:

(1) There is a great shortage of suitable instructors for the National Cadet Corps.

(2) It has not been found feasible to meet even the present commitment of officers to command the National Cadet Corps units, especially the Technical Units.

(3) The maintenance of the existing equipment supplied by the Central Government to the National Cadet Corps units is an additional task on the present already over-burdened technical and maintenance services of the Armed Forces.

(4) In various matters the administration of even the existing National Cadet Corps Units is still defective. For example, provision of proper accommodation for office rooms, equipment and clothing has not been made in the majority of units, and also suitable accommodation for the army personnel is not available in many towns. Special difficulty is being encountered in providing armouries and making arrangements for safe custody of arms. The State Governments have made plans for the construction of buildings, but unless these plans materialise no further expansion would be justified.

Shri Alexander: Are lady students also entitled to the benefits of this scheme?

Major-General Himatsinhji: As I stated before in the House, we are experimenting with three divisions of ladies units.

Sardar B. S. Man: Sir, PEPSU has got no University. Is it the policy of the Government not to organise the National Cadet Corps in places where there are no Universities? If not, what steps have Government taken to organise the Corps in PEPSU?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Where there are schools we have the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps. In an area which has not got a University, students can enlist themselves in the colleges affiliated to the nearest University.

Rev. D'Souza: Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to state at what stage the beginnings of an air wing section for the National Cadet Corps is now, and whether the proposal to stop further expenditure will mean interference with that development?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Two units of the Senior Division (Air Wing) have been raised so far, one in Bombay and one in Calcutta.

They are to give cadets flying training in the third year and to train them up for the civil pilot 'A' licence. The strength is 2 National Cadet Corps officers and 80 cadets each, to be enrolled in batches of 25 each year. One Air Wing unit will be raised in Madras in 1951-52. So far they have done only the first year's training.

Sardar B. S. Man: Sir, I had asked a specific question: whether any National Cadet Corps unit has been organised in PEPSU, and, if so, what is its strength?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I want notice of the question.

Shri Mirza: May I know why the National Cadet Corps has not been formed so far in the Osmania University, and is Government contemplating forming it there?

Major-General Himatsinhji: It is well-known that the conditions in Hyderabad were and are in some respects still not normal. In Hyderabad considerable changes are taking place in the teaching staff. When the position is a little more stabilised and we can be sure of getting the requisite quality and number of teachers to accept the duties of National Cadet Corps officers, we propose to raise a unit in Hyderabad, which I hope will be at an early date.

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu: Considering the fact that a lot of time may necessarily lapse between the end of training and the possible contingency of these members of the Corps being called up for any emergency, do the Government propose to give them any refresher courses after they leave the colleges?

Major-General Himatsinhji: It is a useful suggestion and will be taken into consideration.

Shri M. L. Gupta: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in Hyderabad there was a U.T.C. and why it has not been revived?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The hon. Member knows the conditions obtaining in Hyderabad for the past few years; what else did the hon. Member expect?

Shri Kesava Rao: What is the number of cadets who have been trained in the National Cadet Corps and who have offered their services to the Indian Army?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I would ask the hon. Member to reserve this question as another question on the same subject comes up later today.

ORPHANAGES

*2828. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'orphanages' are there in Delhi;

(b) how many of these orphanages are fully financed and managed by

Government; how many partly financed, and how many run by the individual philanthropist; and

(c) what kind of educational facilities, if any, are available for these orphans?

ملسٹر آب ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد):

(اے - بی - سی -) ایک اسٹیٹ منسٹر

ہاؤس کی ٹیبل پر رقم دیا گیا ہے -

[See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 1.]

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 1.]

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know how much Government have paid for these institutions during the last three years?

مولانا آزاد: آنریبل ممبر اگر

اسٹیٹ منسٹر کو دیکھیں گے تو انہیں

اسکا جواب مل جائیگا - اس میں یہ

ہات صاف کر دی گئی ہے کہ دلی

مہونسپل کمیٹی سے ان کو مدد می

جانی ہے - گورنمنٹ کا اس میں

کوئی حصہ نہیں ہے -

[Maulana Azad: The hon. Member will get the reply to his question in the statement. It has been made clear therein that the Government do not give them any aid. Only the Delhi Municipal Committee give them this aid. The Government have no connection with them.]

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know the number of orphans in these homes?

مولانا آزاد: چار سو پتیس -

[Maulana Azad: 432.]

श्री कामत : क्या पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स में अनाथालयों की सब से ज्यादा संख्या दिल्ली में है या और किसी दूसरी स्टेट में है।

[Shri Kamath: May I know whether out of all the Part C states, Delhi or some other State has the largest number of orphanages?]

مولانا آزاد - سوال دلی کے لئے کیا

کیا تھا -

[Maulana Azad: The question relates to Delhi only.]

बी बी० के० वी० सिन्हा : क्या यह सही है कि इन अनाथालयों में भगाये हुए लड़के भी रखे जाते हैं ?

[Shri B. K. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that kidnapped children are also kept in these orphanages?]

मौलाना आज़ाद : آنریبل ممبر کو اس

بارے میں معلومات ہونگی لیکن گورنمنٹ کو نہیں ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: The hon. Member may have information on the point. The Government, however, have none.]

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether the Central Government is giving any assistance to private orphanages where the orphans are trained?

مؤلانا آزاڈ - نہیں، گورنمنٹ انہیں

کوئی گرانٹ نہیں دیتی - میونسپلٹی دیتی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: The Government is not giving any aid to these institutions. Only the Municipality gives them aid.]

ठाकुर लाल सिंह : क्या इन यतीम खानों में जो मुखिम हैं उनके ऊपर निगरानी रखने का काम सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है ?

[Thakur Lal Singh: Do the Government exercise some sort of supervision over those entrusted with the management of these orphanages?]

मौलाना आज़ाद - نہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: No, Sir.]

ठाकुर लाल सिंह : क्या सरकार उनकी देखरेख करने की ज़रूरत भी नहीं समझती?

[Thakur Lal Singh: Do the Government consider that there is no necessity of having any supervision over them at all?]

मौलाना आज़ाद - یتیم خانوں کا انتظام

کرنے والی پرائیویٹ جماعتوں موجود

ہیں گورنمنٹ نے اس کی کوئی ضرورت

نہیں سمجھی کہ انکے کام میں بلا

وجہ دخل دے۔

[Maulana Azad: Private organisations charged with their management

exist and the Government do not think it desirable to interfere in their work without tangible reasons.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या

उन बच्चों से कुछ काम लिया जाता है

जिससे कि यह अनाथालय स्वावलम्बी

बनाये जा सकें ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Are these children made to do some work in order to make these orphanages self-sufficient?]

मौलाना आज़ाद - ان کو تعلیم دی جاتی

ہے اس کے ساتھ کچھ دستکاری بھی

سکھائی جاتی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: They are given education and are also trained in the various handicrafts.]

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

*2829. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:

(a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether members of the National Cadet Corps can be taken in the Armed Forces if they so desire?

(b) If so, will it be necessary for them to undergo additional training?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what will be the period of training at the end of which they become fit to join the regular forces?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) Yes, they are eligible.

(b) Yes.

(c) One year.

श्री किशोरीमोहन त्रिपाठी : क्या मैं

माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता

हूँ कि एक कैडेट पर इस ऐडिशनल ट्रेनिंग

का क्या खर्चा बैठता है और इसकी

जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ?

[Shri Kishori Mohan Tripathi: May I ask the hon. Minister what expenditure per cadet has to be borne for this additional training and who meets it?]

Major-General Himatsinghji: If the cadets of the National Cadet Corps are selected to go to Indian Military Academy the expenses are incurred by the Government of India, as in the case of other I.M.A. Cadets.

Sardar B. S. Man: Are the trained personnel of the National Cadet Corps shown any preference to join the Territorial Army?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Before I answer that question I would like to answer about PEPSU and which I could not answer earlier for the reason that I had a list of universities in alphabetical order and not by States. I see from my list that the 1st PEPSU Battalion is affiliated to the Punjab University.

Sardar B. S. Man: May I know whether the trained personnel of the National Cadet Corps are shown any preference to join the territorial army?

Major-General Himatsinhji: They are welcome to join the territorial army; but, as far as I know, no preference is shown to them.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether any members of the National Cadet Corps have been absorbed in the Indian Army and if so, what is the number of such people?

Major-General Himatsinhji: One of the conditions before they become eligible to apply for a direct Regular Commission in the Army is that they should have completed three years' service. As the N.C.C. started in the middle of 1948, the three year period has not yet been completed.

HINDUSTHAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

*2830. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the progress so far made in designing and manufacturing aircraft at the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory?

(b) Are there any foreigners employed on these works?

(c) If so, what is their number and to which countries do they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): (a) A basic (preliminary) trainer is being designed and developed. Two prototypes are being assembled and the first prototype is expected to be completed for test flight in about five months. Preliminary arrangements for quantity production of this aircraft are being made.

The design of an advanced trainer is being worked out by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. in consultation with Service representatives. Preliminary specifications are being prepared for the design and development of a twin engined aircraft.

(b) Yes.

(c) The services of one Englishman are being utilised in the assembly and erection of the two prototypes.

सठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि इस काम में बड़ी विदेशी लिये जाय कि जिस तरह के आदमी इस देश में नहीं मिलते हैं ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government exercised sufficient care to see that in this respect foreigners are recruited only to such posts for which Indians with requisite qualifications are not available.]

मेजर जनरल हिन्मतसिंहजी : जो काम यह आदमी करते हैं यह काम अपने देश में पहले पहल हो रहा है। ऐसे आदमी देश में नहीं मिले इसलिए बाहर के आदमी लिए गये।

[**Major-General Himatsinhji:** This is the first time that this kind of work is being undertaken in this country. Persons with requisite qualifications were not available in this country. That is why foreigners were recruited.]

Shri Kishori Mohan Tripathi: May I know, Sir, the names of countries from which the component parts for the assembling of aircrafts are received?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The spare parts we are obtaining from the U.K.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the foreign countries send their planes to this company for effecting repairs? If so, which are the countries that have so far sent their planes?

Major-General Himatsinhji: As far as my information goes, it was so during the war, and American and U.K. planes were being serviced and repaired. But at present I believe we are repairing only our own planes.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the speeding up of the progress of this factory has been held up or slowed down more because of lack of trained personnel or lack of equipment?

Major-General Himatsinhji: During the war we had something like 17,000 trained personnel working there. I believe we have not half that number now. Therefore, it is for lack of equipment that our work may be slowed down.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that Egypt has sent some of her planes for repairs to this company?

Major-General Himatsinghji: I want notice of that question.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the chief feature of the work done up till now by this Hindustan Aircraft Factory?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going far away from the scope of the question which is about "the progress so far made in designing and manufacturing of aircraft". The hon. Member wants to know about repair work, is it?

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: No, Sir. I am only asking about the chief feature of the work that has been done up till now in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory.

Major-General Himatsinghji: Sir, the hon. Member asked the question last time and I have promised to give a note on it. During the war period almost every type of Combat and Transport aircraft was repaired and overhauled in this factory, that is, Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mustangs, Dakotas, etc. During the post-war period 97 Dakota aircraft were converted from the freighter type to passenger type. Annually about 100 aircraft of various types are overhauled. Also about 425 engines of various types are repaired. Bus-body construction has been recently undertaken and is still in the process of development.

श्री द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलूर की इस फैक्टरी में हवाई जहाजों के अलावा क्या और भी काम, जैसे रेल के डब्बे और मोटर के डब्बे बनाने का काम होता है, और अगर होता है तो क्या वहाँ पर हवाई जहाज बनाने या मरम्मत करने का काम काफी नहीं है इसलिए ऐसा काम होता है ?

[Shri Dwivedi:] I want to know whether in addition to the manufacture of aircrafts, other works like the construction of railway coaches and bus-bodies etc., are also undertaken in that factory at Bangalore? If so, is it because of the fact that the work regarding the repairing and manufacture of aircrafts is insufficient in quantity to keep the factory fully engaged?]

Major-General Himatsinghji: Besides bus-body construction they have also repaired or built steel railway coaches. So far one hundred have been completed. That was the first order. I believe the railway authorities have put in a second order for 150 of which twenty-one have been completed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. is the only factory of its kind for overhauling or servicing of aeroplanes in the East and, if so, whether the charges for overhauling and servicing charged by this factory are comparatively far below those charged by similar factories in countries of the West?

Major-General Himatsinghji: The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes', and the answer to the second part is 'No'.

NAVAL SHIPS

*2831. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any ship-building yard in India can undertake to build naval ships?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): A very few ship-yards in India can undertake the construction of hulls of limited tonnage and a few fittings in respect of small naval vessels and craft. The bulk of machinery, armament and technical equipment used in naval ships is not manufactured in the country and has to be imported.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: In view of the answer given, may I know what steps Government are taking to strengthen the Indian naval shipping?

Major-General Himatsinghji: Sir, We have made certain plans, and they are under the consideration of the Government of India, to improve the naval shipping in the country. There are two or three alternative methods. One is to see whether we can build them in other countries and also send our personnel there to be trained like Japan did several years ago. Secondly, we can ask a foreign firm to start constructing naval ships here and also to gradually instruct and train our personnel, and later on at a suitable date we could take that over completely. Thirdly, we could ask our merchant marine companies such as Scindias and others to establish their shipping constructions on a large scale. All these possible alternatives are still under consideration.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

*2832. **Shri Deogirikar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Savings Certificates exhibitions were organised during the year 1950-51 in the Indian Union;

(b) whether the National Savings Certificates exhibition in Sholapur in December, 1950 was organised at the

instance of local authorities or the Central Government;

(c) what was the expenditure incurred on that exhibition and what were the collections; and

(d) what was the amount collected from sale of National Savings Certificates in that exhibition?

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

(b) The exhibition, which was held in January 1951, was initiated by local officials and non-officials.

(c) No expenditure was incurred by Government. As the exhibition was not held by Government they have no information as to the receipts.

(d) Certificates to the value of Rs. 95,000 were sold at the exhibition.

Shri Deogirikar: Is it a fact that dramas and musical entertainments were arranged by the Sholapur exhibition?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is possible. But as it was not arranged by Government I have not got any complete information about it. In the appeal that was issued by them they said there will be a special amusement park. I cannot find any reference here to dramas.

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether the services of the staff and officials of the Bombay State Government were requisitioned for this?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have no information on that point.

Shri Deogirikar: Is it the policy of Government to encourage such exhibitions or to discourage them?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It certainly is not the policy to discourage such exhibitions. We hold four exhibitions in 1949-50 and 1950-51 as part of the propaganda to popularise the Savings Certificates. Two were held at the initiative of Government, one at Ahmedabad and the other at Poona. The two in Sangli and Sholapur were held by private organisations.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह प्रदर्शनी की गई थी वह लाभ प्राप्त हो सका है।

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the hon. Minister please state whether the object which was kept in view in organising this exhibition has been achieved?]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is part of the scheme. Everywhere it is done.

He wants to know the particular benefit accruing out of those exhibitions.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There were no fixed targets for these. The general object was to popularize the sale of National Savings Certificates and some sales were made. Whether they were up to expectation or not it is very difficult to say.

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण जनता में नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट का प्रचार करने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और क्या ग्रामीण इलाकों में इनके बेचने का प्रबन्ध है, और क्या बेचने वालों को कुछ कमीशन दिया जाता है ?

[Shri Dwivedi: Have the Government formulated any scheme for the popularization of the National Savings Certificates Scheme in the rural areas? Do some arrangements for their sale exist in the rural post offices and whether some commission is paid to those entrusted with their sale?]

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : इसका जवाब तो कई दफा दिया जा चुका है। प्रबन्ध तो जरूर है और उनको कुछ वेतन भी दिया जाता है। कितना दिया जाता है यह मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता।

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This question has been replied a number of times. Some arrangements definitely exist and some commission is also paid. As to the actual amount that is paid, I am unable to state anything offhand.]

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know whether the Government makes use of the services of the mobile cinema and propaganda vans for raising small savings loans in the rural areas?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he expected to give details of what is being done?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We have now strayed from the question of exhibitions to mobile vans. That is a bit too mobile, Sir.

Shri Sonavane: In view of the fact that Government have not had to incur any expenditure over the Sholapur exhibition, may I know whether they have sent any congratulations to the organisers of the exhibition?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information.

TOBACCO RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*2833. **Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Central institutions conducting Tobacco Research, and the places, where they are situated and the amount of money annually spent in those institutions?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 2.]

I may also add that the Government does not actually manage these institutions which do the research work in tobacco.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: May I know what is the amount of annual grant given to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee?

Shri Tyagi: An annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs used to be made from the proceeds of the excise duty on tobacco to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee which is an organisation set in 1945 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for conducting research on tobacco.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MILITARY CONTRACTS

*2823. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many different forms of contracts have been in use in the Ministry since 15th August, 1947—(i) for carrying out construction work, (ii) supply of stores and provisions; (iii) operating Canteens; and (iv) for contract appointments?

(b) How many contracts involving a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs or more have had to be (i) cancelled or rescinded; (ii) revised in material particulars for or against Government; (iii) referred to arbitration; and (iv) or taken to courts of law for adjudication or appeal, from 15th August, 1947 to 31st January 1950?

(c) Have any attempts been made to co-ordinate the terms and conditions of such contracts in the several departments or branches of the Ministry?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) (i) 7. (ii) 10 (iii) 1. (iv) 7.

(b) The information required is not readily available and its collection will entail so much labour and time as would appear out of proportion to its public interest.

(c) Yes, so far as the contracts of same nature are concerned.

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR DELHI POLICE

*2826. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have equipped the Delhi Police with a large number of motor-vehicles to help suppression of crimes, etc.?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): 97 vehicles were purchased in the year 1949-50 as the vehicles previously in use were largely unserviceable and also inadequate in numbers.

INCOME-TAX INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

*2834. **Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government propose to increase the strength of the Income-tax Investigation Commission in view of the fact that there are over a thousand cases still pending before it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Government have no intention at present of increasing the number of members of the Income-tax Investigation Commission.

U.N.I.C.E.F.

*2835. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the United Nations Children's Fund have decided to send rice to feed Indian children and if so, the amount voted by this body for this purpose?

(b) When is the shipment of this rice expected?

(c) How is this proposed to be distributed?

(d) How many children are expected to be fed out of this rice?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have allotted to India 1,963 tons of rice valued at roughly U.S. \$240,000 (Rs. 11,42,400) for feeding children, adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers.

(b) 720 tons of rice are expected to reach Madras on the 2nd April 1951 and 843 tons will reach Calcutta on the 5th April. The date for the delivery of the balance of 400 tons is not yet known.

(c) Of the total quantity of 1963 tons of rice 1000 tons will be distributed among the inmates of the state and aided orphanages in West Bengal,

Madras and Travancore-Cochin. The remaining 963 tons are proposed to be distributed among displaced children and expectant and nursing mothers in relief camps under the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Rice will be distributed in cooked form and the programme is expected to be spread over a period of 6 months to one year.

(d) It has been suggested that 8—12 ounces of rice per head per day should be allowed. The entire quantity of rice is expected to benefit 44,000 to 65,000 children if distribution is completed in 6 months; or half this number if the programme is extended to 12 months.

CENTRAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

*2837. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Expert Committee set up to consider the Scheme for the establishment of a Central Reference Library has submitted its report?

(b) If so, what are its recommendations?

(c) If not, when is it likely to submit its report?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) The report has not yet been finalized.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No definite date can be given. Even when the scheme is ready, because of shortage of funds, it will not be possible to implement it in near future.

REVIVAL OF I.S.E. AND I.M.S. CADRE

*2838. **Shri M. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that revival of old Indian Engineering Service and Indian Medical Service Cadre is under contemplation of Government?

(b) If so, what are the financial implications and relative advantages?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) and (b). The former Secretary of State's Services known as the Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Medical Service have ceased to exist as a result of constitutional changes. There can be no question of reviving them. Under Article 312 of the Constitution new All-India Services can, however, be created.

The question of formation of an All-India Health Service, to be called the Indian Health Service, was considered last year in consultation with the State Governments. The proposal which did not find favour at the

Health Ministers' Conference, held in August/September 1950, has since been dropped.

The question of the creation of a new All-India Technical Service for Irrigation and Hydro-electric work is being considered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. The proposal is only in preliminary stages and no financial implications can now be worked out.

PRESENTS TO OFFICERS

*2840. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the existing policy of Government with regard to the acceptance or non-acceptance by officers of Government of presents made to them by their subordinates and such members of the public as are under their official influence on occasions of weddings and other social and religious functions in their households; and

(b) in the event of a present in such circumstances being considered objectionable, whether Government propose to fix the maximum cost of such a present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) and (b). The policy of Government in this respect is embodied in rule 2 of the Government Servants Conduct. Rules a copy of which will be found in the Library. A Government servant may accept or permit any member of his family to accept wedding presents only from personal friends. The value of such a present should be reasonable in all the circumstances of the case and must not ordinarily exceed Rs. 200. The fact of acceptance of each such gift should be reported to Government and if thereupon Government so requires the gift shall be returned to the donor or handed over to Government.

NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME

*2841. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts invested, State-wise, in the National Savings Scheme during each of the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(b) of the above, how much was invested by Government and semi-Government Departments such as Municipalities, District Boards, Universities etc. and how much by the general public; and

(c) whether the entire National Savings Staff is on a temporary footing or whether the Department is manned

partly by permanent and partly by temporary staff?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Government have no information, as accounts are not maintained separately by categories of investors.

(c) The entire National Savings staff is on a temporary footing.

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

***2842. Maulvi Wajed Ali:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the grants paid by the Government of India to the different Universities in the States, other than the Central Universities for the purpose of (i) Scientific; (ii) Research works, and (iii) building and other general purposes during the year 1950-51?

(b) Was any application for such grant received from the Gauhati University, Assam and has any grant been given to the Gauhati University so far?

(c) If the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, are Government prepared to consider the case of the Gauhati University for a special lump sum grant during 1951-52?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 3.]

(b) No. The second part does not arise.

(c) The Gauhati University is established by an Act of the State Legislature and is, therefore, the responsibility of the Government of Assam.

P.T.O. CONCESSIONS

***2843. Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-introduce the P.T.O. (Privilege Ticket Order) concessions to Government servants?

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) to (c). The P.T.O. concession has been held in abeyance, for the present, till February 1952. The question whether it should be restored after that date will be examined in due course. ✓

D.T.S. CONDUCTORS (PROSECUTION)

***2844. Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police were requested by Government not to prosecute Delhi Transport Service bus conductors for over-loading of passengers and if so, why?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): No, Sir. A suggestion was made by the General Manager of the Delhi Transport Service to this effect to the Traffic Superintendent of Police but it was not accepted.

LOAN TO MADRAS FOR MULTI-PURPOSE SCHEMES

***2845. Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application from the State of Madras for any loan or grant in respect of its multi-purpose Schemes in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(b) if so, the amount asked for; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No application from the Government of Madras for a loan or a grant for financing only their multipurpose schemes was received. The State Government had requested for a loan of Rs. 6 crores for 1949-50 and a loan of Rs. 8 crores for 1950-51 to finance their capital programme which included expenditure on their multipurpose projects.

(c) The request of the Madras Government was considered along with the requests of other State Governments and on the basis of an all-India priority did not qualify for any Central loan assistance.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN BHOPAL

***2846. Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many hospitals and dispensaries were in existence in the State of Bhopal outside the limits of Bhopal and Sehore Municipalities in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) how much money was actually spent on the above (i) on the Pay of Government Servants and (ii) on the medicines in the corresponding years;

(c) how many new dispensaries are to be opened in the same area during the financial year 1951-52; and

(d) what will be the estimated expenditure on them?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) The required information is as follows:

1949-50	12
1950-51	15

(b) It is regretted that no separate figures of expenditure on those hospitals and dispensaries are readily available.

(c) No proposals for opening new dispensaries have so far come in.

(d) Does not arise.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR *Dais* IN BHOPAL

***2847. Thakur Lal Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether there is any training school for *Dais* in Bhopal?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what was the number of *Dais* trained in the years, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(c) how long does the course of training of these *Dais* last and what is the amount of scholarship per month given to each *Dai* during the course of training?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. A Training School for *Dais* has been started in Sultania Zenana Hospital, Bhopal, with effect from the 1st September, 1950.

(b) There was no Training School for *Dais* in Bhopal during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50. During the first session of the school that is during the period from the 1st September, 1950, to the 28th February, 1951, 39 *Dais* were under training. A new session of the school has started from 1st March, 1951 and so far 7 *Dais* have sought admission.

(c) The course lasts for six months. *Dais*, not in Government service, are given a scholarship of Rs. 15 p.m.

HAKIMS AND DOCTORS IN BHOPAL

***2848. Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) *Hakims*; (ii) *Vaids*; and (iii) Allopathic Doctors, employed in the State of Bhopal in the year 1950-51; and

(b) the amount spent by the Government of Bhopal on (i) Hospitals and dispensaries; (ii) *Unani Dawakhana*s; and (iii) *Ayurvedic* Dispensaries?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) The number is as follows:

(i) <i>Hakims</i>	...	35
(ii) <i>Vaids</i>	...	5
(iii) Allopathic doctors	...	39

(b) The following amounts were spent by the Government of Bhopal during the year 1949-50:

(i) On Hospitals and dispensaries	...	3,73,200/7/4
(ii) On <i>Unani Dawakhana</i> s and <i>Ayurvedic</i> dispensaries	...	1,02,701

As *Unani Dawakhana*s and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries are not separate entities in the State but grouped as one organisation, separate figures of expenditure are not available.

यूनानी तथा आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियाँ

***२८५०. श्री खारपडे :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री

यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) भाग (ग) के राज्यों के उन अस्पतालों की संख्या क्या है जिन में रोगियों की यूनानी तथा आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के अनुसार चिकित्सा की जाती है ?

(बी) क्या उक्त अस्पतालों में शल्य विभाग भी खोले गये हैं ?

Unani AND Ayurvedic SYSTEMS

[*2850. Shri Khaparde: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals in part C States wherein the patients are treated according to the *Unani* and *Ayurvedic* Systems; and

(b) whether surgical departments have also been opened in these hospitals?]

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

***2851. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Assurance Co. that have been absorbed in the service of the United India Life Assurance Company to whom the assets and liabilities of the former were recently transferred;

(b) the number of employees of the Allianz und Stuttgarter Life Assurance Co. that are still unemployed; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for their reemployment in pursuance of the assurance given by the then Minister of Commerce on the 20th November, 1950 in the course of the debate on the Transfer Bill?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The United India Life Assurance Company Limited offered to absorb about half the staff in the employment of the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited before the business was transferred to the former, but it is reported that only one of the men concerned has accepted the offer.

(b) The information is not available with Government.

(c) The Employment Exchanges have been instructed to treat these personnel as retrenched Central Government employees for purposes of employment assistance.

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM PAKISTAN

*2852. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Ministry of Home Affairs Memorandum No. 70/47. Est(R), dated the 13th January 1948, it was *inter alia* enjoined that the question of the confirmation of displaced employees would be decided after actual experience of the candidates' work has been obtained for a period of 3 months?

(b) Has the above Memo been followed and what is the present position?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) Yes. An Office Memorandum was issued on 13th January, 1948 defining the policy of Government regarding the resettlement of displaced Government employees without breach of commitments to existing staff with a claim of longer service in similar grades. In order to ensure that persons who were unsuitable for appointment were not given an irrevocable claim to appointments, it was laid down that all persons nominated by the Transfer Bureau should be appointed in the first instance on a purely temporary basis until actual experience of the candidate's work had been obtained for a period of about 3 months.

(b) Yes; and three schemes were decided upon to deal with cases found absorbable after the actual experience and assessment of merit referred to. It was decided that those employed in the Central Secretariat should be confirmed in accordance

with the Central Secretariat Service (Reorganization and Reinforcement) Scheme, the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme. For those employed outside the Secretariat confirmations would be in accordance with the instructions to be issued under Rule 7 of the Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules.

SCHOOL-GOING AGE CHILDREN

*2853. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what was the total number of children of school-going age in India in 1949-50?

(b) What percentage was in School in the year 1948-49?

(c) What percentage attained complete literacy in the year 1948-49?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) 8.86 crores approximately.

(b) About 24 per cent. of the total number of children of school-going age in 1948-49 were in schools.

(c) According to available information, about ten per cent. of the children in schools attained permanent literacy in 1948-49.

HISTORY OF INDIAN ARMED FORCES

*2854. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to my supplementary question on starred question No. 2182 asked on the 14th March 1951 and state whether the history of the Indian Armed Forces in world War II will record the activities of the Forces in those theatres of war where unfortunately they had to go into action against the I.N.A.?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): Yes.

FOREIGN DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

*2855. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what are the institutions other than Indian Universities whose Degrees and Diplomas are recognised for purposes of appointment to Government services?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 4]

CENSUS

*2856. **Shri Chandrika Ram:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state by what time the Census figures of all States throughout the country will be available?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): The provisional figures giving the total population for each State will be published within the next few days. The rest of the information will be published after tabulation has been completed; this is likely to be some time next year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL AREAS

***2859. Shri K. Valdia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any amount has been provided for the economic development and improvement of rural areas in the Centrally Administered Areas in the budget of 1951-52, if so, how much and if not, why not?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I am afraid it is not practicable, without a disproportionate expenditure of time and labour, to isolate the expenditure in rural areas from the rest of the expenditure on Centrally Administered Areas. The total expenditure on beneficent departments is, however, given in the respective demands for grants and is also summarised in the Explanatory Memorandum.

COMMUNIST PARTY

***2861. Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) in what States Communist party of India has been declared and is treated as an illegal party at present; and

(b) whether the Communist Party of India has submitted any memorandum to the Government of India to allow it to function as a free party in the coming elections?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) In Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin and the area comprising the former Indore State.

(b) No, Sir.

MILITARY CAMPS IN CHOTANAGPUR

***2862. Shri Ansari:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many military camps in Chotanagpur were built during war time?

(b) How many of them are still unoccupied?

(c) How much amount was spent on building these camps?

(d) How many of them have been disposed of and how were they disposed of?

(e) What is the total value of un-disposed of military camps in Chotanagpur?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) 12.

(b) None.

(c) Rs. 6,19,98,835.

(d) None in full. Surplus portions have been disposed of by auction, tender and transfers to State Government and other Ministries.

(e) Rs. 2,68,17,000.

EASTERN HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, HIJLI

***2863. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 395 asked on 27th November, 1950 and state what further progress has been made towards the establishment of Eastern Higher Technical Institute at Hijli?

(b) Have post-graduate and research work been started at least in some of the branches?

(c) How many foreign and how many Indian Professors have so far been appointed and for which subjects?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement giving further progress made since September, 1950 towards the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (formerly known as the Eastern Higher Technical Institute, Hijli) is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 5.]

(b) Yes; Four Research Assistants have been admitted in Chemical Engineering Department for carrying out research work.

(c) Four foreign Professors in the following subjects have been appointed:

(i) Mechanical Engineering;

(ii) Chemical Engineering;

(iii) Harbour Engineering; and

(iv) Electrical Communication Engineering.

One Indian Assistant Professor has been appointed in Mechanical Engineering.

CINEMA STARS

***2864. Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total amount spent, State-wise, by way of remuneration to cinema-stars invited for the Radio Programmes very often all over India?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): A statement showing remuneration paid to cinema artists in 1950 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 6.]

FINANCIAL AID TO ORGANISATIONS

***2865. Shri Ganamukhi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the private organisations working in the field of Education, Culture, Research receiving any financial aid from the Central Government; and

(b) the amounts paid during 1949-50?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to replies given by me to Starred Questions Nos. 1314 and 2475 asked by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao and Maulvi Wajed Ali on 1st April, 1950, and 24th March, 1951, respectively, which give information about educational and cultural organisations including some grants for research. A statement giving information regarding certain other organisations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 7.]

UNIVERSITIES (GRANTS)

***2866. Shri Ganamukhi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Universities receiving annual and specific grants from the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XXI, annexure No. 8.]

MADHODAS' DHAURAHRA

177. Shri Sohan Lal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) when the minarets of Banaras known as Madhudas' Dhaurahra were built and when one of them fell down;

(b) whether before its collapse, there were some visible cracks or not;

(c) whether it is a fact that the second minaret which is still there has got some cracks;

(d) whether it is a fact that the second minaret is leaning a bit; and

(e) if so, whether it will be repaired and when?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) The minarets of this building were built during Aurangzeb's time. The South-east minaret fell down on the night of 30th October 1949, at about 21.25 hours.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The north-east minaret is leaning by 8½ inches towards north-east.

(e) Necessary repairs to the minaret are in hand.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES

178. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any representation has been made for the purpose of recognising private study for University degrees?

(b) If so, what are the views of Government in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Representations from certain individuals have, from time to time, been received by the Government of India asking for permission to appear as private candidates at the University examinations.

(b) The Universities which are primarily concerned with the matter considered it at the Inter-University Board but they did not approve of external degrees or of any extension of the privilege of appearing at University examinations as private candidates.

KOSI DAM PROJECT

***179. Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any negotiation with the Government of Nepal regarding the sharing of expenditure to be incurred in the Kosi Dam Project; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Nepal have agreed to give a cash contribution of Rs. 2 crores towards their share of the Capital Cost of the first stage of the project, when undertaken.

SALES TAX ON FOOD ARTICLES

180. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have requested State Governments not to impose any Sales-Tax on Articles of food?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No such general request has been made to the State Governments, but Madras was addressed early last year to this effect, as they imposed a Sales-tax on foodgrains at that time. They have, however, continued to levy this tax.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

181. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:
 (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state the number of multi-purpose river valley projects all over India as have been finally abandoned after preliminary survey and investigation after 1947?

(b) What was the amount of expenditure on preliminary surveys and investigations in respect of the said projects?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): The multi-purpose river valley projects of the State Governments are their own concern and information in regard to them is not available with the Government of India. My reply is, therefore, confined to the multi-purpose projects which were investigated by the Central Government.

(a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

RECLAIMED LAND IN TELAIYA RESERVOIR AREA

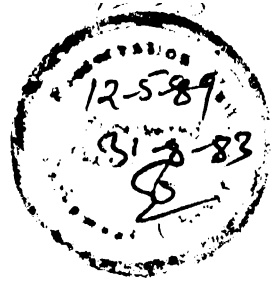
182. Shri Chandrika Ram: (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state what is the acreage of reclaimed land in the Telaiya reservoir area?

(b) To whom and on what condition has it been settled?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) 2,399 acres upto 15th March, 1951.

(b) The persons displaced on account of the Telaiya reservoir, are to be resettled on the land now being reclaimed in the neighbourhood; but since the reservoir will begin to fill only after the dry season of 1951-52, no land has yet been settled.

Saturday, 7th April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME X, 1951

(31st March, 1951 to 20th April, 1951)

Third Session
of the
PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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

6218

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Saturday, 7th April, 1951.

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

OPEN BLACKMARKET IN SUGAR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of a motion for adjournment of this House from Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena as follows:

That this House do adjourn to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, viz., "the failure of the Government to stop the open black market in free sugar which is being sold by the factories in the Kanpur Sugar Market at about Rs. 60/- per maund while the Government control price is only Rs. 32/- per maund and the discrimination in the release of free sugar quota between factory and factory."

I would urge upon hon. Members hereafter as far as possible to give typed copies to avoid inconvenience or my misreading them.

So far as this matter is concerned, we are in the food debate. Further black marketing is a day to day affair. It has nothing of urgent importance. Therefore, hon. Members can pursue this matter and the hon. Minister will certainly take note of this and if reply is possible, he will certainly give that reply. Therefore, I consider this motion is unnecessary.

64 P.S.D.

6219

Prof. S. L. Saksena (Uttar Pradesh): Then, may I begin my speech on this subject?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only an attempt to get a preference for making speeches. I would rather not give him the preference now.

EXTENSION ORDER RE INCOME-TAX-INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of enlightenment, permit me to ask you for an interpretation of the words "as soon as may be". The particular case is this: I find that the order extending the term of the Income-tax Investigation Commission was notified in the Gazette as long back as the 28th March last. But the Finance Ministry laid a copy of that order on the Table of the House on the 5th of April, even though the Gazette dates it as the 28th of March, i.e. 8 days before it was laid on the Table of the House. I believe when the Bill as well as the earlier enactment of the Preventive Detention Bill was discussed here we were told that the phrase "as soon as may be" meant even within 24 or 48 hours. The House would like to know about this because this may be repeated in other cases also. It is likely that the phrase "as soon as may be" may be misconstrued and orders may be placed on the Table of the House long after they are passed by Government, and in this particular case as the House was sitting, it should have been placed much earlier. I think the Minister must explain to the House why it was not possible to place the order on the Table of the House sooner, and why 8 days lapsed before the order was laid on the Table of the House. My suspicion is that because I sent a question on the subject soon afterwards, the order was laid on the Table a day or two after the question was received by the Ministry. It was a question on this very subject and on receipt of that, I believe the Ministry took steps to place that order on the

Table of the House. A ruling by you on this subject would be very helpful for the future also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before coming to the point on hand that was raised by the hon. Member, I would like to state a matter of procedure which will facilitate the understanding of the problem by the Speaker and then giving a ruling. I understand this is not a question of privilege. When any such point is sought to be raised to avoid my adjourning it for the purpose of consideration, if only an intimation should be given to the Speaker in advance as to what point is going to be raised, it would facilitate his knowing the facts and following them. Further it would also not take the Minister by surprise so far as that matter is concerned. It is true the Minister may be responsible. It will be better to inform the Minister. Otherwise, all that I can say: I shall note this matter. Therefore it will facilitate the work of the House if some notice in some form is given and a copy is also given to the hon. Minister who has to make a statement regarding this matter.

EXTENSION OF SESSION AND CHANGE OF TIME FOR SIT- TINGS

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): May I know whether there is any truth in the Press speculation this morning that this session would be extended till the 20th of May?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we are aware that the House will sit till the 5th May. It largely depends upon hon. Members like Mr. Kamath and others whether there is a need to extend the session or not.

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras): Sir, the other day you mentioned that you will consult the Speaker and let us know about the sittings of the Parliament. What I mean to say is about the time for the rest of the session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would only submit to the House for consideration that this matter has been brought before the House and before the Speaker some time. The Speaker also called a conference informally. I am still expecting the Speaker. I shall try to find out if there is a chance of the Speaker coming in a short time, in which case I certainly and the House could expect the Speaker to take a decision in the matter. If by Monday we do not hear something definitely about it, the motion may be made, but before it is made, I would urge upon hon. Members also to consult the Leader of the House. The Government

also must be in a position to state what the opinion of the Government is so that we can take a decision.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not in his seat.

SARU KUMAR: When is the Speaker likely to be back here, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have had no definite communication yet. I will be in a position to know about it on Monday.

Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay): If I am not mistaken the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs conveyed the wish of the Leader of the House at that meeting which was open to all the parties that he would prefer to have a morning session or an evening session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be considered on that date.

GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DE- MANDS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we will proceed to the further discussion, on this Demand for grant.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): Sir, I have a cut motion standing in my name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has not the hon. Member been called yet to speak? If so, he may do so now.

Policy

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad: I beg to move:

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

Food is an all important subject and people are asking: What is wrong with the Food Department? A motorist was once standing by the side of his car on a road-side in an out-of-the-way place, looking worried. Another motorist came up and asked the first motorist what was the trouble with his car. The first motorist said: "Well the trouble is that everything in this car is making a noise except the horn." So far as the Food Department is concerned, it produces speeches, reports, forecasts—everything except food. That is in one word the sum total of the achievements of the Food Department. Now, Sir, the greatest difficulty with the Government relating to food as well as various other things is that it has a mania for fixing targets; they set up a target and then sleep quietly over it. So far as food is concerned the Government said, "We must attain

self-sufficiency by 1951." Everybody said: "Self-sufficiency by 1951." The whole House echoed: "Self-sufficiency by 1951." and it was believed by all that this unanimous wish was enough to solve the food problem. It was known to all that self-sufficiency would not be attained in 1951. That is notorious. However, nature helped us. We had floods. We had earthquakes in Assam, drought in Bihar and in other places. These are natural calamities which came to the help of the Government to save their face. We should rather talk less and act more. The other mistakes that the Government has so far committed are there. The Government wanted to attain self-sufficiency in jute as well as in cotton. These were available in plenty in Pakistan. They had no coal; we have coal. The most logical thing to have done was to take their jute and cotton in exchange for our coal, cotton goods and jute goods. It has been realised by now that the economics of Pakistan and India is the same and is complementary. Any hostilities on either side will injure both. In trying to cultivate jute and cotton, we curtailed and put out of use lands which would have given us rice and wheat. Our jute and cotton production has failed; rice and wheat production also necessarily failed. The result is that we have had to go to Pakistan for jute and cotton at a heavy price and we have to approach some foreign countries for food. We have approached China, Russia, and America—absolutely contradictory people. I believe Government suffers not merely from multi-purpose projects, but absolutely hopelessly contradictory multi-purpose purposes. "We must have jute, we must have cotton": that is the cry, but there is little achievement. I should think that our sensible policy should be to cultivate crops which are grown here, namely wheat and rice and not jute and cotton for the time being.

Then, Sir, take our import policy which is very relevant in this connection. We import large quantities of things which we do not really need. I mean comparatively speaking. It is absolutely needless to import foreign tobacco. Government encourage its import to get a little extra tax. There are a good number of good tobacco factories in India which manufacture good quality tobacco and if we imported less of high class tobacco, our exchange position would have improved without any loss. In order to make up for the exchange gap, we have to export a lot of things which we require namely cotton goods while we have to import rice and other foodgrains. It is a strange irony today that India which was considered to be the granary of the world has now to look

forward helplessly to foreign countries for her food. I submit that the Government should really pay attention to the production of food at the cost of everything else, and also production of cloth, and less export of cloth, at whatever cost. If the exchange gap has to be filled, it should be filled from other directions.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair]

Then, Sir, one of the greatest things which have failed, is control. Control on everything has failed. Jute which was grown in West Bengal was controlled. The result was, it went into the black-market. The fact was this Jute was expected to sell at a very high price. There was shortage of jute and mills were about to close down. The controlled price was hopelessly below the expected market price and the result was that the entire stock went into the black-market. Government came to the rescue and removed the control. Large quantities of jute came out from underground and was available to the trade. I think, controls if they are to be resorted to, must be effectively enforced. Control is good if it is effectively and satisfactorily pursued. A week control is worse than no control. 'No control' is better than a nominal control not enforced or managed efficiently or with resoluteness. The result is that control only benefits a class of middlemen who have become very prosperous, namely the black-marketers. So far as black-marketers are concerned, the Government is not proceeding strongly against them. In fact, these black-marketers are the same highly "fashionable" people as an hon. Minister of State, recently removed from this side of the House to the other, frankly admitted. That is to say, the black-marketers are the most well known and civilised section of the people. It is common knowledge that these black-marketers march along the road to prosperity and plenty openly to the knowledge of all. The difficulty is not that they are not known, but strong action is lacking. Government is reluctant or perhaps afraid to touch them effectively. Sometime ago, Government wanted to strengthen their hands by legislation. Under the Essential Supplies Act, the punishment originally was three years. That was by an amendment raised to 7 years. But, there was an anomaly which I ventured to point out at that time, but which still remains intact, namely, that the amending Bill provided that the maximum punishment should be seven years and that the trial would be summary. But, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, if an offence is punishable with imprisonment for

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seven years, it is triable exclusively by a Court of Sessions, where a summary trial does not prevail. It is a most dilatory trial. Thus, the amendment frustrated itself, and I believe that the amendment has remained a dead letter. I know that people have not been prosecuted under that Act because the authorities have to perform two contradictory duties, namely, to try him summarily and at the same time try him in a Sessions Court. I believe that if black-marketing is effectively handled by a strong Executive, much of our miseries will cease. When, I ask, will the Government wake up to the situation and deal with these blood-suckers of society effectively?

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

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

Shri M. L. Gupta (Hyderabad): For the last two days I have been hearing the debate on this subject of food and to me it seems the whole debate has centred round two points—one criticism of the Government and of the Ministry for all that they had inherited from the last half a century and the other about what all should be done. It is no fault of the present Ministry, if I may say so, that the situation has been so much aggravated. If we look into the past record of Governments, we could see that for last half a century this problem has been neglected by them. There is this report here wherein it is stated that as far back as 1893 it had been recommended that in the rural areas 7.5 million tons of compost worth Rs. 750 million was being produced and it was also claimed that if this compost was only used for growing crops we could easily reach the level of yield reached in Japan. I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Food for having directed the attention of the country to this very important subject of manure and also for fixing the target of production at 1.4 million tons this year. I am sure if this target is maintained and continued year to year, we will produce very good results.

Another point on which I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister is this. He has drawn the attention of the States to the importance of soil conservation and fuel conservation which result from the proper conservation and development of our forests. For the last nine months I have been trying to impress upon the Government that one-sided activity would not produce the results that we desire.

We plant many trees and some of them survive and these will be useful, no doubt. But on the other side, the existing forests are being reduced by the demand made on them for fuel. This drawal on the forests should be stopped or minimised and with this end in view, I have been urging upon the Government the necessity to encourage the production and use of coal gas in the urban areas. I am however, glad that the hon. Minister has promised to look into this matter and also to draw the attention of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to this aspect of the question. I do not know how long they will take to start any effective action in this matter and with what results.

I would also like to press on the Government the difficulty arising out of the great disparity in the prices of food crops and cash crops. The Government have now what is called an integrated production programme, but as things stand now, I fail to understand how the Government is going to achieve the end they have in view and how they can reach self-sufficiency in all the three things they want to be self-sufficient in. Moreover, the declaration that there will not be any import of food grains in 1952 seems to me to be contradictory to the previous declarations of the Government about the integrated production plan. We all know that the yield of cash crops is more than those of food crops and we also know that the cash crops bring better monetary return to the farmer than the food crops. Therefore, if we keep food-crops in comparison with or as competing with cash crops, no one will be prepared to grow more food crops. The monetary return from cash crops will increase still further and that from food crops will go down still further. Of course, I appreciate the idea behind the statement that in 1952 we should not import any food grains. But we should not mislead the country. We may as well say it out that we will raise money crops and continue to import food grains by means of the benefit resulting from such money crops.

I had also tried to invite the attention of the Ministry to the necessity of maintaining some parity in the prices of agricultural commodities. I had also written to them in this behalf and I have received the reply that as they wanted to encourage production of jute and cotton they were not prepared to bring about parity in the prices of food and cash crops. But by their own statement I know that the disparity between the price of ground-nuts and food grains is as much as

68.8 per cent. and they also say that they cannot collect all this difference by means of taxes, that not more than 31 per cent. of this disparity could be collected. On the basis of these figures Ministry has calculated that at the rate of Rs. 10/10/- per maund if they tax only the marketable surplus of the ground-nut i.e. about 19 lakh tons—they would realise as much as Rs. 54.9 and this I say could be diverted to subsidising the distribution of foodgrains and in raising the procuring prices by about Rs. 3/- per maund, without raising the issue prices. This would give the desired impetus to the cultivator to produce more on his fields. I have also, in this connection, stressed the need to remove the disparity between the prices of oil-seeds and food-crops so that the cultivator may not lay too much stress on the growing of cash crops. Economic prices should also be guaranteed for food-crops, without raising the issue prices. I have been trying to persuade the Ministry to agree to these things, but so far I have not been able to succeed.

I shall try to conclude in two more minutes, Madam. I cannot understand the policy of the Government with regard to its imports and exports.

I have also been suggesting the change-over of the present land revenue system from the cash payment system to the kind payment system. If that system is adopted, I am confident that 5 million tons of foodgrains could be secured at the same time reducing the collection charges very considerably. At the same time this would bring down the cost of living index by 80 points. A sum of Rs. 150 crores would accrue to the Government as profit over and above the present land revenue that it collects.

We require about 3.5 million tons for our total rationed areas which have a population of about 453.61 thousands, as compared with the total requirement of 7.51 million tons for the whole population of 1248.14 thousands. These demands can easily be met if parity is maintained between prices of cash and food crops and if an integrated programme is worked out.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): The food problem is one of the many difficult problems that have been facing us since we acquired freedom, but the manner in which the hon. Food Minister, Mr. Munshi has been trying to solve this problem with courage, determination and imagination, and, best of all, with a responsive attitude to public opinion, deserves our appreciation. The fact that Mr. Munshi is

trying to be responsive was made manifest last December when he announced in consultation with us and in concurrence with the House the policy of partial de-control of sugar. It has been manifested again today through the note which has been recently circulated to us. In its last paragraph we find that he now realises that the grow-more-food campaign cannot be isolated from the policy of control in relation to foodgrains. It says that unless conditions are created whereunder the agriculturist would find it paying to grow more foodgrains, he will divert his land to more profitable uses, will not develop fallow lands and will continue to withhold foodgrains from Government and feed the blackmarket. This statement is indicative of the realisation that control is standing in the way of production of foodgrains. But it is a happy sign that after all wisdom is fast dawning on the Government, even though it be through Mr. Munshi, and I have no doubt in my mind that if my hon. friend and his Government continue to pursue this policy of responding to public opinion and of taking a realistic view of things, instead of being simply guided by political and economic theories in the abstract which very often have no bearing on the reality of the situation, the food problem will certainly be solved by March, 1952 which is the target date fixed for the purpose, and Mr. Munshi will have one more feather in his cap.

The sugar policy enunciated in December last has been very successful. As we all know, it has given a great impetus to production which so far has already gone up to 10.25 lakh tons as against 9.8 lakh tons last year. And we confidently hope that before the close of the season we will be producing a total of as much as 11 lakh tons. What a great improvement this is would be apparent if I were only to mention that we have not had this quantity of sugar produced ever since 1944. The good results that have accrued from this policy will, I hope, encourage the Food Minister to de-control sugar completely in the next season when I hope and trust the industry will be able to produce about 14 lakh tons which is the crushing capacity of the industry. If we are able to manufacture 14 lakh tons as a result of decontrolling sugar, we shall not only have as much as we require for our home needs but we shall also have about 2 lakh tons surplus which we can easily export and earn valuable foreign exchange.

May I at this stage say a word about *gur* and *khandsari*? It was necessary to impose control on *gur* and *khand-*

[Shri J. R. Kapoor]

sari in the early part of the season so that cane may not be unduly diverted from the sugar factories to the manufacture of gur and khandsari, but now the crushing season is going to be over very soon and I do not see any reason why the control over the price and movement of gur and khandsari should continue any further. There was a necessity at that time but now that necessity is no longer there, and, just as it was necessary then to impose control so it is necessary now in the interest of greater production that that control should be removed immediately the factories cease crushing.

Now, in connection with sugar may I make a suggestion for the serious consideration of the hon. Food Minister and also for the serious consideration of the hon. Finance Minister, because if the suggestion which I am going to make is accepted it will bring into the coffers of Government a big amount—as much as Rs. 11 crores? My suggestion is this. This year we are going to have 10 lakh tons of controlled sugar at controlled price. Last year we had distributed controlled sugar to the extent of 9·4 lakh tons, out of which a pretty good quantity, about 15 to 20 per cent, had been distributed for commercial purposes. It was necessary to do so then because sugar could not be purchased from the open market by any person even for commercial purposes, but now that it can easily be obtained in the open market, I see no reason why it should be given at controlled rates for commercial purposes. If we confine our rationing only to household consumers we would require only 8 lakh tons which would leave us with a balance of about 2 lakh tons. I suggest that this quantity of 2 lakh tons be held in reserve by Government and released in equal monthly instalments between May and October next before the next crushing season begins. And we should sell it in the open market at competitive rates by inviting tenders. The present open market price is in the vicinity of Rs. 55 though my hon. friend, Mr. Shibbah Lal Saksena pointed out this morning that it has gone up to Rs. 60—I am not very much worried about it, whether it is Rs. 55 or Rs. 60—I do not see why my hon. friend should feel disturbed over it. Because this position is absolutely in accordance with a definite policy which we have adopted that the factories should have the right to sell their extra production at any price they can get. In fact, it was this very incentive which has led to increased production, and whether the price is Rs. 55 or 60 it does not matter much. My point is that in any

event the price is not going to go down below Rs. 50/- and if we are able, as I am sure we shall be, to sell two lakh tons in the open market by a tender system, Government will be earning a profit of about Rs. 11 crores. I do not think Government should have any difficulty or any delicacy in accepting this suggestion because the extra money which the Government will be earning may be spent for any public utility purpose. And may I remind the House that there is already a precedent for it? In 1947 when sugar was decontrolled the price had been raised immediately from Rs. 21/4/- per maund to Rs. 35/7/-. At that time there was a carry-over of about 90,000 tons out of the previous season's production of controlled sugar. To mop up the huge unearned profits on this amount of sugar which would otherwise have accrued to the factories, the Government of India issued an order on 8th December, 1947 purchasing from the sugar factories all over the country all the existing stocks at the controlled rates and the same quantities were then re-sold to those factories at the rate of Rs. 35/7/-. A part of this profit, of course, was allowed to be retained by the factories themselves, but the major portion of this profit—to the extent of Rs. 9/- per maund—was taken over by the Government and is still with them. It was Government's intention then—may be it is its intention now also—to spend this amount for the improvement of the industry, for the improvement of the condition of cane-growers or for any other public utility purpose. My submission is that we should adopt the same practice now and bring into the coffers of Government a huge amount of Rs. 11 crores which would be very well spent on a public utility purpose. May I suggest how?

I am sure it will receive your appreciation and give you satisfaction if that amount is spent over the spread of primary and compulsory education for which there is a statutory obligation on the Government.

Madam, just two minutes more.

Mr. Chairman; I would beg of hon. Members to adhere to the time-limit strictly, because I have got twenty-seven names before me in addition to about twenty-five chits.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: I have taken only about eight minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken nearly eleven minutes. I can give him one minute more.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: I have only one more word to say and that is that we

should profit by the experience already gained in the matter of partial de-control of sugar. I would urge upon the Government and the hon. Food Minister to extend this policy of de-control to foodgrains also. I shall not dilate on this, but I would only like to ask one question. Is it open to the Government to go contrary to the views and wishes of the majority of the people in this country? After all, what is democracy? The essential condition of democracy is that the Government must yield to public opinion, and public opinion both in this House and elsewhere is that there must be de-control in the matter of foodgrains—if not absolute de-control, at least partial de-control.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: We shall be acting almost in an autocratic manner *(Interruption.)*

Mr. Chairman: I think the Chair is entitled to some amount of courtesy.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: I close, Madam.

Shri Sivaprakasam (Madras): In spite of the inherent difficulties, obstacles and unexpected natural calamities, I am glad to find that our Food Minister, Mr. Munshi, and his Ministry are working hard with a determined effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food within the time prescribed. I only wish them all success. We have so many different schemes to produce more food, such as intensive and extensive cultivation schemes; the Central Tractor Organisation; associated farms; integrated production programmes and so on. The success of these schemes to achieve the maximum possible results largely depends upon a development of adequate administrative machinery both at the Centre and in the States down to the village unit.

In this connection, I am glad to say, that our Food Minister has overhauled the administrative machinery at the Centre and has unified the responsibility for organising the production programmes. I would only ask him and his Ministry to have a close contact with the exact execution of our schemes in the different parts of the country. He should also watch very carefully from day to day the progress made, and also make his Ministry ready to offer all possible and necessary help whenever it is required by the executive officers on the spot. It should be done with the least possible delay. If they are able to do that, I am sure our programmes will be successful and the self-sufficiency in food which we aim at will be achieved by

the time we have fixed, namely, March 1952.

Regarding waste lands, when we are faced with acute shortage of food every possible step should be taken to utilise all available land for cultivation purposes. In the booklet supplied to us, I find that nearly 71 million acres of land are lying waste in our country. So, I would urge upon the Government to take every possible step to bring those waste lands under cultivation.

We are told, that out of the total surface of the earth, only less than 30 per cent. is land and the rest is sea. Even out of this limited surface of land, only one-ninth is available for cultivation. Naturally therefore we are led to look to the sea for our food. I would request our Food Minister to make arrangements for the development of fish as an item of food. Of course, the utilisation of fish for food has been long handicapped by the perishable nature of fish, but the problem of preventing bacterial decay of fish from the time of the catch up to the time of consumption can be tackled by adopting advanced methods of preservation. I find from the booklet that some financial assistance is given to some States and local bodies to develop deep sea fishing in their areas. But I would request the Food Minister to take more and more steps to make our people eat more fish and thereby reduce our food problem.

Last but not the least I would like to say just one sentence about the allotment of food to the various States. In allotting food to the various States, Government should take into account the peculiar and particular need of the areas concerned. For example, Madras wants more rice than wheat. Therefore, I would request him to allot more rice than wheat to Madras.

Shri Syammandam Sahaya (Bihar): Madam, the problems of this Department could not be better expressed, in my opinion, than in the words of an Urdu poet who said:

मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दबा की ।

The disease went on increasing as medicines went on being administered. The scarcity conditions and high prices have, it will be conceded, been on the increase in almost the same proportion in which we have been spending money on our grow more food campaigns and fixing our targets for self-sufficiency. All of us assembled here have to arrange for food for ourselves and for our families, and we can easily assess for ourselves and come to our own conclu-

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

sion whether it is or it is not a fact that conditions have been steadily worsening. The hon. Minister will pardon me if I say that speeches in this House are sometimes taken as criticisms and an attempt is made to give some answer to the criticisms levelled. From what I have heard in the speeches delivered during the course of this debate, I can say and certainly on my own behalf, I would assure the hon. Minister, that this question of food is assuming such proportions that no one delights in criticising the Government. Conditions are such that everyone is looking up to Government for some remedy and is also in a mood to help Government which really means helping ourselves. But when we find that the administration is going on in a manner which does not even give us a prospect of better conditions in the visible future one has really no other alternative but to express his views frankly which might be taken for the time being as criticism.

Now, hon. Members who have read the recent notes circulated by the hon. Minister might have noticed that much of our trouble has been attributed in the first and second paragraphs to conditions obtaining as a result of partition. In this connection I am tempted to say, that it has become almost a fashion with our Ministries to attribute almost everything, every defect, to the partition. It was good enough for a year or two. But I suppose it is asking of the Parliament too much to swallow this plea year after year to a *ad infinitum*. The partition had its difficulties and it must be said to the credit of Government that they were able to get over quite a good deal of it. But how long are we to be told for every ill from which the country suffers that it is to be attributed to partition? I submit, is time that our Government thought of other reasons, because the country is not prepared to accept partition as the reason for all our ills.

The other course under which Government takes shelter is the question of increasing population. Now, if we scrutinise the population in Pakistan and the area at present allotted to Pakistan with the population of divided India and the area available to divided India, I think the hon. Minister will concede that the disparity is not very great. It may be that in regard to irrigated land Pakistan may be slightly better off than ourselves. But should that be sufficient justification for the serious trouble in which

we are in? The drought, the floods and the abnormal climatic conditions are of course confined to this year. But we have been noticing this difficulty of our food position year after year on a progressively increasing scale.

It has been said that the population is increasing. Sir, the House is aware that during the last war we had quite a big population of a foreign army and their attendants in this country. I am sure my hon. friend Major-General Himatsinghji will admit that the actual consumption of food material of one individual in the army is perhaps five times as much as that of a civilian. And also during the war there was a lot of wastage of food; a lot of foodgrains used to be purchased in India and sent out to the eastern line of war activities. Even so, it will be conceded that the price conditions were not such as they obtain now. Is it not therefore, essential that we should calmly and carefully think over the matter as to why is it that the prices are rising? My individual opinion is that the question of prices also has assumed a kind of a fashion. Now we know that the actual cattle population of India is not as big as it was before the war. If anything, it has gone down. During the war many heads of cattle were slaughtered. *Bhoosa* which is only used as cattle fodder continues to be produced in the same quantity, if not more; so there should be no scarcity of *bhoosa*. But still we find that *bhoosa* is selling at the price of wheat. This question of high prices cannot be related to scarcity conditions only. There are other conditions and reasons—the question of control and decontrol, the question of middlemen which have been touched upon by various Members. I have very little time at my disposal, so I will not go into them.

I submit, therefore, that while partition and growth of population play a small part in our present difficulties, I must state that our main trouble is, in my opinion, bad administration and maladjustment. (An Hon. Member: No.) Perhaps my hon. friend knows better about the administration—I am only placing before the House my own view. If my hon. friend wants to know something about maladministration, I shall refer him to so many instances mentioned in this House itself. A large number of tractors costing huge sums of money were purchased abroad and brought to this country, but the ploughs and harrows were left behind in the country from which they were imported with the result that many of them, if not most

of them, remained idle for quite a long time and we were not able to bring about the results which were expected of them.

In this difficulty of food, there is another problem, the problem of the statistician. He prepares his own figures, considers them right and asks the whole world to proceed up on them. If I were to refer to some of the figures given in the latest note on the Grow More Food which has been circulated to us under the signature of the hon. the Food Minister, he will be convinced that there is something to be done about these figures and something to be decided as to how far any reliance could be placed on them.

In the first paragraph it is stated that the annual consumption of cereals has increased by 3.5 lakhs tons, that is about 95 lakh maunds. Then it is said that the area under cereal has increased by 3.5 million acres, that is 35 lakh acres. Now, even if we calculate the production of one acre at 5 maunds we get about 175 lakh maunds of cereals as against an increased consumption of 95 lakh maunds. It is also claimed that one million acres of land has been cleared and cultivated. If this is so, it should bring at least 10 million maunds, or 100 lakh maunds. At the end of the note it is claimed for the Grow More Food campaign that it has resulted in an additional production in 1949-50 of 1.78 million tons and in 1950-51 of 2.92 million tons, that is a total of 4.7 million tons or roughly 470 lakh tons. Our deficit on 31st December 1951 is estimated at 4.4 tons. According to these figures we have fully covered our deficit. But these figures given in the note need in my opinion no comment. All that one can say is that they make confusion worse founded.

But before I sit down I would like to draw the pointed attention of Government to the case of Bihar. It has been referred to by several preceding speakers and I would only add that the conditions are such that if immediate steps are not taken I will not be surprised if conditions in Bihar equal or even surpass those in Bengal at one time.

In the end I would make an appeal and request to the hon. Minister not to divert his energy and his time and the time and money of the country to what he calls his Vanomahotsava. We have seen of it last year and I would tell him that his difficulties on the food-front are sufficiently great; let him not waste his energy any more on Vanomahotsava.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): I am deeply obliged to the Chairman...

Sardar B. S. Man (Punjab): On a point of information, Madam, what will be the status of the Deputy Minister as regards the time-limit? Will he be treated as an ordinary Member?

Mr. Chairman: He is given five minutes more, that is, fifteen minutes.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I make my position clear and allay my friend's fears? I am deeply obliged to the Chairman for the consideration shown to Government in calling upon the Deputy Minister to speak at this stage. But I do not want to cut myself into the limited time available to the Members of this House. My chief, the hon. Food Minister, will be able to deal better with the points raised. Therefore, with this expression of thanks I sit down.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Bihar): With all the emphasis and earnestness at my command, I join in the appeal for a kind and sympathetic treatment of Bihar in her present hour of crisis. Bihar is hungry and starving. About thirty million of her people are in the grip of the acutest scarcity and unprecedented conditions. I do not desire to raise any scare, for I know that it will cost none else more than Bihar herself. But it is equally bad to hush up the truth and screen the facts. I want to make it perfectly clear that thousands, tens of thousands in Bihar are slowly moving towards the frontiers of death and any delay on the part of either the Government of India or the State Government, or any complacency will end in a disaster. Time is the greatest factor for Bihar today. And I join in the demand that before the monsoon sets in, half a million tons of food must be rushed to the affected areas of North Bihar whose transport difficulties are well-known. The experiences of the Bengal famine teach us that any amount of foodgrains sent after actual hunger-deaths begin to take place will be of no avail.

Bihar is a poor State. Her resources are limited. The State Government are doing their every bit to meet the situation. They have thrown what little money they had for development into relief works and they are taking up minor irrigation and road construction works all over to provide work for the agricultural labour. But unless the Government of India comes to our aid it is difficult to meet the situation. In this

[Shri M. P. Mishra]

context I fail to understand why only 6 lakh tons of food have been allotted to our Province in the face of this gravest crisis. Never in the past seventyfive years had such a calamity visited our people. The famine that had gripped Bihar in 1874 had affected just half the present number and the then Government had imported 10 lakh tons of food to feed the people. Even a railway extension was made I therefore urge on the Government of India to increase this allotment and take immediately the construction of the Mokhama Ghat Bridge so as to provide work for the agricultural workers and transport facilities for the affected areas.

Our total deficit has been to the tune of 25 lakhs tons. But in consideration of the overall food situation of the country the State Government has asked just for 11 lakh tons and has decided to meet the rest of the deficit by asking the people to tighten their belts. But there is a limit to the tightening of the belt as well. I shall again urge on Mr. Munshi to save Bihar and earn her abiding gratitude. Mr. Munshi has his difficulties. But they are not such as can prevent him from saving Bihar at this moment. But in order to do so the question has to be approached in all its seriousness and things done in a manner suitable to an emergency of the highest magnitude.

But, hunger and famine are becoming the order of the day so long as we do not radically change our archaic land system and reorganise it on scientific and co-operative basis. Dr. Mookerjee and many others yesterday and even today asked for decontrol of foodgrains and abolition of the limited rationing in towns as remedies to meet the situation. This cry for decontrol has been persistent and is fraught with disastrous consequences. It is the commercial community that has been tenaciously opposing controls and sometimes even the common people join it on account of the exasperation caused by the most ineffective administration of controls by the Government. I strongly oppose the idea of decontrol at this hour. I even want that any agitation for decontrol should be made an offence because this agitation does not allow the society to accept the life of controls which is there in spite of their protests. In the present phase of India's struggle for her future, controls and a life of austerity are supremely needed. All that I

want is that it should be the responsibility of the Government to enthuse the people about it all. I must ask the Government to enforce rigid administration of control and particularly price-control. In this connection partial decontrol of sugar presents an anachronism. At the Western Court where I stay each resident has to supplement his sugar from the black-market which is selling at Rs. 60 per maund while the Government rate of sugar is just Rs. 30 per maund. Similarly, existence of two sorts of prices for foodgrains, one for procurement and the other for the open market, is an anomaly. I want procurement to continue, but this anomaly must go. All-out price control is the need of the hour, and Government must enforce it come what may. I should suggest here that in view of the desperate situation that faces us, offences like black-marketing, hoarding and profiteering should be made punishable with death. In that case some hundreds of social sharks will be eliminated here and there, but it will save millions of the sons and daughters of India. The Woodhead Commission had reported that for every thousand rupees of black money made one person had died during the Bengal famine.

But the basic remedy lies elsewhere. Land and population are the biggest problems of this country. Foreigners that came to India have said unequivocally that India's problem No. 1 is her land system. And these foreigners were neither Russians nor Chinese. They came from America, they came from Great Britain, Canada and West Europe. In this connection, I heartily welcome the decision of the Government of India to seek to amend the Constitution with a view to enable the States of Bihar and U.P. to abolish the zamindari system and effect land reforms so that our economy may be put on the road to progress and prosperity. I again say that India's economy has to be built with the poor and hungry kisan of the village placed in its centre. Today the miseries of this kisan are the miseries of India. His problems are the problems of India. If he dies India dies. If he lives India lives. I wish Delhi paid its first attention to his problems. I wish the Planning Commission made all its planning with an eye on the resurrection of the Indian village. But I wonder, whether with all its style and pomp and grandeur, New Delhi will be able to do so. Because I see in the new integrated programme there is an emphasis on concentrated and large-scale farming.

In the present set-up that will help only the landlords and the big farmers who have been notorious for withholding food from Government and starving the people. I repeat that the Constitution must be amended expeditiously in order to facilitate the reorganisation of our entire land system. Gradualism should not be the rule in this matter. For we must not forget that we are running a race against Communism, and a greater race against time.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Alagesan.

Shri Kamath: May I point out that under rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament it is laid down that "when a Member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker." The rule is categorical on this point. I would request you to take such action under that rule as may be necessary.

Mr. Chairman: The implication of what the hon. Member is saying is that Members are called even when they do not get up. Every time they are getting up here, it is not possible to give them an opportunity. Many Members get up at a time and therefore they are not able to simultaneously catch my eye.

Shri Kamath: This rule applies to any time. It is a very clear ruling.

Shri Alagesan (Madras): This morning, Madam, I had a nasty cut in the finger and then I little thought that my speech also will be cut into two. A few days ago....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): This is very objectionable.

Mr. Chairman: I do not like this remark of Babu Ramnarayan Singh should go unchallenged, because the Members who are called upon to speak, they would have got up at least half a dozen times or more.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: My objection still continues, Madam.

Sardar B. S. Man: If a Member is so unfortunate that a microphone intervenes between the eye of the Chairman and him, what should he do?

Mr. Chairman: The mike is not intervening between the hon. Member who gets up to speak and the Chair which wishes to call upon the Member.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): On a point of order, let this matter be straightened out. We have been

a victim of what has been going on for a few days here. I want to be clear on this point. The rule says that when a Member rises to speak, he should be called upon to speak. When more than one Member rise to speak, it is left to the discretion of the Chair to call upon any one to speak. But we have found here to our greatest surprise that not only a Member who has not risen has been called on to speak but a Member who is absent in the House. I want to know whether we should follow this rule or we should follow any new-fangled practice.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will be pleased to state some instance of that kind, namely when a Member is absent, he has been called by the Chair. Can the hon. Member give an instance?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The Deputy Minister was called upon to speak. He never stood up.

Mr. Chairman: The Deputy Minister was present here when he was called upon to speak. Can the hon. Member point out a case where an hon. Member who was absent in the House was called upon to speak? That was never correct.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: That is correct. Mr. Rathnaswami was called upon to speak when he was absent.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Alagesan.

Shri S. C. Samanta (West Bengal): The other day Mr. Rathnaswami was called upon. That was a non-official day. He was not here at that time.

Mr. Chairman: May I know what the hon. Member was doing just at that time when this thing happened four days ago? Mr. Alagesan.

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry I have been made a victim of these interruptions. I can assure my hon. friends that I would have at least got up a dozen times before I was called upon to speak. A few days ago a very strange proposition was put before us from very high quarters. It was this. If you have got an organization and a staff which places orders for about a million rupees worth of stores and if you are going to increase the orders to say, 10 million rupees, then the staff also should be increased tenfold. That was the proposition and because it came from very high quarters, it was swallowed by many, though it stuck in my narrow throat. But here I find the Food and Agriculture Ministry is going to double their purchases on import account of food grains during the next year to the tune of 40

[Shri Alagesan]

lakh tons at a cost of Rs. 160 crores and they have not followed the dictum which I said just now and they have really cut down their expenditure by half. Last year the expenditure under General Administration was Rs. 41.64 lakhs and this year they are going to spend only Rs. 19.99 lakhs.

Mr. Chairman: It is now one o'clock and the hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair]

Shri Alagesan: When the House rose for lunch, I just began by saying that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should be congratulated on reducing their expenditure by at least one half. There are Deputy Ministers who are very able men, who have been acquitting themselves very well. The Food Ministry has got a Deputy Minister whose abilities we know. Though it is a long time since these Deputy Ministers have been appointed the position relating to them does not seem to have been very much clarified. The case is different with Ministers of State. Taking a Ministry like the Food Ministry which has got several departments under its care, it is high time that Deputy Ministers are entrusted with departmental responsibility so that the work may be very usefully divided between the Minister and the Deputy Minister and properly discharged. I just throw this suggestion because otherwise our Deputy Ministers' talents are likely to be wasted and also they are likely to become more ornamental than useful. I think this suggestion will go home to proper quarters and be given effect to.

A few days back, on the floor of the Madras Legislative Assembly, a gentleman of the opposition criticised the Members of Parliament from Madras and said that they are ineffective and they are not able to get the required quantity of food to the State. He also said that the Government of Madras is neither feared nor respected in Delhi. I do not know.....

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu (Madras): It is not a fact.

Shri Alagesan: My hon. friend says that it is not fact and I do agree with him. Nobody can say that the contingent from Madras, composed as it is

of such front rank parliamentarians like Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar is ineffective. Nor can the Madras Government be subjected to the charge to which it was subjected. Yesterday, strangely, my hon. friend Mr. Satish Chandra said that the Food Minister is partial towards Madras and Bombay. Let us examine which of these statements is true. Not that I take the statement of the Madras gentleman, but we have to examine whether there has been a fair deal to the Madras State.

I shall place a few facts before the House which will clarify the position. I do not say that there has been any wilful discrimination against the State of Madras. But, the facts show that there has not been a fair deal to the State of Madras. For instance, take the rationed population. Madras State maintains the largest percentage of the rationed population in the whole country. Out of 12.48 crores of total rationed population, 3.67 crores is the rationed population in Madras; that is roughly about one-fourth. But, if you take the allotments from imports, you will find that only four lakh tons have been allotted out of the total import of 37 lakh tons, that is only about one-ninth.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is now five lakh tons.

Shri Alagesan: I shall come to that later, which itself works to the disadvantage of the Madras State: not the allotment itself, but the other implications.

Both the Governments of Madras and Bombay asked for one million tons of foodgrains. Whereas Bombay was allotted 7 lakh tons, Madras was allotted 4 lakh tons. It is really strange. Either Madras should have over-estimated her requirements or the Centre has got a somewhat strange method of calculation by which they are able to allot a particular quantity to a particular State. This has provoked a very sober daily in Madras to remark that the Food Ministry here is discriminating. It is not a daily which indulges in rash or irresponsible criticism. It is a sober daily and it has been led to remark like that. I think this needs an explanation.

Coming to target of procurement, the total has been reduced from 51.67 lakh tons last year to 45.21 lakh tons this year. But, the target of procurement for the State of Madras has been increased from 11.09 lakh tons to 13.22 lakh tons. I say this because all this go to affect the procurement bonus and subsidy that is going to be

given. The revised scheme of procurement bonus and subsidy works to the detriment of the deficit States like Madras. Formerly, out of the total procurement bonus, nearly 25 per cent. was going to the State of Madras, because it procured the largest amount. Now, it has been laid down that no bonus will be given for internal procurement and if the allotment from imports exceeds by 25 per cent. Here comes the hitch. When the allotment to the State of Madras was increased from 4 lakh tons to 5 lakh tons, it is an increase of 25 per cent. Because you put the initial allotment at a very low figure of 4 lakh tons, now this 25 per cent. increase works to the detriment of the State of Madras, and it may have to go without any bonus whatsoever. If that is the position, I should very respectfully submit to the hon. Minister of Food, that this is an unjust arrangement, and that this should not be treated as a 25 per cent. increase for the purpose of bonus.

Again, the same is the case regarding the payment of subsidies. Out of these subsidies and bonus, the State Government was financing the G.M.F. schemes. Now, the States will be put to a very great difficulty in financing their G.M.F. programme. As the time is very short, I shall only touch one or two other points before I sit down. Some of us here have been pressing this question of liberal import of Oil Engines for a very long time; but I must confess that the results have not been quite adequate. Now, the spare parts of Oil Engines have been put on the O.G.L. but the Engines themselves are not. The Food Minister and the Government were kind enough to consider this question and they have evolved a new scheme by which a sufficient number of Engines will be imported. But, still there is great delay and the Engines are not forthcoming. Meanwhile, black-marketing in these Engines is flourishing. Here, I should say that the well subsidy scheme has borne good results at least as far as the Madras State is concerned. I can give a few figures. In the State of Madras, out of a total of about 1 crore of acres, 20 per cent. or 21 lakh acres are being irrigated by wells. By the help of this subsidy scheme, another one lakh wells have been already constructed, which brings the number to 9 lakhs of wells. The number of electric pumps in the State of Madras is about 13,639 and the number of oil Engines is in the region of 8,000 and odd. The total comes to only 21,000 or 22,000. The gap is quite big. If this gap is to be filled and if every well is to be fitted with water-lifting appliances, Diesel oil Engines should be placed on the O.G.L.

I shall not take up more of the time of the House, but shall only touch upon one more point and it is this. In my own district, Chingleput, the Military authorities had taken away 6,000 acres of land for the construction of an ammunition depot. They do not require the entire area, but they still keep it under them without letting the cultivators cultivate the land. In the same district there is a company called the Amalgamation Limited which is going to reclaim 3,000 acres of swamp land, with the aid of experts from abroad. Here you have the Military keeping hold of 6,000 acres and refusing to return it to the cultivators as they had promised they would do after the cessation of hostilities—though that had happened several years back. You can imagine what an amount of loss this must mean in the production of food grains.

I shall finish in a minute.

Mr. Sahaya touched on the question of the consumption by the Army. Last year the Army consumed 2.12 lakh tons of imported grains and this year it is going to consume 2.5 lakh tons. I do not grudge the Army their food. But in my opinion, the Army can also be diverted to the work of production of more food. They can be asked to help in the digging of public wells and also in the setting up of engines. This is not a fantastic suggestion as it may appear at first sight or on the face of it. I would even go to the length of saying that we may even set up special *chakras* for rewarding good work in the field of food production by the Army so that the Army may begin to take pride in doing this kind of work and winning these *chakras* for themselves.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order, Madam. I have to move my cut motion which is No. 222 on page 19. Shall I have an opportunity of moving it?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the hon. Member will have the opportunity to move his cut motion and also to speak on it.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay (Uttar Pradesh): There has been a great deal of controversy over the question whether we have self-sufficiency in the matter of food or not. There are some hon. Members here who hold the view that we are self-sufficient in food even now and there are many people outside also who hold that view. But there are many who hold the opposite view. But whatever may be the correct position, we know it for a fact that we

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay]

do experience scarcity of food in the country at the present time. This scarcity should be remedied and we have to save the people from starvation as we find people in some of our States are almost facing starvation. We have had also to cut down the ration to $4\frac{1}{2}$ chatta. These things show that we are not now giving sufficient food to the people in the country. Well, there are two methods or means or courses that we can adopt to meet this scarcity in food. One is to import from outside and the other is to increase production in our own country. As regards importing from abroad, there are certain difficulties in the way. Three conditions have got to be fulfilled. One is that the grain we want should be available in some other country whence we may get it. The other is that we should have shipping space or the means of transport for getting that food; and lastly there should be international peace also. If any of these three conditions is not fulfilled, then there is bound to be difficulty in importing food. Therefore, this course of importing it from outside is uncertain. Then what is the course left? The course left to us is to increase internal production. This increase in production can be effected in two ways. There is the immediate increase that could be effected by certain means and there is the permanent and long-range production plan that would take some time to be realised. If you should have permanent self-sufficiency in food you have to turn to bigger projects like the projects of irrigation and fertilizer production and the like. As regards imports, again, I find that these have become more or less, regular features in our land. In normal or good years we import about 1.5 million tons and in bad years we import to the extent of 4 million tons. We have all along been having these imports and to rule out absolutely all imports. I think would not be proper. Moreover, we have got to maintain our relations with such countries as Burma, Thailand and other countries wherefrom we get rice and give in return things which they want from us. We cannot allow this relationship to disappear. My submission, therefore, is that we cannot absolutely rule out all imports and to do so would be neither proper nor desirable and not even practicable at the present moment.

In 1950 we wanted to stop imports and increase procurement, but it so happened that that year was a year of calamity and gradually it became apparent that we could not realise our

expectations. We had a number of calamities such as floods and droughts in many parts and then the earthquake in Assam and on account of these calamities a number of States were affected and the programme that we had that we would in the course of a few years' working of the Grow More Food campaign be quite self-sufficient so far as food requirements are concerned, was not fulfilled. It actually happened that our deficiency gradually increased and our total production which is about 40 million tons per year was found to be insufficient and we had to import about 6 million tons or more to feed the people of our country. So it is clear that as far as importing of food is concerned, that is not a permanent solution and we cannot achieve self-sufficiency that way. For that it would be necessary to work out our development schemes. These may not bring results immediately, they take some time and also a lot of money. In our country we have so far invested Rs. 250 crores on these projects out of which Rs. 140 crores have been contributed by the Central Government and the balance of Rs. 110 crores by the State Governments. But as I said, these projects will take some time to yield results. In the meantime, these grow-more-food programmes that we have had, yielded some results.

We had provided Rs. 13 crores or more in the year 1949-50, and a little over Rs. 31 crores in the year 1950-51 for the grow-more-food campaign, but we find we did not achieve any large increase in our production. So, I do not think that scheme also is very helpful in our present problem. In spite of all these investments we find that we have not gone far ahead in our scheme for becoming self-sufficient.

Then the course that is open to us is to help the small cultivators; by helping them we might encourage them to produce more. That way we might be able to achieve some immediate results. Attempts have been made in this direction, let us see how far they succeed.

The next point I would like to submit is in regard to certain problems that face my own State of Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh our staple food is gram just as in so many other places it is barley or wheat. Most of our villagers eat gram as well as barley and wheat. We were somehow or other pulling on in trying to meet our requirements of food-grain but in 1943 we were directed by the Central Government

to send out about one lakh tons of grain to other States and that made our position precarious. That precariousness continued for a long time. We were gradually recovering from our difficult position when in 1950 we had a number of calamities of nature like floods and drought and on that account our crops were damaged; a number of Districts of Eastern U.P. suffered very badly. The position was so difficult that we could not feed our people. The position became worse with the movement of gram from our State, because actually gram dal was exported at Rs. 17 to 19 per maund as price of gram and not of dal had been fixed. On account of that our procurement has suffered very badly. Unless some steps are taken by the Central Government to stop that movement of gram from Uttar Pradesh, our Rabi procurement will be very much hampered and we will not be in a position to feed our rationed population.

Another point is that the recent rains have very badly damaged the crops in Uttar Pradesh. About 25 per cent. of the crops have been damaged. I dare say that some provision has to be made on that account also.

The last point I would submit is that although we have undertaken big schemes of development like model farms they are not of much use to our agriculturists because in those farms which are called experimental agricultural farms they use tractors, where they have large-scale agricultural operations. They are meant to serve as models for our *kisans* who own small holdings of a few *bighas* in which they cannot use these tractors, where they cannot use these fertilizers or the tube wells. So these experimental farms which are meant to serve as models for the *kisans* are absolutely of no use to them. Therefore, the work of the Agriculture Department in this respect has been of very little help to these *kisans*. I would therefore suggest that our scheme should be so planned as to be of help to our *kisans*, and the big schemes which have been started should also be viewed from that angle so that they may be useful to the *kisans* of our country.

Pandit Kansru: It has been said that our grow-more-food campaign could not succeed because we have been having bad years since 1948, but we had hoped nevertheless that those in charge of the grow-more-food campaign would be able to show substantial results. I fear, however, that our hopes have not been realised.

It is claimed in the note on the grow-more-food campaign which has been circulated to hon. Members that during the three years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 production has increased as a result of this campaign by 34.4 lakh tons over the production in 1947-48. Now, this production has been calculated by employing what is called in the notes "conventional yard-sticks", but after what the hon. Member, Shri Jwala Prasad Srivastava told us the other day about the manner in which the formula that is now being used by Government was devised by the British Government in the old days, we can have hardly any faith in the correctness of that formula. Apart from that, the year 1947-48 is not comparable with the later years for the area for which figures have been given from 1948 to 1950 is larger than the area covered in the year 1947-48. In the earlier years there were many areas that either submitted no report to the Government of India or submitted only partial reports. Now, however, the situation has changed. Consequently, it is not enough merely to say that production is now substantially greater than what it was in 1947-48, but it is also necessary to show what allowance must be made for the food grown in the area which was not included in the figures for 1947-48 in order to enable us to know what the real increase is. There is one more thing that I should like to say in this connection. We have had a succession of bad seasons and we have been told that our failure to realise our schemes is due to these seasonal calamities. But strangely enough, we are asked to believe that although the plans of the Government in other respects failed, the target of more production in respect of food has virtually been achieved! Taking the three years 1948, 1949 and 1950 together, I believe that the target of production was 35.7 lakh tons, and now we are asked to believe that the Food Ministry has succeeded in increasing the food supply by 34.4 lakh tons, that is, in virtually achieving the target that it had placed before it.

I find it very difficult to understand this and I shall be grateful to the hon. Food Minister if he will explain the figures contained in the note to which I have referred more fully than they have been in the note.

3 P.M.

It is very unfortunate that we have had some calamity or other to face at least since 1948. But is there any year that can be called normal? We are used to calamities, though the extent of the calamity may vary from

[Pandit Kunzru]

year to year. If the Food Ministry wants to place complete reliance on its figures, it should review the position in this respect for a series of years and tell us in what respects the last three years were substantially worse than the immediately preceding years.

Another question to which I want to draw the attention of the House is the production of cotton and jute which forms an essential part of the integrated production scheme. In the current year, we have failed to reach the target fixed by the Agriculture Ministry both in respect of cotton and jute. I hope that they and we will have better luck next year. But what I am concerned with just now is the area that will have to be diverted from food crops in order to produce cotton and jute to the desired extent. Shri Jaifamdas Doulatram stated in March 1949 in explaining the new policy of the Government with regard to production of more food that about 46 lakhs of acres that were then under food crops would have to be placed under cotton and jute in order to reach the target in respect of these commodities. I understand that the area that will have to be diverted is estimated to be only 39 lakhs of acres, but I am sure that the quantity of cotton and jute that Government are now aiming at will not be found sufficient for the needs of the country. In the case of cotton, I think it will be necessary to provide for a reserve, so that the mills may not have to depend every year on the production during that year. In regard to jute too, the target will have to be increased as time goes on. We may, therefore, take it that substantially more than, say, 40 lakhs of acres will have to be diverted from food crops to cotton and jute. How then is the Grow More Food Campaign to succeed fully?

My hon. friend the Food Minister announced yesterday that self-sufficiency could not be attained before 1954. I ask him whether it would be attained even then. During the years that will elapse, population will increase further. It may increase by five to six millions. Apart from this, it is clear from what I have said that if we are to succeed, we should think not so much of extension of cultivation as of intensive cultivation, that is to say, our efforts should be to increase the yield per acre. I know that this is a part of the policy announced by Government in 1949 but I do not know whether it has been fully carried out. Although it was then said by Government that their effort to grow more

food would not be dispersed over the whole of India but would be concentrated over a smaller and a manageable area, I doubt whether even now their effort is not too dispersed. I suggest that the area in which production is to be increased by the use of fertilizers and manure, by the provision of better seeds and irrigation facilities, should be smaller so that Government may be in a position to know to what extent those whom they help are carrying out the intentions of the Government. Apart from this, it will be necessary to have a larger trained personnel so that technical assistance might be readily available. In a manageable area such technical assistance as is quickly forthcoming will be of the utmost use.

There is just one more point, that I should like to speak about. The integrated production scheme while making provision for growing more cotton and jute is absolutely silent about the greater production of oil-seeds. The important place that they occupied in our economy only a few years ago is, I am sure, known to every hon. Member. They were a valuable means of earning foreign exchange. Because of the rise in their prices, their export has become impossible. I know that the hon. Food Minister has already got a good deal on his hands but if he wants really to have an integrated production scheme his efforts must be to improve agriculture as a whole and not merely to think of growing more food. In this setting only he will be able to achieve his purpose even in spite of food. I hope that when he speaks he will tell us what is the policy of Government with regard to oilseeds.

Lastly, I would refer to the question of de-control to which some hon. Members drew attention yesterday. It is not pleasant to think of perpetual control over food. Yet, what is the alternative at the present time? People would certainly get tired of control if they feel that it will continue for an unlimited period, but de-control will be possible only when the trade can be sure of importing food from outside. It must be sure of getting food in the necessary quantities and also of getting the shipping required to transport that food to India. Government will help trade in this respect and I venture to think that the time will soon come when whatever the results of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' may be, there will be a cry all over the country for de-control. I should like Government, therefore, to think of this problem of producing all those things that are

more valuable than food, so that we may be able to get as much food as we want in future from other countries. I am not for immediate de-control. I think those who think that a large quantity of food will be available as soon as a policy of de-control is followed can put forward no argument in favour of their demand. This is what was said in December 1947. Food was de-controlled accordingly. But the results of the policy that was followed then were disastrous, so disastrous that we are suffering from their consequences even now. I hope the Government will not think merely in terms of growing more food, or even more cotton and jute, but will take a wider view of the matter and see whether they cannot so frame their economy that while increasing the internal food supply enable the country to get the balance that it will need in future years from outside.

Mr. Chairman: The time between now and four o'clock is so short that I would request hon. Members to confine to the time limit. If they are able to speak within seven minutes, that will enable more hon. Members to participate in the discussion.

Shri Iyyunni (Travancore-Cochin): May I suggest that the time may be extended up to at least 5-30 so that hon. Members who had had no opportunity to speak on this important subject, may be given a chance?

Mr. Chairman: Is it the intention of hon. Members that they need only speak and that the hon. Minister need not reply to all their points? If they are anxious to have a reply to the points raised by them, they should give the hon. Minister adequate time. I would in the meanwhile like to know from the hon. Minister what time he requires to reply to the debate.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): Either the House wants a reply to the important points that it has made or not. Whatever time you give me, the result will be that I will say that the reply to the other points could not be given for want of time—that is all I can say.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps, hon. Members feel that the Food Minister is able enough to reply within one hour.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not want to be bound down to any time-limit and then be told later on that I did not reply to this point or the other. I am completely in your hands. Members may go on speaking as much as they

like. If I feel that I cannot do justice, I shall say "I will keep these points for further reply." I must take sufficient time to answer, at any rate, the important points.

Mr. Chairman: I would like the House to tell me as to how long the hon. Minister should speak and at what time he should start.

Some Hon. Members: We want a full reply.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satyanarayan Sinha): The hon. Minister wants an hour and a half. I would therefore suggest that the debate may conclude at 4 o'clock, when he may begin his reply.

Mr. Chairman: The debate will conclude at 4 o'clock when the hon. Minister will begin his reply.

Are hon. Members agreeable to confine to the time-limit of seven minutes?

Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan): May I point out, Madam, that there are cases where not even one Member from certain provinces, which are suffering from dire scarcity of food, have spoken?

Sardar Ranjit Singh (P. E. P. S. U.): Production of food can be increased on sound lines if irrigation can be extended. Even barren deserts can be converted into green gardens and smiling fields by irrigation. The work on dams and canals that are already under construction should be speeded up. More and more tube wells should be constructed. The Government have planned to construct two thousand tube wells in the coming year. I think that this number is extremely inadequate and I submit, that at least 4,000 tube wells should be constructed every year till the food problem is solved.

PEPSU is a surplus area. This year the PEPUS State has supplied 2 lakh tons of foodgrains to the deficit areas. If two or three crores of rupees are invested in constructing tube wells in the PEPUS Union, I am sure that this Union would be able to produce and supply an additional quantity of 2 lakh tons of food-grains to the deficit areas or to the Central Government. Vast Government lands are lying vacant. These lands should be allotted to the refugees or to such parties that can develop them within the next two or three years. Cultivation of such crops should be encouraged which give five

[Sardar Ranjit Singh]

to ten times higher yield than food-grains. The cultivators of our country can solve this problem. By working hard in their fields they can improve their lands and increase the yield by 10 or 15 per cent. The cultivators must work hard, increase production and make the country self-sufficient. I know the Government realise the gravity of the situation and the seriousness of the problem and will tackle this problem with all the resources at their disposal.

I would now like to make some observations about the sugar industry. Most of the sugar mills last year started crushing sugar cane on the 15th of November when the cane was unripe, and the recovery of sugar from sugar cane was as low as 8.2 per cent.

Up to the 15th of December the sugar mills crushed about 10 crore maunds of sugarcane and the recovery was 1.2 per cent. lower as the cane crushed was not fully matured. The country have lost about 12 lakh maunds of sugar worth about Rs. 360 lakhs. This sugar has passed in the molasses tanks in the shape of molasses. The Government have lost Rs. 33 lakhs as excise duty and Rs. 122 lakhs as other taxes. I submit that for the future the Government must not tempt the sugar mills to crush cane before it is fully matured. Otherwise it means an unnecessary loss to the country. The question when the mills should start crushing cane ought to be left at the discretion of the mills management as they can judge better when the cane is ripe and when it should be crushed.

Shri V. J. Gupta (Madras): Now the food problem has become a very difficult one. Controls are found to be very bad and controls have brought discontent and hatred amongst the people towards the Government and the Congress organisation. If the Congress and the Congress Government lose any hold on the people it is only by the controls we are pursuing. Under controls the pity is that the producer is compelled to take his produce to the Government and offer it at a price fixed by the Government and not at the price he requires. And the consumer is forced to go to the Government and beg of them and be satisfied with whatever they give and pay whatever price they fix; the consumer is not able to purchase what he likes and eat what he wants. That is the secret of the disrepute for controls. There is no time to describe the mischief, the maladministration,

the impracticability and the impossibility of continuing the food administration by controls. It is practically impossible.

About the availability of food my friend Pandit Kunzru said just now he doubted whether there is sufficient food available in the country. From 1947 onwards we are having these controls. What is the result? Gradually a ration from 16 oz. has been going down and it is now 6 oz. Yet people are living. But people are not living on these 6 ounces. They are having sufficient rice. Those who are rich and resourceful are getting any quantity of rice, not openly but in the black-market. You cannot deny that. I am glad that even our hon. Minister has admitted that there is a well-founded establishment of the black-market in food-grains. It is there. But the only thing is that poor people are not able to go to the black-market and they are suffering with the little quota that you are giving, namely 6 oz. Therefore, even the wage-earner says "Remove the controls and we raise up our wages and buy in the open market at any price." Therefore, there is foodgrain available in the market. If not, the Government are importing food-grains from abroad at a huge cost. Let them bring. I do not want them to give up purchasing food-grains from abroad. Let them purchase whatever they want and keep a reserve. Let them abolish these controls and leave everything to the open market. Let people get things from any Province or from any district. All the inter-provincial and inter-district barriers must go and free trade must be established. Then there will be no scarcity, there will be no discontent among the people, and we will have a pleasant atmosphere to breathe in and contentment everywhere.

In regard to food production much is talked of the Grow More Food campaign. About Rs. 60 crores are being spent on Grow More Food campaign for 1951-52. In my honest opinion all this money is not rightly spent. All this money is not reaching the actual tiller. Much is being absorbed on the way. Therefore, what I say is that instead of frittering away this huge money by means of loans or bonus or subsidies, utilise this to improve agriculture, to bring in more land into cultivation wherever it is possible without waiting for big multi-purpose projects.

I have pointed out the other day that there is a vast area of nearly sixty thousand square miles touching four Provinces—Madhya Pradesh on

the north, Hyderabad on the west, Orissa on the east and Madras on the south. This is a big area crying for development. What do you find there? You find a very rich and fertile soil where there is 100 to 120 inches of rainfall every year. But how is it left uncultivated? It is only on account of a virulent type of malaria raging there. The whole area is hyper-malarial. What I suggest is this. When I look to Delhi we have got here a big All India Malaria Institute. We have another Agricultural Institute at Pusa. And we have got the C.W.I.N.C.—the Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission. We have got everything in Delhi. Simply shift portions of these organisations to that area on the east coast somewhere. You have got the Rice Research Institute at Cuttack, a well developed Government Agricultural Farm at Anakapalle and a branch of the Malaria Institute at Coonoor—if you pool them all and place them at a convenient place at the border of this vast area Vizagapatnam you can reclaim the whole area without heavy tractors or tube-wells costing Rs. 35,000 to 40,000 each. Without all these things you can cultivate this area. And who are inhabiting this place now? A few hill tribes are now living in this area. I appeal to the Food Minister, to the Finance Minister, to the Planning Commission that they should all sit together and plan to reclaim this big area. Then there will be no scarcity. On the other hand we may be able to supply to foreign countries also who may be in need of food.

श्री राबे लाल व्यास : सभामंत्री जी,

आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या एक बड़ा सर दर्द बन रही है। पांच छः वर्ष से काफ़ी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम ने भी काफ़ी प्रयत्न किया और वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री भी काफ़ी परिश्रम कर रहे हैं, फिर भी, जैसा कि यहां एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों बचा की। इस बारे में काफ़ी कहा गया है। अब हम को यह देखना है कि हम दूसरे देशों की भिजावृत्ति पर तो

निर्भर नहीं रह सकते हैं। हम को देखना होगा कि हमारी कौन सी ग़लती हुई है, कौन सा हमारा रास्ता ग़लत हुआ है और कौन सा रास्ता अब हम को अपनाना चाहिये इस बात पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और हमें अगले साल से इतना अनाज पैदा करना है कि दूसरे देशों के सहारे न रहना पड़े। इस के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मूल काम है वह यह है कि भूमि कानून में सुधार होना चाहिये। भूमि सम्बन्धी कानून में जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं होगा देश की खाद्य समस्या तब तक सुधर नहीं सकती। यह ख़ुशी की बात है कि शासन इसी सेशन (session) में विधान को संशोधित करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। परन्तु जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है उस में जब तक यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी कि तमाम भूमि स्टेट (State) की हो और जो हांकने वाले हों उन को राष्ट्र जस शर्त पर भूमि दे उसी शर्त पर वह उस को हक़, तब तक खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसी सेशन में यह हो जाना चाहिये कि तमाम भूमि शासन की होगी और जो हांकने वाले होंगे उन को वह जमीन शासन की ओर से दी जायेगी। जो इस समय के हांकने वाले हैं उन का उस भूमि पर कब्ज़ा रहेगा जब तक कि वह उन नियमों के अनुसार कार्य करते रहेंगे। केवल ज़मींदारी और जागीरदारी की समाप्त करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। हांकने वालों और सरकार के बीच में जो काश्तकार हैं उन को भी दूर करना चाहिये। यदि इसी सेशन में यह व्यवस्था करदी गई तो किसानों में एक नया उत्साह आ जायेगा और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष से ही हम इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

मध्य भारत बनने के पहले इन्दौर में एक अनुभव किया गया था। वह डेफिसिट एरिया (deficit area) था इसलिए वहां पर क्रॉप कंट्रोल आर्डर (Crop Control Order) जारी किया गया। इससे अनुभव यह हुआ कि वह दो वर्ष में ही न केवल अनाज के सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी हो गया, बल्कि दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी अनाज देने लगा। तो सभी प्रान्तों में इस क्रॉप कंट्रोल आर्डर को लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम देखें तो हम को यह विदित होगा कि सब से ज्यादा अनाज की कमी हमारे दक्षिण के प्रान्तों में, बम्बई, मद्रास, त्रावनकोर-कोचीन, मैसूर और हैदराबाद में है। इन प्रान्तों को प्रति वर्ष १८ या १९ लाख टन अनाज की आवश्यकता होती है। सन् १९५० के फिगर्स (figures) से पता चलता है कि २१ लाख टन गल्ला बाहर से आया जिस में से १८ लाख टन इन रियासतों को दिया गया। ८० करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से आया। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो कमी के प्रान्त हैं वहां ज्यादा प्रयत्न करने की जरूरत है जिस से वहां ज्यादा अनाज पैदा किया जाय और हमारा जो रुपया बाहर जाता है वह न जाय।

उत्तर के प्रान्तों में आसाम, बंगाल बिहार और उड़ीसा में मिला कर साढ़े तीन लाख टन का डेफिसिट होता है। वहां भी उपज बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इन चार प्रान्तों को और दक्षिण के प्रान्तों को छोड़ कर शेष हिन्दुस्तान में जो रियासतें हैं वह सब मिला कर सरप्लस हैं। यह सन् १९५० के फिगर्स से पता चलता है कि इन सब स्टेटों ने मिला कर सन् १९५० में १८८ हजार टन दूसरे प्रान्तों को दिया। अभी यहां पर एक मामनीय सदस्य ने कहा

कि पेप्सू सरप्लस है, इसी तरह मध्य भारत सरप्लस है, और विन्ध्य प्रदेश और दूसरी रियासतें सरप्लस हैं। इन रियासतों में भी अधिक प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

कहा जाता है कि हमारे मध्य भारत में एक मालवा बोर्ड बना है लेकिन मालूम नहीं होता कि वह मध्य भारत में कहां काम कर रहा है। मालूम हुआ है कि वह भोपाल में कुछ काम कर रहा है, लेकिन मध्य भारत का जो बड़ा हिस्सा है उस में कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। वहां पर ज्यादा पैसा लगाने की जरूरत है। किसानों को अगर आप और कुछ न दे सकें, केवल उन की आवश्यकताओं के लिए आप उन को लोन (loan) दे दें, और वह भी ब्याज पर, तो मैं निश्चय के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हमारे यहां की खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है।

अगर आपने क्रॉप कंट्रोल आर्डर नहीं लगाया तो जो बात होने जा रही है उस की ओर भी मैं शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर देना चाहता हूं। अगर आप फिगर्स देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इस साल मध्य भारत में धनिये की फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई है। धनिये का भाव १२० रुपये से घट कर ६५ रुपये तक आ गया है। लेकिन यदि दूसरी चीजों के भाव बढ़े रहे तो निश्चय ही किसान वे दूसरी चीजें बोयेंगे और अन्न में कमी होगी। यह तो हुआ गो मोर फूड कैम्पेन (grow more food campaign) के सम्बन्ध में।

फारेस्ट (forest) के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि वन महोत्सव आदि तो हुआ, लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट हमें दी गई है उस से यह पता नहीं लगता कि यह विभाग देश के अन्दर कौन से काम कर रहा

है। हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे देशों में फारेस्ट विभाग बहुत बड़े काम करता है। वह ऐसा प्रयत्न करता है जिस से जमीन का कटाव रूकता है। यहां नहीं मालूम होता कि कौन का फारेस्ट लगाया गया है। हमारे यहाँ जो गत वर्ष वन महोत्सव मनाया गया वह ऐसे समय मनाया गया जब कि बारिश नहीं हो रही थी इस लिये उस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट ने पिछले वर्ष में क्या क्या काम किया, कौन सी प्रगति की यह सब बतलाया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी क्लसें भी बोई जायें जिन से हमारे देश का व्यापार अधिक बढ़े।

प्रोक्योरमेंट (procurement) के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि वह सब जगह एक सा ही नहीं चलाया जा सकता है। जो रिपोर्ट फूड डिपार्टमेंट (food department) की तरफ से प्रकाशित हुई है उस में यह है कि अधिकतर प्रांतों में लेवी सिस्टम (levy system) नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी है कि दक्षिण के प्रांतों में ज्यादा अच्छी व्यवस्था त्रावनकोर कोचीन में है। दक्षिण के और प्रांतों में भी वह व्यवस्था लागू की जाय ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोक्योरमेंट हो। बम्बई, मद्रास और हैदराबाद में और आसाम, बंगाल, बिहार और छड़ीसा में एक अलग व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, और बाक़ी प्रांतों में लेवी सिस्टम लागू कर के बह करना चाहिये कि जितना अनाज स्टेट लेना चाहे वह ले ले और जो सरप्लस हो उस को व्यापारी न खरीद सकें, इस को कन्स्यूमर्स (Consumers) खरीद सकें। जो लेवी पर लिया जाय वह कंट्रोल पर लिया जाय और जो बचे उस को अगर छुट्टा कर दिया जाय तो निश्चित रूप से अनाज की वैसाबार बहुत बढ़ जायगी और यह जो

डिटेरिओरेशन (deterioration) हो रहा है वह बन्द हो जायगा।

अन्त में मैं आप को धन्यवाद देते हूँ इन शब्दों के साथ अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Madhya Bharat): I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. Of late our food condition has been becoming a headache despite the efforts that are being made for the last five to six years to solve this problem. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, formerly Minister of Food, endeavoured hard in this respect and the present Minister of Food is also taking much pains to get the country out of this difficulty; but, as an hon. Member rightly said, it is a malady growing worse with treatment. Much has already been said regarding this. We cannot possibly depend upon other countries' alms. We have to make a note of whatever mistakes we have made and whatever wrong steps we have taken so that in the future we may be able to follow such a path as may be right. We have to explore the possibilities of producing so much foodgrains from the next year as may enable us not to depend on other countries for our food requirements. Reforms in the land laws are to my mind fundamental necessities to attain this object. Unless we amend the laws regarding land, food situation will not ease. It is a welcome news that the Government are proposing to amend the Constitution during this very session. But unless the proposed legislation has the provision that the entire land will be vested in the State and the cultivators will cultivate the land on the terms and conditions prescribed by the Government, the food problem will not be solved. In this very session an enactment should be passed to the effect that the Government will own the entire land and will give it to the cultivators for cultivation. The existing cultivators will have their possession on their lands so long as they work in accordance with those rules. The mere abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari systems would not do. The third party between the cultivators and the Government must also be abolished. Should such provisions be made during the present session, the peasants will be filled with fresh enthusiasm and I can dare say we will become self-

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

sufficient in this respect from the next year.

Before the formation of the Union of Madhya Bharat an experiment was made at Indore. It being a deficit area, the Crop Control Order was promulgated there. It was experienced that within a couple of years not only did it become a self-sufficient area, but also began to supply foodgrains to other states as well. This Crop Control Order is, therefore, required to be extended to all the States. We see that so far as scarcity of food is concerned, some of the southern States as Bombay, Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad are the worst affected areas. These States require something about 18 to 19 lac tons of foodgrains every year. The figures of the year 1950 show that 21 lac tons of foodgrains were imported from abroad out of which 18 lac tons were given to these States. The foodgrains that were imported costed us 80 crores of rupees. More efforts should, therefore, be made in the deficit areas to grow more food so that the money may not go out of the country.

Among the States of the north there is a deficit of three and a half lac tons of foodgrains in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa combined together. There also more production is required. With the exception of these four States and the States of the south, all the States of India taken together are food surplus areas. By the figures of the year 1950 it is disclosed that all of these States combined together gave 188 thousand tons of foodgrains to other States. An hon. Member has just said that PEPSU is a surplus area. Similarly, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and some other States also are surplus areas. In these States also efforts should be made to increase the production.

They say some Malwa Board has been set up in Madhya Bharat, but it is not clearly known where it is working. Probably it is working somewhere in Bhopal; but it has nothing to do with the greater area of Madhya Bharat. More capital is required to be invested there. If the Government cannot do anything for the peasants they should at least advance loans to these persons for their requirements and realise interest on them. Even this, I am sure, can lead to our food problem being solved.

I wish to draw the Government's attention to what will follow in case the Crop Control Order is not enforced. We can see from the figures that dhania crop in Madhya Bharat has

been much satisfactory this year. Its price has come down from Rs. 120/- to Rs. 65/-. But if the prices of other commodities continue to be high, the cultivators will certainly like to produce only those very particular things and production of foodgrains will be scarce. So much about the 'grow more food' campaign.

As regards the Forest Department I have only to say that although there have been things like *Vanmahotsava*, we do not exactly know what are the functions of the said Department. We know that in other countries Forest Department does stupendous work. It checks soil erosion. It is not known which forest has been planted here. Last year *Vanmahotsava* was celebrated in this country at a time when there were no rains and as such it bore no fruit. The work done by the Forest Department during the last year and the progress made therein should be made known.

I also wish to submit that such crops may be sown as may help enhance the country's trade.

As regards the system of procurement I have only one thing to submit. There cannot be one and the same system everywhere. The Report published by the Food Department says that in most of the States there is no levy system of procurement. It adds that among the States of south, Travancore-Cochin has got the best arrangements. Similar arrangements should be extended to other States of southern India as well so that the procurement may be maximum. Separate machinery should be set up for Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad and for Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In the rest of the States levy system should be introduced and such provision should be made that the States may take as much foodgrain as they like and the remaining portion may be purchased by the consumers and not by the traders. The prices of the foodgrains that may be procured from the cultivators as levy should be paid according to the controlled rates. What remains with them after the procurement should be allowed to be sold in the open market. These measures will definitely go a long way in increasing the production of foodgrains and thus the existing deterioration in the situation will cease to continue. With these words I once again thank you and close.

Shri Iyyannal: I request that the Members of Parliament will pay some heed to a submission that I have to make on behalf of Travancore-Cochin

State. I need not state that Travancore-Cochin is a highly deficit State in India in regard to foodgrains. The extent of the territory even though it is only 9,155 square miles, the population is 87,80,000. Of the 18 States in A and B parts in the whole of India, it is the smallest State. At the same time it is so populous that there is no other country in the whole of India which is equal to it. Out of this 9,155 square miles, you will find that one third of the country is forest region. Then there are only 6,000 square miles of area and the population is 87 and odd lakhs. If this is worked out, it will be seen that for one square mile the population will be 1500 which is a record figure in the whole of India. Even though it is very deficit with regard to foodgrains it is one of the most fertile regions in the whole of India and from the point of picturesque, and beautiful scenery I may concede it is certainly next to Kashmir. All the same it is one of the few places which will attract tourist traffic. What I have to submit further is that the deficit goes to the extent of 50 per cent. in the matter of foodgrains. There is no other State in the whole of India where the deficit will amount to 50 per cent. In Madras the deficit is only 6 per cent. In Mysore it is 11 per cent. and in Hyderabad it is 6 per cent. if we look at them from the imported foodgrains they have from abroad.

Now, the point is this. The State is incurring a loss of Rs. five crores per annum on the foodgrains that it purchases from the Central Government. The total revenue of the State of Travancore-Cochin is only 14 crores. Out of that, if five crores is to be deducted, what will be the financial position of the State? I say five crores only with respect to coarse and broken rice that is supplied. If we purchase fine rice, then the loss will mount up to 7 crores. If we take away seven crores out of the total revenue of 14 crores, how can the administration of the State be run? Can such a thing be permitted by the Centre?

Now, some decisions have been taken by the Food Ministry with regard to the food that is supplied. Usually, the rice that is supplied is coarse and broken and calculation will be made on the basis of coarse and broken rice. As a matter of fact, after the lapse of one or two months, we are told that the rice that is supplied to us is fine rice. In that case we have to pay Rs. 3 or 4 per maund more than the price that we have to pay for broken and coarse rice. That comes to Rs. 80/- lakhs for a period of three

months. Even if the rice that is supplied is broken and coarse, we are incurring a loss of 80 lakhs. If it is worked at the rate of 160 lakhs for three months, it comes to a loss of 2 lakhs per day and for 365 days it comes to 7 crores odd. Now, what is the subsidy that is given us? It was fixed at 1½ crores. Subsequently, it has been increased to 2½ crores by the merciful Finance Department. Even now, we are incurring a loss to the extent of 2½ crores. If the rice that is supplied to us is fine rice, we are put to a loss of at least 5 crores.

It has been stated by the Ministry of Food that Travancore-Cochin will not be given any subsidy and that subsidy will be given only to industrial areas such as Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Vizagapatam, Mysore in the Madras State, and Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur in the State of Bombay. In our State, the Ministry has not found even one single city which could be considered as an industrial city. From this point of view, we are not going to get any subsidy whatever. At the time of the Financial Integration, we have been told that we will be given subsidy to the extent of three-fourths of the loss that our State is put to. Now, we are told that we are not going to be given even that. In that case how can the administration be carried on? That is the only point that I have to submit with regard to that matter. I would request the hon. Minister for Food to be good enough to give us some more money at least as a matter of concession so that we may be able to carry on the administration as efficiently as we have been doing hitherto.

श्रीभार-० सी० उपाध्याय : सभानेत्रीजी,
मद्रास के भाई शिकायत करते हैं कि
साथ मंत्री बम्बई के साथ पक्षपात करते
हैं, यू० पी० के लोग कहते हैं कि बम्बई
और मद्रास दोनों के साथ पक्षपात किया
है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रान्त
जो देश में काफ़ी बड़ा प्रान्त है उस के
साथ जितना अन्याय किया गया है उतना
किसी के साथ नहीं किया गया। आप इस
मंत्रालय की कोई भी स्कीम (Scheme) देखें,
ग्रो मोर फूड (Grow More Food)
की स्कीम के लिए राजस्थान को आप
ने नाममात्र के लिये पैसा दिया है। जितना
भी कम पैसा आप दे सकते थे उतना दिया

[श्री धार० सी० उपाध्याय]

है। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आप ने बताया था कि राजस्थान को कुछ नहीं दिया है, लेकिन शायद उस पर विश्वास नहीं होता, उस पांच हज़ार रुपया आप ने दे दिया हो।

अन्न की दृष्टि से आप देखें तो हमारे यहां अन्न की बहुत कम पैदावार होती है। ज़मीन तो बहुत काफ़ी है लेकिन तीन साल से वर्षा न होने के कारण यह हालत हो रही है कि खाने के लिये लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिलता है। हमारे यहां की ज़मीन बैसे इतनी बुरी नहीं है। भूडेल होते हुए भी, अगर थोड़ा सा पानी भी बरस जाये तो इतना अनाज हो जाता है कि दो साल के लिये काफ़ी हो। लेकिन इधर तीन साल से वर्षा न होने के कारण बहुत मुश्किल पड़ रही है। फिर आप सिंचाई स्कीम की भी दृष्टि से देखें तो हमारे यहां कोई बड़ी नदी नहीं है जिस से कि आप हमारे यहां कोई रिवर वैली प्राजेक्ट (river valley project) कायम कर सकें। ऐसी सूरत में मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि आप को इस के लिये अभी से सोचना चाहिये। आप की रिवर वैली स्कीमों (river valley schemes) से और प्रान्त तो दस साल के बाद अपने लिये काफ़ी अनाज पैदा कर सकेंगे, लेकिन हमारा प्रान्त तो दस साल बाद भी ऐसा ही रहेगा। इसलिये हमारे प्रान्त के लिये ट्यूब-वेल (tube-well) की स्कीम जारी करिये जिस से हमारा प्रान्त धी अन्न के हिसाब से सैल्फ-सफिशियेंट (self-sufficient) हो जाये। ट्यूब-वेल लगाने पर अभी के काफ़ी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आप लोग सब शिकायत करते हैं कि हमारा राशन १२ बींस से घटा कर ९ बींस

कर दिया। लेकिन मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां तो राशन ६ औंस ही कर रखा है। वहां ६ औंस ही खा कर लोग खिन्दा रह रहे हैं, किस प्रकार वहां का काम चल रहा है, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि वहां लोग मुबार आदि जानवरों के खाने के अन्न खा कर गुजर कर रहे हैं। होता क्या है कि जो ज्यादा पुकारता है उस को ज्यादा मिलता है और जो नहीं पुकारता है उस को नहीं मिलता। तो यही हालत हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने हमारे साथ कर रखी है। अगर हम आप से कहते हैं तो आप यह कहते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर नाजायज़ दबाव डालते हो। कहने को आप ने राशनिंग (rationing) क्षेत्रों में और अनाज आने की इजाजत दे रखी है। जिस एरिया (area) में आपने राशन कर रखा है, कहते हैं कि उस एरिया में अनाज और आने की इजाजत है और अनाज आ सकता है। लेकिन अनाज आयेगा कहां से? तीन साल से अनाज पैदा नहीं हो रहा है तो अनाज कैसे आयेगा? लोगों को काफ़ी परेशानी हो रही है। और अब आप देख रहे हैं कि जनता की ओर से आन्दोलन हो रहा है। जनता कहती है कि हमारी कोई परवाह नहीं करता इस लिये मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप इस के लिये न्याय कीजिये और जो राशन नौ औंस का और जगह कर रखा है वह हमारे यहां भी कर दीजिये।

सरदार हुसम सिंह : राशन ज्यादा मिले तो आप शोर करने लग जायें।

श्री धार० सी० उपाध्याय : तो आप का भी कम कर दिया जाय। आखिर मैं मैं आप का ध्यान हमारे यहां की

लैवी (levy) और प्रोक्योरमेंट (procurement) की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जनता बहुत परेशान है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप भी इसको जानते हैं। और उस से नाराज हैं। लेकिन इस तरह कब तक काम चलेगा? आप को दर-असल जो वाक़आत है उन का सामना करना पड़ेगा। आप ने गेहूँ का भाव हमारे यहां ११ रुपये मन मुकर्रर कर रखा है। मैं आप को कम से कम अपने खिले के लिये कह सकता हूँ आप को इस भाव गेहूँ कमी भी मिलने वाला नहीं है। जब फसल आती है तो हमारे यहां बीस बाईस रुपये का भाव होता है। आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि हमारे यहां गेहूँ का भाव आज कल तीस बत्तीस रुपये मन का है। हमारी जनता को तीस बत्तीस रुपये के भाव से अनाज ख़रीद कर खाना पड़ता है। तो कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हमारे किसान आप को तेरह रुपये मन दे देंगे? ऐसा होना मुमकिन नहीं है। यह बात उस किसान को नहीं बचती कि आप को वह अनाज इस भाव बेचने के लिये तैयार हो जाय। आप कहते हैं कि हम भाव नहीं बढ़ा सकते इस से इनफ़्लेशन (inflation) होगा। मैं आप को कहता हूँ कि पिछली मर्तबा जब फ़सल तयार भी और अनाज आने वाला था उस वक़्त गेहूँ का भाव बीस बाईस रुपये का था। हमारी कांग्रेस कमेटी (Congress Committee) ने जो काज़ी दिनों तक इस के खिलाफ़ कड़ रही थी यह निश्चय किया कि हम इस रेट पर लैवी को देने वाले नहीं हैं और इस का विरोध किया। हमारा यह प्रस्ताव पास होते ही गेहूँ का भाव १८ रुपये मन गिर गया। जहां हजारों

बीघा ज़मीन खाली पड़ी हुई है, यहां बागीरदारों की इतनी ज्यादातियां हो रहीं हैं जिस की बजह से अनाज पैदा नहीं होता तो आप वहां लैवी इस भाव पर लेना चाहें तो किसान कहां से और कैसे दें ?

अब एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अनाज लेते हैं। लेकिन क्या आप ने राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से यह भी पूछा कि वह इकट्ठा कहां किया जाता है और उस का क्या होता है। हाउस को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि डेढ़ दो साल से इकट्ठा किया हुआ अनाज तहसील के हैडक्वार्टरों (Headquarters) में जो इकट्ठा किया गया था वह वहीं पड़ा पड़ा आधा तो सड़ गया। वहां से जहां अनाज भेजना चाहिये था वहां वह नहीं भेजा गया। किसानों को यह देख कर आंखों में खून आता था कि आप ने इतनी मुसीबत से कमाया हुआ हमारा अनाज लिया और अब यह यहां पड़ा पड़ा सड़ रहा है। हम जाते थे और एक डिपार्टमेंट से कहते थे तो वह कहते थे कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के पास फिर जाते थे तो वह कहते थे कि तीसरे के पास जाओ। बड़ी कोशिश के बाद अब वह सड़ा हुआ अनाज वहीं की जनता को दिया जा रहा है। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह की लैवी लेने से क्या फ़ायदा जब लैवी तो ले लेते हैं और इन्तज़ाम नहीं कर सकते कि वह कहां रखा जाय और जहां आवश्यकता है वहां कैसे भेजा जाय।

इस के अलावा एक बात यह भी है कि आप लैवी तो किसान से लेते हैं लेकिन आप किसानों को देते क्या हैं? आप जा कर देखें कि किसान को न

[श्री भार० सी० उपाध्याय]

तो चीनी मिलती है, न कपड़ा कंट्रोल रेट (control rate) पर मिलता है, न उसको कंट्रोल रेट पर स्टील (Steel) मिलता है और न सिमेंट ही मिलता है। चीजें जिनको आप कंट्रोल करते हैं वह किसानों को मिलती नहीं हैं और उस से आप चाहेंगे कि वह आप को इस रेट पर अनाज दे। अब आप समझिये कि एक किसान के पास ५ बीघा जमीन है जो जिस रेट से आप किसान से अनाज लेते हैं उस रेट से एक एक किसान को पचास पचास रुपये का नुकसान होता है। उसके बदले में आप कुछ नहीं देते जो आप को देना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि ऐसी लेवी और प्रोक्योरमेंट (Procurement) से देश को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है और सरकार की अनाज लेने की स्कीम कामयाब नहीं होगी।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Shri R. C. Upadhyay (Rajasthan): Madam, hon. friends from Madras complain that the hon. Minister of Food is biased favourably towards the State of Bombay. The hon. friends from Uttar Pradesh complain that favouritism is being shown towards both Bombay and Madras. I, however, have to say that the kind of injustice that is being done to our State, despite its being so large in area, is unparalleled in the case of any other State. In all schemes formulated by the Ministry of Food it is sufficiently evident. Just take for instance the scheme regarding the 'Grow More Food' Campaign. Only nominal funds have been advanced to Rajasthan on this count. The subsidy to Rajasthan in this respect has been reduced to a bare minimum. At one time, it was stated in reply to a question that no money was advanced to Rajasthan. I, however, don't feel sure of it. It is probable that five or ten thousand rupees may have been advanced.

From the viewpoint of production of foodgrains, you will find that Rajasthan produces a very small quantity. There is enough land available in the State, but three years' continuous

drought has created conditions in which people find it difficult to get even a square meal. Apart from its being somewhat sandy in a sense the land there is not so hopeless. A little of rain is sufficient to grow so much grains as to enable the State to pull on for two years. Three years' continuous drought, however, has made the situation much difficult. Again from the irrigation viewpoint too, we have no big river flowing in our state over which we can hope to construct any river valley project. In these conditions I will plead that you begin thinking right from now. The various river valley projects may enable other states to produce sufficient food for themselves ten years hence, but the conditions will remain unchanged in our State even after that period. A tube-well scheme, therefore, should be started in Rajasthan so that our State may also become self-sufficient in this respect. Sufficient attention should be given to tube-well scheme with immediate effect.

It is complained that ration has been reduced from twelve to nine ounces. I would point out that in Rajasthan it is only six ounces. People there are keeping body and soul together in only six ounces. It is much astonishing to note how things are working there despite all this. You will be surprised to know that people are living there even on *gowar* which is normally a food for the animals. What happens is that he who shouts most, gets more and one who does not shout, goes without anything. This is how the hon. Minister of Food is treating us. If we represent our case, we are charged with forcing the Government unduly. So to say you have permitted to bring additional foodgrains in the rationed areas. It is stated that it is permissible to bring additional quantities of grains in the rationed areas. But where is it to come from? Considering that there has been no production of foodgrains for the last three years, where can we expect to find that additional quantity? People are being put to much harassment. The result is that people are agitating. They complain that they are being treated with absolute indifference. I therefore, plead for justice being done to them also and that the quantum of ration should be increased to nine ounces in case of Rajasthan too.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab): You will begin making more noise the moment you get more ration.

Shri R. C. Upadhyay: In that case your ration should also be reduced. Next I want to draw your attention

to the way the levy or the procurement policy of the Government is working in our State. People are much embarrassed on this account also and I know that you are also aware of this fact and feel angry with them for it. But how long will things work this way? What is required is that you should face the facts as they are. In our area you have fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 13/- a maund. From conditions obtaining in my own district I can say that you can never procure wheat at that price. The rice in our area at the harvest time is 20 to 22 rupees a maund. You may feel surprised to know that these days this price is 30 to 32 rupees per maund. So our people have to pay 30 to 32 rupees for a maund of foodgrains in order that they may live. Under the circumstances, it is futile to expect the local peasants to sell wheat at 13 rupees a maund. It can never be possible. It does not suit the peasant to dispose of his grains to you at that price. You maintain that for fear of inflation you are unable to increase the prices. I submit that the prices of grains had ranged between 20 to 22 rupees a maund at the last harvest time. The State Congress Committee, that had been agitating for a fairly long time against high prices, passed a resolution to the effect that they were not prepared to pay levy at that rate. They vehemently protested against it. The passing of that resolution had an immediate effect on the prices which came down to Rs. 18/- a maund. In a State like ours where many thousand *bighas* of land are lying barren and uncultivated and where the high-handedness of the 'jagirdars' has made the production of foodgrains impossible, it is futile to expect the peasants to be able to pay that high rate of levy out of their meagre means.

Further you procure foodgrains. But have you ever taken pains to enquire of the Rajasthan Government as to where the procured grains are stored and what ultimately becomes of them. The House will be surprised to know that half of the foodgrains stored in the Tehsil headquarters during a procurement drive of a year or two past has rotten and gone waste. It has not been sent to places for which it was meant. It made one simply boil with rage to see that stored food, which had been produced after a good deal of toil by us, rotting in that manner. We made representations to various departments. But every time we were passed on to the other department under the excuse that the issue did not concern them. The position at present is that the same

rotten foodgrains are being distributed to the people after a good deal of persuasion. What is the use of charging such a levy when you are unable to make proper arrangements for its storage and transhipment to places for which it is intended?

There is one more consideration. You charge this levy from the peasants but what is it that you give them in return. You will find that the peasants are unable to get any sugar or cloth at the controlled rates. Neither they get any steel or cement. These are the articles controlled by you which the peasants cannot obtain. But anyhow you want to charge from them a levy of foodgrains at this high rate. A *kisan* holding five *bighas* of land stands to suffer a loss of fifty rupees at the rate you charge this levy. But in return you want to give him nothing. I will, therefore, submit that the country stands to gain nothing by this mode of levy and procurement and that Government policy in this respect will not meet with any success.

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu: Madam, it is this belly, this blessed belly—which in my case is bigger than the usual size—though I have cast covetous eyes on some of my hon. friends here who have even bigger ones than mine—this is the root cause of all the trouble. The saint and poetess Ayyayar has sung that this belly would not forgo one day's food, nor would it take in two days' food, knows little how much trouble it causes me, and how difficult it is to pull on with it. Madam, it is the pang of the belly that has driven man to beg, borrow or steal. But in our country where the pangs of hunger have been so great, it is really admirable that our Government have not gone begging or borrowing, and of course, stealing is not at all contemplated at Governmental levels.

Much has been said here which—I may be pardoned for saying so—comes from crooked provincialism. Few people seem to have viewed the whole situation as belonging to Bharat. If for example Madras or Bombay have been helped a little, the people of the other provinces should not forget that that is feeding the hands that give them the cloth that they wear. There must be a complete picture of the whole country before our mind's eye. If we were to say that there should be no protection for the sugar industry and the rest of India shall not be taxed to help the U.P. sugar cane grower how would our friends of Uttar Pradesh feel about it? We have to think of the whole problem in relation to the whole country and not provincial-wise.

[Shri Ramaswamy Naidu]

Of course, our Food Ministry has been the target of a lot of criticism. That is nothing new in the history of mankind. This is not the first time that the mouth has begun to say a few bad things about the hand that feeds it. That is but human-nature. All the same, the fact remains that our Food Ministry has been doing a lot to relieve the people from the pangs of hunger and the schemes that they have formulated towards this end are really admirable. One is struck by the breadth of view and the depth of insight into the actual conditions that are exhibited in these schemes, and also the boldness with which these schemes have been formulated. The integrated food production scheme, the irrigation schemes, the tractor organisations, the supply of better seed and manure all these have gone a long way to relieve the lot of the actual cultivating ryot. It is as an actual cultivating ryot that I make bold to congratulate the Government on what they have done. About a lakh of wells have already been sunk which means that water is assured for at least 5 lakh acres of land to supplement the scant rain that we are having. About 55 lakh acres of land have been assured of water either by minor irrigation tanks or by big irrigation tanks. This is no small achievement. The tractor organisation which has come in for a good deal of criticism here has been able to reclaim about 6 lakh acres of land, besides helping the ryot to plough some of his own land. In all big schemes there is bound to be some wastage. But one is glad to hear that steps will be taken to utilise the large collection of tractors and tractor parts that one sees in Delhi areas and along the G.I.P. Railway near about Bhopal and other places. But in spite of all such waste, these big schemes have their own value. The Vanmahotsav of our hon. Minister of Food which was started last year has had its own good results, even with the waste that it might have had. Even if a few logs had been carried away by some unsuspected people, that would have gone a great way towards relieving their fuel shortage.

Government has been trying to do a lot and if there has not been any great result of which we can boast of and of which Government can boast of, it is because the cultivating ryot or the peasant does not cooperate with the Government sufficiently. When there is a chance of his getting some profit, the peasant cooperates, but otherwise he refuses to cooperate with the Government. In view of the

fact that I happen to be the last speaker, I hope the hon. Minister would give me some indulgence and I may be allowed to take up two minutes of his time. I would only request the hon. Minister to come down from the higher level to that of a cultivator and try to help him in ways he could appreciate and then he will be able to make the cultivator produce more. Let the villager be given better facilities for getting cheap and easy credit; let him be made to live a better life, let him be given facilities to educate his children, let him be given better roads to market his produces, and better marketing facilities, and some little surplus to keep his family and his house in a better condition, and then you will be doing your duty and the ryot also will gladly cooperate with you.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has been persuaded to give up fifteen minutes of his time and so two more hon. Members can be accommodated. Ch. Ranbir Singh may speak.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री श्री रमसुंदर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन जिन सदस्यों को आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, उन्होंने पहले आप का शुक्रिया अदा किया, लेकिन मुझे तो गिला जाहिर करना है, इसलिये नहीं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया, बल्कि उस के लिये तो आपका आभारी हूँ, अफसोस तो मुझे आप से और चीफ़ विहप (Chief Whip) के प्रति यह है कि जिस रोज़ से रेलवे बजट पर और जनरल बजट पर, या कट मोशन्स (Cut Motions) पर बहस शुरू हुई, बावजूद मेरे निरन्तर रोज़ाना उठक बैठक करने के मुझे एक दिन भी वक्त नहीं मिल सका कि मैं भी अपने विचार आपके सामने रख सकूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है और मुझे इस गुस्ताखी के लिये क्षमा करें, अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि देश के अन्दर आज अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करने का काम उन आदमियों के जिम्मे होता है, जो यह नहीं जानते कि गेहूँ का पेड़ कितना बड़ा होता है और चने का पेड़ कितना बड़ा होता है।

है। और सभापति जी, मुझे आप से भी गिला है कि आपने, मुझे क्षमा करें, ऐसे दोस्तों को यहां पर बोलने का समय दिया है जिन्हें धायद यह भी पता नहीं कि है गेहूं का पेड़ कितना बड़ा होता है और चने का पेड़ कितना बड़ा होता है। और उन लोगों को जिन के पूर्वज खेती करते आये हैं और आज भी वह खेती करते हैं, और जो कि खेती के बारे में आप को कुछ सुझाव दे सकते थे, उनको समय नहीं दिया। मैं इस से ज्यादा और गिला नहीं करना चाहता।

4 P.M.

अब मैं आप से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उन सदस्यों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह मानते हैं कि देश के अन्दर अनाज की कमी नहीं है और मैं उन सदस्यों में से भी नहीं हूँ जो यह समझते हैं कि कंट्रोल करने से या डिक्ंट्रोल (de-control) करने से अनाज का मसला हल हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अनाज का मसला, ज्यादा ब्रह्म उपजाने से ही तय हो सकता है, अंकुश उठाने या और कंट्रोल करने मात्र से यह मसला तय नहीं हो सकता। इसी तरह से कई दोस्त हैं जिन का ख्याल यह है कि क्रॉप प्लानिंग (Crop Planning) से अनाज का मसला हल हो सकता है, उन को पता नहीं है कि गेहूं को पैदा करने के लिये कितना पानी चाहिये और दूसरी चीजों जैसे तिलहन आदि के लिये कम पानी आवश्यक है या ज्यादा। और एक जमीन जिस के अन्दर से मक्का या दूसरे अनाज पैदा हुए हैं उस के अन्दर अगर आपने गेहूं या कोई दूसरी चीज बोई तो उस में बिल्कुल पैदा नहीं होगा। लेकिन तिलहन बोया जा सकता है, क्योंकि वह जमीन को ताकत देता है, कमजोर नहीं करता। इसलिये मुझे बहुत अफसोस इस बात का है कि उन लोगों की बात सुनी जाती है जिन्हें स्वयं खेती

का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है और इस का नतीजा यह होने वाला है कि देश की जो नीबि बनेगी, वह देश की भलाई के लिये न होगी, बल्कि देश के नुकसान के लिये होगी। आज जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त सरदार रणजीत सिंह जी ने शल्ले की समस्या को हल करने के लिये जो सुझाव दिया, उस से ही यह मसला हल होने वाला है।

आज कभी आप लोग यह कहते हैं कि फलों मुसीबत हम पर आई, इस कारण हम लांग ज्यादा अनाज पैदा नहीं कर पाये। मैं ऐसा कहने वाले अपने दोस्तों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर १७.१ पर सेन्ट खेती ऐसी है, जिस में पैदावार करने में इंसान का हाथ होता है, लेकिन बाक़ी ८२ फ़ी सदी जमीन ऐसी है जिस में शल्ले की पैदावार होना, खुदा, भगवान या उसको कुदरत कहिये उस की इच्छा पर निर्भर रहती है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह ऐलान किया है कि वह वार बेसिस (War Basis) पर अनाज की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि २५ करोड़ रुपया दे कर आप किस मुंह से यह कहते हैं कि हम वार बेसिस पर अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने में तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। वार बेसिस पर बढ़ाने के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया इस के लिये मंजूर करना चाहिये था। मैं उन दोस्तों को जो यह समझते हैं कि खेती की तरक्की के काम के लिये जो रुपया दिया गया, वह जाया गया, बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह शल्ले पर है। हमारे जो पिछले साल के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, उन के मुताबिक २३ करोड़ से बस लाख कुए बने और एक कुए से बीस मन क्वालिट् अनाज पैदा हुआ और मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि अगर आप साठ लाख कुए इस देश के अन्दर बना दें तो देश में अनाज की कमी के

[चौधरी रणधीर सिंह]

आंकड़े शून्य हो सकते हैं। तो इसलिये अगर पच्चीस करोड़ में दस लाख कुंए बनाये गये, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा १५० करोड़ रुपये चाहिये साठ लाख कुंओं को बनाने के लिये। इस के साथ साथ आप सीमेंट और ईंटें और रुपया काश्तकार को दें, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर काफ़ी जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है, जहाँ कुंए बनाये जा सकते हैं। और मेरा विश्वास है कि हम अपने अनाज की कमी को पूरा करने के वायदे को पूरा कर सकते हैं, और अनाज की कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि हम अपना ख़रा दिख खोलें और काश्तकार को पैसा दें और उस से कहें कि वह कुंए बना कर हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार को बढ़ाये और खन्द महीनों के अन्दर काफ़ी तादाद में कुंए बन सकते हैं। मैं अपने उन भाइयों को जिन को इस सुझाव के बारे में कोई सन्देह है, उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप चाहे कितने क़ानून क़ायदे इसके लिये बना दीजिये, लेकिन कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, महज़ आपका क़ागज़ ही ख़राब होगा। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि आप काश्तकारों का सहयोग हासिल करें। अगर क़ायदा ही बनाना है तो आप एक ऐसा क़ायदा बनायें जिस से जो आदमी कुंआ नहीं बनायेगा, उस से द्योढ़ा रुपया लिया जायगा और उस के लिये आप कोई सज़ा भी मुक़र्रर कर सकते हैं या आप यह आर्डर निकाल दें कि जो काश्तकार कुंओं का पैदावार के बढ़ाने के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, उस को जेल भेजा जाय या और कोई दंड उस को दें।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप रुपया और ज्यादा दीजिये, अगर आप अनाज की कमी को पूरा करना चाहते हैं और जितने रुपयों का आप अनाज बाहर से बंगाते हैं, उस को कम कर के वह रुपया

आप काश्तकारों को कुंओं के बनाने के लिये दे दीजिये।

इसके अलावा मुझे एक ग़िला माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है कि सारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि माननीय मंत्री देश के बहुत मशहूर वक़ीलों में से हैं, लेकिन मैं उन से एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि उस मुवक्क़ल का क्या हाल होगा, जिस का वक़ील बजाय उस की वक़ालत करने के दूसरे का वक़ील बन बैठे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनें। मैं उन से कहता हूँ कि वह बड़े होशियार वक़ील हैं, लेकिन उस मुवक्क़ल का क्या हाल होने वाला है, जिस की पैरवी करने के बजाय आप दूसरे के लिये वक़ालत करें। आप काश्तकारों के वक़ील नहीं बने, और आप की जो इस फ़न में होशियारी है, उस का फ़ायदा किसानों को नहीं, कारख़ाने वालों को दिलाना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी वक़ालत का फ़ायदा हमें पहुंचायें और अगर आप ऐसा करें, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आप की शहरत में चार चांद लग जायेंगे।

मैं आप से एक दो बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मिसाल के तौर पर कपास को लीजिये, देश के अन्दर जितनी सस्ती कपास बिकती है, उतनी सस्ती दुनिया में कहीं नहीं बिकती है। कई भाई हैं जो कहते हैं कि कपास हम पाकिस्तान से, मिश्र से, या अमरीका से लें, तो जो कपास आप यहां घर में ६०० रुपये में ख़रीदते हैं, उस कपास का भाव अमरीकन १९६० रुपये का है। यह थोड़ी ज्यादाती नहीं है। अब इस के बाद कपड़े का ही सबाल नहीं है। जो कपास पैदा करे

हैं, वो बनाज आप को देते हैं, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपका क्या मुँह है कि आप उस से सारा अनाज मांगें और आप उस को धोती तक न दें।

मुझे आप से निवेदन तो कई करने थे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे लायक दोस्त सरदार भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान, जो बेरी तरह से ही काश्तकार हैं, खेतिहर हैं, और जिन के दोस्त और रिश्तेदार खुद भी आज खेती करते हैं, उन्हें भी बोलने का समय मिले इस लिये अपने निवेदन को समाप्त करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab): Sir, the hon. Members whom you gave opportunity to speak, first of all offered you thanks. But I have to present a complaint, not because you gave me time to speak, for indeed I am thankful to you for that, but I feel complaining against you and the Chief Whip because when the discussion on the Railway Budget or the General Budget or on cut motions took place in spite of my rising again and again I was not given time any day to express my views.

Sir, I am sorry to say, and I beg to be excused for this impertinence, that the work of growing more food in the country has been entrusted to those who do not know even the ABC of the wheat and gram plants. And, Sir, you will excuse me. I have also to complain against you that you gave chance to such of our friends who probably do not even know anything about the wheat and gram plants, while those with whom agriculture has been an ancestral occupation and who are still engaged in agriculture and could have rendered some suitable suggestions with regard to agriculture, were not given time. I do not want to complain more than that. I now only wish to say that I am not one of those hon. Members who believe that there is no scarcity of food in the country, nor am I one of those who see the solution of the food problem in either control or decontrol. My belief is that the problem of food can only be solved by producing more food and not by imposing control or lifting it. Many friends are of the opinion that crop planning can solve

the food problem. But they do not know what amount of water wheat requires and whether other things such as oilseeds require a large or small quantity of water. Nor do they know that wheat or any other thing will not grow on the land on which maize or other food crops have once been grown. But oilseeds can be grown because they enrich the soil and do not reduce its fertility. So I regret that those hon. Members are heard who by themselves have no knowledge of agriculture. The result of that would be that the policy which will be framed will be injurious rather than beneficial to the country. The problem of food can only be solved in the way suggested by my able friend Shri Sardar Ranjit Singhji.

The failure in growing more food is often ascribed to certain calamities. But I want to tell to these of my friends that 17.1 per cent. of country's agriculture depends upon human efforts while the produce of the rest 82 per cent. land depends upon the will of God or upon nature as we may say. The hon. Minister and the Prime Minister have announced that they want to increase food production on war basis. But may I ask them with what face they declare that they want to increase food production on war basis by sanctioning only 25 crores of rupees. I think that to put it on war basis they should have sanctioned Rs. 300/- crores. To those friends who believe that the money which was given for agricultural improvement went waste, I want to say they are wrong. According to the figures relating to the last year, one million wells were constructed at the cost of Rs. 25/- crores and each well helped to produce 20 maunds of extra food-gains and I believe that if six million wells are constructed in the country, the figures of deficit of the foodgrains in the country will be reduced to zero. If one million wells cost Rs. 25 crores, six million would at the most require Rs. 150 crores. Together with that, cement, bricks and money should also be given to the cultivators. There is sufficient land in India where wells can be dug. I am sure we can fulfil our promise of meeting the food shortage if only we open our hearts and give money to the cultivators and ask them to increase the country's production. A large number of wells can be dug within a few months. I can assure those who have any doubts about this suggestion that no purpose is going to be served by any amount of legislation. That would merely be a paper wastage. The real need is to acquire the co-operation of the cultivator. If you have to legislate

[Ch. Ranbir Singh]

let there be a legislation which may provide that he who does not construct a well would be asked to pay one and a half times of the land revenue. Some punishment could also be provided or an order be issued that the cultivator who does not use the well for production purposes could be sent to jail or any other punishment can be provided.

My submission is that if you want to make good the food deficit, more money should be given to cultivators. A cut should be effected in the amount that is being spent on imports and that money should be given to cultivators for constructing wells.

I have to make another complaint to the hon. Minister. Everybody knows that the hon. Minister is one of the foremost lawyers of the country. But I want to put a question to him as to what would happen to the client whose lawyer instead of defending him changes sides?

I wish the hon. Minister to give careful hearing to what I submit. He is an expert lawyer but I ask him what would happen to his client if instead of pleading for him he begins to plead for the other party. He has not supported the cause of the cultivator and his talents have been used for the benefit of the industrialists rather than for the cultivators. I request him to let us cultivators have the benefit of his abilities. That would add glory to his good name.

I want to say one or two things more. Take cotton for instance. In no other country of the world is cotton so cheap as in India. If we take cotton from Pakistan, Egypt or America, it would be much dearer. Cotton that we purchase for Rs. 600/- at home costs Rs. 1960/- if had from America. This is not a small affair to be put aside. Then there is the question of cloth also. What justification have you to ask for all the foodgrains from those who grow them without giving them even a pair of dhoties?

I had a few more requests to make but I wish my hon. friend Sardar Bhopinder Singh, who is a cultivator like me and whose friends and relations are even today engaged in agriculture may also get time to speak. Hence I close.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Professor Saksena.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): Sir, on a point of information. May I draw

your attention to the report of the Ganganath Committee which was placed on the Table of the House yesterday? We did not have any time to consider it, and therefore, would the hon. Minister be pleased to give us another occasion to discuss this matter or for a committee to examine it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Leader of the House arranges the time. This request will be conveyed to him.

Shri M. L. Gupta: Would the report be circulated?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has not been printed. It will be kept in the Library for any Member to read. Now, Prof. Saksena.

Sardar B. S. Man: Sir, the few minutes which were left over by my hon. friend, the previous speaker, were left over expressly for me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is a question of adjustment between hon. Members, I need not sit here.

Prof. S. L. Saksena (Uttar Pradesh): I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and fulfilling the assurance that you gave this morning when I raised the subject of sugar through an adjournment motion that you will let me have some time to partake in this debate. Last year, we had a big sugar racket and a thorough enquiry was demanded and the Government also appointed a committee. We are still awaiting the report of that committee, which is still not before this House. I would request the hon. Minister to publish it soon. There are rumours that the report has been changed to suit the desires of Government and so on. I hope the rumours are incorrect and the report would be published soon.

That is about last year's sugar racket. What I am concerned with now is this year's sugar racket. It is very well known that sugar is being sold by the factories at Rs. 65 per maund and at even higher rates. The official price of sugar in Western U.P. is Rs. 30-8-0; in Eastern U.P. Rs. 32-0-0; and Rs. 31-0-0 and Rs. 33-0-0 in Northern and Southern Bihar respectively. You can thus see that the factories are taking something like Rs. 35 per maund over and above the control price. I call this legalised black marketing.

It has been said just now that the hon. Minister has been able to secure larger production. Had a correct price policy been followed, I say that much larger production could have been obtained. The grower converted

his cane into gur because that fetched him a better price for his cane. He got about Rs. 2-8-0 per maund whereas price fixed for supply to factories was Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. Suppose you had raised the cane price to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund in the beginning, the result would have been that Gur would not have been made in such large quantities. Cane would have been diverted to factories and there would have been at least 15 lakh tons of sugar produced this year. If you had given Rs. 2-8-0 per maund for the cane price, the cost price of sugar on the basis of Tariff Board calculations and after allowing Rs. 1-4-0 per maund for implementing Tariff Board recommendations about labour would have been Rs. 36/10/- per maund. If you had given this increased price for the sugarcane and had also acceded to the demands of labour as the Tariff Board had recommended, then there would have been a production of not less than 15 million tons of sugar, and there would have been no sugar strike and no racket. But Government did not do so. You did not raise the price of sugarcane, nor satisfied Labour. Government have now announced that if the factories produce 7 per cent more sugar than the amount produced by them in any of the last 2 years, they would be allowed to sell the excess over the basic quota of 107 per cent. production in free market. Sugar got in this way is sold openly at the black market prices. Nearly 1 lakh tons of sugar are being sold under legal authority in this way at the black market prices at Rs. 70 per maund. Rs. 10 crores are being thus put in the pocket of the factories through this legalised black market which has been permitted by the hon. Minister. I consider this to be a criminal policy. Even factories have not been treated impartially in the distribution of this sugar for sale in the legalised Black Market. Some factory owners who are powerful and wield influence have been given 80 per cent. or more out of the free sugar to which they became entitled on the basis of the sugar produced by their factories on 7th March, 15th March and 23rd March, 1951. Some factories have been given only 50 per cent. and others none at all upto this date. I can quote the name of factories which have been given more than the amount to which they were entitled. They are factories belonging to men like Sir J. P. Srivastava, Birlas, Narang and some others. This is sheer partiality and discrimination. I charge the Government with open partiality to some black marketeers over honest people. This is favouritism and helping the bigger sugar magnates at the cost of smaller ones.

I now come to sugar rationing. 10 lakh tons of sugar are to be reserved for rationing. One third of this goes to the bigger consumers like confectioners, hotel-keepers and sweet-meat makers. At what rate do they purchase? They purchase sugar at the control rate and sell their products at black market rates. The result is that the consumers of sweetmeats and confectioners' products are fleeced to the tune of Rs. 35 crores. This is most objectionable. If the sugar products are to be sold at black market rates, it must be purchased at that rate. My friend, Mr. Jaspat Rai suggested that the Government should auction sugar for confectionery and such other purposes, and they will earn Rs. 11 crores. I say they will earn Rs. 25 crores and this money can be used for national purposes. Otherwise, the money would go to the black marketeers.

Then, Sir, in regard to rationing itself, there is no uniform sugar ration all over the country. In Lucknow a man gets 1½ seers per month. In Kanpur he gets only 1 seer. There must be uniformity in this matter all over the country. This present rationing of sugar is a hoax. You cannot really manage the controls. I am one of those who believe in cent. per cent. control. I believe in a socialist system, but the way in which you are administering controls compels me to say that you should scrap controls immediately. You cannot manage the controls. Out of these 10 lakh tons of sugar, 3 lakh tons will go to the confectioners and sweetmeat makers. Out of the balance, 4 lakh tons will go to the urban rationed population and 3 lakh tons will be given to the rural population. But you can rest assured that this quantity will never go to the rural population. It is my experience and probably the experience of all of you that villages hardly get any sugar. In my own district of Gorakhpur, all the sugar meant for that district is given to some agent and he sells it in the black market. In Kanpur I know that 2,000 bags are sent to the black market every month. That is the condition everywhere.

What is the use of this control? You cannot manage it. I say, de-control sugar and then I can assure you that sugar prices will come down to Rs. 35 per maund after a short time. There will be then no sugar racket. The Ministry have stopped the movement of gur and khandsari this year. This restriction is ruining these cottage industries. Why should you stop movement of khandsari when free

[Shri S. L. Saxena]

sugar is moving freely. You have ruined this *khandsari* industry. I would suggest that *khandsari* should be allowed to be moved freely.

Besides, I would suggest that there should be an honest and proper distribution of free sugar. All factories should be treated in an impartial way. I have already said that some people have been favoured. I demand that those who have been given higher quotas than what they deserved, should be forced to give back the money which they have made by black market sales.

One more thing and that is about oilseeds. I would like the Finance Minister to listen to me, and not talk to Mr. Goenka as he is doing at present. You have placed a duty on the export of groundnuts. I would like you to place a similar duty on linseed and castor seed. In my province, about 3 lakh tons of linseed and castor seed are being exported. Instead of the oil being exported, the raw material is being exported. Fifteen thousand workers are idle and the mills are closing down. I would request that this duty may be levied immediately. It will bring you several crores. You can lift the duty on tobacco and *biris* so that the poor man's tobacco and *biri* may not be taxed and the *biri* industry may not be ruined. This would lead to encouragement of oil industry.

Then, Sir, I have to say something about cattle. I have read the pamphlet issued by the hon. Minister about the Grow More Food campaign. But I find that no attention has been given to cattle improvement. I would request the hon. Minister that when he is spending huge sums of money, on Grow More Food campaign, at least a crore of rupees should be set apart for cattle breeding which is so important for grow more food.

Then, Sir, I would also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the famine conditions obtaining in certain parts of my province. One of my hon. friends, Mr. Upadhyay, just now drew the attention of Government to the export of gram from our province. You have taken away all the gram from the province and in return have given nothing. Certain eastern districts particularly the Gorakhpur district are as bad as Bihar in this matter. Our men are literally dying. I would, therefore, request that export of gram, at least from the Eastern districts, should be immediately stopped and other food sent there.

In the end I would request the hon. Minister to restore the ration cut. There is considerable discontent in the country on this account. My personal request to him is that the ration should be restored to the original quantity of twelve ounces forthwith. It is not difficult. I am for decontrol of grain also. I am certain that as pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva there is enough food in the country. Take the case of jute for instance. As soon as you decontrolled it, about ten lakh bales which were lying underground came out. So, if you decontrol food, at least in the surplus provinces, you will very soon have much better conditions.

Grow More Food Policy

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

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

I must thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity, though at the far end of the day. I would have devoted more attention to this matter, if I had an opportunity to speak earlier. My grievance is that those who have tabled cut motions are not given proper consideration.

My point in moving this cut motion was to draw the attention of the Government to a subject which has already been discussed at great length by many of my hon. friends. I can well appreciate that there are difficulties in the way of Government and that they cannot reach the goal that they had put before them, so far as food is concerned. I realise that the country is so vast that certain parts of the country may suffer from natural calamities, like drought, excessive rain, pests, etc. I also realise that under the integrated scheme certain areas have been diverted from food production to cash crops, which have brought us valuable foreign exchange. In 1950-51 about 16 lakh acres were diverted to jute and cotton; during 1951 about 23 lakhs were diverted to cash crops. To the extent to which they have brought us valuable foreign exchange, they have served their purpose well.

Whether there is a deficit of 10 per cent., or a surplus of 2 per cent. as indicated by certain hon. Members, it is acknowledged on all hands that the Grow More Food campaign has not brought forth the results that we expected or desired and to that extent it has proved a failure. Persons or authorities who are in charge of this campaign might claim credit, but so

far no impartial enquiries have been made to find out the results. In the *Times of India* of the 22nd of February there was a report about the Bombay State. The Reserve Bank of India which made enquiries came to the conclusion that the achievements of the campaign did not appear to be commensurate with the resources expended on it. This is what the report says:

"Perhaps it could be said that the campaign was often directed with more attention to publicity and glamour than to solid results. To some extent lack of planning, defects in administrative arrangements, vagaries of rain fall, inadequacy of credit facilities, hampered the progress of the campaign."

Of course all these reasons are given not only with regard to Bombay, but about all the States as well. It has been very widely published that so many acres have been brought under cultivation, but what we find is that there is a general decline in the production per acre.

Immediately after partition we embarked upon certain expensive schemes hoping that they would yield very valuable results. I do not dispute that. But until the time comes when these schemes will make the country self-sufficient in food, we have to depend upon short term schemes. This was not realised in the beginning and the money meant for this purpose was wasted at certain places. It was pointed out in this House the other day that in Sindri a lot of money has been sunk in the construction of certain buildings, which are expected to go under water immediately the Damodar Valley dams are completed. Even in regard to the Damodar Valley itself, it was thought necessary to put up a thermal station before the actual dams were constructed. The fact is that the money that we have spent till now has not brought about the desired results. Of course, it is no use crying over spilt milk now. I am glad that for some time past Government's attention has been directed to this matter. There are schemes now for intensive cultivation of the available land, that is the thing that is going to bring about self-sufficiency.

The way to bring about quick results is by sinking more tube wells, by constructing more tanks, etc. My hon. friend Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir pointed out the instance of a small stream by the side of Kapurthala which at present goes waste. I am told that there is a similar river in Rajasthan by name Sama Nadi. Perhaps it

has now come to the notice of Government that the whole river has got silted and that was the reason why the whole land along its banks was going waste.

Another fact which I want to bring to the notice of Government is that our food deficit is hardly 10 per cent. which can be made up very easily. The hon. the Chief Minister of Punjab made an offer that if he were provided the necessary money the deficiency could be made good from Punjab alone. The production has gone down. If we can really bring succour and help to the cultivator there should be no difficulty in making up this deficit.

The last point that I would urge before this House is that there are refugees. There are three lakhs of them who have got uneconomic holdings. We have got lands at so many places. They have the experience, pull and resources as well, which if combined together they can give us very good results. If land is given to them, they are very hardy people and they have that experience of colonising in Lyallpur and Montgomery areas, this much deficit can be made up very easily, and you would have solved this problem of refugees also to a great extent and would have removed this deficit of which we are complaining so much. Only it requires a certain amount of attention which has not been paid so far.

Sir, I would like to finish because I am afraid the hon. Minister has already said that if he is given a shorter time he may not be able to reply to all the points. Therefore I would like to give him full opportunity and I would stop here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

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

Are hon. Members anxious to speak? Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Abdus Sattar (West Bengal): Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye. But there is nowadays no chance of catching your eye because the business of supplying names to the Chair is going on. I have been attempting repeatedly to catch your eye, but unfortunately I have not succeeded. I have to say a few words with respect to West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are three hundred and odd hon. Members in the House. For want of time all Members

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

cannot take part in the discussion. It is true that hon. Members had to wait in this House for five years and six years. They were not able to catch the eye of the Speaker. There is no use protesting against this and saying that because he is new he should be given an opportunity. The debate is arranged in such a way that a proper discussion may take place, that there is a proper level of debate, and various other things. Therefore no hon. Member can claim to speak as a matter of right. He has to try to catch the eye of the Speaker and wait for his opportunity. Simultaneously all Members cannot be asked to speak. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं आप का मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने कृपा कर के मुझे अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करने का मौका दिया है।

मैं शुरू में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन मैं ने इस सवाल पर बहुत ज्यादा तवज्जह दी है, बहुत काफी वक्त खर्च किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जनाब ने मुझे मौका दिया है, यह मेरे ऊपर खास इनायत की है। मैं ने उस किताब को जो श्री मन्दी जी ने मेम्बर साहबान के पास रखा, उस मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) की किताब को कई दफे शुरू से आखीर तक पढ़ा यह देखने के लिए, कि यह कैसे मुमकिन है कि श्री मन्दी हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय सरकार के मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने ने हमारे लिये कितना काम किया है। मगर इस कितान के अन्दर कोई जिक्र ऐसा नहीं है जिस से किसी किस्म की शान्ति लोगों को पहुंचे। मैं ने इस के हरफ हरफ को पढ़ा लेकिन सिर्फ एक जगह जरा सा जिक्र ऐनिमल हसबैन्ड्री (animal husbandry) का शब्द। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि किस देश में खुसूसन हमारे देश में किस तरह

हम अपने गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं जब तक कि गाय और बैलों की तरफ तवज्जह न दें। मैं ताज्जुब की निगाह से देखता हूँ, अनेक बार पढ़ कर मैं ने देखा लेकिन उस में कोई जिक्र न गाय के मुताल्लिक मिला न बैल के मुताल्लिक मिला। जहाँ तक गाय के दूध का सवाल है जो फूड (food) में आता है, वहाँ सिर्फ सफा १८ में गोशाला डेवलपमेन्ट (Gowahala Development) का जिक्र है जिस की बाबत में जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ इतना जिक्र है कि किस तरह तीन हजार गोशालाओं पर सरकार का कब्जा हो जाये। एक पैसा भी सरकार ने गोशालाओं पर खर्च नहीं किया। लेकिन आज उन को हथियाना चाहती है। इसी तरह से जब हम पढ़ते हैं कि क्या रिसर्च (research) की गई तो रिसर्च का सफहा २४ पर जिक्र आता है....

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: On a point of order, Sir. When the Chairman, Shrimati Durgabai was in the Chair she told us that the speeches will go on till 4-30 at which time the hon. Minister will start replying. She did that with the full consent of the House. May we know whether her decision was final or whether you have changed that decision?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am exceedingly sorry that I am not able to keep to the time-table. If the House will bear with me and the hon. Minister we shall sit till 5-30.

Shri Sidhva: Till 5-45.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: My only point was that it was done with the full consent of the House and I wanted to know whether those things are binding or not. The moment you came to the Chair the whole thing seems to have changed without the House being taken into consultation.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, the Minister must have an hour and a half to reply. The Deputy Minister also could not speak. Therefore the Minister made it perfectly clear that

he must have at least an hour and a half.

Shri Sidhva: Then we can sit up to 6 o'clock. We want to hear him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possibly we may not have another occasion during the Budget debate. The major demands are over. Therefore, if the House will have a little patience I think we may sit till 6 o'clock.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं जनाबवाला की खिदमत में अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस सारी किताब के पढ़ने के बाद भी मैं ने देखा कि कोई रुपया किसी किस्म का जानवरों के लिये नहीं दिया। मैं सफा २३ पर पढ़ता हूँ तो पता लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐनिमल हसबैंड्री की रिसर्च के लिये एक स्टेशन (Station) था जहाँ पर कुछ काम इस तरफ किया जाता था, मगर वह स्टेशन भी गवर्नमेंट ने बन्द कर दिया है।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब (hon. Minister) के दिमाग में यह चीज है कि वगीर जानवरों की तरक्की दिये इस देश में अनाज की बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। अगर उनका ऐसा ब्याल है तो मैं उस को दूर कर देना चाहता हूँ। आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने आज जो फिगर्स (figures) हमारे पास भेजे हैं और जो एक पैम्फलेट (Pamphlet) पहले भेजा था उन से मालूम होता है कि हमारे यहाँ ७ लाख पचास हजार बैलों की जरूरत है और साढ़े सात सौ बैल हर साल तैयार होते हैं। जब हमारे यहाँ कमी का यह हाल है तो हम कैसे कुछ कर सकेंगे। मैं अदब के साथ गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल हुए ग्रो मोर फूड (Grow More Food) पर १० करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता था, पिछले साल २५ करोड़ और इस मर्तबा २५ करोड़ रखा गया

है, पर क्या बजह है कि इस तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती। मिल्क रिपोर्ट (Milk report) के देखने से मालूम होता है कि यहाँ गायों का दूध सूखता जा रहा है। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर आप दर असल फूड के मसले को तै करना चाहते हैं तो आप के पास इस के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं है कि आप इस २५ करोड़ में से कम से कम एक करोड़ रखा जानवरों की गल्ल को सुधारने पर खर्च करें। जब तक आप इस बात पर तबज्जह नहीं देंगे तब तक आप की कोई स्कीम (Scheme) कामयाब नहीं हो सकती। मुझे इस मरहले पर कहना तो बहुत ज्यादा था लेकिन चूँकि हाउस (House) आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर की स्पीच (Speech) सुनना चाहता है इसलिये मैं इस पर ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूँगा।

लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी चीज की तरफ आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी सरदार हुसम सिंह ने बतलाया कि सरकार के फिगर्स से यह मालूम होता है कि यहाँ १० पर सेंट (per cent.) की कमी है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बात गलत है। इस देश में कोई कमी नहीं है। सरकार ने यह कंट्रोल (control) बिस्से में पाये हैं और इन को न हटा कर सरकार बुजदिली से काम ले रही है। कहा यह जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट तजर्बा नहीं कर सकती। मुझे पूरा यकीन है और मैं पूरे वसूक के साथ कह सकता हूँ और मैं सरकार को चैलेंज (challenge) देता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक भी देश में अनाज की कमी नहीं है। मैं आप की तबज्जह एक चीज की तरफ खास तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ २,८७,८७.२१८ एकड़ जमीन पर ऐसी चीज उगाई जाती है जो कि खाने के काम में लाई जाती है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के गल्ले के आंकड़ों में उनकी शमार नहीं की जाती। मैं यह आंकड़े

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंव]

गवर्नमेंट की किताबों से दे रहा हूँ। गवर्नमेंट आठ अनाजों के सिवा इन अनाजों का ख्याल ही नहीं करती। अगर इस पैदावार का भी हिसाब लगाया जाय तो मालूम होगा कि इस देश में दो मिलियन (million) टन हमारी जरूरत से ज्यादा पैदा होता है। गवर्नमेंट का हिसाब गलत है क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट इतनी बड़ी पैदावार को हिसाब में नहीं लेती। आप देखें कि जिन जगहों पर गवर्नमेंट ६ और ८ आउंस (ounce) राशन देती है वहाँ लोग कैसे गुजारा करते हैं। वह लोग इन्हीं चीजों से गुजारा करते हैं। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हरिज गल्ले की कमी नहीं है। अगर कमी है तो हमारी अक्ल की कमी है क्योंकि हम ने सोच लिया है कि इस देश में कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि इस कंट्रोल ने हमारा मारल (moral) रूइन (ruin) कर दिया है, इस ने हमारा इकानमिक रूइन (economic ruin) भी कर दिया और यह हमारा फिजिकल रूइन (Physical ruin) भी कर देगा। मुझे यह अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने यह कंट्रोल पिछली गवर्नमेंट से विरसे में पाया है और उस को जारी किये हुए है। इंग्लैंड एक छोटा सा मुल्क है। वहाँ कंट्रोल करना आसान है। लेकिन इतने बड़े मुल्क में जहाँ कि फिगर्स नहीं हैं कंट्रोल का क्या असर होता है। इस का असर यह होता है कि यहाँ होर्डिंग (hoarding) होने लगता है। अगर होर्डिंग न होने दिया जाय तो मुझे यकीन है कि इस देश में एक आदमी भी भूखा नहीं मरेगा।

आप देखें कि पहले यहाँ चने पर कंट्रोल था। कंट्रोल हटाते ही देश में चना ही चना

हो गया, इसी तरह चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटते ही देश में चीनी ही चीनी हो गई। जूट (Jute) पर से कंट्रोल हटते ही जूट बाज़ार में चढ़ने लगा और कसरत से मिलने लगा। अगर कंट्रोल हटा देते हैं तो हमारे यहाँ कमी न होगी, किसी चीज की कमी इस देश में नहीं है। मैं ने अर्ज किया कि मुझे अदाद व गुमार से समझाये कि किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में कमी है। मैं ने गवर्नमेंट फिगर्स देखे, और उन फिगर्स के हिसाब से दो मिलियन टन ज्यादा अनाज गवर्नमेंट के पास है। मैं नहीं कहता कि इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन्स (Industrial towns) से फ़ोरन कंट्रोल हटा लें, मैं नहीं कहता कि वर्कर्स (workers) को ज्यादा अनाज न दीजिये, या उन के लिये कंट्रोल कायम न रखें लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तीस करोड़ रुपया जो आप ने सब्सिडी (Subsidy) में दिया है, और दस करोड़ जो आप खर्च करते हैं यही चालीस करोड़ रुपया आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को दीजिये तो आप के यहाँ अनाज की कमी नामुमकिन है। यह चालीस करोड़ रुपया जो आप जाया करते हैं जो न हमारे किसानों को पहुँचता है और न हमारी अनाज की समस्या हल होती है। इतना रुपया बरबाद कर के आप भीख माँगने के लिए अमरीका पहुँच जाते हैं। मुझे इस से शर्म आती है। आज पाकिस्तान से मोआहदा होता है हम उन के सौ रुपये के बदले अपने १४४ रुपये देते हैं, इस में मुझे कोई शर्म नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप किसी गवर्नमेंट के पास जा कर कहते हैं कि हम को अनाज की भीख दे दो तो यह हिन्दुस्तान की नाक काटने के बराबर है। इस देश में किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है, सिर्फ आप के हाथ में जरूरत नहीं है कि आप इस

मसले को टैकिल (tackle) कर सकें। मैं श्री मुखर्जी का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने ने एक इन्टिग्रेटेड स्कीम (Integrated scheme) हमें दी। मैं उन का मन्कूर हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम सन् १९५२ में फूड के मूतालिक सेल्फ-सफिशियन्ट (Self-sufficient) हो जायेंगे। तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि अब सन् १९५२ में ही सेल्फ सफिशियन्ट होने की क्या तरकीब आप ने की? मेरा तो कहना यह है कि इस के लिये जरूरी है कि सारी सर्प्लस एरियाज़ (Surplus areas) को कंट्रोल से बरी कर दिया जाय, और डेफिसिट एरियाज़ (Deficit areas) से प्रोक्योरमेन्ट (procurement) न किया जाय। अभी इस सारी चीज़ के लिये जो कमेटी कांग्रेस पारलियामेन्ट्री कमेटी से बिठाई गई थी उस की बाबत भी आप की खिदमत में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप उस की रिपोर्ट को देखें और उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करें तो आप सन् १९५२ में सेल्फ-सफिशियन्ट हो जायेंगे। इस के इलावा मेरा कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम कंट्रोल की तरफ कदम उठावें। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है। बम्बई में आप की राशनिंग फेल हुई, मद्रास में आप की राशनिंग फेल हुई। वहां अब राशनिंग न की जाय। मैं इस बात का एहसास करता हूँ कि आप ने मेहरबानी कर के अपने मुहकमे के सरदार दातार सिंह को फूड का इन्चार्ज बनाया, आप ने इस की तरक्की के लिये जो कदम उठाया उस के लिये मैं आप का मन्कूर हूँ, इन्टिग्रेटेड स्कीम जो देश के लिये बड़ी लाभदायक है उस के लिये देश आप का आभारी है। हालां कि मैं जानता हूँ कि आज सब चीज़ें इस देश के अन्दर इतनी नहीं हैं कि उन की इफ़रात हो, फिर भी यहां पर इतनी पैदावार

है कि अगर आप उस को ठीक तरह से चलायें, तो आप के पास जो चीज़ें हैं वह बहुत काफी हैं। दरअसल आपकी गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया का यह एग्रीकल्चर का मुहकमा कतई बेकार है। अगर गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया का यह मुहकमा बन्द कर के स्टेट्स को इस का सारा इन्तज़ाम सौंप दिया जावे तो आप का एक आदमी भूला नहीं म सकता। आप ने अब तक क्या किया? अन्ज काफ़ी है फिर भी आप सब अन्य देशों से अनाज लेने का आन्दोलन करते हैं। अब तक आप ने सब मुन्कों में जा कर डिबोरा पीटा कि हमें भीख दो। कासाय गदाई ले कर हम उन के पास जाते हैं कि हमें अनाज दो हम मरे जा रहे हैं। और इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का करोड़ों रुपया बरबाद कर दिया। तो जनाबवाला, मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस देश का काफ़ी रुपया तीन साल के अर्से में बरबाद कर चुके, लेकिन आप को अपने यहां के फिंगर्स की परवाह नहीं है। आप पंजाब और यू० पी० में जा कर देखिये लोगों के यहां कितना अन्न भरा पड़ा है। मगर आप उन से ले नहीं सकते, आप में इतनी ताकत नहीं है। आप प्रोक्योरमेन्ट करते हैं, राशनिंग उलाते हैं लेकिन आज ठीक से प्रोक्योरमेन्ट भी नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वह आप के अल्त्यार में नहीं है। वह सारी ताकत स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स के हाथ में है। इस डिवाइडेड रिस्पान्सिबिलिटी (Divided responsibility) की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान का इतना नुक्सान होता है।

मैं कहता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि गवर्नमेन्ट को समझ लेना चाहिये कि यह मामला इस तरह से नहीं सुधरेगा। जिन एरियाज़ में डेफिसिट है वहां आप क्यों प्रोक्योरमेन्ट करते हैं, उन से आप

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जरा भी प्रोक्वोरमेन्ट न कीजिये। सिर्फ सरप्लस एरियाज में प्रोक्वोरमेन्ट किया जाय और डेफिसिट एरियाज को पहुंचाया जाय।

हम लोगों की यह सेकुलर स्टेट (Secular State) है, इसलिये होता यह है कि जहां हम गाय बैल का नाम लेते हैं आप लोग भड़क उठते हैं। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जानवरों के लिये एक करोड़ रुपया प्रो. मोरै फूड कैम्पेन में से दिया जाय और इस के साथ ही अब वक्त आ गया है कि सरप्लस एरियाज से कंट्रोल उठा दिया जाय और दूसरी जगह पर आप इस का इन्तजाम कीजिये कि इस देश के अनाज को लोग इकट्ठा न कर सकें। यहां लोग होडिंग करते हैं, और आप दुनिया में कहते फिरते हैं कि हमारे पास अनाज नहीं है। लोग होड कर रहे हैं, बचाते हैं फिर उस को चोर बाज़ार में बेचना चाहते हैं। आप ब्लैक मार्केटर्स की किसी तरह से पकड़ नहीं कर सकते हैं इस का यह नतीजा है कि हमारे लोग इस गवर्नमेन्ट पर भरोसा खोने लगे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेन्ट अपनी पालिसी तबदील कर दे और ग्रेजुअल डिक्ट्रोल की पालिसी अख्तियार करे जिस में हम अपने सेल्फ-सफिडोन्सी के उद्देश्य तक जल्दी पहुंच सकें और यह मुक्त बरबादी से बच जाय।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to express my ideas here.

Before beginning my speech here I beg to submit that I am not going to take much of your time. I have paid much attention to this question and have spent sufficient time on it; and I feel that you too have been very kind to me in giving me this opportunity. I repeatedly read the book

which has been published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the copies of which have been forwarded to all the hon. Members by the hon. Shri Munshi, in order to show as to how much work has been done for us by him, who is a Minister of the National Government of this country. But it gives us no such details which would satisfy us in any way. I have read every word of it and only at one place some mention has been made about animal husbandry. I fail to understand as to how shall we be able to increase food production unless and until we do not pay due attention to the welfare of our livestock. I gazed at it with surprise and read it again and again many a time but could not find a single word that may have been written either about cows or about bulls. So far as the question of cow's milk, which comes under the item of food, is concerned, something has been said on page eighteen of the book about the development of Goshalas etc.; and with regard to this as well only this much is written as to how the Government will bring all the existing three thousand Goshalas under their control. Not a single penny has been spent by the Government on these Goshalas but now the Government wants to take them over. In the same manner when we try to know from this book whether any research has been made in this connection we find only a few sentences written about it on page 24.....

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Madras): On a point of order, Sir. When the Chairman Shrimati Durgabai was in the chair she told us that the speeches will go on till 4-30 at which time the hon. Minister will start replying. She did that with the full consent of the House. May we know whether her decision was final or whether you have changed that decision?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am exceedingly sorry that I am not able to keep to the time-table. If the House will bear with me and the hon. Minister we shall sit till 5-30.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Till 5-45.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: My only point was that it was done with the full consent of the House and I wanted to know whether those things are binding or not. The moment you came to the chair the whole thing seems to have changed without the House being taken into consultation.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, the Minister must have an hour and a half to reply. The Deputy Minister

also could not speak. Therefore the Minister made it perfectly clear that he must have at least an hour and a half.

Shri Sidhva: Then we can sit up to 6 o'clock. We want to hear him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possibly we may not have another occasion during the Budget debate. The major demands are over. Therefore, if the House will have a little patience I think we may sit till 6 o'clock.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I was submitting that after reading the whole book I could not find whether any amount has been set apart for the protection of cattle. When I read page 23 of the book I came to know that there was one animal husbandry research station in India and that too has now been closed down.

Sir, I beg to submit that our hon. Minister seems to be of the opinion that the food production can be accelerated in this country without improving the livestock. If he is under this impression I would like to remove it from his mind. The figures given to us by the hon. Minister as well as the pamphlet, that he has sent to us show that we require seven lakh and fifty thousand bulls in this country; as against this we produce here only seven hundred and fifty bulls every year. When there is so much shortage, how can we be in a position to do anything. I beg to submit that two years ago, some ten crores of rupees used to be spent on 'Grow More Food Campaign' last year a sum of twenty-five crores of rupees was earmarked for it and this time too we are going to spend twenty-five crores of rupees for this purpose, but what is the reason that no attention has been paid towards this problem of improving the cattle breed. After going through the milk report one comes to know that the milk of cows is gradually drying up. This is why I submit that if you really want to solve the food problem, you have no other alternative but to spend at least one crore of rupees out of this sum of twenty-five crores of rupees for improving the breed of the cattle. Unless and until you do not pay attention towards this problem none of your schemes is likely to succeed. I had to speak a good deal on this point but as the House is anxious to hear the speech of the hon. Minister, so I would not take much of your time.

*Nevertheless I would like to draw your attention to another thing. Sardar Hukam Singh has just now stated that the figures as submitted by the Government show that there is only a

deficit of ten per cent. My contention is that this is wrong. There is no deficit in the country. The Government have inherited these controls and they lack courage to abolish them now. It is said that the Government were not in a position to make experiments. I am confident and can say authoritatively that there is no shortage of food in the country even according to the figures submitted by the Government. I challenge the Government on this issue. I would like to draw your attention to one thing specially. In our country about 2,87,87,218 acres of land are such on which such things are grown which though are used as staple food yet are not considered foodstuffs according to the Government statistics. I am quoting these figures from the book which is published by the Government. The Government do not take these foodstuffs other than the eight cereals, into account. If this production too is taken into consideration we arrive at this conclusion that there is a surplus of two million tons of grain in this country. The calculations of the Government are wrong because they do not take this huge production into account. Look, how the people manage to live in the areas where the rations given by the Government are not more than six to eight ounces of cereals per head. They pull on with these very things. So my submission is that there is no shortage of food at all in the country. If there is any shortage it is that of wisdom, because we have thought, though wrongly, that the country is in need of the controls. I am sorry to say that these controls have brought about our moral ruin, they have brought about our economic ruin as well and they will bring about our physical ruin too. I am sorry to say that this Government have inherited these controls from their predecessors and they have kept them intact. England is a small country. It is easy to have controls there. But in such a vast country as ours, where the figures even are not available, what would be the effects of all these controls? They only lead to the hoarding of commodities. If steps would be taken to check this hoarding, I am confident that nobody would die of hunger in this country.

You know that at first there was control on gram here. As soon as it was lifted, it could be had in abundance. Similarly when control on sugar was abolished enough of sugar was available in the country. In the same way jute began to come in the market and was available in abundance as soon as control was lifted. If the controls are removed there is not going to be any shortage. This country does not suffer from shortage of any

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

kind. Try to convince me with the help of facts and figures how India suffers from a shortage of commodities. I have seen Government figures and according to them there is a surplus of two million tons of foodgrains with the Government. I do not ask you to lift controls in the industrial towns immediately. I do not ask you to discontinue the extra quota of foodgrains to the workers or to discontinue the controls in their case. I wish to assert, however, that if instead of paying thirty crores of rupees by way of subsidy and spending ten crores on account of other expenditure, as you have done, you were to hand over this sum of rupees forty crores to the cultivators of India any shortage of foodgrains would have become an impossibility. You waste this sum of rupees forty crores. It does not reach our cultivators. It does not solve our food problem. Even after having spent such a huge amount you go a-begging to America. I feel humiliated by that. Recently we concluded an agreement with Pakistan under which we have stipulated to exchange their hundred rupees with our one hundred and forty-four but that does not injure my self-respect. When, however, you approach some Government asking them for a gift of foodgrains out of charity you are compromising India's honour. There is no dearth of anything in this country; only you lack the courage to tackle this problem. I am very much thankful to Shri Munshi for having presented to us an integrated scheme. I am obliged to him. He once stated that we would attain self-sufficiency in the matter of food by 1952. What plans, I ask, has he evolved for the attainment of self-sufficiency by 1952? My own suggestion is that all surplus areas should be freed from control and that no procurement be made from deficit areas. Also, if you were to examine and try to act upon the report submitted by the Committee, that had been appointed in this connection by the Congress Parliamentary Committee, you will succeed in becoming self-sufficient by 1952. Moreover, Maitra Committee had remarked that it was time we took steps in the direction of decontrol. May I ask what steps have you taken in that direction? Your rationing system has failed in Bombay; it has failed in Madras. Let it not be enforced there any more. I realize you were good enough to appoint Sardar Datar Singh of your Department as in-charge of food. I am thankful to you for the steps you have taken for the improvement of the food position. The country is obliged to you for the integrated scheme which is very useful to the country. Even though I realize that at this

time we do not possess all the commodities in plenty in our country yet we have enough of produce for our needs provided we utilise it properly. To tell the truth, this Agriculture Department of the Government of India is an absolutely useless Department. If this Department of the Government of India were to be closed down and all its functions made over to the States there would no longer be any kind of starvation. What have you done so far? You have plenty of foodgrains and yet you are exerting yourself in order to secure foodgrains from every other country. So far you have been going round all the countries and crying for charity. With the beggar's bowl in our hand we approach them and beg for foodgrains telling them that we were dying of starvation. In this manner we have squandered India's funds to the tune of crores of rupees. During the last three years you have wasted a good deal of your country's funds but you have shown utter disregard for your own figures. You have only to go to the Punjab and the U.P. and see what large stocks of foodgrains are lying with the people. But you cannot procure it from them; you lack the power. You effect procurement, you enforce rationing but you cannot do this procurement properly for it is beyond your control. All that power lies in the hands of the States' Governments. It is because of this divided responsibility that India is suffering so grievously. It is true the Government realized that things would not improve that way. Why should you effect procurement in areas which are deficit areas? You should not have any procurement there. Procurement should be effected in surplus areas alone and the foodgrains thus procured be made available to the deficit areas.

Since ours is a secular State the moment we mention the name of cow or bullock you flare up. This thing pains me. I would say we should allocate one crore of rupees for the cattle out of the funds earmarked for the grow-more-food campaign. Simultaneously we should lift control in the case of the surplus areas while in the case of other areas steps should be taken to ensure that people should not be able to hoard foodgrains. While people here are indulging in hoarding you go about telling the world you are short of foodgrains. People save and hoard and then they sell in the blackmarket. You cannot check black market by any means with the result that people are gradually losing confidence in this Government of ours. I want the Government to change its present policy and to adopt the policy of gradual decontrol so that we might

be able speedily to realize our goal of self-sufficiency and this country be saved from disaster.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am much obliged to a large number of speakers, who have been good enough to be very sympathetic towards the efforts made by Government and who have pointed out various ways in which to improve the situation. I express my indebtedness to them. Also my hon. colleague Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai says that I have not expressed my indebtedness to those who have not spoken. I offer my heartiest congratulations to them, because they have given me their silent support; they have given me some time in order to reply to the criticism that has been made. I only wish that they had also spoken and left no time for me.

As regards the subjects, there are so many and I have been favoured with about 40 questions between yesterday and today, which I never expected to deal with in the debate. What I propose to do is this: Those which fall within the general line of my reply will get an answer from it. To others, I can only ask for this indulgence. I will prepare a statement and put it on the Table of the House, and I hope, it will satisfy everybody.

With regard to the number of speakers and the various points, I propose to divide the speakers first into several classes and being a very modest person, I want to divide them as objectively as I can...

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): Divide you must.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Divide I must. Being your colleague, I cannot help it. I will deal with a number of speakers and Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena, first. In other words, I will divide them into two categories, Shibban Lal Saksena and non-Shibban Lal Saksena, and I will deal with him first. I wish he had been here to listen to the previous speakers who spoke about sugar. The sugar policy was not merely the policy of the Government, not merely inspired by Government, but welcomed by a very large number of Members of this House. I remember the occasion when I announced it and the cheers with which it was received. I am glad to announce to the House that we have succeeded beyond, at least, our expectations. Today, the production is over 10.5 lakh tons. We never expected it to be more than 9 lakh tons when we started forming this policy. Secondly, we have been able to put in the market 50,000 tons of sugar out of the production, in order that the free market price should come down.

Thirdly, whatever my friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena may say, the free market policy with regard to sugar has been received with complete satisfaction by every section of the public, except himself.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: Question.

Shri K. M. Munshi: If we have not reached 11 lakh tons up to date, the only individual to whom we are indebted for that is my hon. friend over there. He interfered with a strike for 15 days and prevented the manufacture of sugar.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: It is a wrong statement. You would not.....

Shri K. M. Munshi: This is my reply to you. You interfered. The hon. Member wanted to come in the way of the execution of the policy.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: You would not give the labourer eight annas; you gave 80 rupees to the manufacturer.*

Shri K. M. Munshi: I know my hon. friend's reply. *(Interruption).*

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

Shri K. M. Munshi: Then, he charged the Government with discrimination with regard to free market sales. I am very sorry that insinuations of this kind are made without any foundation in fact. Certain names were mentioned. If he had asked me, I would have told him what the policy was. When we reached a stage when we could expect to gather 10 lakh tons for Government rationing, for the whole year, we set about evolving a formula. A basic quota was formed for every factory some months ago. Whenever a mill reached not merely that basic quota, but a certain percentage over it, only that excess was released and nothing more.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: Have you done that for all?

Shri K. M. Munshi: There are rigid rules. If you want, I will read them. I have got them here. First of all, a moiety of the excess over the basic quota was kept back and the rest was released. Then 8 per cent over the basic quota was released; then 15 per cent of the excess was kept back and the rest released. In that way, there is a uniform rule, which every factory knows and no factory has got one ounce more than what is permitted by this rule. I challenge him. I have got the facts here. *(Interruption).* I do not want to be interrupted. The hon. Member will have patience. I have

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extended him the courtesy of hearing his vitriolic speech in silence; he ought to hear the reply with equal patience.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I can only believe his figures.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The whole thing is based on rigid rules. I am here willing to place all the facts before the House which will show that there has been no discrimination for or against any factory. The orders are there in writing; the formula is there in writing which everybody who is concerned knows. Of course, as I said, I singled out my hon. friend as a class by himself.

Shri Hussain Imam: Would the hon. Minister kindly circulate the facts that he has just now stated about the distribution of sugar?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have got them here; but the time at my disposal is short. There is a formula, which if you like, I will place before the House. I have no objection. All these things are covered by orders under which there is no scope for discrimination between one factory and another.

Now, I come to the other speakers, having disposed of my hon. friend. Unfortunately, I cannot reply to every individual speaker, because, Sir, you have not given me even five minutes for each speaker. I can divide the general arguments into four or five heads. One comprised certain personal remarks and certain advices were given which, I think, out of respect for those who gave them, I ought to refer to, because I hold my hon. friends and colleagues in Parliament in such respect that I would never be guilty of disregarding them by not replying to what they have said. The next head is the Grow More Food campaign. The next head is the procurement and control system, and the last head is the present situation which, to my mind, is more important than all the theoretical discussions with which the House was regaled for the last two or three days. The Madam Chairman, the other day, ruled that I should not reply on the Grow More Food question, on the private Members day, but now, therefore, I shall try my best to put them within as short a compass as I possibly can.

As regards the personal remarks and advice that have been offered, the speakers are to be divided into three groups. The first group says, and they have spoken with eloquence, that the better half of Munshi is better than the worse half. The second one says, like the old-time teacher, that 'The boy is good, but the conduct is bad'. The last one says, 'Neither the boy

himself is good, nor is his conduct good, but he is capable of reformation'. As regards the first, the Hindu Code, luckily has not been passed and therefore I claim a Hindu husband's right to speak on behalf of my wife. Thanks to many hon. Members, the Code has not yet been passed luckily.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): Why luckily?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Because I get an opportunity of thanking the Members on behalf of a person who is not a Member of the House, and to whom fulsome compliments have been paid by four or five speakers. On her behalf, I thank those hon. Members who have appreciated whatever little she could do. That is without her permission, as a Hindu husband. But, I have one grievance against most of those speakers. Not only that; Madam Chairman was so cruel that when somebody attributed the *Annapoorna* to me, the Chair pulled up the speaker and said, Mrs. Munshi must be thanked.

Shrimati Durgabai: Is it not right? That is a correct statement of fact.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not dispute it. But, I tried in vain to find whether any Member ever tried to think a little ahead and thank me for selecting her as my wife.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal (Uttar Pradesh): You must thank her for selecting you as her husband.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister making a speech on the Hindu Code Bill here?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am only trying to say that the Code has not yet been passed.

As regards the other advice I will not say anything except about one or two remarks, which I thought would have best been spared. It was an attack on my literary and cultural activities. I was told that I should do nothing but devote all my time to Food. The insinuation was that I am not devoting sufficient energy and skill on my department for it is devoted to literature and culture. I am sorry I do not find my hon. friend Mr. Krishna Chandra Sharma here who spoke most vehemently. I was reminded of a verse by a famous Sanskrit poet whom every one knows:

साहित्य संगीत कला विहीनः

साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छ विषाणं हीनः

नृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानः

तत् भाग्येयं परमं पशुनां ।

Which means:

"A man who is without literature or music or art is a beast without a tail

and without horns. He does not eat grass; therefore that is good fortune for the animals." My only grievance is that such people also claim ration cards and do not confer a similar favour upon us. I hope,

5 P.M. Sir, you will be fair with me. In the note on Grow More Food that I have submitted, I have myself pointed out the enormous difficulties in the way of the success of the campaign. Curiously enough ordinary people do not understand it. They simply say "Here you are, 12 oz. have been reduced to 9 oz. Here is scarcity, here is famine. What do you mean by saying that you are growing more food?" I think the House will bear with me when I point out, as I ought to, that we as a people are increasing at the rate of 3 millions per year. We want 4 lakh tons more of food every year for them. By partition we lost 18 per cent. of our population and roughly 35 per cent. of our wheat producing capacity. Further on account of the refugee movements and by our own tenancy laws as I have pointed out and by the hasty way we enforce zamindari reforms, some 10 million acres have increased with fallow which could have produced some 2 million tons a year.

I am not quarrelling with these factors. There they are. Then we have to operate through millions of small farmers most of whom are living on marginal subsistence. The result is that if they grow anything extra, they do not bring it out for procurement but keep it to themselves. Therefore you cannot tag on the results of the grow-more-food with the fact that sufficient has not come out in procurement. In procurement you only get the surplus over and above the normal needs of the farmer. Secondly, on account of his increased staying power, the farmer retains much more than what he would have normally done. And then there is the black market. On account of the low procurement prices he sells some of his produce in the black market. Well, these are conditions which you cannot cure by say a policeman's whistle, or by getting a whole troop to fall upon the country and grow more food. These are factors which operate in such a way that however much you may grow, the results are not seen in the procurement. Therefore to tag on one to the other is a fundamental mistake.

What we have to see—and that is the first thing that I applied my mind to, and Mr. Sidhva will remember it—is about the actual position. I said, as Mr. Sidhva will remember, that I had my doubts about these statistics. Statistics are no sure guides in such matters, for the simple reason that if

you take the number of tons grown in the country and add to it the number of tons that we import and divide the total by 12 oz. and then deduct this much and add that and so on it will lead you nowhere. The position cannot be tested that way. The real test is that there is scarcity in certain parts of the country whereas the issue price of controlled foodgrains is Rs. 14 to Rs. 15, the price is as much as Rs. 47 or Rs. 48 in the free or black market in some parts of the country. That shows that there is real scarcity in the country. I do not want to attach importance to or quarrel with any hon. Member on the question of the correctness or otherwise of any statistics which he might quote or which I might quote.

Shri Bharati (Madras): That is all because of the control.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I will come to controls presently; my friend Mr. Bharati will kindly be a bit patient.

The point is, as far as the Grow More Food Campaign is concerned, I am in a position to say—I was not in a position to do so six months ago—what we have achieved. Whereas it was claimed that 1.74 million tons had been produced in 1949-50 over 1947-48, in 1949-50 by means of crop cutting experiments we have found that actually 1.48 million tons had been produced. The yardstick to which my hon. friend Pandit Kunzru referred to is corrected by this crop cutting experiment. For instance, as regards the seed factor, the production has been more than the yardstick. With regard to irrigation and also with regard to fertilizers, the results have been less. But in the main the margin of error is not more than 15 per cent. That is the result of the crop cutting experiment over a very large area and in a very large number of fields with differing conditions. Therefore, we must admit the position and be fair to those who formed this policy and those who are trying to execute it to the best of their ability. When they claim that 1.74 million tons had been produced they have produced 1.48 million tons.

And then you say, "Where is all that?" But how can you find it when we lost about 5½ million tons this year in the country? I would say that if it had not been for this production the position would have been much worse. That is what we can claim. I do not claim anything higher.

Then the other point that was referred to was the report of the Reserve Bank. Comments in that connection show the unfortunate mood of the country which I call the frustrated

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mood. The Reserve Bank in 1948-49 decided to carry on a survey of five taluks in the State of Bombay, and they carried it out. Having done that they came to certain conclusions which they published in January, 1951. They published it quite recently in a bulletin. But the whole country took it up as though it were a reflection on the whole Grow More Food Campaign in the country for 1950-51. The report was taken out of its context, important portions were omitted from it and it was said that in January 1951 the Grow More Food Campaign had failed and enormous sums of money had been lost as a result. The enquiry was in 1948, and the figures were for 1947; and yet this is the general impression. I enquired from the Governor of the Reserve Bank. I actually wrote to my colleague the Finance Minister and he wrote to him and this is what the Governor of the Reserve Bank wrote: and it is but fair to the Reserve Bank that I place it before the House and the country.

"I am sure that when Mr. Munshi also reads the article in the Reserve Bank Bulletin, he will see that there is nothing seriously objectionable in the presentation, although perhaps the first sentence in Madan's article could have been more happily worded so as to make it clear that the enquiry was intended to test the accuracy of the conclusions suggested by the All India Statistics of 1947. You will observe that it was clearly stated in conclusion 5 on page 8 of Madan's article that he was not attempting to draw any general conclusion in regard to the Grow More Food Campaign in India as whole. His statement is as follows:

'Our investigations into the working of the Grow More Food Campaign in the five taluks reveal that its achievement did not appear to be commensurate with the resources expended on it.' Some of the newspapers have omitted the words 'in the five taluks' and the impression has been conveyed that this comment applies to the Grow More Food Campaign as a whole."

That is about the report. Coming as it does from an institution like the Reserve Bank of India it should command respect. Their main criticism to this programme was this, that the resources were diverted by the agriculturists either to cash crops or to non-agricultural purposes. Secondly the distribution and the utilisation of the resources was not organised to secure the maximum results. Thirdly the

achievements were not commensurate with the resources, and lastly there was no means to assess the results. They also said that only those areas should be selected which have productive potential and money should be spent only on those areas. They further stated that it was no use trying merely to Grow More Food; you must also grow cotton and jute in order that you may be able to balance the whole agricultural economy.

Now you will be surprised to know that though I had not read this Report, I reoriented the programme in May, June and July last year. What we have done is firstly, the seeds are being sulphurised and so there is no question of their being diverted for food. The fertilizers are given separately for cash crops and therefore the diversion is minimised and now there is so much of fertilizer that possibly it will be all in the free market, and there is no lack of fertilizers. Further deterrent action is being taken against the agriculturists who use the money given for Grow More Food purposes to other purposes. The essential supplies are now mostly given through Government depots. And then I have been referred again and again to intensive cultivation programme. I had not read the report and I am glad to find that what little we did is now confirmed by so responsive a body as the Reserve Bank, when they actually say that money should be spent in such areas where by reason of rainfall, irrigation etc. there is possibility of higher yield. is exactly what we are doing.

This year we are concentrating on the intensive cultivation area scheme on fifty lakh acres of land yielding over one million tons. That has been done; the scheme is now in full force from the 1st April, 1951.

As regards the integrated programme, I am again very glad to find that people more competent than myself in this matter and who ought to know the whole implications of it, have completely approved the change which I introduced, namely it is no use merely trying to Grow More Food in areas which can yield much better results or more money for you and improve the economic condition of the country. If reliance is placed on the Reserve Bank report, it only justifies our action. The policy that we have been following for the last ten months is practically the same as was advised by the Reserve Bank in the matter.

With regard to this Grow More Food Campaign there are a few other things which I would like to mention. Many people have talked about failures.

Shri Sidhva: The Reserve Bank appointed this Committee at whose instance?

Shri K. M. Munshi: At its own instance. It has an Agricultural Economic Section and they wanted to test exactly what the thing was. But at that time the crop-cutting experiment had not been introduced. And I forgot one thing—they said that there were no proper means at the time to assess the actual results. Now we have got the means. During the last three years in most of the States this crop-cutting system is being introduced and hundreds of workers are working on it, and I told you what the result was. So, even that lacuna has been filled during the last year or year and a half and therefore there is no reason to feel that it is a failure. Then, as one poet had said about a wife:

"Be to her virtues very kind,

Be to her vices a little blind",

I am asking the House to be a little more kind to the Grow More Food Campaign and see what it has achieved. In the first instance, in one year 1948-50 we have produced about 1.48 million tons more.

Shri Sidhva: Still you are importing more!

Shri K. M. Munshi: That is again the fallacious way of talking on Grow More Food. You must stop the country producing more children; you should let ten million acres of fallow land remain uncultivated and you must kill the monkeys—if you want to stop imports.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether a child when born needs six ounces a day?

Shri Goenka: But the child also grows?

Shri Sidhva: Always this bogey of population is brought to the forefront. I want to know whether the new-born child needs food from the first day or during the first year. Does it take even six ounces?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not know whether my hon. friend is a family man but I am one and I can assure him that the child grows day after day and every day somebody becomes twelve years old, when he eats as much as an adult.

Shri Sidhva: I have seven children.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Therefore I bow to the superior experience of my hon. friend. Do I take it that his children do not grow with every day, if that is what he wants to convey?

Now, Sir, let us look at the question. What have we got by way of return? I want hon. Members once and for all to decide on it. Year after year, debate after debate, question after question, it has been said that this Grow More Food scheme has failed. If it has failed and if you are all convinced that it has failed, by all means we will stop it. But it does not encourage anybody, it does not enthrone the farmers who are working, it does not do justice to the officers working to repeat it day after day. It was said money was wasted. I have got the details here. I am talking of three years, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51. In three years we have given for Grow More Food schemes a loan of Rs. 26 crores and a grant of another Rs. 29 crores. That is what we have invested. The result has been 34.4 lakh tons of foodgrains. We may make an allowance of 15 per cent. as given by the crop-cutting experiment. That brings it to 29.2 lakh tons. Now this investment of Rs. 26 crores as loan and another Rs. 29 crores as grant has given us a return of the value of about Rs. 116 crores! Then, Sir, remember this, that this is not merely for one year; every year thereafter it will mean 60 per cent. of 116 crores, that is Rs. 70 crores worth of more production as a result of this investment. You will get back your loan in five years. If this is a bad business then I confess I do not know business, but if anybody says that this is a bad business I say that he does not know the elements of business.

There were some remarks about the C.T.O. I have answered questions on this point over and over again. I have said what was done. Even so far as that is concerned, it has been of a nature which gives you a good return.

Pandit Kunzru: May I put a question? My hon. friend claimed that the increase in food production during the three years that he mentioned was 34.4 lakh tons. This is mentioned in his note too where it is stated that this is the increase over the production in the year 1947-48. In the bulletin on food statistics it is stated that the years 1949 and 1950 are not comparable, and I have been informed by the Agriculture Department that the results for 1948 and 1949 are not comparable with those for 1947 and 1948. With what does he make a comparison when he says that the additional production of food amounts to 34.4 lakh tons?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am going to reply to the hon. Member. He made the same point in his speech. In the first case there were certain non-reporting areas. When these comparative figures were calculated they were not

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taken of a different basis but allowance was made for the non-reporting areas and the results produced. No doubt if you take figure 'A' and figure 'B' there are non-reporting areas, but in one, these comparative figures are made after proper allowance is made. If the hon. Member wants further details I will satisfy him on that point.

As regards the C.T.O. I am saying this,—because I do feel and I would ask the House to consider my appeal sympathetically,—that every day, in every question and supplementary, old replies are forgotten, the same figures are asked for again and again and the same reflection, as if the statements do not mean what they say, is suggested. Now look at this. What have we spent? Take the losses, take the mismanagement; every time I have met those statements but they relate to a period before history began. C.T.O. was started thoughtlessly; Pashabhai ploughs were bought carelessly; loss was made. Surely, Sir, there is some limit to our chuckling over the muddles which took place in ancestral days. It appears just like fighting the Mahabharata war once again.

Shri Sidhva: There were some ploughs lying with the C.T.O. as reported by the Kharegat Committee. They have cost lakhs.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I replied to my hon. friend only last week and I will not trouble the House with having to listen to that reply again.

Shri Sidhva: But you have not answered—I have sent in a question.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have answered my hon. friend every time he asked a question and every time he asks a question; I shall be ready and willing and able and very anxious to satisfy him. If still he has anything to...

Shri Sidhva: What is the amount spent on the ploughs?

Shri K. M. Munshi: My learned friend is a great statistician—I do not claim to be one.

Shri Sidhva: I am not a statistician.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Now, with regard to C.T.O., I agree that we invested in all Rs. 5.28 crores in it. We have done that. There have been failures in the past, I confess it; there has been mismanagement. I have said so. My hon. friend relies on the Kharegat report. The first step of mine after taking office, within five days of it, was to appoint Mr. Kharegat; within two

months of that the man in charge retired. For six months, my hon. friend knows very well, I am trying to organise it.

Shri Sidhva: I appreciate it; I do not mean that we overlook the results which he has brought out.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I was referring to the limited measure of achievement of the C.T.O. The production as a result of C.T.O. activity will be Rs. 5.6 crores worth of the produce. This is what it has done so far on a capital of this magnitude. Is it a poor result? I will leave you to judge. After all, this scheme was launched several years ago after due consideration by those who were entitled to decide. It is no use quarrelling with it. What you should do is to see whether it is doing well now, and whether the present Government has done its best and not blame it for all the mistakes that were committed by everyone in the past. That, I submit, ought to be the consideration that should weigh with the House.

Next, I will take intensive cultivation. I do not want to say much, but on intensive cultivation there has been a certain amount of misapprehension which I want to clear. As I said last year, the dispersal of our efforts geographically among States on all lands and sorts of lands was a very unwise action. Therefore, we selected certain areas. This year we have selected 50 lakhs of acres which have a production potential much higher than the rest of the country. Those are the lands on which we are going to spend the money. I will give you only a few instances. First of all, we formed the Malwa Board. It was at one time a great wheat granary of India; that I learnt from history, not from ministerial records. I got inquiries made into it and I found that in fact Malwa is one of the best wheat producing areas in this country. With the smallest effort you could increase the yield. We have allotted 30,000 acres to the big cultivators under the Malwa Board; we have reclaimed 32,000 acres; and the extra production of this year's effort will be 20,000 tons.

With regard to fallow lands, as I have already said in my note,—I hope you will share my misery and misfortune—I have not been able to mobilise the mind of the official world in the States to give these fallow lands for cultivation with as great a speed as possible, and I am sorry to say that the greatest stumbling block in it is that we have now generated certain psychological urges like anti-zamindari anti-this and anti-that, which interfere with the giving of lands as fast as the

Grow More Food Campaign requires. There is a clash between the urge to grow more food and the urge to keep lands for some ulterior purpose. It is a fact and I do not want to specify instances; because as soon as I mention one State immediately 18 Members will get up and quarrel with me. But I will give you one information. In Rajasthan, I personally went to Alwar. I had heard that there were a lakh of acres of land lying fallow. As a result of what I did and what my hon. colleague Mr. Jain did, we have been able to give 1,60,000 acres, only during last month. Then another 50,000 acres will be given in May.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This was shown to you last year and I am glad that you have done it at least this year.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Of course, the credit goes to the hon. Member.

Then take Punjab. It is a tale which I am sorry to narrate but I ought to, because I feel very strongly about it. I want you to support me and that is why I mention it. I want the House to help me in it. There are 6 lakh acres of undeveloped land in Karnal district. For four months, my officers, myself, the Prime Minister—everybody has written to the authorities in Punjab. Still the land is not being given. The Kharif season is coming and yet we have not done anything. Somebody says that there is no jeep; somebody says that the officers are not coming; and so on. The result is that we still hope that we shall succeed. 1,300 men with facilities and capital went to the auction sale and said, "We will start this Kharif season". They were for some technical reason or other turned back. Either the rules are bad or the law is bad or something is bad. But the fact is that 6 lakh acres of land which would have been available three months ago are still to be given and I do not know what will happen. (*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:* Use Article 369). In order to make sure of this, only yesterday my officers contacted the people over there. I cannot force the pace of officials in the State. It is only the House that can do it. Unless there is an agency in every State with the sole purpose of seeing that within six months, all the cultivable fallow lands are straightaway given—does not matter to whom, whether it is X, Y or Z; or this class or that class—unless this is done and the land is given for growing more food, you are never going to utilise these 10 million acres for years to come. That is my experience. It is no use criticising me. I am telling you what the facts are. The matter is before you. These are the figures.

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): I am rather surprised to hear the Government saying this. Government is all-powerful. This is a sovereign Legislature. Article 369 is there. Why does not the Government take possession of these lands?

Shri K. M. Munshi: My hon. friend was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. He is an expert politician. He is an expert legislator. He knows this country and its political and constitutional set-up better than I do and I am sure he would begin to shed tears much more profusely than I do.

An Hon. Member: But the hon. Minister was a Member of the Drafting Committee.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I was a Member of the Drafting Committee—so I had all the powers in law!—is that it? It is no use talking like that. Let us understand the reality of the position. What is the use of talking about law? This is our country and we have got to deal with it as best as we can and we are doing it. All I am saying is that so far as our people are concerned, these are the inherent difficulties. We have got to meet them with such patience as we can command.

Then there is the extension service. Some Members have said, "Start extension service". It is all very well to say that, but when the Grow More Food Campaign was started, the Agriculture Departments of the Centre and the States were merely ornamental adjuncts having a few museum pieces of agricultural farms and no practical activity. Suddenly you turn round and say "Grow More Food". They are doing their best but extension service is a very elaborate technical organization which requires years of building up. But the other day I announced that I am trying to form a Land Army of extension service. Money we have, but very little. Our first handicap is money. 100,000 men cannot spring into existence suddenly I finished off discussing things here. Hon. Members here will, every one of them come forward and say, "I will take up the extension service in my district. I will go to the village. I will learn to be a technical officer and train up young farmers to do this, that and the other"—if they do that, then I am sure we would solve this problem much more enthusiastically than if we were to go on criticising each other.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh (Bihar): We were never asked.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am asking you now. Nothing could be a more solemn...

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occasion than a food debate over which we have spent three days. I am formally asking you. The scheme itself is an elaborate thing and as soon as the scheme is formed, unless all of us pull our weight together on this matter, we cannot achieve anything. Speeches will not do. Frustration will not do. Blaming one another will not do.

Now a number of hon. Members told me that I should be enthusiastic, that there is no enthusiasm; we should produce it. One thing I may say with great humility. If there is one gospel which I have tried to live up to, it is enthusiasm maintained at a white heat at all costs. I have said it in so many terms in my writings in English, in Gujarati and other languages that I can command. No one will blame me. I am sure, that I do not remain as enthusiastic as I should. But I ask you one question. Can anybody keep any enthusiasm about the Grow More Food Campaign if every time there is a supplementary question or a debate, you get up and say, "Everything has failed." The Grow More Food Campaign has failed. Procurement has failed. Controls have failed. Ministers have failed. All have failed."? Can you inspire enthusiasm by saying that you are a sinner? I tell you the advice which one of the greatest men of the last century gave to another who said, "I am a sinner". He said, "If you go on repeating that you are a sinner, you will become a sinner." What did Ramakrishna Paramahansa advise say? "Aham Brahmasmi"—You believe that you are God—and godlike qualities will be born in you. You feel confident. You feel enthusiastic. You have confidence in programme and in your Government and then we would have solved our problem.

Shri Sidhva: You also feel that you are surplus!

Shri K. M. Munshi: Take the Vana Mahotsava for instance. It is agreed on all hands that our forests have been cut down by our own zamindars and are being cut down by our villagers. It is admitted that we should have fuel forests, the wood of which will be useful to the villagers, who are at present burning cow-dung. It is known that our land is eroding on a large scale. I have recently discovered that the Rajasthan desert is marching into fertile regions because the funnel of Abu through which hot winds come has no forest-break in order to stop it. I have tried to enthuse you to plant trees. I have tried to enthuse the country. But what is the criticism that you pass—"It is a failure." Why is it a failure? I planned for one crore of

trees. We have planted three crores. If even one-fifth of them are alive—let us take it that 4/5ths are dead—sixty lakhs of trees are growing, which if planted like a forest would, on the most rigid calculation, occupy 20,000 acres side by side. That is the number of trees that are living today after one year's effort, and you want me to stop it. You want to say: Don't have Vana Mahotsava"; and you want to educate your country into planting and preserving trees. If trees have any value—and all scientists will admit this—then trees mean water, and water means bread and bread is life. If that is true, we must impress the whole country about that and that can only be done by celebrating 'Vana Mahotsava' again and again and getting people not merely in a mood to plant trees but also to preserve them. The fact that even one-fifth of the trees have been preserved is in itself an achievement of which we can be proud.

Do you know that the 'Vana Mahotsava' has been imitated in Pakistan, and in some of the Middle East countries and a representative of the F.A.O. who had been here said that this is a scheme which he would like to see fostered by the F.A.O. itself so that the whole world can take up this important question. And you tell me that it is a failure: you tell me I should not do it! Is that the way to enthuse people? Is that the way to enthuse me?

Therefore, I would humbly tell you, if you want to spread enthusiasm in the country you must be enthusiastic about something if not about Vana Mahotsava about tractors. You must get enthused on this at least that in spite of all these difficulties, this Government is facing the greatest crises in the world with as much effort and energy as it possible could.

What is the use of expressing frustration? If the Gangotri is impure who will remain undefiled? If you have no enthusiasm, how can we instil enthusiasm in the rest of the country. Therefore I appeal to you. This is not a question of scoring a debating triumph here or there. I am telling you in the interest of the country. It is this Parliament which is the source of all power and authority and if you feel enthusiasm, if you have confidence in the scheme of your Government. I tell you, the whole country will take it up ultimately.

Now, Sir, I come to the next point, that is controls. I do not want to go into this perennial controversy. I have been charged with having changed my views after I became a Member of Government. I assure you that I am not wedded to any doctrine, either of

control or of decontrol. It has not been quite a pleasure, nor a source of happiness or luxury to have taken up this portfolio. I thought it was a national challenge: in that spirit I took it. And I felt and I feel that we cannot at the present moment do without controls. It is no use thinking what I would have said or done in 1948, if I had been there. We have to deal with the position as it is. We have got to carry the country through enormous difficulties with regard to food, with as little disaster as possible.

Now, Sir, I will only say a few words about something that has been said to me in the House. First of all people have said that this system has not succeeded; I agree with you entirely that it has not succeeded. If you want an admission from me, I am prepared to give it. But what then? Decontrol is not the remedy. We must evolve a new system, or improve this or tighten it up, or do something.

The fact of the matter today is that in a population of 350 million we are providing statutory rationing to 45 million. To another 45, 50, 60 or say 80 millions we are giving some kind of relief which may be called non-statutory rationing, or controlled distribution or cheap grain shops, etc. The remaining 200 millions are just living on their own without any control. This is how the position stands.

A scheme was put forward that if we have intensive procurement or intensive rationing commitments all over the country we will solve the question. We tried that. It was found to be an impossible position. We could not enforce it, because that would mean import of 6 or 8 million tons of grains annually. Today some of the States which introduced that system are paying the penalty of a rigid system. A rigid system necessarily presupposes two things: that the pipe-line to thousands of small ration shops in all the distant parts are kept filled and that there is a regular flow into the pipe-lines of foodgrains coming in. If either the one or the other breaks then the ration shops become dry and calamity starts. Therefore it is not possible to do so.

Various other schemes were suggested. I do not want to take up the time of the House, but I have my fullest sympathy with my hon. friend Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also said something about it. While I am devoting my best attention to the subject, I am not, as I said, wedded to any particular scheme. I am only wedded to this that so long as I am in charge I do not want the country to meet with a

catastrophe. The roof of the house which shelters us might have been blown partly off; the walls might have been crumbling; but it is something which shelters us for the moment. I do not want a situation in which we would be exposed to the dangers of the elements and possibly a complete collapse. If we can repair the house, by all means we may repair it; if we could rebuild the house by all means we shall rebuild it. But to leave the country to complete chaos, is I think the most dangerous thing in the world. You will realise that certain dangerous elements in the country are forcing you to keep up some kind of control. First of all you have the big cities which are rich and which if there were free movement can attract any amount of grain to themselves and starve the rest of the country. That is No. 1.

[SHRI HIMATSINGKA in the Chair.]

Then you have got a few people—and if I know the business world they are not more than fifty or sixty—a close group with quite a hoard of money; I do not know what exactly it might be, I do not know what my hon. colleague feels, with say about Rs. 150 to 200 crores, I think. They are just waiting and watching and wherever there is a little chunk of available commodity the group will fall on it and start hoarding, controlling and cornering it. And do not forget this that if they corner even one-fiftieth of the stock for two months the country will starve.

Shri V. J. Gupta: But how long?

Shri K. M. Munshi: You need not tell me. For years and years I have conducted their cases of cornering every kind of commodity—you need not tell me.

An Hon. Member: You are a past master.

Shri K. M. Munshi: So, if even 1/50th or 1/100th of the available commodity could be cornered for one month the market will rocket to such an extent that it will mean not one starvation death, but hundreds of starvation deaths. That is the danger. We have got the transport bottleneck also which we have to consider. Remember also that there are certain deficit pockets in the country—Malabar, Travancore, various other places—which have to be fed from procurement and some arrangement has to be made in order that Government may have sufficient foodgrains with them to carry to these places. If these things are fulfilled any scheme will be welcome. If hon. Members prepare a scheme and satisfy me about these things I have no doubt in my mind

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that I will be able to convince my colleagues.

Sardar Sochet Singh (P.E.P.S.U.): What about land and prices policy?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I know that you referred to it, and I am coming to it.

Shri T. N. Singh (Uttar Pradesh): May I put a question to the hon. Minister? In regard to your controls what do you propose to do to maintain the price structure of food articles, especially in view of the disturbance of the ratio between the coarse and the finer grains?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I know that is the disease of "gramitis" which certain Members are suffering from. I will presently come to gram. The present position therefore with regard to decontrol is this. Sir, I will come to gram straightway so that I can immediately relieve them of their trouble. It is a peculiar pleasure to hear learned Members who come from Madhya Pradesh, the land of learning, our Gangetic Valley—(Some Hon. Members: Uttar Pradesh)—Yes, Uttar Pradesh but ancient Madhya Desh, Arya Varta. Their facility of speech is such that it does require considerable effort to get out of the hypnotic spell of their eloquence. I find some Members of Uttar Pradesh trying to hypnotize me—I saw the hypnotism coming—with regard to the gram question. It is a misfortune that the fourteen or fifteen States, whose Members are all here but not coming from the Land of the Pandits have not got that facility of speaking as the other has. They have not been able to make their voice felt.

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya (Uttar Pradesh): You also speak very well.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I must have come from that region some time. Sir, I will put the national point of view with regard to gram. The five or six Provinces which have surplus gram produce 72 per cent. of the produce of this country and the remaining fifteen or sixteen States, produce between them the remaining 28 per cent. The surplus States produce in the neighbourhood of about 28 lakh tons of gram. Year before last the position was this, which the House ought to know. My friend Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava who cannot be said to be very hostile to Punjab, because he is a Punjabi himself, clamoured in this House again and again that lakhs of tons of gram were rotting in Punjab and not allowed to come out. But gram was lost, it did not come out. I was a Member of the House and his

thunderous eloquence still reverberates in my mind.

Last time the position was that the price was Rs. 9 in the Punjab and U.P., Rs. 40 in Delhi, right across, Rs. 45 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 60 in Madras. And when the control was removed, naturally, the surplus States complained. Is this one country or twenty countries, I want to ask you? What was the result? Out of 28 lakhs only a little over 2 lakhs came out of these six Provinces as a result of decontrol. Do you know what happened? Bihar last year staved off disaster because of the sixty to seventy thousand tons of gram which drifted as a result of our policy. If this sixty to seventy thousand tons of gram had not gone there you would have had the most terrible calamity in Bihar. Now what do we do? (An Hon. Member: Decontrol). I am not here to answer your suggestions 'Do this' or 'Do that'. Hear the gram story first. This year I called a conference of the officers. They have grown much more gram than last year. The figures are not available, but more than 28 lakhs is with the surplus States. It may be a little more, but not less. What happened? They said, "Control it, let us keep it back". We heard the other States. Every State except these five or six said, "Last year we lived on the gram surplus; if you do not decontrol this where will we be?" I tell you none of the surplus States will suffer. Out of about 30 lakhs, three or four lakhs, at any rate not more than five lakhs of tons on an estimate will come out of these States in the coming four months. They still will have 25 lakhs with them. The result will be this. In the present situation I have got no surplus foodgrains. My ships do not come in time. Our expected relief does not come in time. At that time is it suggested that in the interests of these five States, the famine-stricken areas of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore have to be denied the relief of five lakhs of tons? I am not going to do that.

Shri Sidhva: Do it similarly for food cereals.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am not here to answer any conundrum except that of gram. Does anyone want that Bihar and people in other areas some of whom are not getting even three ounces of food are to be denied a Central reserve of 5 lakhs of gram—does not matter at any price? You know that in some areas wheat is sold for Rs. 45 per maund today. Do you tell me that at Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 they should not get gram? Is that what was demanded by one Member after another? Is this one country or not, let

us know. That is my reply to you with regard to gram. (*Interruption*). I was very patient with you. You must be patient with me. Do not get excited. I did not get excited when you were speaking.

Shri Hussain Imam: The chief executive of the hon. Minister is from U.P.

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya: On a point of information...

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not want to give way to him, learned though he is and very eloquent though he was the other day—about gram.

Sir, the next charge was that I was partial to Madras, Bombay or something like that. I will only say one word with regard to that. In this whole country it is the western belt and the southern belt which are non-productive, which are today in great difficulties. It is my misfortune to quarrel with the States of Madras, Bombay (my own home Province), U.P. Every State is angry with me because I have not been able to meet these demands. Sir, a wise judge is one who dissatisfies both the plaintiff and the defendant, and when all the States are dissatisfied with me I consider myself completely wise.

All that I want you to consider Sir is the situation in Saurashtra, parts of Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Madras. These are real deficit areas today which are struggling between an ounce of food and complete starvation. (*An Hon. Member:* What about Bihar?) Bihar is an exception by itself. It is not a normal thing. This year's Bihar case I am dealing with on its own merits. We have to see where the rain has fallen. I ask hon. Members to apply an All India mind. I have not to meet the demands of a particular State but the demands of all the States. Hon. Members come to me; Ministers come to me, and it breaks my heart to tell them: "I cannot meet your demand". I have only one thought in these days of crisis that the position is very serious and if with your assistance, I can help the country to tide over the present crisis in such a way that there is no large scale collapse in any part of the country, the Government would have done its bit by the country. All my efforts have been in this direction. When I see that a particular area is collapsing, I have to secure foodgrains allotted to another area. I know a State gets angry with me for diverting some grain, going to some State. Then there are interviews and interviews—I am blamed for the diversion. I know that but for the diversion, the receiving State would have collapsed the next week, while the other State could go

on for three weeks more. That is my position. I cannot promise you everything that you want nor even a modicum of supplies demanded.

I am sorry Mr. Bharati who knows me very well and very intimately should have said that I prefer Bombay to Madras. If he had only got up and asked my hon. friends over here they would have said that I am most cruel to Bombay; if you will read the newspapers of Bombay you will find the greatest injustice is done to me in Bombay. (*An Hon. Member:* Bombay gets food at the lowest prices.) That is a subsidiary point. The real point is that so far as Bombay is concerned, you must remember that the proportion of the urban area to the rural area is entirely different from the rest of the country. The urban area in Bombay is a little over one third of the rural area while in Madras and others the rural areas are very much larger in proportion. The scope for internal supply therefore is smaller. We do not give Bombay a large quantity today. For many years a level of requirements of different States has been set up even before the decontrol. It was on this basis that we proceed. There is no question of preference. If I belong to a certain province and therefore give it preference, I would have no right to be here; my place would not be even in this House, if I could not develop a national outlook even in an important matter like this, I have no preference for one province as against the other...

Shri Bharati: I never charged you but Madras wants more.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Sir, the time is running very fast and I do not want to take up your time. (*Sardar Sochet Singh:* Land policy and prices policy. As regards the land policy which my hon. friend referred to, I do not know if he heard what Mr. Kala Venkata Rao had to say about it. He is for eliminating everybody who is in the nature of a land holding interest. You want to stabilize the land policy so that a class of larger farmer may apply his private means for development and grow more food. We must recognise that there is today an unbalance between our urge to grow more food and our urge to destroy a large farmer with means. That is the position. It is a national question which I cannot answer just now. All I can say is I am very sympathetic. I do want that we can summon up courage to say: Anybody who is prepared to put a plough in the land or a tractor, we shall give him the land. If we can have a policy like that laid down by the Government, I should be very

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glad because that is the only way that I can think of to solve the problem of food. If our objective is only to remove the intermediate absentee interests who are living on the fat of the land, it does not matter who it is who cultivates whether he is the right type of big farmer or a financier who is prepared to learn agriculture through mechanical means, we would have solved our problem. I have said this on more than one occasion but it is for you to decide, for the Parliament to decide as to what the policy should be. (Inter-ruption) I cannot forget the cow. I have very great regard for 'mother' cow and sometimes for 'aunt' buffalo too. I have become the salesman of the key village scheme. Hon. Members know it. The Gosamvardhan's Bill is ready and possibly it will be introduced within a few weeks. But that again means a question of money. We have got 7 key village schemes and when the Gosamvardhan Act will come into force, we will be able to raise some money and use it. With regard to Grow More Food grants the hon. Member wants me to divert a part of the funds to that. That is a question to be decided not by me alone. Certain rules have been framed with regard to Grow More Food and whether any part of that has to be given for this purpose which funds are to be diverted are all matters to be decided in consultation with my hon. colleague at the right. If he opens out his heart for the cow, the matter can be taken up later. For the moment, you cannot charge me with not being sympathetic to the cow. I have said it before and I say it again that with Grow More Food the development of the bovine cattle in whatever manner you do it, is one of the most essential problems which we have to solve.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister has got to find the necessary money. It is not for the Members to find it. He has to use his influence with the Government to get some money for this from the Grow More Food fund.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I cannot here and now promise that because I have to consult my colleagues on the point. I have got to consider the rules of the G.M.F. We have a set programme for next year to produce certain number of tons. I cannot divert Rs. 5 crores for cattle straightaway; it has to be planned; it has to be worked out. All that I can assure the House is: I will be able to produce a scheme on which I have already started an experiment within the means at our disposal.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: Is cattle breeding not essential for the Grow More Food Campaign?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not dispute the proposition but I am only saying that the train of Grow More Food has provision to catch the cow; I mean the engine has no cow catcher. I have got to provide one before that train can do that work.

Whatever you may say with regard to our control system, let us see what we have achieved. In a world in which prices are rocketing higher every day, we have been able to keep down the prices as best as we can. After the Korean War, as you know, the prices have risen very high all over the world and one of the greatest efforts of this Government has been to keep down the prices. You will be glad to know that in cereals the rise in India is 6.1 per cent. whereas the world prices have risen by 12 per cent. In raw cotton our rise has been 13 per cent. while in the U.S.A. it has been 34 per cent., and Pakistan 90 per cent. In ground-nuts our rise has been 12 per cent. (An Hon. Member: How does the per capita income compare?) I am only referring to the success that our control system has achieved. We have been doing our best and we have succeeded in spite of the world prices going up as high... (An Hon. Member: Compare the rise in prices with the purchasing power of the common man). It is not a question of the purchasing capacity. It is a question of supply and demand in the world and therefore if my hon. friend applies his mind with his wide economic knowledge to what I am stating, I am sure he will realise the difference.

6 P.M.

One thing more and then I will come to the next point. I cannot help touching the speech of my friend Mr. J. P. Srivastava. He occupied, I know, one of these seats in ancient days. Some hon. Members attacked him, saying that he was responsible for the Bengal famine. He has assured me and I pass on that assurance to the House that nothing that he did or omitted to do was responsible for the Bengal famine.

Shri Sidhya: Did he say who was responsible?

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya: If he was not responsible, his Government was responsible, at any rate.

Shri K. M. Munshi: But he said something which was wonderful. He said that it was he who invented the rationing and that he was the parent of this control brood. On looking at the facts, I find that being a person of a very ancient order, he has suffered

a little lapse of memory. Long before he took office, rationing was going on in the city of Bombay for many months.

When he said that he was the father of 'controls', which has as we know produced black-marketing and all that—a sort of grand parent—I was reminded of a story of young days. When I was very young, once I was standing in the verandah of my house. My old uncle, who was about 70 and gouty, sitting in front of me, was just talking to me. In the meantime, as one of the recesses in one of our stables were being cleared, the workmen came along carrying the baskets of earth. I was a little puritan; I had always thought that drink was a very wicked thing; and I had not seen a drink bottle. I saw that the workers carried in their baskets broken bottles along with the earth. I asked my old uncle, "What is this; they should carry earth; what are these broken bottles jutting out?" My old uncle said, "My boy, these are our deeds; in our younger days, we had used these bottles for drinking". When my hon. friend was talking about controls and black-markets, I thought it was my old uncle who said, "These are our deeds".

I want you to bear with me for a few minutes more because we cannot treat the present position with levity. A few months ago, the House may remember, I was very much worried about the shadows of scarcity which was being cast upon this land. From that day, there has not been one waking moment when I have not been oppressed with the thought that we are going to face one of the worst periods in our history. I am not referring to political or international crisis I am only referring to food economy. I pointed it out in grim terms to some of my friends here, but some of them were annoyed that I should have said like that. Since then, we have been struggling hard and few people realise the enormous strain that some of us bear for getting something done to stave off the disaster. Hon. Members ask, give us this, give us that. I simply say, I cannot. All I can do is, till relief comes slowly, to keep on in such a way that our food structure stands, that our price levels do not rocket—they have already gone very high—and that no pockets collapse completely. That is the only thing, I submit, which could be done; nothing else. If you expect me to perform a miracle, that simply cannot be done.

I may tell you the major pockets. I know every State is in difficulties. I am not distinguishing one State from another.

Shri Hussain Imam: What about Bihar?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I will come to Bihar in proper time. I am concerned with the whole country and not Bihar alone as you seem to think.

We have had enormous difficulties in regard to our shipping. I have told the House again and again that with very great difficulty we raised the March arrivals to 4,17,000 tons, which was the biggest arrival. That was achieved, and I think, to some extent, that has relieved our position. I expect about 3-6 lakh tons arrivals in April and May; perhaps, we may get a little more. That is how the position stands. The country living from ship to mouth and certain areas being under a tremendous strain, we must be prepared to face as courageously as we can, a period of crisis. I told you in November that I shudder to think of the period which begins from April. But, I assure you that no effort will be spared in order to see that the situation is met. The whole resources of the Government today are bent upon this one thing, that no area collapses. Of course, some people are unhappy because they do not get exactly as much as they want.

This being so, I will tell you what the dangerous zones are. This I must frankly tell the House. Members come to me and say, 'Give this to my State'. There is a general impression that because a man is sufficiently vocal, he gets a thing. This is a most erroneous impression which I should remove. We have got to watch the dangerous zones first. First of all, we have to send quite a few thousand tons to Ratnagiri. After June the rains will come and Ratnagiri will be inaccessible. It has to be stocked with sufficient grains to last during the rainy season. Next comes Rajasthan. I am very much obliged to my hon. friends from Rajasthan who have again and again kept me acquainted with the position there. About a month ago, the Bhil area which is considerable in Rajasthan was on the eve of collapse. We have sent foodgrains there. Moneys have been sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government for giving work to those who have not got the capacity to buy foodgrains. Recently about 10 days ago, I ordered that they should be given 9 oz. rations.

In Rajasthan, the position is peculiar. It is not possible for me to take an independent attitude in all these matters; I must be guided in a large measure by the State Governments. In the last resort, they are the people who have to say whether a system is successful or not. The system that was

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adopted there was this. They said: Instead of giving a 9 oz. ration and banning movement of foodgrains in the country, if you let us give 6 oz. ration and allow a free market, that would be better for Rajasthan. Well, that was sanctioned. The authority of the administration is there that it is working as satisfactorily as it could be in the prevailing conditions.

Shri Bharati: Why not extend that to other States?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Then, there are certain pockets which may become very difficult pockets. One of them, I know is the Udaipur Division where the produce is not sufficient to allow a 6 oz. ration. In that Division, cheap grains shops are being opened recently. As regards the Udaipur city, I know it very well; there is very little possibility for a free market in grains; and I am having the question examined. I have no doubt that very soon, I will be able to give a 9 oz. ration to Udaipur if I find that there is no free grain coming into that city. If as my hon. friends say that there is no scope for free market—I have no reason to doubt their words—there is a clear case for raising the ration to 9 oz. in the Udaipur city. At the same time, I must beg of my hon. friends from Rajasthan that they should not expect me to apply the same standard promptly to other places in Rajasthan. I say this because if the present arrangement works satisfactorily I cannot suddenly change over to another arrangement and adopt a different system. In Udaipur city I know the difficulty and I am sure I will do my best. Hon. Members from Rajasthan can rely on my doing my best in this matter.

That takes me to Madras. In Madras we have already raised the quantity from 4,00,000 to 5,00,000 out of which 2,00,000 will be rice. Now, hon. Members will remember that this talk about this target and that this year is of no value, because the question is whether it will be possible to give this 5,00,000 tons. If I get more I will certainly give more. But as things are, I cannot take away anything that has been allotted to any other State. As a matter of fact, the 1,00,000 to Madras and the 1,00,000 extra that I gave to Bombay was out of the saving which I had. After all, these are but paper figures and I am not sure whether we will be able to give 5 lakhs or 7 lakhs. I have given this much and kept only 1 lakh in case there is great need in any part of the country, say in Bihar, or in some other part, if there is a sudden collapse I must have something in

hand to go to the rescue with. And now I come to Bihar.

Shri Bharati: Is there any truth in the statement in the papers that you are giving another 1 lakh tons? The Regional Commissioner has said so and the papers say that you have written to the Madras Government about this?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have done nothing of the kind. I think Madras people live too much on newspapers.

Now, as regards Bihar the position for the moment is a difficult one. Hon. Members will remember that I said that Bihar was going to be a danger zone in March-April, and I have devoted special attention to that part because the situation in a few districts is really very bad. I have examined the situation with the hon. Shri Anugraha Narayan Sinha and out of very meagre resources at my disposal I have decided that in the month of April, Bihar will receive 98,000 tons of food; and that is the utmost that I can give from the grain which is going to come. My Director General of Food is visiting Bihar and he is going to devote himself to the question of transport from the Calcutta port to Bihar. If we succeed then something in the neighbourhood of 3,000 tons of food per day could be delivered to Bihar, and I have no doubt in my mind that Bihar situation will be stabilised at the end of this month. That is all I have to say.

An Hon. Member: 3,000 tons a day?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Yes, 3,000 tons a day

Now, I have taken more time of the House than I should have, perhaps. I have only a very few things to add and then I am done.

Shri Hussain Inam: What about May and June?

Shri K. M. Munshi: May, June, July will all come in course of time. Enough for the day is the evil thereof.

Now, certain references were made to offers by certain nations. I am glad to say that not merely one country or one nation but practically all the nations who have got something to spare have extended to us their willing sympathy and such assistance as they can. As regards Burma it has promised 1-20 lakh tons of rice and very soon a trade delegation will go from this country to Burma and negotiate it, and if we are able to settle that, we can expect supply very shortly. Siam has sold us rice and we are trying to get some more. Viet Nam as you know, has agreed to sell about 30,000 tons of rice, Ceylon gave us

a loan of 10,000 tons. And as I announced last time, both Australia and Canada have done their best. Canada offered certain quantity of wheat.

An Hon. Member: Low-grade wheat.

Shri K. M. Munshi: And Australia has recently promised that as soon as wheat is available they will give us. Now, let us consider these offers. The prestige that our country has built up and the position that our Prime Minister's foreign policy has built up for our country is such that it has brought us the goodwill of practically the whole world; and in days of difficulty the greatest thing that we can look forward to is the way in which the heart of the world has gone out to us.

Then I come to the U.S.S.R. First of all there was an offer of 50,000 tons against barter; there was a second offer, last week, of 5,00,000 tons of wheat against barter of certain commodities. Negotiations are going on as to the prices and the manner of shipping and the commodities we can give in barter.

I must here mention the case of China. China has last week offered us a million tons of several kinds of foodgrains and we have asked them to expedite the despatch of 5,000 tons immediately so that we may be able to get it before the negotiations are concluded.

Shri Sidhva: Have ships been arranged?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Ships arranged? The offer came this week and I wish ships could be arranged as quickly as statistics are doled out. Efforts are made to arrange shipping facilities. Well, one of my Joint Secretaries is going to China in order to bring about the deal so that we can get some quantity as expeditiously as possible.

Then as far as the U.S. is concerned, I have already told the House that they gave us 4,27,000 tons of milo at a concession rate some time back; 7,50,000 tons of wheat and another 50,000 diverted from Italy. And for the moment you must have seen that the administration of the U.S.A. is doing the best that can be done in a democratic country to give relief to us. Another thing which is of interest to mention in this connection is that they placed 13 mothball ships of theirs at our disposal for bringing our own grain that is lying there.

Then I come to the United Kingdom. Last time I cannot forget that when I was in very great difficulty the U.K. was pleased to let us have 42,000 tons

of wheat out of their own produce. There is another service which I cannot forget. When the shipping difficulty was at its highest we wired to our High Commissioner who met Prime Minister Attlee and also the Minister for Transport the Rt. Hon. Mr. Barnes. Through their good offices ships were released in our favour and we were able to get foodgrains from abroad to this country for some months. I will be failing in my duty if I did not acknowledge our gratitude not only to the governments, but also to the peoples, to all the countries and nations who are sympathetically helping us in the crisis through which we are passing.

Sir, I have done except for one or two little things. I thank all the hon. Members who have very kindly referred to the various difficulties of Government and pointed the way out. The whole House, I know, in spite sometimes of temperamental outbursts of complaint, generally feels that the policy that we are pursuing is the only one that we can follow in the present very difficult situation. I know and I have known most of the Members for years past. I have got the confidence that if the same unity and the same spirit of strength continues in this Parliament, we will be able to release streams of enthusiasm and faith which will alone save the country.

There are a few words which I want to say in the end. I have to thank my colleagues, the Prime Minister and other hon. friends. They know the difficult situation in which we are and they have strengthened me throughout and given me the greatest assistance. And those nameless persons, whom I do not want to name, the officers of my Ministry, against whom some of you are angry but very often without justification, those officers have been working the whole day and very often half the night, because as many of you know, I have no office hours and during the waking hours I have no recess hours, and I have been putting them to extraordinary strain which they are responding to with a loyalty of which I am very proud. I would be failing in my duty if I do not at this moment give them that tribute which they richly deserve.

Sir, I thank you and the House very much for the patient hearing which you and the House have given me.

Mr. Chairman: There are two cut motions, one by Shri Naziruddin Ahmad and the other by Sardar Hukam Singh.

[Mr. Chairman.]

I will put the first one. The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the next cut motion. The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952 in respect of Demands Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 106 under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Chairman the motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 40—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,29,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 41—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,39,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 42—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,56,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 43—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1952 in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 44—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 45—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,59,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY

DEMAND No. 47—INDIAN DAIRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,25,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND No. 47—INDIAN DAIRY DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,38,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Indian Dairy Department'."

DEMAND No. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,54,000 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, 1952 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 9th April, 1951.