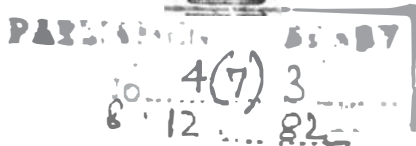


Fourth Series, Vol.I, No. 10

Thursday, March 30, 1967
Chaitra 9, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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*** (Ai) LSD—1.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 30, 1967/Chaitra, 9,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[Mr Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up Questions—

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri—

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Sir, I
have tabled a Calling Attention Notice
and motion for adjournment to discuss
the happenings in Calcutta

Mr Speaker: This is Question Hour

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: It is
a very serious matter

Mr. Speaker: We are taking up ques-
tions now. Later on we will come to
that

श्री मन्ू लिवये जरा काफ़ेम पार्टी के
लोगो को यह मर्मनाये ।

Shri R. Umanath: At least we were
doing it after the Question Hour (In-
terruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Shri Pra-
kash Vir Shastri

योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन

+

*139. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री राम कृष्ण :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की
योजना आयोग के पुनर्गठन के बारे में कुछ
सु झाब प्राप्त हुए हैं

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश ने
योजनाबद्ध विकास की दिशा में अपेक्षित प्रगति
नहीं की है, और

(ग) योजना आयोग को प्रभावशाली
बनाने के लिए और किन-किन उपायो का
विचार किया जा रहा है ?

योजना, पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन तथा
समाज कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :
(क) और (ग). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने,
आयोजन की मशीनरी के सम्बन्ध में एक
अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है । दल ने अभी
अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है । प्रशासनिक
सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार
जो निर्णय लेगी उसके अनुसार योजना आयोग
का पुनर्गठन करने के लिए कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

(ख) देश के विकास में तीन योज-
नाओं के दौरान जो प्रगति हुई तथा जिन कठि-
नाइयों का सामना करना पडा उनके विषय में
योजना आयोग का मूल्यांकन चौथी योजना के
मसौदे की रूप रेखा में दिया गया है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रशासनिक
सुधार आयोग की नियुक्ति तो अब हुई है,
लेकिन योजना आयोग जो कि तीन पंचवर्षीय
योजनाये पुरी कर चुका ह पन्द्रह वर्षों से कार्य
कर रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या
योजना आयोग ने इन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं
के परिणामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वयं
कभी इस बात की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं
की चूकि योजना आयोग को अपेक्षित सफलता
नहीं मिल रही है वह इसके कारणों का अध्ययन
करे । यदि अनुभव किया तो क्या उसने यह
अध्ययन किया । यदि किया तो योजना आयोग
स्वयं किस परिणाम पर पहुचा ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसके बारे में जो कुछ सुझाव हैं योजना आयोग के अन्दर काम करने वालों के वे सारे सुझाव भी उन्हीं स्टेडी ग्रुप के सामने पेश किया जा रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य को शायद पता होगा कि रेटडी ग्रुप के अन्दर प्लैनिंग कमीशन के भी दो सीनियर एक्सिक्ट्स हैं और स्टेडी ग्रुप के जो सेक्रेटरी हैं वह प्रो० पराजपे हैं जो पिछले दो सालों से इन्वैप्लेन्ट तरीके से योजना आयोग के काम को स्टेडी कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल दूसरा है। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की नियुक्ति से पहले क्या योजना आयोग ने अपनी असफलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वे नहीं किया कि योजना आयोग को अपेक्षित सफलता मिली है या नहीं। यदि किया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : यह दो अलग बातें हैं। प्लैनिंग के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के बारे में बार-बार संसद् के सामने रिपोर्टें पेश हुई हैं। प्लैनिंग कमीशन का आर्गेनाइजेशन किस तरह से किया जाय इसके बारे में, जैसा मैंने आप से कहा, जो कुछ हमारे सुझाव हैं वह प्लैनिंग कमीशन के सामने है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश की आवश्यकताओं और न्यूनताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना आयोग ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के आकार प्रकार के ऊपर फिर से विचार करने का निश्चय किया है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : प्रेजिडेंट के ऐड्रेस के अन्दर इसके बारे में बतलाया गया है और उसके बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में बोलते हुए यह कहा था कि :

"The President has stated about the review of the structure and functioning of the Planning

Commission in view of the new difficulties that we face and in view of certain changed circumstances. The Planning Commission has done good work in the past, but all work should constantly be reviewed to see that it meets the requirements of the day, and we are thinking of re-organisation at all levels. Up to now, there was a certain amount of duplication between the Commission and the Ministry. XXX An we also intend to discuss these matters with the Chief Ministers."

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : धान ए प्वाएंट थाक धारैर। जहाँ तक राष्ट्रपति के भाषण का प्रश्न है उसे सब सदस्यों ने सुना है। राज्य सभा में जो कुछ प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा वह भी कई समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हो चुका है। इस समय तो मन्त्री महोदय से जो एक विशेष प्रश्न पूछा गया है उसका उत्तर चाहिये कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का आकार प्रकार ज्यों का त्यों रक्खा जा रहा है या न्यूनताओं को देखते हुए उसमें कुछ कमी करने का विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण का उद्धरण देना और प्रधान मन्त्री ने क्या कहा वह बतलाना इस प्रश्न को दूसरी दिशा में ले जाना है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : दोनों जगह यह कहा गया है. . .

श्री जयु सिन्घे : यहाँ आप राज्य सभा का उल्लेख ही नहीं कर सकते।

श्री अशोक मेहता : अब यह कहा गया है कि जो आउट लाइन तैयार हुई है उस आउट-लाइन के बचाने में 17 में से 16 राज्य के साथ स्टेट प्लैनिंग के बारे में समझौता हुआ था। लेकिन थूक कई जगहों पर अब नहीं सरकारें बनी हैं इसलिये इसके बारे में हमें अब भी बातचीत करनी है। इसके साथ-साथ रिसोर्स की जो पिचवर है उसके बारे में भी हम अच्छी तरह विचार कर रहे हैं चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ और सेक्टर के साथ। वह सारा मैटीरियल

का बाके के बाद किम तरह से काउन्सिलरों को दिखाना है यह बाके सामने आ जायेगा।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : योजना आयोग का गठन करते समय क्या इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि योजना को कार्यान्वित करते समय पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है वह कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो सकें और ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से योजना कार्यान्वित हो सके और उसे राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों का पूरा सहयोग मिल सके।

श्री असोक मेहता : कुछ कठिनाइयाँ ऐसी हैं जो कि हमारे बस की नहीं हैं जैसे डाउट्स हैं। इनके बारे में तो प्लानिंग कमीशन कुछ नहीं कर सकता है लेकिन इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के बारे में प्लान की मशीनरी कैसी हो इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट्स के साथ चर्चा चल रही है।

Shri S. Kandappan: The status accorded to the Planning Commission in our country which has been rightly characterised as a super-Cabinet is very curious. It has neither constitutional nor legislative sanction. In view of the changed Centre-States relationship, may I know whether the Government is prepared to give statutory form to the Planning Commission?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I pointed out earlier, this matter is under consideration. The only reason I referred to the speech of the Prime Minister is because she said she wants to consult the Chief Ministers also about it.

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, on a point of clarification. The Minister has stated that the matter is under consideration. Is it by the Administrative Reforms Commission or by the Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have made it clear that the Government is awaiting the report of the Study Group set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission. When the report comes, with whatever materials the Govern-

ment may have at their disposal, they will apply their mind and come to a conclusion. In doing so, they will also be consulting the Chief Ministers.

Shri Chongalraya Naidu: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to consider the question of making the members of the Planning Commission responsible for execution also, because there is a lot of difference between drawing up of plans and their execution?

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is not possible.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन किम आधार पर किया जाये इस पर एक अध्ययन दल विचार कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में अपना दिमाग बताया है या नहीं—अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास जब आयेगी तब आयेगी जैसा कि सुझाव दिया गया है कि योजना आयोग विशेषज्ञों की एक छोटी सी समिति के रूप में काम करेगा, आज के वर्तमान भारी भरकम रूप में नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अध्ययन दल के बारे में बैठी हुई है या कि उसने खुद भी अपने दिमाग में कुछ तय किया है।

श्री असोक मेहता : मैंने हाउस में पहले भी कहा कि एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार हो रहा है जिस स्टेडी ग्रुप के सामने सभी लोगों ने अपनी अपनी रायें दी हैं। इसके साथ-साथ सरकार के अन्दर भी इस के बारे में विचार हो रहा है। इन सारी बातों को साथ रख कर फैसला किया जायेगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि स्टेडी ग्रुप स्टेडी कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो फाइल ईयर प्लान बननी उनमें इंडस्ट्रियल या ऐग्रीकल्चरल सर्क्टोरल जो हुआ है क्या उसकी भी कोई स्टेडी की गई है? यदि स्टेडी की गई है तो उसके ऊपर क्या कार्रवाई की गई?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसकी स्टडी बार-बार हुई और हाउस के सामने सारी चीजें पेश की गईं। माथिरी रिपोर्ट आपके सामने प्लान आउटलाइन की रही। उसमें पिछली तीन प्लैन्स में क्या कर्मचोरियां थीं और किस बजट से थीं तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या करना है यह सारी बातें बतलाई गई हैं।

Shri Umanath: Some time back it was reported in the press that the World Bank or the Aid India Consortium had advised the Government of India that the Planning Commission be reduced to an advisory body. I would like to know whether it is true; if not, whether at any stage during their discussions these foreign agencies had suggested anything about the re-organisation of the Planning Commission.

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is no basis for both the suggestions that have been made by the hon. Member.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Has the Government realised that the Planning Commission has not only failed to help the economy of the country but has brought disaster, hence it deserves to be scrapped totally?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Government does not accept the conclusions that the hon. Member seems to have drawn.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Planning Commission has failed in tackling the problem of fertiliser and food and it has grossly failed in meeting the demands of the weaker sections. May I know what changes the Government proposes to bring about in order to make the department dealing with the weaker sections more effective?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the suggestion made that the Planning Commission has failed to solve the food and fertiliser problem is concerned, I beg to disagree. The various steps taken to increase food and fertiliser production and the various difficulties encountered are all before the House. If these matters are to

be discussed separately, I am willing to discuss them. Then, the hon. Member has raised the question about assisting the weaker sections of the people. I agree that we have not been able to do all that we would like to do. The real difficulty arises from the fact that our resources are very limited and we have to deploy them for production purposes much more than we are able to use them for welfare purposes.

बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद : पिछले पन्द्रह साल के तजुर्बे के बाद और स्टडी ग्रुप कमेटीज वगैरह की रिपोर्ट्स को देख के बाद में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि धानरेवेल मिनिस्टर के जहन में क्या है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन को वह प्राइन्दा किस तरह रिआर्गेनाइज करे ताकि ये जो शिकायात मुब्तलिफ तरफ से आई हैं उनको दूर किया जा सके ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जाती राय क्या है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जहन में मेरे क्या है उसकी कोर्ट कीमत नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार के जहन में क्या है वही हाउस के सामने आता है। मेरे जहन में जो कुछ भी हो वह सरकार के सामने आता है।

बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद : सरकार तो सरकार है और वह जानती भी है थोड़ा बहुत। लेकिन जिम्मेदारी प्लानिंग की कनसर्ट मिनिस्टर की ही तो है और कनसर्ट मिनिस्टर सरकार को क्या मशविरा देते हैं यह देखने वाली बात है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या मशविरा सरकार को दे रहे हैं ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, the House never asks what advice a particular Minister gives to Government. I am called upon to give information when the Government takes a decision. I have made it clear that the Government is waiting for the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the subject and is on its own, *suo motu*, collecting a lot of information

including whatever we may have to say in the Planning Commission. Government will review all this and when a decision is taken, I will give all the information.... (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: May I request hon. Members to take their seats? It is a very important question, no doubt.

An hon. Member: Just one question.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody wants to put only one question, all those who are standing; they cannot put two or three. But we have already taken 15 minutes. I do not mind giving another half an hour to this, but then will not other questions suffer? I know, the Planning Commission question is very important. We can have a one-hour discussion on this; I do not mind that. But if we lose one hour over one question, what will happen to other questions?

Some hon. Members: It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: I know, it is very important, but there are other important questions. Therefore, I will pass on to the next question.... (Interruption). You want to continue with this question? Then, I will allow everyone of you.

An hon. Member: We can have a half-an-hour discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: I will deal with only one question today.

Shri S. S. Kothari: In view of the fact..... (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Will you kindly allow a-half-an-hour discussion on this?

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I will allow questions now. (Interruption).

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: The other Questions are also important. We should not devote so much time on this.

Mr. Speaker: But others don't think like that. Next Question.

American Peace Corps Volunteers

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*146. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Dr. Ranen Sen;
Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have demanded the withdrawal of the American Peace Corps Volunteers from their States and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) No, Sir. There has been no demand from any State Government for the withdrawal of American Peace Corps Volunteers. These Volunteers are sent to the States in response to requests received from them.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it not a fact that there have been many complaints about subversive activities of some of these persons belonging to the Peace Corps from the various States, including Maharashtra and Kerala, and may I know whether the Planning Commission who were previously in charge of these international volunteer organisations could not tackle these complaints and that they were rather acquiescing in them, covering them up, and were hand in glove with the Peace Corps, and, if so, is that the reason why this subject was transferred from the Planning Commission to the Ministry of Finance last year.

Shri Morarji Desai: The inferences drawn by the hon. Member are not correct. The transfer from one to another is only a matter of convenience and utility. That is how it is done. There are not many complaints of subversive activities against these volunteers. As far as I could find out, there was complaint against only one particular volunteer in Pili— it was not anywhere else—and he is no longer

there. Out of 1600 volunteers who have come here, there have been complaints so far against only four persons of something or the other, bad temperament or want of courtesy or something like that. In one case, subversive activity meant that he added opinions in favour of Pakistan in his discussion with others. They were sent away; they are not here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister just now said that there were only four complaints and that too mainly about discourtesy and all that. I should like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that one Mr. Logan Saladah came in September, 1964 and settled down in very sensitive areas, like Dalhousie and Mussoorie and wanted to specialise in relief work for Tibetan refugees, and the Ministry of External Affairs, after receiving some report from the Intelligence, wanted the recall of this particular gentleman. Has it also come to the notice of the Government that a pretty girl of 25 years, Joyce Russel, who was working in your State, Sir.....

Shri Hem Barua: What is the connection between a pretty girl and your State, Sir?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: She was working in the Home Science College there and the Principal of the Home Science College got rid of her. But this particular lady who went back to U.S.A., after such a complaint from the Principal, came back with a volunteer corps of 31 and went to work in the Nagarjunasagar project without prior permission of the Government. I understand that when they go to such project areas, they take prior permission from the Government. Even before getting prior permission, this lady who was a suspicious element . . .

An hon. Member: But pretty.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: . . . tries to work in the Nagarjunasagar project. Are we to understand that this Government has given licence to these people to go anywhere they like and to do whatever they like? What is happening in this country?

Shri Morarji Desai: The case of Mr. Logan Saladah did come to the notice of the Government. He came in 1964 and his activities were not found to be desirable and he was returned. About the other girl....

An hon. Member: Pretty girl.

Shri Morarji Desai: . . . pretty girl or whatever he wants to say, I have no knowledge.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. When the Finance Minister said that he does not have any knowledge of the pretty girl, he is trying to bypass this Parliament. As a Finance Minister, because Peace Corps is functioning under him, he should know all about pretty girls.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order, here.

Shrimati Lakshminikantamma: I have an objection. If they have a complaint, let them complain about their activities. Why should they say pretty girls or pretty boys? It is a reflection.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that quite a large number of these Peace Corps volunteers have been doing subversive activities, as is revealed by the hon. Finance Minister now, may I know whether it is known to the Government that the American Peace Corps Volunteers are donating 4,500 dollars for the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service Conference, which is a subsidiary body to the American Peace Corps Volunteers, CIA, and which is opening today in Delhi, and Mr. Asoka Mehta, our Planning Minister, is associating himself with that Conference and if so, may I know why this Government and our Ministers are associating themselves with such organisations, a large number of whose volunteers are under suspicion today in India?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member's question is based on two wrong premises. One is that he said that there are many cases of subversive activities.

Dr. Ramon Senu: He himself admitted

Shri Morarji Desai: I have admitted nothing of that violent nature. I have only said that there was only one volunteer who was found like that. Does that mean 'many'? Then I must understand the hon Member's definition of what is 'many' and what is 'one'.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that. Then, about the other organisation which he mentioned, that organisation has nothing to do with Peace Corps.

Shri A K Gopalan: May I know what are the special facilities given to this Volunteer Corps and what is the amount incurred on that account?

Shri Morarji Desai: The to and fro travel costs and living expenses in India of volunteers from other countries except UK and Canada, are borne by the respective countries. The Indian authorities provide them with barely a simple furnished accommodation, a bicycle and free medical attention. They also get the income-tax exemption upto a limit of Rs 2,250 on new articles imported for their use in India.

Shri Umanath: Recently President Nyarare of Tanzania and the Cambodian Government have demanded recall of all the Peace Corps Volunteers from their countries on the charge that they are meddling with their countries' internal affairs and intelligence. Secondly, in most of the American Press it has appeared that this particular Peace Corps is an instrument for the CIA to further their activities. Thirdly, the Finance Minister himself admitted that there have been cases of misbehaviour.

Shri Morarji Desai: Only 4 out of 1600

Shri Umanath: There have been cases, not one case—on his own admission—of misbehaviour. Finally, the Kerala Government have declared that they are not going to extend the term of volunteers who are working

in poultry on grounds of misbehaviour. In view of all this, may I know whether Government propose to keep a close watch on the activities of the Peace Corps Volunteers, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon Member's question arises from the allergy that he has, and I am not going to be affected by it.

Shri Umanath: The whole country is allergic, and he seems to be the only exception, which means that he has got some sickness or something.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no. Shouting and indulging in such sort of rhetoric does not give any facts. Let us go to facts. The country has not demanded, and the Governments have not demanded it. As I have said, if any State Government does not want volunteers, they will not be there. It is not a question of imposing any volunteers on any State if they do not want them. They had asked for them and that is why they were given. But if now any Government does not want them, that will not be done. It is not a question of imposing any volunteer on anybody. Therefore, it is not right to say like that. If some other countries have found some other experience, that is no ground to say that we have also the same experience.

Shri Umanath: The American press has said that

Shri Morarji Desai: The American press is of several kinds. It is a democracy.

Shri Umanath: Most of the people have said it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a democracy, but not of the type that the hon Member wants.

Shri Umanath: All the papers have said it.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is also not true. It is an exaggeration which is indulged in, which is not right.

Shri Umanath: *The New York Times* has said it.

Shri S. A. Dange: Part of my question has been covered. But may I know whether the Kerala Government have informed the Central Government that they do not want the services of this Peace Corps and that they can breed chicken without their help?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not yet got anything from them.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are obliged in any way to keep these American Peace Corps volunteers and whether we do not have enough social workers here to do the work?

Shri Morarji Desai: If there are people who can help us and they come voluntarily, I do not see why we should not keep them if they are useful to us. We are not obliged to keep anybody; so that is not the question at all. It is a question of our voluntary acceptance, if we want to do so, and that is why they have been taken in. It is not a question of not having sufficient volunteers, but we have to have even more volunteers for instance, in the case of leprosy, we have got to get people from outside because here our nurses will not even look at them.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बालन्टीयर की शिकायत थी उसके एग्जेंट गवर्नमेंट ने क्या एक्शन लिया ।

श्री भोरारजी देसाई : अगर माननीय सचिव बराबर ध्यान रखे होते तो उनको मालूम हो जाता । मैंने कह दिया है कि वह भापस गया ।

श्री शशिचंजन : मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि विदेशों के इन स्वयंसेवकों को कुछ आर्थिक सुविधायें दी गई हैं और सुरक्षित स्थानों में जाने की सुविधा भी दी गई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में जो संस्थायें सेवा

का काम कर रही हैं, क्या वही सुविधायें उनको भी प्राप्त हैं । मैं यह प्रश्न इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ कि कुछ सेवा करने वाली संस्थानों को नारायण या अन्य सुरक्षित स्थानों में जाने की अनुमति नहीं मिली है । क्या वहाँ के स्वयंसेवकों को भी आर्थिक और प्रवेश सम्बन्धी समान सुविधायें दी जावेंगी ?

श्री भोरारजी देसाई : जो ऐसे केस आयेंगे उन पर विचार किया जावेगा ।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is there on Government's record from our Intelligence Department and the CBI about the Peace Corps activities in this country?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already said that it is not only our reports but the reports also of the State Governments that they are doing useful work...

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I am talking of the Central Intelligence Bureau, not of the State Governments.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Central Intelligence Bureau has got many other kinds of work to do, and this is not one of their items of work.

Shri Umanath: Have they given any report?

Shri S. Kandappan: The answer is very evasive.

Mr. Speaker: If it is evasive, the question can be repeated afterwards.

श्री विभूति शिव : वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुष्ठ रोग के रोगियों की सेवा करने में यहाँ के लोग हिचकिचाते हैं और विदेश के लोग उनकी छान्छी सेवा करते हैं । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गांधी सेवा संघ के लोग कुष्ठ रोगियों की सेवा में ज्यादा तत्पर हैं और किसी विदेशी की निस्वतः ज्यादा काम करते हैं और क्या हमारी सरकार बीस बरस की स्वाधीनता के बाद भी हमारी पश्चात्त करीब की धारादी में से ऐसे बालन्टीयर तैयार नहीं

कर पाई है जो कि शिक्षण-सहायता की सेवा करें ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सरकार वाकन्टियर तैयार नहीं कर सकती है, वाकन्टियर खुद तैयार होते हैं तब उनको वाकन्टियर कहा जाता है। उनको सरकार खुद नहीं बना सकती है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब...

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। गांधी सेवा संघ एक ऐसी संस्था है जो कुछ रोगियों की बहुत अच्छी तरह सेवा कर रही है सरकार ने उन से प्राग्रह क्यों नहीं किया जो इन की बुला कर रखा है ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे कि इन वाकन्टियर्स की संख्या प्रश्न क्या है, पिछले दो साल में इनकी संख्या क्या थी और क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह ठीक समझते हैं कि इन की एकटीविटीज के ऊपर बाध रखने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया जायगा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वे लोग जो काम करते हैं सब लोग देखते हैं और जानते हैं उसके बाध करने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ जरूरत होती है वहाँ जरूर बाध करेंगे। प्राज्ञ उनकी संख्या 1271 है, प्रगले साल शायद 101 से बढ़ जायगी।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : पिछले दो सालों में उनकी संख्या क्या थी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : 1600 प्राये थे, प्राज्ञ उनकी संख्या 1271 है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय ये जो अमरीकी वाकन्टियर्स हैं, ये लोग देहात में जाकर पौनट्री और दूसरे कामों में लोगों की सेवा का काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्टें हैं, और गांधी के लोगों ने उनकी सिफारिश की है, क्या सरकार ने यह सब देखा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने कहा है कि वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ऐसी रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों और दूसरे लोगों को भी है।

Fertilizers Production in the Fourth Plan

*141. **Shri C. C. Desai:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizers manufacture target for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been considerably scaled down recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons which necessitated such a decision?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Shri C. C. Desai: May I know whether the reduction in the target is caused by the failure to utilise the fertiliser industrial licences and because of the wrong policy or wrong ideology followed by the previous Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals? Secondly, how many industrial licences for fertiliser production have been given, what has happened to them and why they have not been utilised?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have pointed out that there has been no reduction in the target. We have issued licences to public sector projects and private sector projects which when completed will give us a fertiliser production of 28 or 29 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers.

Shri C. C. Desai: What is the attitude of Government towards the importation of ammonia from the Persian Gulf installations or countries about which the World Bank President was so insistent or anxious?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Government's policy has been clearly enunciated that nitrogenous fertilisers will have to be produced in this country from the naphtha available in our country.

Shri C. C. Desai: What about importation of ammonia?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The question was: what is the policy? Will we allow import of ammonia? My reply is, it will be based upon indigenous naphtha. My reply is quite complete.

Shri C. C. Desai: There was no mention of ammonia in his reply.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Ammonia is made out of naphtha. I have said that we will use indigenous raw materials for the purpose.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will you allow the import of ammonia?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have said already that the policy is to use indigenous raw material.

श्री आंकार लाल बेरवा अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हमने बहुत से लाइसेन्स दिये हैं तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी मालूम किया है कि लाइसेन्स देने के बाद वे कारखाने लगे भी हैं या नहीं लगे हैं? ऐसे उदाहरण राजस्थान में मौजूद हैं कि लाइसेन्स दे दिये हैं लेकिन कारखानों का पता नहीं है। तो क्या ऐसी भी खबरें श्रीमान को मिली हैं, क्या आपने कोई जांच की है कि लाइसेन्स वालों ने काम करना शुरू किया है या नहीं किया है?

श्री अशोक मेहता : हम लोग पूरी खबर रखते हैं। जहां तक आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं वह शायद कोटा के बारे में है। वहां डी० सी० एम० का कारखाना शुरू हो रहा है, उनका काम चल रहा है, जहां तक जालान के लाइसेन्स का सम्बन्ध है वह कौन्सिल कर दिया गया है।

श्री आंकार लाल बेरवा : कितनी दफा उनके लाइसेन्स को रिन्यू किया गया, उन के लाइसेन्स को रिन्यू करने का क्या कारण था और उन के काम न करने का क्या कारण था?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कोई जवाब नहीं है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that the Third Plan reappraisal shows that the private sector has completely failed us in the matter of production of chemical fertilisers, are the Government introducing more fertiliser factories in the public sector or entrusting more fertiliser production to the private sector with all its consequences?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Government's policy, as has been stated very often, is clear. We are pushing ahead with our public-sector programme. The projects licensed in the public sector when completed will give us about 1.6 million tons of nitrogen. The private sector's performance has also improved considerably in the past few months.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: According to the papers, there is a reassessment of the Fourth Plan and an ex-member of the Planning Commission, Dr. Rao, said that they were preparing a hard-core plan. Is there a possibility of reducing the target and if so what is the position at the present moment?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The target for building up capacity has been 2.4 million tons. Not only is that target kept but if the capacities that we have licensed are completed, they will give us a capacity of 2.9 million tons by the end of the Plan. The question is whether the necessary amount of foreign exchange will be available for the public sector plants and whether the private sector plants that have been licensed will go ahead according to schedule. These things are being reviewed constantly, and if at any time the House wants, I can give the position as it exists on that particular day.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that last year the Government offered certain concessions to foreign companies for investment in fertiliser production and that these foreign companies had not responded favourably to these con-

cessions? If so, in view of the Government's declared policy of self-sufficiency in food by 1971, how do the Government propose to go about it?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have just replied to that question that we are pushing ahead with our public-sector programme. The public-sector projects that have been licensed in the last one year when completed will give us an additional production of about 9-10 lakh tons. The private sector has also responded well. There are a number of schemes which are on the ground now and there are others which are being considered very seriously. We expect that if all the people or at least a majority of them ultimately come forward and take up the work seriously, we will have a licensed capacity of about 4 million tons before long.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Last year the Government said that a fertiliser team would visit the United States and some other countries. What has been the outcome of that visit?

A fertiliser team was sent last year to the USA and some other countries also.

Shri Asoka Mehta: An officers' delegation had gone to some of the countries and since then, a number of serious enquiries are being made. Some of the investors have already taken out their licences and others are carrying on discussions and negotiations with us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन देशों को निमन्त्रण दिया गया था कि यहाँ पर कारखाने स्थापित करें उन सब ने अगर पूरी तरह पर कार्य नहीं किया, जिन लोगों को आपने लाइसेंस दिये कारखाने लगाने के लिये वह किसी कारण से नहीं लगा पाये, तो उन के बारे में क्या कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस बारे में सरकार की यह स्थिति है कि पहले लेटर आफ इंटेण्ड दिया जाता है। लेटर आफ इंटेण्ड के बाद आव-

श्यक कार्रवाई होती है और इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस दिया जाता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मन्त्रालय यह नहीं है। मन्त्रालय कुछ है और जवाब कुछ है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : जवाब यह है कि शर्तों के मुताबिक उन को काम करना चाहिये। नहीं करेंगे तो लाइसेंस कैंसिल कर दिये जायेंगे। अगर आप मालुमात चाहें तो मालुमात दिये जा सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मालुमात देने के लिये तो आप बैठे ही हैं। आप को देना होगा।

Shri G. Viswarathan: In the allocation of fertilisers for the various States, would the Government take into consideration the performance of the various States and probably and possibly the yield per acre of the States?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The question of allocation of fertilisers is with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is not with me.

Barauni and Namrup Fertilizer Plants

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- *142. **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizers Corporation of India propose to commence two new projects at Barauni and Namrup by 1970-71;

(b) if so, the production expected from each of them annually; and

(c) the estimated cost of these two projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramaiyah): (a) Two Projects, one at Barauni and another at Namrup (Expansion) will be put up by

the Fertilizer Corporation of India Subject to foreign exchange arrangements being made in the near future, these projects are expected to be completed by 1970-71.

(b) Each of the factories will have a production capacity of 3,30,000 tonnes of Urea, equivalent to 1,51,300 tonnes of Nitrogen per year,

(c) Baraun—Rs 38 crores approx.

Namrup Expansion—Rs 30 crores approx

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अभी कुछ पत्तो मे यह भाया है कि बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने के सम्बन्ध मे साइट सेलेक्शन प्राप ठीक से नही कर सके हैं। यह बात कहा तक सत्य है कि साइट सेलेक्शन मे दिक्कत प्रा रही है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: The information available is that a 300-acre area will be available for the factory I am not aware of any difficulty in regard to that

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन 1971 मे शुरू हो जायेगा ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: Actually, it takes three years from the date when foreign exchange is sanctioned and then the whole apparatus begins to function

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka—not here, Shri Dhuleswar Meena—not here

Shri D N Tiwary: I want to put a supplementary question

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the names of hon Members who have tabled the question They are not here Next question Shri Bibhuti Mishra

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I wanted to put a supplementary question

Mr Speaker: I have passed on to the next question I have called Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

बरासागर में तेल की कुएँ में प्राप लगने की
संख्या

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* 143. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

डा० कर्णो सिंह :

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1967 में बरासागर में तेल के एक कुएँ में प्राप लग गई थी , और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्राप लगने का क्या कारण था और उससे कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Committee of Enquiry set up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is investigating these matters and is expected to submit its report by the end of this month Till then nothing can be stated in this respect

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह भ्रन्दाजा है कि यहाँ प्राप लगने से कितनी क्षति सरकार को हुई है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah. We have, of course, a rough estimate One of the rigs was damaged Its pre-devaluation cost was about Rs 7 lakhs. There has been some loss of oil also. We would rather await the report for a fuller information.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसी तरह से रांची के कारखाने में प्राप लग गई थी और सरकार को बहुत नुकसान हुआ था। अब यहाँ प्राप लग गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को कारखाने में प्राप

यही है क्या उनमें पहले से कोई प्रयत्न वह करना चाहती है जिससे जो इस तरह की कार्रवाई करने के हमी हैं उनको रोक जाये। क्या इस भाग के पीछे किसी संवादक का भी झन्डावा है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: So far as my information goes, there has been no such incident within the jurisdiction of the ONGC. This is the first time an incident of that nature happened. That was because, although the oil was ready in 1966, the outflow was not considered sufficient and further perforation was being made. Due to certain technical reasons, there was a blow-up of oil. It is a very unusual incident. We took some time to control it. We hope it would not be repeated.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह जो घाग लगी है उसके सम्बन्ध में जिस कमिशन को नियुक्त करने की बात कही गई है उसके पर्सनल में कौन-कौन लोग हैं और उसको रिपोर्ट कब तक घाग के पास आ जायेगी ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: Three officers of the ONGC are there and one of the Directors will be the Chairman. I am glad to say that when I was just coming into the House I was told by the Secretary that the report has just been received.

Dr. Karni Singh: May I know if on the receipt of the report we have been able to ascertain whether there has been any defect in the laying out of the oil well? When we called in foreign experts, may I know in which way the foreign experts were better qualified than our own?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: We have a Russian Adviser attached to the ONGC. His services were considered desirable. Therefore, he was appointed. They are experts in their line. We have our experts too.

Dr. Karni Singh: What about the first part of my question?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The report has just been received; as the minister pointed out, it has come only this morning.

Dr. Karni Singh: Will you lay it on the Table?

Shri Asoka Mehta: We will study it first and then decide.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी भी कोई खबर आई है कि रूसी विशेषज्ञ और कुछ इंजीनियरों के बीच घाग लगने से मात्र दिन पहले झगड़ा हो चुका था और इस गड़बड़ी के कारण सरकार को यह घाग देखनी पड़ी ?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: I have no such information. I have explained the reasons why it has happened.

Shri Hem Barua: This unfortunate fire was of a massive dimension and the quivering flames could be seen beyond a radius of 36 miles. Is it not a fact that (a) when the rig which has been damaged by the fire completely by now showed signs of crack nothing was done to repair the crack and (b) when the perforation was made and the oil flowed down, nothing was done to plug the perforation? This fire has taken place due to the negligence of the officers on duty there. In view of that, what steps do Government propose to take? Have they conducted any preliminary investigation and has that investigation disclosed these facts or not?

Shri Raghu Ramalah: I have already mentioned the circumstances under which this has taken place. That is because of the preliminary investigation. A fuller report has come. That will disclose all the details.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Minister says that a fuller report has come. May

I know when we are to get the facts mentioned in the fuller report? Is he going to disclose the facts to the House or is he going to send it to us?

Mr. Speaker: The port has just been received. They will look into it.

Shri Lhadhar Kotaki: The hon. Minister has told the House that this kind of fire in our oil fields is unusual and we had to get the services of a foreign expert to extinguish the fire. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government has taken any steps to see that all necessary arrangements are made to save the oilfields from such fires?

Shri Raghun Ramalal: In the first place, we have already in this country a Russian Adviser. Of course, we called in some more technical experts because this was a difficult matter for the experts here to handle. As regards taking precautions, I am sure the Commission would have gone into it.

Supply of Gas by the O.N.G.C. to the Gujarat State

*144. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 30th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proceedings in the dispute regarding the price to be paid by the Industries in Gujarat State to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the supply of Gas has since been concluded;

(b) whether the arbitrator has submitted his report and given his award;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report is likely to be received by Government?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare: (Shri Asoka Mehta) (a) The proceedings are nearly complete.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since the arbitrator is now a Minister of the Government of India, the question as to how the dispute should be settled is under discussion with the Government of Gujarat.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कब तक यह मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट देने और कब तक यह मामला घाये बढ़ सकेगा और कितने दिनों से यह पैडिंग है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : यह मामला 26-2-64 से पैडिंग है। जहाँ तक उनकी रिपोर्ट का मवाल है मैंने बतलाया कि the proceedings are nearly complete. लेकिन उन्हें रिपोर्ट देना है या न देना है इसके बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर गुजरात के साथ बातचीत चल रही है और उस बातचीत के खत्म होने पर मैं आपको बता पाऊंगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी तरफ से इंटरफीयर करेगी जिस तरीके में सन् 1964 से रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है और तीन साल और न दे तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या उसमें मवाबलत करेगी ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने आपसे बतलाया कि जहाँ तक रिपोर्ट बनाने का सवाल है करीब करीब वह तैयार है लेकिन इसके दौरान में आरबिट्रेटर साहब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मिनिस्टर बने इसीलिए हमने चीफ मिनिस्टर गुजरात से पूछा क्योंकि आरबिट्रेशन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और गुजरात के बीच में है तो हम उनसे जानना चाहते हैं कि अपनी भी उनका आरबिट्रेशन कालू रखना है या और किसी तरीके से इस मामले को हल करना है क्योंकि that is the other party to the dispute.

Prof. E. K. Amin: May I know from the hon. Minister why it was necessary to appoint an arbitrator in view of the fact that the principles of fixing the prices for gas were already settled in the case of Assam? Why was it necessary in the case of Gujarat? Why was discriminatory treatment in the fixation of gas prices given to the State of Gujarat?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This matter must have been gone into at that time; I have not looked up the facts. But the fact remains that the two parties agreed to refer it to arbitration.

Prof. E. K. Amin: Because the Central Government disputed it.

श्री रामसेवक दास : प्रज्यस महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा कि रिपोर्ट तैयार है और फिर यह कहा कि चूँकि जो उसके आरबिट्रेटर थे वह यहाँ मंत्री बन चुके हैं इसलिए फिर उसको रैफर किया गया है तो फिर रिपोर्ट आती है और फिर अब बड़ा के मुख्य मंत्री को ब्यो रैफर किया गया और इस मामले को अनावश्यक ढंग से ब्यो बढ़ाया जा रहा है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने कहा कि The proceedings are nearly complete.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : नियरली माने कितना ?

Mr. Speaker: How can he give the percentages?

Shri Asoka Mehta: सवाल है कि This is a dispute between us on the one side and the Government of Gujarat on the other. There was an arbitrator who was independent of both. Now the arbitrator happens to be a member of the Government of India. We are therefore asking the Government of Gujarat as to what their view in the matter is. After all they are the main party concerned. We will find out what is to be done.

2926 (A) LSD—2.

Shri Manubhai Patel: According to the latest report in the newspaper the arbitrator is not prepared to give his report and has suggested that the State Government and the Central Government should decide among themselves. Is this a fact?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The arbitrator has only raised the question whether in view of the fact that he is now a member of the Government of India they would like him to deal with the matter or they would themselves decide it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Government is taking more time to settle the matter. Pending the final decision, may I know how much gas has been wasted up till now and how much loss the Government has suffered?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not accept the charge that the Government has been wasting time. This is a matter in which both the parties have to be given time to make representations in full. The procedure adopted has been that the submission made by one side is made available to the other side and the other side is given the fullest opportunity to say whatever it has to say in respect of that submission. This has taken a considerable amount of time for which neither the arbitrator is responsible nor anybody else is responsible.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: From the wording of the question it seems the dispute is about the price to be paid by the private industries in Gujarat to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. How does the Gujarat Government come into the picture. Is it that the gas is initially sold to the Gujarat Government which, in its turn, sells it to the industry?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The parties include the State Electricity Board.

Shri Virendra Kumar J. Shah: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that due to this inordinate delay in deciding the price there is retardation

of the growth of industries using gas and the Gujarat State Electricity Board is also not able to use the gas?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This matter will be expedited as much as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Fernandes.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I would suggest that, if the Minister agrees, Question No 146 may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: You mean both of them should be taken up together?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir Question No. 146 should be taken up first.

Mr. Speaker: No that is not possible. Every time I have been requesting hon. Members not to take too much time on each question. Now on each question so many hon. Members want to ask supplementaries with the result that I know some of the important questions are not reached. I cannot help it. We will have to take up No 145 now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you may take up Question No. 146 first.

Mr. Speaker: No, that cannot be done.

Improvement of Urban Areas

*145 **Shri George Fernandes:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state—

(a) how much money has been earmarked for the improvement of urban areas in the country for the next financial year; and

(b) under what heads these funds have been provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b) Improvement of urban areas is essentially the responsibility of the local bodies. The Central Government have no information about the money earmarked by the local bodies for this purpose during the next financial year.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का वह जवाब नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि हाऊस मच मनी हुब बीन इवर्लाइफ, किसी लोकल बाडी का सवाल नहीं है। पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है इस किस्म का मेरा यह प्रश्न था जब कि जवाब कुछ और किस्म का है।

Shri Iqbal Singh: The improvement of the urban area consists of many things, including the improvement of transport, sanitation, housing and so many other things. It is more or less the responsibility of the local bodies.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला मन्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न यह है कि बम्बई शहर जिनमें इम मुल्क के हर 100 आदमियों में से 1 आदमी रहता है उस शहर के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की धोरण में अगले पाच सालों में कोई खास रकम देने की व्यवस्था करने में क्या ध्राई है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : बम्बई शहर के बारे में माननीय सदस्य को क्वेश्चन करना चाहिए था लेकिन उनका क्वेश्चन एक जनरल क्वेश्चन था। अब इस में उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मदद देगी और हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मदद देनी थी।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीस : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को यहाँ खुलासा कर सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी ने बम्बई में चुनाव के अवसर पर बम्बई प्रदेश काब्रेम अध्यक्ष के जरिए यह कहाया था।

श्री कंबर सास गुप्त : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या एक मेम्बर को किसी दूसरे मेम्बर को उसके गलत नाम से पुकारने का अधिकार है ? क्या मैं आप से निवेदन कर सकता हूँ कि आप यह बता दें कि उनका सही नाम क्या है (इंटरपंच)।

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to give. It is not part of my duty. Let him put the question. There is only one minute more. (Interruption)

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Is not the name uttered at the time of affirmation the official name?

Mr. Speaker: Naturally The full name is given while taking the affirmation (Interruption). We are using the Question Hour to find out the correct name. (Interruption).

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज : जब शपथ लेने का काम चल रहा था तो मैं यहाँ पर हाज़िर था और प्रधान मंत्री ने श्रीमती इदिगा नेहरू गांधी के नाम से यहाँ शपथ ली थी। साथ ही जो लोक सभा के सदस्यों की डायरेक्टरी निकली है उस में भी उनका नाम श्रीमती इदिगा नेहरू गांधी है। (इंटरप्शन)

मैं प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इदिगा नेहरू गांधी ने चुनाव के अवसर पर बम्बई प्रदेश, कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा यह बात क्या बताई थी बम्बई के लोगों को कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में बम्बई शहर के विकास के लिए कुछ खाम रकम का इंतजाम हम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : मुझे पता नहीं है कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज : सुनने में नहीं आ रहा है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

एन० सी० सी० में छंटनी

+

S N Q 3. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री राम सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वच्छाम शर्मा :

क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी आक्रमण

के समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में एन० सी० सी० में भर्ती किये गये होलटाइम ग्रण्डर आफिसर इन्स्ट्रक्टर तथा मार्जेंट मेजर इन्स्ट्रक्टर को नौकरी से हटाया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० अग्रवाल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) वह सेवा के सेविवर्ग के स्थान पर भरती अस्थायी तौर पर किये गये थे, जो उस समय प्राप्य न थे। चकि सेना इस समय इस स्थिति में है कि आवश्यक सेविवर्ग प्राप्य कर मके, उनकी अब आवश्यकता नहीं है। जैसा और जब ही सेवा के सेविवर्ग एन० सी० सी० में प्रशिक्षण कार्य के लिए प्राप्य हो जाते हैं उनके स्थान पर और व्यक्ति रखे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षकों को कुल सख्या 673 है, और सरकार ने मामले पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया है, और उन्हें काम दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने निम्न उपाय किये हैं —

1. सरकार ने एन० सी० सी० के प्रशिक्षकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन अस्थायी नियुक्तियों में काम देने के उद्देश्य से आयु सीमा को निम्न छूट दी है —

(1) जिन नियुक्तियों में लगाने के लिए भर्ती काम दिलाऊ सख्या

श्री वाराणस स्वल्प शर्मा : रक्षा मंत्री ने अभी बताया है कि जिन की छंटनी की गई है उनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रही है। जैसा कि सब को पता है और सरकार को भी पता होना चाहिये कि चीन ने हमारे कुछ न कुछ भूभाग पर अभी भी अपना अधिकार कर रखा है। इस वास्ते क्या यह मान लिया जाये कि रक्षा मंत्री यह कह रहे हैं कि उस भूभाग को चीन से लेने की अब कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : इस सवाल को इससे सम्बद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह तो ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए कुछ ट्रेनिंग देने वाले लोगों का सवाल है। उस समय चूकि सेना में इतने प्रादमी नहीं थे और चीन का आक्रमण हो गया था और सेना बढ़ाई जा रही थी तब सेना के उस हिस्से को लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने के काम में नहीं लगाया जा सकता था। इस वास्ते कुछ लोगों को भारतीय तौर पर बहाल किया गया था और उनको बता दिया गया था कि वे बिल्कुल भारतीय हैं। अब चूकि सेना के लोग आ गये हैं और अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा देने का काम कर सकते हैं इस वास्ते उनकी जरूरत महसूस अब नहीं की जाती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Member, it appears that because they have got regular men in the Army now who are readily available, the services of the N.C.C. cadets are likely to be terminated. I would like to know whether it is a fact that, apart from the N.C.C. cadets who have been declared surplus, 6000 officers have also been declared surplus and retrenched and, if so, whether all those have been taken back or alternative employment has been provided to them.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That refers to the possible retrenchment in other sectors.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, in this House, an assurance was given by Mr. Chavan.....

Mr. Speaker: If you have got information, you may give it.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I do not have that information.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Is it a fact that as a matter of policy, the unwanted persons in the regular Army are posted to the National Cadet Corps or the Territorial Army?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: No, Sir.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that for every officer or instructor, the Government has to spend a lot and give him training, and in view of the fact that we need increase in our defence forces, whether in the N.C.C. or in the regular Army, and in view of the fact that a large number of people are sought to be retrenched resulting in the wastage of experience that they have gained and the money that has been spent on them, may I know whether this policy will be reversed and the people will not be retrenched so that the strength of the Army may be maintained?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is now estimated and established that the Army cannot only look after itself but also it has adequate manpower to train the cadets. So far, they were doing it through some temporary arrangement. Now, they have their own personnel and, therefore, in future expansion, the interest of the Army will not be jeopardised.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that at least some of the Instructors or Officers working in the N.C.C. are the former personnel of the Indian National Army organised by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and, if so, whether the Government propose to consider those cases at a separate level.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Those personnel do not come in. These are the only people who have been recruited on a purely temporary basis and on a clear understanding.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: They may be on a purely temporary basis. But some of them are the former personnel of the Indian National Army organised by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: All those who have been recruited on a particular understanding will be treated alike.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या मैं पहले थोड़ी सी भूमिका दे दूँ ? 1966 के अन्त में एन० सी० सी० में भफसतों में आप के पास चौदह सौ की कमी थी। जे० सी० ओ० में आप के पास एक हजार की कमी थी। एन० सी० ओज० के लिए आपके पास पूरे ढाई हजार की कमी थी। चूंकि एन० सी० सी० के अधिकारी जे० सी० ओज० की जगह और एन० सी० ओज० की जगह काम करते हैं इसलिए उनकी संख्या केवल इसलिए घटाई जा रही है कि देश की सुरक्षा का कुछ भी आप को विचार नहीं है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एन० सी० सी० की संख्या सतरह लाख से घटा कर केवल पाठ लाख की जा रही है क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

श्री ड० रा० भगत : यह सवाल तो 673 सिखाने वाले लोगों का है और संख्या कितनी हो सेना की या ट्रेनिंग वालों की यह तो अलग सवाल है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है अभी उनको हटाया नहीं जा रहा है। जैसे जैसे सेना के सीखे हुए जूनियर कमिश्नड और नौन कमिश्नड भफसत आयेंगे सिखाने के लिए वैसे वैसे इनको हटाया जायेगा। अगर वे न आयें और तो ये सब काम में लगे रहेंगे। इस लिए आगे सेना कम हो या रक्षा की व्यवस्था हो ऐसा सवाल नहीं उठता है।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We would like you to absorb them in the regular Army.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मूल प्रश्न यह है कि जो एन० सी० सी० के

कैडेट्स अंडर ट्राफ़िस्टर इत्यादि के रूप में एम्पलायड थे, वे सेना के भफसतों की जगह एम्पलायड नहीं थे। मंत्री महोदय सेना के भफसतों के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। मूल प्रश्न यह है कि एन० सी० सी० के कैडेट्स सीनियर अंडर ट्राफ़िस्टर, अंडर ट्राफ़िस्टर और सार्जेंट मेजर्स की जगह पर एम्पलायड है। जो हमारी स्थायी सेना है, . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is going on giving the details.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मंत्री महोदय, उत्तर भ्रमणों के बारे में दे रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने एन० सी० सी० के इन अधिकारियों की कमी करते समय अपने मस्तिष्क में यह विचार रखा है कि एन० सी० सी०, ए० सी० सी० और नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के साथी, स्वर्गीय जेनरल भोंसले, द्वारा चालू की गई नेशनल डिमिप्लिन स्कीम, इन तीनों को मिला कर एक योजना बनाने का मुझाव है और उस आधार पर कोई कमी की जा रही है।

श्री ड० रा० भगत : इस सवाल की सूचना चाहिए।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost of Living Index and D.A. to Central Government Employees

*146. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of living index has touched a new peak;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this trend; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to compensate Government employees in the matter of granting them additional dearness allowance?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number for January, 1967 stood at 197 and the average for 12 months ended January 1967 was 186.50

(b) The steps so far taken by Government to contain price rise, and hence the cost of living, include payment of subsidy on food-grains, fertilizers and petroleum products, expansion of the network of consumer co-operatives opening of department stores in major cities, price regulation-statutory and otherwise imposition of selective credit control over bank advances against foodgrains edible oils etc, regulation of forward trading issue of licensing and anti-hoarding orders liberalisation of imports to stimulate production and appointment of the Civil Supplies Commissioner to take corrective action in regard to essential commodities as and when necessary

(c) The matter is under consideration

भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ के कर्मचारी

* 147. श्री शिवकुमार शाल्मी :
श्री रजुबीर सिंह शाल्मी :

क्या निर्वाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालय, अलीगढ़ के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कुछ कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में कोई शोध मिले है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) क्या इस मुद्रणालय की क्षमता को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है ?

निर्वाच, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) और (ख) जनवरी 1967 में राजकीय प्रेम मजदूर सच, अलीगढ़ एवं अन्य स्थानों के प्रेम कर्मचारियों की अन्य यूनियनों, एसोसिएशनों ने भी हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया था कि यदि उनकी 15 मांगों को पूरा नहीं किया गया तो वे सांकेतिक हड़ताल पर चले जायेंगे। इन पर विचार किया गया तथा सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को उचित उत्तर भेज दिया गया।

(ग) सभी प्रेम के विस्तार की कार्ड सभावना नहीं है। किन्तु वर्तमान क्षमता का बढ़ाने के लिए 80 प्रतिशत मशीनों को चला कर एक दूसरी पारी को प्रारम्भ करने की योजना है।

Foreign Exchange Violation Cases

*148 Shri S. M. Banerjee; Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of foreign exchange violations have increased during 1966 as compared to 1965, and

(b) if so the steps taken by Government to check this?

The Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of cases of alleged violations of foreign exchange regulations registered by the Enforcement Directorate as a result of information collected by them during the two years 1965 and 1966 and also of searches conducted and recoveries made is placed on the table of the House. From these figures, it is not possible to draw the conclusion that the cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations have increased during the year 1966 as compared to the year 1965. The Enforcement Directorate continue to be vigilant and have been taking suitable action in cases of alleged violation of foreign exchange regulations.

STATEMENT

	1965	1966
1. No. of cases of alleged violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations registered as a result of information collected by the Enforcement Directorate during the year	3,420	2,660
2. (a) No. of searches conducted by Enforcement Directorate during the year	1,085	885
(b) Amounts of Indian currency suspected to be sale proceeds of illegal foreign exchange remittances) and foreign exchange recovered during the year:		
(i) Indian Currency Rs.	34,99,359	37,11,818
(ii) Foreign exchange]	3,72,181	5,15,088
3. No. of cases in which <i>prima-facie</i> contraventions were established after enquiries (including searches, during the year	517	1,161

Chickenpox Vaccination

*149. **Shri N. C. Chatterjee:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) what are the reasons that incidence of smallpox and chickenpox has been rather on the high side this year in the Union Territory of Delhi and its surrounding areas irrespective of the intensive drive of chickenpox vaccination;

(b) whether any examination or test has been conducted to check the effectiveness of the vaccine; and

(c) whether there are any prospects of eradication of this disease in the

near future and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) According to the available information, the incidence of smallpox and chickenpox which are two different diseases has not been on the high side this year. There is no vaccination against chickenpox.

(b) Yes, samples of the batches of smallpox vaccine selected at random are subjected to tests for effectiveness.

(c) Yes, there are prospects of eradication of smallpox by systematic successful vaccination of all the newborns and revaccination of 1/3rd of the population every year including the 'left-outs' with special emphasis on the vaccination of labour and migratory population. The vaccination drive is continuing.

Reserve Bank of India Steering group on Incomes, Wages and Prices

*150 **Shri Maddi Sudarsanam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the important findings of the Reserve Bank of India's Steering Group on incomes, wages and prices; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Steering Group's Report on a "Framework for Incomes and Prices Policy", has already been released. The last chapter of the Report gives the summary and conclusions of the Group. It has prepared, among other things, certain guidelines for incomes policy which include the desirability of keeping money incomes in step with national productivity and positive production and price policies in order to make incomes policy effective.

(b) The recommendations and suggestions of the Group are under Government's consideration.

Unqualified Medical Practitioners

*151 Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census of persons who practise different systems of medicine without proper qualifications has been made, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to check medical practice without qualifications?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No such census has been taken

(b) Under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register can practise modern medicine in any State. Any person who acts in contravention of this provision is liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. There is no Central Act to regulate the practice of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine, but the States have enacted laws in the matter.

Land Reforms

*152. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promised land reforms in the country have been completed by now,

(b) if so, the present position in this regard in the different States and Union Territories, and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose to different States/Territories during the Third Plan?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c) A statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-156/87]

झफ़ीकी-भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम

*153. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने झफ़ीकी-भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम समिति की स्थापना के लिये सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन निगम को कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है, और

(ग) निगम के गठन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने केवल यह वचन दिया है कि उसके पास जो भी प्रस्ताव आयेगा उस पर वह पूरी तरह से विचार करेगा।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) केनिया में झफ़ीकी-भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम की स्थापना 250,000 पाँड की प्रारम्भिक पूंजी से की गयी है, जो मुख्यतः केनिया में बसे भारतीय वक्त्र के लोगों द्वारा लगायी गयी है। निगम के मुख्य उद्देश्य ये हैं (क) केनिया सरकार के वार्षिक विकास की गति को तेज करने के कार्यक्रम में सहायता देना, (ख) व्यापार और उद्योग क्षेत्रों को प्रगति के लिए झफ़ीकियों को तैयार करने में सहायता देना, (ग) भारतीय जन इस समय जो वितरण-कार्य करते हैं उसकी जगह उत्पादन-कार्य करने में उन्हें सहायता पहुँचाना।

Punjab State Electricity Board

*154. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State Electricity Board has been re-organised consequent on the re-organisation of Punjab;

(b) if so, the basis on which it has been re-organised and whether it has been agreed to between the States of Haryana, Punjab and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh;

(c) the share of its assets and liabilities allocated to each one of the above four units and the share falling to Himachal Pradesh in terms of items and value;

(d) the principles on which the employees of the Board have been allocated to the different units; and

(e) whether any representation has been made by the Himachal Pradesh Government in this regard and, if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

(e) Yes, Sir. Discussions between the Central and concerned State Governments are in progress.

Mortality Statistics in States

*155. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any directions to the State Governments with regard to the proper collection of mortality statistics in the various States, especially in famine-affected areas;

(b) if so, the nature of these directions; and

(c) the response of the State Governments and especially the action taken by the outgoing Ministries in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in regard to the collection of statistics relating to starvation deaths etc.?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) While efforts are being made to improve Birth and Death Statistics in all the States under the general direction and guidance of the Registrar General, India, no special instructions had been issued in respect of the famine-affected areas in this regard.

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

Financial Assistance sought by States to raise D.A. of their employees

*156. Shri C. Jansardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have asked for financial aid in raising the Dearness Allowance of their employees to the level of the Dearness Allowance given to the Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Central Government in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Several States have asked for financial aid for raising the dearness allowance rates of their employees.

(b) In view of the various other claims on the available resources of the Centre, Government have not been able to assure any assistance in this regard.

India's External Debt Obligation

*157. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of India's external debt obligation;

(b) how do Government propose to repay the debt and whether any schedule has been worked out for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) As on 1st October 1966, India's external debt obligation consisted of Rs. 3150 crores repayable in foreign currencies, Rs. 437 crores payable through exports and Rs. 963 crores payable in rupees which are neither converted directly nor through exports.

(b) and (c). Debt repayment in respect of the first category are made out of external receipts, in the second category through exports and in the last out of Government's rupee resources. While the terms of loans from different sources are briefly indicated in Annexure IV of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1967-68, detailed repayment schedules are shown in the agreements, copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

Deaths due to cold in Delhi

*158. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of deaths from the rigours of winter among the shelterless people making use of pavements in Delhi in December, 1966 and January, 1967; and

(b) the steps taken to solve the problem of shelterless people and to devise measures to persuade them to sleep in the night shelters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao):

(a) 5.

(b) 22 night shelters, with a capacity for 5065 persons, were maintained in Delhi during the winter months of 1966-1967. Adequate publicity was

given about the availability of these night shelters. Also parties of the Municipal staff and Police went round the city to persuade the pavement sleepers to move to the night shelters.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश में संशोधन

*160. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री रामकृष्ण:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश में और संशोधन करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन संशोधनों का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) कब तक संशोधन किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : (क) जी नहीं। स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों में और संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

U.S. Investment in Fertiliser Industry

*161. Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Dr. Ramen Sen:
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose giving further concessions to the U.S. investors for investment in India's fertiliser industry;

(b) whether Government also propose to extend the deadline for receiving the offers of the foreign investors beyond 31st March, 1967; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed concessions?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The matter is at present under the consideration of Government. When decisions are reached, they will be duly announced.

Financial Position of State,

*162. Shri Abdul Gani Dar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the non-Congress Governments in the States have complained to the Central Governments regarding empty Exchequer in those States; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to look into these complaints, giving details of the steps proposed to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Supply in Drought-affected Area in Bihar

*163. Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

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

(a) whether the Bihar Government have asked for immediate central assistance for providing drinking water in the drought-affected areas in the State;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance asked for; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-197/67].

Effect of Political Changes on Share Market

*164. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of political changes in India on the share market;

(b) if so, the line of thinking of Government to rectify misgivings in appropriate quarters; and

(c) whether a fresh look on investment potential of the country is envisaged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) There has been no discernible impact on the share market.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is keeping a continual watch over the trends of the share market and has been taking steps to improve the investment climate.

बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाना

*165 श्री भोगेन्द्र झा क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाना अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1966 में कई दिन तक बन्द रहा था;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण यह था कि तेल जमा करने की क्षमता पूरी थी तथा और अधिक तेल जमा करने के लिये स्थान नहीं था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समय बिहार के गाँवों में तेल की अत्यधिक कमी थी और एक रुपये में भी तेल की एक बोतल मिलनी कठिन थी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशी तेल-शोधक कारखाने ने उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया था; और

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में उच्च-स्तरीय जांच करने का है ?

बीजना, वेदोन्निषण और रक्षायन तथा सन्नाथ कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) जी नहीं ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

(ग) सरकार को कश्चिन् परिस्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है। वास्तव में राज्य को इन महीनों में पिछली अवधि के मुकाबले में मिटटी के तेल की सलाई अच्छी रही।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Marriageable Age

*166. Shrimati Sushila Kohatgi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration to raise the age of consent and marriage for girls in the near future to control population growth more effectively?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): Yes, Sir

Haldia Refinery

*167. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with some foreign collaborators to set up the Haldia Refinery; and

(b) if so, the present position regarding the setting up of this Refinery?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Negotiations with foreign collaborators are still in progress.

Legalisation of Abortion

*168. Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to legalise abortion to prevent indiscriminate growth of population in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India appointed a Committee to study the question of legalisation of abortion. A note is placed on the Table of Sabha containing the broad recommendations of the Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-158/67]. The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Manufacture of Loop

175. Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri Surendra Kumar Tapariah:

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

(a) the types of contraceptives manufactured in India together with their particulars and the names of the factories manufacturing them;

(b) the amount invested in building these factories together with their recurring annual expenses;

(c) the annual production of each type of contraceptive,

(d) the cost of production of each contraceptive and the selling price fixed by Government;

(e) arrangements made for selling or distributing these contraceptives; and

(f) the other active and practical steps, besides the provision to use contraceptives, Government propose to take for the control of population?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) The types of contraceptives manufactured in India together with

names of factories manufacturing them are given below:—

Type of Contraceptives	Names of factories manufacturing them.
(1) Condoms	1. London Rubber Co (India) Ltd., Madras. 2. Bombay Latex & Dispersion (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay. 3. M. G. Shahani & Co., New Delhi. 4. Latex Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.
(2) Jellies, Creams	1. M/s. Johnson & Johnson, Bombay. 2. M/s. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta 3. M/s. British Drug House, Bombay.
(3) Foam Tablets	1. M. S. Smith Stanistreet Calcutta. 2. Hind Chemicals, Kanpur. 3. Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras. 4. M/s. Gale & Co., Bombay.
(4) IUCD (loop and inserters)	I.U.C.D. Factory, Kanpur.

(b) The information relating to the amount invested in building the factories manufacturing condoms, jellies and creams and foam tablets in private sector is not known. The capital investment on the I.U.C.D. Factory, Kanpur is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

(c) The annual production of each type of contraceptive is given below:—

Condoms	About 30 00 million pieces.
Jellies & Creams	The figures are not available but indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country.
Foam Tablets	The Government Medical Store Depot at Madras produces about 10 lakh tubes per annum—each containing ten tablets. The figures for private sector are not available but indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country.
Loops	75 lakhs pieces.
Inserters	3 75 lakhs pieces.

(d) and (e). The cost of production in the private sector is not known. The foam tablets produced at the Medical Store Depot, Madras cost approximately 50 paise per tube. Prices at which these contraceptives are sold in the market are controlled under the Drugs (Prices) Display and Control Order, 1966.

All contraceptives are distributed free to those persons who take the trouble of calling at Family Welfare Planning Centres run by various agencies including the Clinics/Centres rendering Family Planning services. The staff employed at these Centres is also required to carry supplies on their round and make supplies free to consumers. In these cases the packages are marked conspicuously "FREE SUPPLY NOT FOR SALE".

A scheme to supply contraceptives at highly subsidised rates through depot holders is being gradually introduced. The depot holders are drawn from within the ranks of School Teachers, Dais, Postmen, Parivar Kalyan Sahayaks and Sahaikas

The cost of production of Loop and Inserters is 10 paise and 50 paise respectively. They are however supplied free of cost.

(f) The other active and practical steps besides the provision of contraceptives are:—

- 1 'Brahmacharya' or self control.
2. Safe period method.
- 3 Coitus-interruptus.
4. Sterilization.

The other methods under consideration of the Government for checking the growth of population are:—

1. Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls.
2. Liberalization of the law of abortion.

कोसी नदी की नहरों की परियोजना

176 श्री गुनात्मन्ध ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के इस प्राश्वासन के बावजूद भी, कि सब नहरों को जून 1966 तक पानी मिल जायेगा, कोसी परियोजना में शामिल बहुत सी नहरों का निर्माण भी नहीं किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा तो उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा, और

(ग) बनाई जा चुकी नहरों में पानी कब तक दे दिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री (डा० क० ला० राव) (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । पूर्वी कोसी नहर शाखाएँ तथा उप शाखाएँ लगभग पूर्ण हो गई हैं ।

(ग) पूर्वी कोसी नहर में जलाई 1964 में पानी छोड़ा गया था और उसी वर्ष 10 000 एकड़ भूमि का सिंचाई की गई थी । 1965-66 के दौरान इस नहर से लगभग 1 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की गई थी । 1966-67 के दौरान कुल मिलाकर 5 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ।

Use of Loop

177 Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) how many women have so far been fitted with 'Loop' and other contraceptives in the country,

(b) how many of those once fitted have removed the loop and other contraceptives,

(c) the reasons for the removal of these contraceptives according to medical reports,

(d) the age group of the women using various contraceptives and their number in each group, and

(e) the number of children after which women generally use contraceptives?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) 15.17 lakhs women have been fitted with the 'Loop'

(b) The exact information is not available. On the basis of some of the studies carried out in this respect, the figure would roughly be 6 per cent to 11 per cent

(c) The general reasons for removal are bleeding pain, back-ache, desire to have a baby and other personal considerations

(d) and (e) No definite statistics are available except in certain isolated studies

धायुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिब्बिया कालेज, दिल्ली

178 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के धायुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी तिब्बिया कालेज के अध्यापकों ने 21 फरवरी 1967 को सामूहिक रूप से छुट्टी ली थी,

(ख) यदि हा तो इस के क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) इस सबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० ए० चन्द्रसेखर) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) शिक्षकों ने वेतन मि. ने में विलम्ब ।

(ग) धायुर्वेदिक एवं यूनानी तिब्बिया कालेज बोर्ड ने दिसम्बर 1966 तक के उनके वेतन का भुगतान कर दिया है और जनवरी

से जाने के वेतन के भुगतान के लिए वह सीधे ही व्यवस्था करेगा।

Flood Control in the Country

179. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the various flood control measures taken in the country; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The progress made on various flood control measures up to the end of the Third Plan was as follows:

- (i) About 4,500 miles of embankments were constructed.
- (ii) About 5,000 miles of drainage channels were excavated.
- (iii) About 128 town protection schemes were executed.
- (iv) About 4,500 villages were raised above High Flood levels

The measures undertaken have provided protection to about 506 lakh hectares (125 lakh acres) of land

(b) The tentative outlay for flood control including anti-sea erosion, contemplated for the Fourth Plan is of the order of Rs. 93 crores

Chatra Canal Project

180. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Indo-Nepal Team recently inspected the progress of work on the Chatra Canal Project with a view to accelerating the tempo of its execution;

(b) if so, the findings of this Joint Indo-Nepal Team; and

(c) the details of the action taken on these findings?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

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

Thermal Power Plant at Palana (Rajasthan)

181. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports on the setting up of a thermal power plant at Palana near Bikaner in Rajasthan have been examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Pending detailed exploration of the lignite reserves at Palana, the Government of Rajasthan were requested to prepare a scheme report for the installation of one 50 MW or alternatively two 30 MW generating units at Palana. The scheme report is still awaited.

श्री चिरजीत लाल गोयनका के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही

182. श्री मधु लिनये क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के सम्बन्ध में श्री चिरजीत लाल गोयनका के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्त मंत्री

(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) श्री चिरजीत लाल गोयनका ने जोधपुर उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के खिलाफ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अपील दायर की है। अपील दाखिल करने की मंजूरी देते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने हुकम दिया है कि विभाग द्वारा न्याय-निर्णय की कार्यवाही बालू रखी जाय, परन्तु सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अपील का

संयोजन होने तक, स्वाय-निर्णय के अतिरिक्त चाबेन जारी नहीं किये जायें। इस प्रश्न के अनुसार विभागीय स्वाय-निर्णय की कार्य-वाही चल रही है।

Expenditure on Family Planning Programme

183. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on Family Planning Programme upto December, 1966, since its inception?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): Rs 35.34 crores.

Accommodation for Central Govt. Employees

184. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state—

(a) the number of quarters constructed by the Central Government in Delhi during the last five years for Central Government gazetted, non-gazetted and Class-IV officers category-wise;

(b) how many gazetted, non gazetted and class IV officers are yet to be provided with accommodation, category-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide accommodation to the non-gazetted and Class-IV officers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Allotment of residential accommodation from the General Pool to Central Government officers is not made according to the class of service to which an eligible officer belongs, but according to emoluments which determine the type of accommodation to which each officer is entitled. The number of quarters constructed in the General Pool in Delhi during the Third Five Year Plan and the year 1966-67 is as under:—

2036 (A1) LSD—8.

Type.	Mean for allotment to officers drawing Rs. (per month)	Number of residences constructed in Delhi during Third Five Year Plan
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I	Less than Rs. 110	3192
II	Less than Rs. 250 but not less than Rs. 110	3520
III	Less than Rs. 400 but not less than Rs. 250	620
IV	Less than Rs. 700 but not less than Rs. 400	1664
V	Less than Rs. 1,300 but not less than Rs. 700	251
VI	Less than Rs. 2,250 but not less than Rs. 1,300	109
VII	Rs. 2,250 and above (except those eligible for type VIII)	24
VIII	Officers of the status of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to the Government of India	

Total: 9380

Type.	Number of residences constructed in Delhi during the year 1966-67 (so far)
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I.	304
II.	—
III.	—
IV.	52
V.	19
VI.	63

Total . 438

(b) The number of officers waiting for allotment in the respective types of accommodation is as under:—

Type I	..	11,856
Type II.	..	29,065
Type III.	..	9,078
Type IV.	..	4,453
Type V.	..	2,369
Type VI.	..	662
Type VII.	..	74
Type VIII.	..	49

Total : - 57,606 .

(c) The non-Gazetted and class IV employees are generally eligible for accommodation of types I-IV. Priority is given to construction of such quarters as compared to the higher types. In order to provide accommodation to these categories of employees the construction work of 1818 additional residential units of these types is in progress and it is proposed to take up construction of 2776 such units in Delhi during the year 1967-68, subject to the availability of funds.

Allotment of Plots to Political Sufferers in Delhi

185. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to reserve developed residential plots for allotment to the political sufferers in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) whether similar steps would be taken in other States and Union Territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b) In Delhi, 10 per cent of the plots developed by the Delhi Development Authority for low income group people have been reserved for political sufferers, who satisfy the conditions prescribed in regard to such allotment.

(c) 13 States and 3 Union Territories have decided to give land grants to freedom fighters in recognition of their services to the country as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-167/67].

Farakka Barrage

186. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Engineers appointed to finalise the cost

estimates for the Farakka Barrage has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The recommendations relate primarily to certain design aspects and the carrying out of some field tests and model studies. These are to be considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Project before a decision could be taken.

Smuggling Racket involving Central Excise Officials

187. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale smuggling racket involving several officials of the Central Excise, Bombay has been unearthed recently by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a case against certain Central Excise Officials of the Tarapore Custom House, Bombay on the basis of an information to the effect that some smuggled goods and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 48,800 had been recovered on the 3rd March, 1967 from these officials. The Central Excise officials are alleged to have seized part of the contraband goods intercepted by them and allowed the smuggler to take away the rest of the contraband on receipt of illegal gratification. The matter is under investigation.

T. B. Cases in Kanpur

188. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest number of T.B. cases in the country are reported to be in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to give financial aid to U.P. for having a hospital there?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No survey has been undertaken in Kanpur to determine the exact prevalence of TB and as such it cannot be said that Kanpur has the highest number of cases of Tuberculosis.

(b) There are four T.B Clinics in Kanpur One of them is run by the State Government; the second is attached to the Medical College, the third is run by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; and the fourth is a voluntary T.B. clinic. It is proposed to upgrade the existing State T.B. clinic to the level of a District T.B. clinic to which assistance will be released under the National T.B. Control Programme after the necessary preliminary arrangements have been made by the State Government. Since under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, emphasis is being given to the domiciliary treatment of Tuberculosis, the question of releasing any specific financial aid for having a hospital there does not arise. Moreover, the Central Government does not, as a rule, give financial assistance for the establishment of hospitals which is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Loan from U.K.

189. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government have recently agreed to release a cer-

tain amount from the earlier un-utilised mixed project loans to India for general purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The British Government have recently agreed to savings of the order of about £2 million (available under project-type U.K. Loans of £30 million of 1961 and £10 million and £13 million of 1962), being utilised for general purposes.

बिहार में मोतीहारी के निकट बूढ़ी गंडक नदी पर बांध

1०0. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछली वर्षा ऋतु के समय उन्होंने विमान से बिहार का दौरा करते हुए यह देखा था कि चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी शहर पानी में डूबा हुआ था और मोतीहारी सागौनों के पूर्व और पश्चिम में सिकरहना नदी (बूढ़ी गंडक नदी) के दोनों ओर की भूमि डाका धाना, छोड़ा सहन धाना में पानी में डूबी हुई थी, जिसका कारण यह था कि उस नदी पर कोई बांध नहीं था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सिकरहना (बूढ़ी गंडक) नदी के दोनों ओर बांध बनाने का है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ला० र व) (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार नदी के दायें किनारे पर चम्पत्तिया से बंकसवा तक (धनौती झरने के निकट मोतीहारी-मधुबानी मड़क पर) 70 लाख रुपये की अनुमित लागत से एक तटबन्ध बनाने की स्कीम पर विचार कर रही है । राज्य सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में नदी के बायें किनारे पर तटबन्ध बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार के विचार में यह समस्या सिकरहना में बहुत ही

सप्लायों के विषये के कठिनाई कम गई है। इस मामले पर और विचार किया जा रहा है।

Scarcity of Bismuth Salts and Streptomycin

191. **Shri Seahyan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the scarcity in general of Bismuth salts and Streptomycin in the market for sometime past, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make these drugs available to the public?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S Chandrasekhar). (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the shortage of Streptomycin and the following steps have been taken to ensure increased availability of Streptomycin in the country

- (i) all actual users both in the scheduled and non-scheduled sectors including small scale industries have been allowed to import Streptomycin Sulphate in bulk only within the value of valid import licences held by them for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the period April 1966 to March 1967,
- (ii) 20,000 Kg of Streptomycin are being imported on Government account for distribution to various viallers in the country,
- (iii) import of additional raw materials is being allowed to the existing units so that maximum production is available in the country,
- (iv) large stocks of vialled Streptomycin Sulphate products are available with Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and they are prepared to meet the demand of any State Hindustan Antibiotics Limited are being asked to inform all

State Drug Controllers about the availability of the Vialled products.

Regarding Bismuth Salts, the Government are not aware of any reported shortage of these salts in the country Under the Import Trade Control Policy for 1966-67 vide list II to Appendix-19, the import of Bismuth Salts is banned, as indigenous substitutes such as Magnesium Trisilicate Kaolin etc are available and because the international price for Bismuth has risen exorbitantly high in the past year

Credit from Bulgaria

192. **Shri C C Desai.**
Shri R. Barua.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with Bulgaria in 1966 for a credit of 15 million dollars,

(b) if so the terms and conditions of the agreement, and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilized?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) A letter was exchanged with the Government of Bulgaria on the 26th December, 1966 accepting an offer of a credit of Rs 1125 crores for purchasing plants, industrial installations and machines for Industrial Projects The terms and conditions governing the credit are under discussion

Aid-India Consortium

193. **Shri C. C. Desai.**
Shri D C Sharma:
Shri Seahyan:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium has considered India's request

for project assistance for the current year and for rescheduling of some loan repayments;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

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

Seizure of Gold at Nizamuddin Railway Station (Delhi)

194. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1065 on the 10th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation regarding the contraband gold seized at Nizamuddin Railway Station (Delhi) has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken further to complete the same?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investigations in this case are being conducted both in Delhi and Bombay and every effort is being made to complete the investigations as early as possible.

Gold Seized at Jabalpur

195. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1876 on the 17th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the adjudication proceedings in the case of seizure of 110 tolas of gold from a passenger at Jabalpur have been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, when the proceedings are likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to complete the departmental adjudication as early as possible.

M/s J. P. and Sons

196. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

~~Shri Rameshwaramand;~~

~~Shri Raghunath Singh;~~

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain firm of Messrs J P. & Sons, Bombay has never paid any Income-tax;

(b) whether it is also a fact that its existence as also its business worth lakhs of rupees was traceable from the accounts of M/s Oriental Timber Trading Corporation (P) Ltd., and M/s Mackanzies Ltd, Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action to find out why this firm did not pay any Income-tax?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The investigations are still in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since detailed investigations are necessary, it will take some more time to complete the investigations.

Unaccounted Money

197. Shri Dhuleshwar Moema:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of unaccounted money unearthed in terms of cash

and gold so far by way of seizure by the Customs and the Income-tax authorities during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the period December, 1966 and January and February, 1967, the unaccounted money unearthed in terms of cash and gold by way of seizure by the Income-tax authorities is

Cash	Rs 9,73,937
Gold (including jewellery)	Rs 1,33,835

The Customs authorities, during the same period, have seized gold as being smuggled and currency as being the sale proceeds of smuggled goods as under

Gold (approx)	740 K Gs
Currency	Rs 47,87,459

(b) On the Income-tax side, the investigations are in progress. On the Customs side the adjudication and prosecution proceedings are in progress.

Pay Scales of Central and State Government Employees

198 Shri Shri Chand Goel. Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the scales of pay and allowances admissible to the Central Government Employees i.e. Class IV employees, Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks, Assistants and the Gazetted Officers along with the scales of pay and allowances admissible to the State Governments employees in the similar grades?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

House Building Loans

199. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government floated any major scheme last year or during the current year for providing plots of land and for giving house building loans to Class IV employees, Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to provide this basic need of life to its employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The Central Government introduced the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme in 1959 and the House Building Advances Scheme in 1956 for these purposes

(b) and (c). The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme envisages long-term loan assistance to State Government for financing bulk acquisition and development of land with a view to providing house sites at reasonable prices to the general public including Central Government servants. The House building Advances Scheme provides for giving long term loans to Central Government servants of amounts not exceeding 36 times their pay, subject to a maximum of Rs 25,000 for the construction of houses. It also provides for the grant of advances up to Rs 4,800 to low-paid Central Government servants, irrespective of their pay, to enable them to build modest houses for their residence.

Family Planning

200 Shri Shri Chand Goel: Shrimati Sushila Behatgi:

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

(a) the rate of growth of population in the country during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the year-wise number of family planning operations completed during the past five years in the country as a part of the family planning scheme;

(c) the number of loops inserted during the last two years, year-wise; and

(d) the number of loops which had to be taken out on the ground that they did not suit the woman concerned?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S Chandrasekhar): (a) The rate of growth of population in the country during the years 1961 to 1965 has been estimated as 2.38 per cent per annum. Year-wise estimates not available.

(b) Number of sterilization operations performed during the years 1962 to 1966 are as follows:

1962—1.6 lakhs
1963—1.7 lakhs
1964—2.7 lakhs
1965—4.6 lakhs
*1966—6.9 lakhs

* (Provisional as complete information from States has not so far become available).

(c) The number of loops inserted during 1965 (from April, 1965 when the IUCD programme was started) and 1966 are 467 and 952 lakhs respectively. The latter figures are provisional as the complete information from States has not so far become available.

(d) The exact information is not available at present. The figure would roughly be 8 per cent on the basis of some of the studies carried out in this respect.

Slum Clearance Scheme for Visakhapatnam

201. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any slum clearance scheme for Visakhapatnam has been

received by Government from the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned the same and allotted fund for the purpose during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Nihal Singh): (a) No. The State Government are themselves competent to sanction projects under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(b) The Central assistance is allocated to the State Governments for the slum clearance scheme as a whole and not against specified projects. For the year 1966-67, a sum of Rs 3400 lakhs has been sanctioned on account of the Slum Clearance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

Erosion by Visakhapatnam Beach

202 Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3384 on the 25th August, 1966 regarding Sea Erosion in Visakhapatnam and state:

(a) whether any Central financial assistance for protection work has since been sanctioned; and

(b) whether Government propose to evolve a long term plan to reclaim the area eroded during the last forty years?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government of India have informed the State Government that it is not possible for them to bear the cost of the protective measures. The State Government can, however, take up necessary work as a part of the State's Flood Control Programme, which includes Anti Sea Erosion works also and for which loan assistance is admissible;

(b) As the need for undertaking temporary measures to arrest further damages by Sea Erosion was considered urgent by the State Government, pending permanent solution, the State Government have since undertaken immediate temporary protective measures costing Rs. 2 lakhs. Proposals for a permanent solution are under the consideration of the State Government.

Watches seized in Bombay

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 watches worth Rs. 60 lakhs were seized in Bombay by the Preventive and Marine Division of the Central Excise from a car on the 11th March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the action Government has taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) In the early hours of 11th March, 1967 the officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate seized 36,045 watches worth about Rs. 41 lakhs in the Cuffe Parade area of Bombay. A car was also seized.

(b) Investigations are in progress.

Indian and Foreign Currency seized in Bombay

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials of the Enforcement Directorate at Bombay have seized Indian Currency worth Rs. 50,000 foreign exchange worth more than Rs. 3,500 and some incriminating documents during searches made in South Bombay on the 7th March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the action Government has taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Indian Currency worth Rs. 50,708 and Travellers' Cheques worth Rs. 500, besides certain incriminating documents were seized by the officials of the Enforcement Directorate at Bombay on 7th March, 1967.

(b) The Traveller's Cheques were returned to the person from whom they were seized, as he had produced evidence of having obtained permission from the Reserve Bank of India for holding them during his stay in India. Further investigations are in progress.

Sub-Tribal Blocks in Orissa

205. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sub-tribal blocks have been proposed to be set up in Orissa during 1967-68 for all round development of people in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many and where and

(c) whether Daspalla area in the District of Puri has been included for such a block?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Pintrenu Guha): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Public Sector undertaking in Orissa in Fourth Plan

206. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major public sector undertaking is being proposed to be established in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Central Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan, includes the proposal for the further expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant. The setting up of an industrial complex at Talcher is also under examination.

Rural Industries Projects in Orissa

207. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the various rural industries projects that have been sanctioned for Orissa in the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the location and nature of such projects; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be rendered by the Central Government?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No new Rural Industries Project areas have been sanctioned for Orissa in the year 1967-68.

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

Aid from France

208. Shri M. Sundarsanam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of credit assistance given by France so far and the amount offered for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised to-date; and

(c) whether any proposal for further aid from France was discussed with the French Senate Delegation which visited India recently?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) France has extended Suppliers Credits amounting to Rs. 90.00 crores during the Third Five Year

Plan, including Rs. 7.5 crores to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. Credit for Rs. 12.72 crores has been extended for the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Firm orders have been placed against the Third Plan credits to the extent of Rs. 64.95 crores and certain further orders are in advanced stage of negotiations. Orders to the extent of Rs. 6.00 crores are also expected to be finalised soon in respect of the credit, of Rs. 12.72 crores, extended for 1966-67.

(c) No, Sir.

Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi

209. Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of execution of decrees are taken up on a fixed day every week in the Courts of Rent Controllers, Delhi so that they are not mixed up with other cases and also with a view to ensure their expeditious disposal;

(b) whether similar arrangements exist in the Courts of Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi regarding the appeals in such cases; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to see that such cases are expeditiously disposed of?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The number of appeals in execution matters is not so large as to warrant the setting apart of a full day in a week. Appeals, where the execution proceedings have been stayed, however, get priority in hearing.

Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi

210 **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the number of cases pending in the Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi on the 1st March, 1967,

(b) the number of judges who dispose of these cases;

(c) how many cases are fixed for each hearing,

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a heavy rush of cases in the Courts of Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi, and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the number of judges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh). (a) 1093

(b) 1

(c) On an average about 15

(d) No

(e) Does not arise

Development of Attappadi Tribals

211. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far earmarked by the Central Government for the development of Attappadi tribals in Palghat District in Kerala,

(b) the total amount the Central Government propose to earmark during the Fourth Plan on these tribals; and

(c) the details of the schemes approved by the Central Government for their development so far?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shri Smt. Phuleema Guha): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

Accommodation for Central Government Employees in Delhi

212 **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of Government built houses available for allotment to Class II, Class III and Class IV employees of the Central Government in Delhi,

(b) how many of them have been actually allotted to employees of these three categories respectively,

(c) how many houses are ready for allotment and have not been allotted so far category-wise and colony-wise,

(d) how many Government employees of these three categories are on the waiting list for allotment of Government built houses, and

(e) whether any plan of priorities has been drawn for allotment of houses to such employees and if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (e) Allotment of residential accommodation in the General Pool to Central Government officers is not made according to the class of service to which an officer belongs. The eligibility of an officer for a particular type of accommodation is determined on the basis of the emoluments drawn by him. Class II, Class III and Class IV employees are generally eligible for accommodation of types I to IV. The number of residential units in the general pool in Delhi in these types and the extent of shortage with reference to the number of eligible

officers on the waiting lists of each type is as follows:—

Type	Pay range of Officers eligible for accommodation	Number of units available	Shortage (number of units)
I	Below Rs. 110	13,095	11,856
II	Rs. 110-249	13,681	29,065
III	Rs. 250-399	4,244	9,078
IV	Rs. 400-699	4,538	4,453

All the residences available with the Directorate of Estates stand allotted to eligible officers in the respective categories except those which are temporarily required for repairs or have to remain vacant in the normal process of re-allotment. Whenever any residence falls vacant it is allotted under the rules to the officers on the basis of the waiting lists maintained according to their priority dates.

Sahu-Jain Group of Companies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sahu-Jain Group of companies have not paid their outstanding Income-tax for quite some time;

(b) if so, the total arrears in their name; and

(c) the action taken to recover these arrears?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During 1965-66 the Sahu-Jain Group of companies paid Rs. 67 lakhs against their arrears and current demands (break up of this amount between current and arrear demands

is not readily available). During 1966-67 (upto 21-3-67) they paid Rs. 16 lakhs against their arrear demand.

(b) As on 21-3-67 the total arrear demand outstanding was Rs. 290 lakhs. This amount is, however, subject to certain deductions amounting to about Rs. 41 lakhs which have been ordered by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner.

(c) Out of the outstanding arrear demand referred to in reply to part (b) of the Question, collection of Rs. 33.27 lakhs has been stayed by the Supreme Court Collection of a further amount of Rs. 144.07 lakhs has been kept pending by the Income Tax Officer in view of certain proceedings in progress before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. As for the balance, steps are being taken for recovery according to law on the merits of the cases.

Violation of Gold Control Rules

214. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of gold control rules violations detected so far in the country;

(b) the nature of violations; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 15,266 cases of violations of Gold Control Rules involving seizure of about 3516 Kilograms of gold, were detected up to the 28th February, 1967;

(b) In the main, the violations relate to:

(i) failure to make declarations as to possession of gold other than ornaments;

(ii) manufacture of ornaments of over 14 carat purity by dealers and sale of such ornaments by

them prior to 1st November, 1966;

- (iii) non-maintenance of prescribed accounts by dealers; and
- (iv) acceptance of primary gold by certified goldsmiths for manufacture of new ornaments etc.

(c) 14,364 cases have been adjudicated departmentally Gold weighing about 1686 Kilograms was absolutely confiscated and personal penalties imposed on persons concerned in the offences. In 245 cases, the persons concerned were prosecuted 101 cases resulted in conviction, 29 resulted in acquittal and others are pending

Aid from West Germany for Projects in Fourth Plan

215. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhujeshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the projects under the Fourth Five Year Plan for which Government have approached the Government of West Germany for aid, and

(b) the progress made so far in the direction?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) Consortium aid for 1966-67 has so far been for non-project purposes. Hence no specific projects have as yet been suggested for assistance from West Germany for the Fourth Five Year Plan,

(b) Does not arise

Conference of Commonwealth Association of Architects

217 **Shri Nath Pal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the Commonwealth Association of Architects was held in India recently;

(b) if so, the duration of the conference;

(c) the names of countries that participated in this conference; and

(d) the broad outlines of the matter discussed in the Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Eqbal Singh): (a) Yes. The Conference was held in India at the invitation of the Indian Institute of Architects who played host to the Conference

(b) From the 12th to the 20th March, 1967.

(c) The countries that participated in the conference are Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Fiji, Ghana Hongkong, India Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom and Zambia

(d) It has been ascertained that the conference discussed various technical matters relating to the profession such as the role and status of the Architect, educational and training facilities, professional organisation etc

Agreement for Swedish Paper

218. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been signed with the Swedish Government for a gift to India of 8,000 tons of Swedish paper; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Agreement have been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

Prime Minister's House

219. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the question of a permanent residence for the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

220. Shri P. C. Adichan: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the money allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Third Plan has not been fully spent;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the allotted money in future?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phalrauni Gaba): (a) The figures of actual expenditure during Third Plan period have not so far been received from all the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals for strengthening the organisation directly under the Department of Social Welfare in the Centre and under the Welfare Departments of the State Governments are under active consideration.

Burhi Gandak Bund

221. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to save the newly-built canal from Burhi Gandak, a Bund was proposed to be constructed on the bank of Burhi Gandak near Chittoin in District Deoria; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). U.P. Government are of the view that the construction of a Bund near Chittauni is necessary for the protection of the Gandak Main Western Canal. They have placed this matter before the Gandak Control Board for provision of funds from the Gandak estimates.

Terylene Fibre

222. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of terylene fibre in India;

(b) the present requirements of the country; and

(c) if there is shortage, the manner and extent to which the requirement is being met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalak): (a) 2,500 tonnes during 1966.

(b) This is difficult to give. The demand for terylene fibre is flexible since other synthetic fibres can be used in its place for blending with natural fibres.

(c) The import of terylene fibre is not being permitted because of the difficult foreign exchange position. The industry has to manage with the

quantity indigenously produced. Steps are, however, being taken to augment it.

Unaccounted Money

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of unaccounted money unearthed in terms of cash and gold so far by way of seizure by the Customs and the Income-tax authorities during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the period December 1966 and January and February 1967, the unaccounted money unearthed in terms of cash and gold by way of seizure by the Income-tax authorities is:

Cash	Rs. 9,73,937
Gold (including jewellery)	Rs 1,33,835

The Customs authorities, during the same period, have seized gold as being smuggled and currency as being the sale proceeds of smuggled goods as under:

Gold (approx.)	740 K.Gs
Currency	Rs 47,87,459

(b) On the Income-tax side, the investigations are in progress. On the Customs side the adjudication and prosecution proceedings are in progress.

Krishna-Godavari Water Dispute

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

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

(a) whether the dispute about the Krishna-Godavari waters has since

been settled between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Flue Epidemic in the Country

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a large number of cases of flue epidemic in the country since December, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Since Influenza is not a notifiable disease, complete data is not available about its incidence. From the available information, as given in the attached statements, no increased incidence is reported since December, 1966 as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year in respect of the States from which information for both the periods in question is available [Placed in Library. See No LT-159/67].

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Imported Goods and Currency seized by Customs Authorities

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of imported goods and currency seized by the Customs

authorities during the last three months in the country; and

(b) the value of goods seized and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Gold Smuggling

227. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri S K Sambandhan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of smuggled gold seized by Government in the country during the last three months and the names of the smugglers, and

(b) the steps taken against them so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) During the period from 1st December, 1966 to the 28th February, 1967 the Customs and Central Excise authorities seized 740 Kgms of gold as smuggled

Information with regard to the names of the persons from whom the gold has been seized is being collected and a statement containing the information will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) Most of the cases relating to the above seizures are under investigation and adjudication. However, prosecutions have been launched in some cases

Cheating of L.I.C. Policy Holders

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several policy-holders of the Life

Insurance Corporation of India are alleged to have been deprived of about Rs. 50,000 worth of policy claims by a gang of cheats in Delhi recently, and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Two cheques for a total sum of Rs 12,123 made out by the LIC in favour of two policy-holders were taken possession of by unauthorised persons, and one of them was in fact cashed by such a person while the encashment of the other was stopped by the Bank concerned. The matter has been reported to the Police and is under police investigation. One person has been arrested in this connection by the Police. In the meantime, fresh cheques have been issued by the LIC to the policy-holders concerned.

Backward Areas in Madras

229. Shri Umanath.
Shri C K. Chakrapani
Shri P Gopalan:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri V. Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K M Abraham:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Madras have since sent particulars on the basis of the indicators provided by the Planning Commission to identify backward areas in Madras State,

(b) if so, whether any areas have been identified either by the State Government or Central Government;

(c) if so, the areas which have been so identified, and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A statement indicating a tentative list of backward areas furnished by the State Government in January, 1967 is placed on the Table of the House. The State Government will take a final view on the basis of the report of the Study Team.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of backward areas in Madras State

District	Talukas
Tiruchirapalli	Alangudi, Kolathur, Tirumayam, Udayarpalayam and Perambalur.
Tirunelveli	Nangneri, Koilpathi, Sankdran-Koil, Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntan.
Ramanathapuram	Tirupathur, Tiruvadanai, Paramakudi Ramanathapuram, Mudukulathur, Aruppukottai and Sattur.
South Arcot	Virdachalm
Mudrai	Tirumanglam

*Tentative. A final decision would be taken by the State Government after the report of the Study Team is available.

Backward Areas

230. Shri Umanath:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri V. Viswanatha Menon:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the examination of the materials sent by the various State Governments to locate the markedly backward areas in their respective States;

(b) if so, the names of the backward areas so identified in each State;

(c) the steps taken to determine the pattern of development in each of these areas; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the district/talukas/blocks identified as most backward area by the Governments of ten States. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-168/67]. Of the remained States, the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland could be regarded as Hill States. In the State of Assam, all hill districts are markedly backward areas. For Punjab and Haryana States (except chronically drought affected areas on border with Rajasthan), the State Governments have not specially identified any areas as markedly backward areas. The views of the Governments of the two States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have not yet been received.

(c) Information is awaited from the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Iddikki Hydro-Electric Project

231. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. Viswantharan:

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

(a) whether any firm agreement had been signed with the Canadian firm for the construction of the iddikki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala State; and

(b) the amount provisionally allotted for this project during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The revised Loan Agreement has recently been received from the External Aid Office, Canada. This is under examination at present in consultation with the Kerala State Electricity Board and is expected to be signed shortly. The question of firm agreement with Canadian firm for procurement of

generating units etc. will arise only after the Loan Agreement is signed.

However, in the meantime, the construction schedule has been fixed in consultation with the Canadian Consultants. Also, commitments have been entered into under the Canadian grant of C \$2.3 million, for procurement of initial tools and plant.

(b) The tentative Fourth Plan provision for the project is Rs. 55 crores.

Gauhati Refinery

232. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far towards the proposed expansion of the Gauhati Refinery; and

(b) when the expansion work is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalaiah): (a) The technical scheme for expansion has been worked out, but its economic aspects are still under consideration.

(b) Until the expansion is finally sanctioned, the completion date cannot be forecast.

Welfare of Agriculturists belonging to S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

233. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually spent on the welfare of the agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to Orissa for the purpose during 1967-68?

2026(a) LSD—A.

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

234. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Khagapathi Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of colonies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Yes.

(b) Construction of 20 units of houses each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Scheduled Castes Rs. 25,000.
Scheduled Tribes 25, 25,000.

राजा प्रताप सागर से बिजली की सप्लाई

235. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिन्धुई और बिहुत् मली यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष भी राजा प्रताप सागर से बिजली की पूरी सप्लाई नहीं होगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को पुबक पुबक कितने बाट बिजली सप्लाई की जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन राज्यों को सप्ताई की जाने वाली बिजली की दरों में अन्तर है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो दर में यह अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिजल मंत्री (डा० कु० ला० राव) (क) राणा प्रताप सागर बिजली घर से पूरी मात्रा में बिजली तभी उपलब्ध होगी जब 43-43 मैगावाट के चारो यूनिट चालू हो जायेंगे। पहली यूनिट के अक्टूबर 67 तक और बाकी तीन यूनिटों के तीन से चार महीनों के अनुरोत्तर अन्तर से चालू होने की सम्भावना है। बिजली से चालू वर्ष के दौरान ऊर्जा उत्पादन की पूर्व सूचना 1967 की मानसून ऋतु के बाद ही सम्भव हो सकेगी।

(ख) राणा प्रताप सागर में उत्पन्न बिजली को मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच 50-50 के अनुपात से बाटा जाना है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ा गया माल

236 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा क्या बिशा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने कितने मूल्य का माल पकड़ा था, और

(ख) उसमें कितने मूल्य का सीमा शामिल था।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

State Family Planning Officers' Meet

237. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Family Planning Officers had met in Delhi recently,

(b) if so, the outcome of the conference,

(c) whether the State Officers brought to the notice of the Central Government certain genuine difficulties in the propagation of loop,

(d) if so, the nature of difficulties; and

(e) the action taken to overcome them?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar) (a) Yes The Conference of the State Family Planning Officers was held on the 8th and 9th March, 1967 followed by a seminar with the Indian Medical Association on the 10th March, 1967

(b) The progress made in the field of family planning was reviewed The difficulties encountered in the implementation of the programme were discussed and remedial measures recommended The basis for the targets to be fixed for 1967-68 for IUCD insertions and Sterilization operations and use of conventional contraceptives was decided In the seminar with the Indian Medical Association the ways of involvement of private medical practitioners in the programme were discussed

(c) Yes

(d) The main difficulty in the propagation of the IUCD programme is the shortage of doctors, particularly lady doctors The other difficulties are occurrence of minor complications like, bleeding, back-ache, pain etc in a small percentage of cases and adverse propaganda.

(e) For meeting the shortage of doctors the Government of India have sanctioned a Central Family Planning Corps consisting of 200 General Duty Medical Officers and 15 Specialists out of which doctors are provided to States requiring their services. The recruitment of doctors in this Corps is proceeding though some what slowing at present. They are also giving stipends to medical students (both male and female) so that their services could be available for the family planning programme after they qualify for registration.

The minor complications are generally transient in most of the cases and are cured with ordinary medicines like vitamin tablets, iron tablets, aspirine etc. Where the difficulties do not respond to treatment, the loop is removed.

To overcome the adverse propaganda suitable educational campaigns are undertaken and positive publicity given to the programme. These programmes are now being strengthened.

Herb Plantation Centre

238. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Central Government scheme for the setting up of a centre in Thana (Maharashtra) for growing valuable medicinal herbs in about 300 acres of land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the names of herbs to be grown there?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) and (b). A Committee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Health to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a Drugs Standardization and Drugs Testing Laboratory for the Ayurvedic (Including Siddha and Unani) Medicinal Preparations had observed that

an Ayurvedic Drugs Farm could be suitably established on 500 acres of land in Thana. The proposal is still under consideration.

Gauhati Refinery

239. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to produce aviation fuel at the Gauhati Refinery to meet the requirements of the defence services;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) when the production is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes. The existing stabiliser column in the Coking Unit with minor modifications will be used to produce JP-4.

(c) In April/May, 1967.

Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

240. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indulal Yajnik:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical complex in Gujarat has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes. It has been decided to set up the aromatics complex comprising the extraction of ortho- and para-xylenes and the manufacture of DMT in the public sector. It has also been decided in principle to set up the naphtha cracker in the public sector and to licence suitable private parties for the inter-

mediate and downstream units.

(b) Does not arise.

Exchange of Medical knowledge between India and Nepal

**241. Shri Erij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between the Indian Medical Association and the Nepalese Medical Association for the exchange of medical knowledge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the agreement signed between the Indian Medical Association and the Nepalese Medical Association is enclosed as Annexure. [Placed in Library See No LT-160/67].

Rate of Exchange of Indian Rupee

242. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the official rate of exchange of the Indian Rupee with the U.S. Dollar and the Pound of Great Britain at the time of the devaluation of the Indian Rupee last year;

(b) the exchange rates prevalent at present; and

(c) the unofficial value of the Indian rupee in these two currencies at the time of devaluation and what is it now?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The official rate of exchange before devaluation was 21

U.S. cents per one rupee and 1 sh. 6d. per rupee.

(b) The current exchange rate for the Indian rupee is 13½ U.S. cents per rupee and 11¼ d. per rupee. That is to say, one Pound Sterling is equal to 21 rupees and one U.S. dollar is equal to 7.5 rupees.

(b) The unofficial quotations for the Indian rupee in the foreign markets, which represent unauthorised transactions, have been as follows.

Before devaluation, the quotation in the London market was 66.75 Sh. for 100 rupees; on 1st March 1967, it was 65.50 Sh. per 100 rupees. In the New York free market the quotation was 10.99 cents per rupee on 3rd June, on 10th March 1967, it was 8.33 cents.

Grants to certain Institutes

243 Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of grant sanctioned to the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indian Institute of Law and the Indian Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies during the last one year and the specific purposes for which the grant was sanctioned?

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): During 1966/67 the three Institutes in question were sanctioned grants of Rs. 10,43,600/-, Rs. 4,00,000/- and Rs. 2,00,000/- respectively. The grant of Rs. 10,43,600/- to the Indian Institute of Public Administration was partly in the nature of general support to the Institute and partly on account of specific projects undertaken or services rendered to the Government by the Institute. Indian Institute of Law was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs to cover the cost of teaching, research, training staff, seminars and conferences, publications, library books, equipment and other establishment charges. The

grants of Rs 2 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies was given to enable it to meet its recurring expenditure

Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Project in Andhra Pradesh

244. **Shri Esvara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the Srisaïlam Hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) the estimated cost of the project,

(c) the progress of construction since inauguration of the project and whether it is going on according to the schedule,

(d) the main obstacles that are coming in the way of completing the construction according to the schedule, and

(e) when the project is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Project envisages construction of

(i) Straight gravity type dam—385 ft high above deepest bed and 1685 ft long at F.R.L.—across the river Krishna and other appurtenant works

(ii) A power station at the toe of the dam to house 4 generating units of 110 MW each

(iii) Associated transmission works

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs 45.76 crores as given below

Generation works	Rs 38.48 crores
Transmission & Sub-stations	Rs. 7.28 crores
Total	<u>Rs 45.75 crores</u>

(c) Erection of shuttering & Colcreting of the downstream Cofferdam

had been completed. Work on the renovation of the upstream Cofferdam and the grouting of the Upstream concrete Cofferdam and stabilisation of river bed foundations are in progress. The rock fill section of the dam was raised to EL+577. Excavation of diversion tunnels has been completed. Concrete lining is in progress. Contract for the construction of the Bridge across River Krishna has been awarded.

(d) The main difficulty faced has been the lack of funds.

(e) The project is scheduled to be completed in Fifth Five Year Plan.

Tungabhadra High Level Scheme

245. **Shri Esvara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the progress of work on the second stage of Tungabhadra High Level Scheme since its inauguration in January, 1967,

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme and the plan allocation for the scheme for the year 1967-68, and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Tenders have been invited for lining in certain reaches of the High Level Canal.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs 1,456 lakhs. The Working Group on Irrigation has recommended a provision of Rs 320 lakhs for 1967-68.

(c) The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan.

Publicity for Family Planning

246. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) in how many cities other than Delhi, sign-boards depicting a lady

doctor and a female with words 'Wear Loop' in vernacular are exhibited;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of removal of such sign-boards and their replacement by boards showing small family of four members with some sober slogan of family planning and other sign-boards on those lines as are already being exhibited in Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have undertaken any survey as to the effect of the sign-boards referred to in para (a) above on the minds of the unmarried young and adolescent females

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The design of the hoarding showing the female with the loop and a lady doctor was circulated to all States for their information and such use as they deemed fit. Some States like Punjab and Rajasthan have used the hoardings of that design

(b) In the normal course the designs of the hoardings are changed every 3 to 6 months. The hoarding showing a lady doctor with the loop has already been changed in Delhi

(c) No such specific survey has been made.

मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी

248. श्री राम चरण: क्या बिना मन्दी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मितव्ययता के उपाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा स्टैनोशाफरों की संख्या में कमी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (जी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा स्टैनोशाफरों की

संख्या में सामान्य रूप से कचवा एतवर्ष कमी करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Aid to U.P. for Fourth Plan

249. **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for Uttar Pradesh for its development in the Fourth Five Year Plan period is in commensurate with the needs of the State; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to enhance the proposed allocation?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum, Chemicals and of Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The State's Draft Fourth Five Year Plan was discussed with the State Chief Minister in October, 1966 and an outlay of Rs 926 crores was agreed to

(b) No, Sir

New Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch

250 **Shri S S Kothari:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the progress in the construction of New Alkaloids Works at Neemuch (MP), and

(b) by what date the factory is scheduled to commence production on a commercial scale?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The work of drawing up the plans and Designs of the factory and its equipment is still in progress.

(b) It is not possible, at this stage, to fix a firm target date by which the factory should go into production. Every attempt is, however, being made to expedite the project.

12.11 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Call Attention Notice

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah) rose—

Shri Chintamanj Panigrahi (Bhubneswar) rose—

Mr. Speaker. The hon Member wanted to raise something. I will tell him the procedure. Everyday we get about 10 to 20 call attention notices, but we take up only one a day and that too, the Speaker decides its importance and it has to be admitted. A motion which is not admitted cannot be raised on the floor of the House. Therefore I request the hon Member not to raise it here. It is not proper. If he thinks that it is very urgent I am prepared to discuss this with the hon Member, but he may not raise it here now.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Quite a large number of people have been killed.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Call Attention Notice.

Mr Sheopujan Shastry

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(1) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET IN PONDICHERRY

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री (विक्रम गज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलमन्वनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें.—

“पांडिचेरी में मन्त्रि-मंडल के पद-त्याग से उत्पन्न स्थिति।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I shall place before the House the facts relating to the situation arising out of the resignation of the Council of Ministers in Pondicherry. At 10.15 P.M. on the 19th March, 1967, the Chief Minister of Pondicherry submitted resignation of his Cabinet as two of his Cabinet colleagues had resigned. On the 20th March, a no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers was to be discussed by the Legislative Assembly. In view, however, of the resignation tendered by the Chief Minister, the Speaker adjourned the House till the 30th March, 1967.

In all seven members including two Cabinet Ministers had resigned from the Congress Legislature party. After the adjournment of the Assembly, these seven members along with eight members of the opposition wrote to the Lieutenant Governor that they had constituted themselves as a United Democratic Front to function in the Assembly on the basis of a minimum programme and had elected Shri A. S. Kankeyan as their leader. A request was also made in that letter that leader of the Front may be given opportunity to form the Government.

On the same day the Congress Legislature party elected Shri Farook Maricar, the Speaker of the Assembly as its new leader and he then tendered resignation of his office as Speaker. He informed the Lieutenant Governor that the meeting of his party at which he was elected leader was attended by fifteen members including himself and that some of the members of the party who had resigned were expected to withdraw their resignation. In view of this he requested that he may be called upon to form the Government.

The position as it emerged on the 20th March was that both sides claimed the support of fifteen members each and neither side was in a majority. If any side provided a nominee for the office of Speaker, it would

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

have been reduced to a minority. In view of this the Lieutenant Governor advised that we should wait for some time so that either side was in a position to satisfy him that it would have a majority in the Assembly after providing its nominee for the office of Speaker.

On the 21st March the President accepted the resignation of the Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues were requested to remain in office until alternative arrangements were made.

On the night of 23rd March the leader of the United Democratic Front wrote to the Lieutenant Governor saying that as a result of his talks with other members of the Assembly he was convinced that it would be possible for his party to gain absolute majority in the Assembly. He also stated that he would require two days to submit a list of members of his Cabinet.

On the 26th March the Lieutenant Governor met the leaders of both the parties. The leader of the Congress Legislature Party claimed at this meeting the support of seventeen members and promised that on the 27th evening he would meet the Lieutenant Governor with the two members who had rejoined the Congress Legislature Party. He also handed over to the Lieutenant Governor a letter to that effect. The leader of the United Democratic Front stated that his party strength continued to remain at fifteen and that one more member of the Congress Party was to join the Front. The leader of the United Democratic Front again met the Lieutenant Governor on 27th and told him that the sixteenth member, who was expected to join the Front, was not doing so.

On the 27th March, the leader of the Congress Party met the Lieutenant Governor along with the two members who had resigned and had

rejoined the Congress party. He satisfied the Lieutenant Governor that the Congress Party had a strength of seventeen and should be entrusted with the responsibility for forming the Ministry. The Lieutenant Governor advised that as the Congress Party had a majority in the Assembly, it should be called to form the Government. Acceptance of this advice was conveyed to the Lieutenant Governor on the 28th March who has called upon the leader of the Congress Legislature Party to submit a list of members of his Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Sheopujan Shastry.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): Is it necessary that he should put the questions first?

Mr. Speaker: That is the practice that is being followed here.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : घटनाओं का जो क्रम है उस में कमी सख्या बढ़ जाती है और कभी घट जाती है। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी पर नाजायज दबाव डालने की भी खबर है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about it. Naturally, persuasion was going on on both sides.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (मुंगेर) : मंत्री महोदय प्रश्न को समझे नहीं। माननीय सदस्य नाजायज दबाव के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं— वैसे दे कर, दबाव डाल कर, मार-पीट कर के।

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद पाण्डिचेरी में यह तीसरी घटना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरियाणा।

श्री अशु निम्बवे : हरियाणा में तो अच्छा ही हुआ है।

श्री रामसेवक शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांग्रेसी मंत्री-मंडल ने त्यागपत्र दिया, क्योंकि उसका बहुमत नहीं रहा और उसके बाद श्री कान्केयन ने लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर को लिखा कि उन का बहुमत है और उन को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाये, तो ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया और क्यों तीन-चार दिन का मौका दिया गया कि जोर-दबाव डाल कर, प्रलोभन दे कर, पद का लालच दे कर वहाँ पर पुनः कांग्रेस को सत्ता सँभाला गया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a matter for the individual members of different parties to consider on which side they remain. The only thing that we in the administration have to consider is to see which party commands the majority in the House, and the Lt. Governor there advised this Government on the basis of the information that he received from time to time. Who left a party for what reasons is a matter for the party leaders and the individual members to consider. I cannot say anything one way or the other.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री कान्केयन जी के इस ध्यान की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है—

"Mr. A. S. Kankeyan, the dissident Finance Minister, in the present caretaker government of Mr. Venkatasubba Reddiar and leader of the newly-formed UDF has today sent a strong protest to the Lt. Governor against the reported attempt by the Government of India to nominate some members of the Pondicherry Legislative Assembly at the present juncture".

Mr. Speaker: What is the point in reading it? Everybody has read it.

श्री रबी राय : हमारा यह कहना है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बयान की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि राष्ट्रपति के जरिये कुछ सदस्यों की नामजदगी करा के कांग्रेस पार्टी को बढ़ाया गया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is absolutely incorrect. No member was nominated to the Assembly.

श्री रबी राय : यह उनका बयान है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह बयान गलत है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है या उनके नाम से किसी ने कहा है, लेकिन यह गलत है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 मार्च की रात को कांग्रेस मंत्री मंडल ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। नये मुख्य मंत्री की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा की जानी थी। मेरे पास गवर्नमेंट का यूनिवर्सल टैरिटरी बिल 1963 है जिसकी धारा में कहा गया है कि यूनीवर्सल टैरिटरी के मुख्य मंत्री की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति करेंगे। प्रश्न यह है कि कांग्रेस का मंत्री मंडल जब सत्ता से हट गया तो राष्ट्रपति ने लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर को दूसरे मुख्य मंत्री की नियुक्ति के बारे में क्या निर्देश दिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाण्डीचेरी के लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर ने 21 मार्च को एक समाचार एजेंसी को जो वक्तव्य दिया, उसकी ओर मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, यह संघेजी में है—

"The Lt. Governor of Pondicherry told UNI (21st March) this afternoon that he had not yet received any directive from the President on forming a new Ministry for the Union Territory. The Lt. Governor said he was awaiting a communication from New Delhi"

21 मार्च को लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर नई दिल्ली से किसी निर्देश की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे। मैं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जानना चाहता हू कि नई दिल्ली से क्या निर्देश दिया गया, अगर दिया गया तो कब दिया गया, देर से क्यों दिया गया। जब कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्तीफा दे दिया तो गैर कांग्रेसी दल के मुख्य मंत्री को राष्ट्रपति ने नियुक्त क्यों नहीं किया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given the whole series of facts and sequence as it happened

An hon. Member: This is an important thing

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, the constitutional position is that the final decision in these matters is certainly taken by the President here on the advice of the Government of India. On the 19th March when his resignation was submitted by the Chief Minister, he conveyed this message which was received here on the 20th morning. Naturally, we also wanted his advice in the matter.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Whose advice ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Lt Governor's advice

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He says he was awaiting a directive from the Central Government

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That was the constitutional position. At the same time, we have to have some advice on the party position there. Just because one man resigned, we cannot ask some one else.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Not one man

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally when the Chief Minister resigns, he resigns as a collective cabinet. That does not make the position automatically clear that somebody else immediately commands a majority. This fact had to be gone into. The very next day when the House was adjourned and the Speaker resigned, the party position became 15.15. From there on the

Governor's advice was 'wait till I get the correct position and find out who commands the majority'. We have to run a democracy . . .

श्री जयु लिंगये : प्राय विधान सभा के अधिकारो को क्यों छीनते हैं ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : हम किसी के अधिकारो को नहीं छीनते हैं ।

श्री जयु लिंगये : यह तो विधान सभा का काम है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At no stage the Opposition was in a majority and we refused to allow them to form the Government

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: The reply is not clear

Mr Speaker: He says 15 15

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: What was the position on the 20th March? It was not 15 15. On the 20th March the Congress was reduced to a minority. When the Congress was reduced to a minority after the resignation and desertion of the Congress Members who joined the united front, why did not the Central Government ask the Lt Governor to invite the Opposition to form a Government?

Mr. Speaker: He said the position was not clear

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It may not be clear to the hon Home Minister

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On the 20th March, he expected advice from the Government of India only about the acceptance of the resignation of the Chief Minister

श्री जयु लिंगये : उस मे क्या सलाह करनी है ? इस बारे मे सविधान साफ है । प्रायको विधान सभा के अधिकारो को छीनने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : विधान सभा की बात तो उस दिन रही ही नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप राज्यपाल अथवा राष्ट्रपति को कब तक अधिकार देते रहेगे कि वे पता लगाते रहें कि किस की बहुसंख्या है। यह काम विधान सभा का है। आज अपने देश की स्थिति ऐसी है कि उसका भी अवलोकन करना चाहिए, बहुत लोग है जो खरीदे-बेचे जाते हैं, इस स्थिति को भूल नहीं जाना चाहिए ..

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question. It applies to the whole of India

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया इस में सवाल यह उठता है कि किसका अधिकार है? क्या यह अधिकार गवर्नर का है कि वह पता चलाये कि किसी बहुसंख्या है या यह अधिकार विधान सभा का है—यह संविधान का प्रश्न है (अवधान) मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, लेकिन ये लोग . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कि क्या विधान सभा का यह एकमात्र अधिकार है कि वह पता लगाये कि बहुसंख्या किस की है या राज्यपाल अथवा राष्ट्रपति या कोई भी अधिकारी केवल उसका काम है कि पता लगाये कि बहुसंख्या किसकी है। संविधान इस बारे में साफ है—जब कोई मंत्री महल गिरा, तो उसके बाद वाला कोई भी दल है, उसको बुला कर कहा जाय कि अब तुम मंत्री-मंडल बनाओ और विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाओ और दो-चार पांच दिन में तय कर दो कि कौन सी बीज है . . . (अवधान) . . . यह हल्ला मचाने की बात नहीं है

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: This vyavastha must be over before you begin to speak. I have to say to Dr Lohia that he is making such a long speech.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . यह तो इतना बड़ा काम हुआ है, मैं तो एक मिनट में बोल गया हूँ, इतनी जल्दी में बोल गया हूँ। यह तो इतना लम्बा काम हुआ है कि ये तो सारे जनतन्त्र को ही खरम कर रहे हैं। मैंने तो आप से छोटी सी बिनती की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। Let us proceed with the work now.

Shri A K. Gopalan (Kasergod): There is no point of order

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I want to raise a point of order which arises out of the utterances of the hon Member Dr. Lohia who has just resumed his seat.

An hon Member: Under what rule?

Mr. Speaker: I may say under the same rule that was pointed out on this side of the House Let him proceed.

Shri Shivajirao S Deshmukh: He said in the course of his speech that many of the people here who are elected to the vidhan sabhas and this House—he mentioned both—could be sold and purchased; it seems he holds a wholesale agency of this. I say that this constitutes a grave breach of privilege to describe a Member who has been duly elected by the electorate to be subjected to sale and counter sale ... (Interruptions.)

What the hon. Member has said is simply out of order and it should be ruled out as such and expunged or the Member should be compelled to withdraw the remarks.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think anybody is for sale.

श्री राम जगोहर लोहिया : बहुत प्रच्छन्न है । यह विधेयाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाय तो यह पीछे साफ़ हो जायेगी । इसे सौंप दीजिये मजा प्रा जायेगा । बहुत फंसोगे इसमें ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Lt. Governor or any other authority who has the power to nominate persons, proposes to nominate three members in order to increase the strength of the Congress so that the future danger may not arise on the ground that there is a lack of representation as far as certain interests from the electorate are concerned?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no proposal to nominate any person as such.

Shri K. M. Abraham (Kottayam): Will the Government give an assurance to this House that President's rule will not be imposed in Pondicherry?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of President's rule.

Shri V. V. Menon (Ernakulam): Will the hon. Minister assure this House that the Government of India will not nominate anybody?

Mr. Speaker: In reply to Mr. Gopalan's question, he has assured the House that there is no proposal. Shri E. K. Nayanar. If a reply has been given to a question, that question need not be repeated. He may put a new question.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Yes, Sir. Mine is a new question. The Government nominated some members to increase the strength of the Congress party. On the 23rd, the

Opposition party leader wrote to the Lt.-Governor that he had a majority of 17. Then, within five days, some floating Congress MLAs were caught by Shri R. Venkataraman, ex-Minister of Madras who was defeated. (Interruption). The Congress President sent Shri Venkataraman to catch hold of the floating Congress MLAs who were here and there. On the 23rd, the Opposition leader wrote to the Lt.-Governor to invite him to form an opposition Government. But within 5 days, Shri R. Venkataraman was sent to catch hold of some floating members to get a majority for the Congress. He nominated some members.

An hon. Member: No nomination. (Interruption).

Shri E. K. Nayanar: This is an undemocratic attitude, just like the one that we saw in Rajasthan; a hasty, hostile attitude that was shown in Rajasthan. (Interruption).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is creating a wrong impression, that the Opposition leader had claimed 17 members. I have got a copy of the letter that he sent to the Lt.-Governor in which he had said that it would be possible for him to have a majority and for that he required two days' time. Therefore, some time was claimed; he had no majority at that moment. So, at no time was he refused a chance to form the Government.

An hon. Member: What about the "floating" members?

Mr. Speaker: Floating can be by anybody. Why does he worry? (Interruption).

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sent into space.

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): Is the Government aware that the Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry did not invite the United Democratic Front

which had a majority at that time, though our hon. Minister refused to accept it to form the Government in order to gain time for the Congress Party to send Mr. R. Venkataraman, the ex-Minister of Madras to stay there, and to create a majority for the Congress Party to have a Government *de novo*, and, if so why did the Government allow the Lt.-Governor to do so even after such a widespread public condemnation of hasty and hostile action in Rajasthan?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered it. Shri Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Arising out of the answer already given by the hon. Minister that seven members including two ministers of the old Congress Government resigned and thereby the Chief Minister tendered the resignation of the entire Cabinet, was it not normal on the part of the Governor to invite the other party to ascertain from them whether they would be in a position to form the Government? On the other hand, when that leader himself stated that he was prepared to form the Government, was it not correct on the part of the Governor to give that opportunity to that party before he waits for some more time to ascertain the wishes of the future Congress leader, who might get a majority thereafter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have explained the whole position and the sequence of things as they happened on 19th night and 20th morning. On the 20th the situation was, as Dr. Lohia mentioned, naturally this whole issue should have been decided in the Assembly itself. That is the legitimate thing. But the Speaker adjourned the House and resigned the speakership. The position was that no party was in a majority. If the Leader of the Opposition commanded a majority and then he was refused the opportunity to form the Government, certainly there would be a cause for a grievance.

श्री राज बन्सोहर लोहिया: विधान सभा को बुला लें।

श्री यशवन्त राव बन्हाण: मुक्ति का बुलाना।

श्री राज बन्सोहर लोहिया: अब स्वीकार रहे तो आप के संविधान में है कि कौन-कौन सम्भाषित्व कर सकता है। अब यदि श्री संजीव रेड्डी चले जायेंगे तो खासकर साहब उनकी जगह पर चले जायेंगे। कोई न कोई तो रहेगा ही।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The point was the Speaker had resigned. The House had adjourned. At that time the position was, both parties had fifteen members each.

12.37 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention in large numbers on the situation in Calcutta. Naturally everybody is anxious about it—the whole country and particularly Members of Parliament. It is an important matter. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to make a statement at 5.30 in the evening today. We shall take it up then. (Interruptions). He will make a statement and after that Members can seek clarification. I think it will take nothing less than half an hour.

An hon. Member: What about the half hour discussion?

Mr. Speaker: There is a half-hour discussion today. That is why I said it will be taken up at 5.30. The Home Minister also will get more information.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Yes, Sir; I also need some time.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): We have submitted certain adjournment motions on this. Are we to understand that you are keeping these adjournment motions in abeyance?

Mr. Speaker: I have not given my consent to any adjournment motion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): What happens to those notices? Will you consider their admissibility after hearing the Home Minister or have you rejected them?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am saying. All the Adjournment Motion notices are there and I have not accepted them. I am requesting that there may be a time lag.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious matter. Calcutta occupies a special position in the map of the world. If Calcutta's life is disrupted that damages the prestige not only of Calcutta but of India as a whole. We are interested in knowing the details of the incidents. You have asked the Home Minister to make a statement. Is it in response to the Calling Attention notices or Adjournment motion notices?

Mr. Speaker: The importance of Calcutta is accepted by everybody. I have accepted the Calling Attention notice which may be moved in the evening at 5.30 and the Home Minister will make a statement. That means, I have accepted the Calling Attention but not the Adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: Will you allow us to put questions?

Mr. Speaker: Naturally you can ask questions on the statement which is made in response to a Calling Attention notice.

Shri Hem Barua: Now, when the hon. Home Minister makes a statement, on the basis of that statement are you going to reconsider whether you should admit the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Limaye—

Prof Samar Gaha (Contal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye for a long time but, unfortunately, new Members are not able to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: I think old Members must give a chance to new Members. I very much desire that I hope senior Members will allow the new Members a chance.

बी नष्ट लिखते (मुंगेर) आपने यह निर्णय दिया कि ध्यान दिलाने की नोटिस पर शाम को गृह-मंत्री बयान देंगे, और उस समय जिन लोगों ने सूचनाये दी है उन को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जायेगी। तो ध्यान दिलाने के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता। लेकिन मैंने नाम रोको प्रस्ताव भी इस के बारे में दिया है। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 158 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में यह परम्परा और परिपाटी रही है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार की असफलता को सदस्य साबित कर सके और वह अविलम्ब-नीय लोक महत्व का मामला हो तो इस नियम में कहा गया है कि हमको अधिकार है, कोई रियायत नहीं है, स्वयं प्रस्ताव रखने का अधिकार है लेकिन कुछ शर्तों के साथ। इस लिये आप मारा मामला चुन लीजिये। बंगाल में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है। इसलिये मेरे ऊपर यह भी आरोप नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिये कह रहा हूँ। जहाँ-जहाँ गोष्ठी चलती है, चाहे वह कांग्रेसी राज्य में चले या गैर-कांग्रेसी राज्य में चले वह एक बीमारी की निशानी है। मैं इसको साबित करना चाहता हूँ और इस के लिये पाश्च कारण देना चाहता हूँ जिनसे पता चले कि इसमें कसे केन्द्रीय सरकार की असफलता है। इस बीस सालों से (ब्यक्तान)। मैं बर्ष कर रहा हूँ इसके बाद अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण किसला क' ।

पांच कारण हैं जिनको लेकर केन्द्रीय सरकार की अक्षमता स्पष्ट होती है और इसीलिये मैं काम रोकने प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: I have already disallowed the adjournment motion. I cannot allow it to be discussed here now.

श्री मधु लिमबे : आपको सुनना पहले चाहिये न । जब हमको अधिकार है तो आप सुन लीजिये । बिना सुने आप कैसे फ़ैसला करेंगे ?

सुनता हूँ भाई ।

Mr. Speaker: You have been talking so long and I have been hearing you only

श्री मधु लिमबे : मेरा यह कहना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की इसमें बड़ी अक्षमता है । यह सारे सीमाओं के झगड़े, यह भाषा विवाद, यह प्रान्तों के झगड़े, जिनमें चल रहे हैं उसका कारण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले बीस वर्षों से सारे सबालो को उलझाया और रोजी और रोटी के बारे में कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया । रोजी और रोटी सिकुड़ रही है, इसलिये सारे दंगे फसाद होते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: It is not at all proper. You are going into the merits

श्री मधु लिमबे : दो मिनट में मुझे कामरोकने प्रस्ताव के बारे में बोलने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I request the hon. Member to resume his seat. He is discussing the law and order situation (*Interruption*). Order, order. I request all hon. Members to sit down when I am on my legs. I have not allowed these adjournment motions.

Shri Hem Barua: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Because law and order is a State subject and it has been there for so long. Whatever the rea-

sons might be, I have not allowed the adjournment motions. I have allowed the Calling Attention Notice. Hon. Members can certainly elicit information after the hon. Minister has made the statement in the evening at 5.30 P.M. I am not going to allow a discussion now as to whether the adjournment motions should be allowed or not. Now, the new hon. Member over there wanted to say something. Let us hear him.

श्री मधु लिमबे : आपने मेरी बात तो सुनी ही नहीं । आप मुझको सुन लीजिये फिर फ़ैसला दीजिये । मैं एक गैर-कांग्रेसी राज्य की बात कर रहा हूँ जो कि शाम को उठाया जा रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: You are discussing the food problem, twenty-years of Congress rule, you say they misruled the country and all that I cannot allow all that now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कांग्रेस और गैर-कांग्रेस को आप थोड़ी देर के लिये भुला दीजिये । असल में यह प्रश्न बिल्कुल अलग है । (अध्यक्षान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मेरी तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिये ।

Prof. Samar Guha: Sir, I want to know from you the names of the Members who have given the Calling Attention Notice on the Calcutta disturbances I want to know only the names.

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking a question I am not prepared to give the names. (*Interruptions*) Order, order Now the papers to be laid on the Table

12.44 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare, (Shri-

Baghu Ramdasah: Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Phulrenu Guha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1964-65 under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-140/67].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1964-65 ETC.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1964-65 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-141/67]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Ashoka Hotels Limited New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-142/67].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Janpath Hotels Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-143/67].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-144/67].

(5) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Employees Provident Fund and Gratuity) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1859 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-145/67].

DELHI SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES 1967, INCOME-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F.4(92)66-Finance (E) (1) in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th March, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-146/67].
- (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules,

- 1967, published in Notification No. E.O. 246 in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1967, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-147/67].
- (3) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1869 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-148/67].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Saving Certificates Act, 1959:—
- (i) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) (First Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1967.
- (ii) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-149/67].
- (5) A copy of the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 304 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1967 under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-150/67].
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 356 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967.
- (ii) G.S.R. 357 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967.
- (iii) G.S.R. 406 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1967.
- (iv) G.S.R. 409 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-151/67].
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 358 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 359 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 360 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 361 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-152/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS, TRAVANCORE LIMITED FOR 1965-66, ETC.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-15/67.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-154/67.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in the Library. see No. LT-185/67.]

12.46 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—contd.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA—contd.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अभी अभी आपने मेरी बात सुनने को कहा था। मैं कोई काँग्रेस के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। शायद आप यह सोच रहे हैं। आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर सुनिये। (व्यवधान)। आप जरा धारा 268 देखिये। मनुष्य का जीवन शायद मक्खियों की तरह हो गया है। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: It should be brief. It should not be a speech.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अब तेलगू मुझे घाली तो मैं तेलगू में बोलता। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप सुनिये इस स्वयं प्रस्ताव के ऊपर।

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Puri): When there is no business before the House, how can there be a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am myself not happy. Still, when a senior leader like Dr. Lohia wants to raise a point.... (Interruptions)

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अब इसके बाने यह होगा कि खाली जबदस्ती आप मुझे बैठा रहे हैं। आप मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को सुनिये, 268 के ऊपर।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Unless there is some business, there cannot be any point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members on both sides to remain quiet. Let only one hon. Member speak at a time. On what subject is the point of order

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को चुनिये । राज्यों और केन्द्र के सम्बन्धों के बारे में मेरा प्रश्न व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: But that was over long ago.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने मुझे तो सुना ही नहीं है । मैं आपसे यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है ।

Mr. Speaker: After that subject we had Papers laid on the Table. Even that is over. Therefore, it cannot be made now. Now I call Shri Virendra Shah.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : धारा 256 के ऊपर संविधान की । (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का हमको अधिकार है ।

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage. We have passed over that subject. Even Papers to be laid on the Table are over. I now call Shri Virendra Shah.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : संविधान की धारा 256 । कलकत्ते में जो कुछ हुआ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने मुझ सुनने को कहा था । अब उनके हल्ला मचाने पर आप खबरा गये । क्या आप उस झुंड के हल्ला मचाने से खबरा जायगे । क्या उस झुंड की बात को सुनेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है । इस झुंड के कारण आप कह रहे हैं । मैं बैठ जाता हूँ लेकिन मेहरबानी करके जब वह झुंड बिल्लामे सब उसके बिल्लामे पर आप मुझे कभी कुछ मत कहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Now that topic is over. Shri Virendra Shah.

12.48 hrs.

RE. LAYING OF PAPERS ON TABLE

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah (Jungah): Sir, I want to raise a matter under rule 377, if you will permit me. Yesterday, when the hon. Member from Monghyr was reading a document in the House, another hon. Member requested that he may be allowed to lay that document on the Table. Subsequently, another hon. Member, I think it was the hon. Member from Kanpur, raised a point of order under rule 369 (1), requesting your ruling on the point that if the hon. Member from Monghyr was willing to duly authenticate the document it may be allowed to be laid on the Table. The hon. Member from Monghyr was willing to duly authenticate it. I request that a ruling may be given on this point of order because I submit that it is in the paramount interest of parliamentary procedure and practice.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is proper that merely because one hon. Member has read something I should ask him or allow him to lay it on the Table of the House. Yesterday, when a request was made by an hon. Member that the letter from which Shri Madhu Limaye read out an extract may be laid on the Table of the House, I did not permit it. Rule 369 does not give a member a right to lay a paper on the Table of the House automatically as he may desire. This rule is clear; it only lays down a condition that when the Chair has permitted a Member to lay a paper on the Table, he shall have to authenticate it, as required by rule 369(1). Further, it will be observed from rule 369(2) that after a paper is laid on the Table it becomes public. So, the Speaker has to be careful when using his discretion to allow a paper to be laid on the Table.

Therefore I cannot allow any paper read to be laid on the Table. Because the Member is prepared to authenti-

cate it, does not mean that the Speaker has permitted it. I have said that it will not be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमबे (मुंबेर) : वेदा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं जानकारी के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: On a ruling there cannot be any *vyavastha*. If you want to say anything else, you can say but not on this subject.

श्री मधु लिमबे : इसी पर।

Mr. Speaker: No, Now, we will take up further consideration....

श्री मधु लिमबे : आपने जिस नियम का उल्लेख किया है उसकी धोर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई तर्क नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it after the ruling. I know the rules. I am not prepared to hear anything after the ruling.

श्री मधु लिमबे : इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है। आपने नियम का हवाला दिया है। इस नियम में आप बतायें कहा कंडीशन है। मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be placed on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमबे : इस तरह कसे चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to hear anything after the ruling.

An hon. Member: How can there be a discussion on the ruling?

श्री मधु लिमबे : कल कोई बिलिंग नहीं दी थी। निर्णय पर कहाँ चर्चा कर रहा हूँ ?

Mr. Speaker: No.

अ० राव कर्कर श्रीहिमा : बिलिंग देने से पहले सुन लिया करो फिर बिलिंग दिया करो, धन्यवाद महोदय।

12.35 hrs.

MOTION RE. FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jagjivan Ram on the 29th March, 1967, namely:—

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Out of 5 hours allotted for it, 3 hours and 15 minutes were taken yesterday and balance of 2 hours and 45 minutes is available.

How much time would the hon. Minister like to take?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Nearly 35 minutes.

An hon. Member: 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: In 10 minutes he cannot reply to all the points raised by hon. Members. So, I shall call him at about 3 p.m. Then, Shri H. N. Mukerjee has protested that the Communist Party Member was not called.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): I was in possession of the House when the discussion was adjourned yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: After him I will call Shri Bhogendra Jha.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Further substitute motions have to be moved.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. You can now move the substitute motions.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, regrets the Government's utter failure—

- (a) to solve food problem;
- (b) in checking the fluctuation in the prices of foodgrains and ensuring adequate price to the farmers through definite price policy and protection of the consumers and the farmers from the hardship of prices;

(c) to provide irrigation facilities for the entire cultivable land;

(d) to give ownership rights to the tillers through land reforms according to the recommendation of the Planning Commission and to ensure the cultivation of cultivable fallow land through peasant militia; and

(e) to abolish the land revenue." (7)

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government that—

(a) the Central Government may take over the responsibility of relief measures in the State of Bihar;

(b) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh be declared as famine areas;

(c) adequate and remunerative price be given to agriculturists;

(d) minor and medium irrigation projects be taken up throughout the country on a war basis;

(e) all irrigation water charges be abolished and water be made available to the farmers free of charge and also cheap electricity for irrigation purposes; and

(f) state trading in foodgrains be established all over the country." (8)

Shri Braadhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends that—

(a) greater attention be paid to the procurement and distribution of foodgrains;

(b) steps to increase the acreage of land under foodgrains cultivation in every State be increased substantially;

(c) wastage of manurial resources of the country be checked by legislation, if necessary; and

(d) the relief operations in scarcity areas be organised on an equitable and representative basis" (9)

Shri R. Shastri (Patna): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends that—

(a) sufficient quantities of foodgrains be rushed to the famine or drought affected States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) strong measures be taken against hoarders and black marketers;

(c) reasonable prices of essential commodities be fixed to check black marketing and to give relief to people;

(d) irrigation be given top priority;

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(e) banks be nationalised in order to check the rising prices; and

(f) land rent be abolished and graded income tax system introduced; the enhanced irrigation tax be scrapped." (10)

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government the following steps:—

(a) Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains;

(b) that the steps should be taken to dehoard all the surplus paddy rice and cereals;

(c) that fair price to the cultivators should be guaranteed by way of subsidy;

(d) that equitable distribution of rice quantum be introduced in areas where rice is the staple food;

(e) that food subsidy to all States be restored; and

(f) that the supply of fertilisers be guaranteed to all cultivators according to the crops raised." (11)

Shri V. Mayavan (Chidambaram): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government the following steps:—

(a) linking of major rivers like Godavari, Cauveri, Krishna for cultivation purposes as sug-

gested by the Late Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer; and

(b) reclamation of all the lands lying waste in various States including Madras, and adoption of intensive cultivation." (12)

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends that:

(a) MLAs and MPs of the area be represented on the Co-operative Societies, Credit Societies and marketing societies entrusted with the work of distribution of fertilizers and loans for the purpose of improvement of land and agriculture;

(b) arrangements be made for free supply of pesticides and insecticides;

(c) arrangements be made for the supply of electricity for agriculture at a uniform rate of 2 paise per unit;

(d) land tax on holdings below 5 acres be abolished and a subsidy be given to the State Governments by the Central Government to compensate loss of revenue; and

(e) construction of big irrigation wells to supply water for irrigation purposes at Government cost be undertaken." (13)

Shri Narayana Rao (Bobbili): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country,

recommends to the Government the following steps:—

(a) irrigation projects on inter-State rivers be undertaken by the Union Government;

(b) fertilizer factories, whether in public or private sector, be primarily installed at the centres of food production; procurement at the harvesting season be stepped up; strict accountability of the foodstuffs procured should be maintained at all levels; millers and middlemen be removed from the system of procurement and distribution;

(c) land revenue be collected in kind;

(d) foodstuffs in their raw form be sent to the centres of consumption; and

(e) procurement price be so fixed as not to be inequitable to the producer in view of the higher prices of other materials." (14)

Shri Hardayal Devgun (East Delhi):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, recommends to the Government the following steps to solve the food problem on war footing:—

(a) the Food Zones be abolished;

(b) the Rajasthan Canal be constructed on a war footing and full help extended to the farmers to provide tube-wells in the drought affected areas; and

(c) incentive prices in respect of foodgrains be fixed for the farmers and loans given on liberal terms." (15)

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be permitted to pick up the thread of my speech at the point I left it last evening. I was just mentioning that our Food Ministry in Part II of the Review pamphlet has been pleased to mention about the measures taken by it to meet the scarcity situation in West Bengal. It will be interesting to note the extremely misgri fashion in which my State has been mentioned there and the meagre recital of the steps taken by the Ministry to counteract the situation will be a painful reading even to the most hard-hearted person. If you will kindly look at page 18 of the Review, it says:—

"A few districts of West Bengal are also suffering from drought and a Central Team has already visited these areas. The number of persons employed on relief works in West Bengal was 1,25,000 in January, 1957. The Central Government have allotted a quantity of 300 tonnes of milk powder to West Bengal for Feeding Programme for vulnerable sections of the population."

There is nothing about other things. This has been the whole reference in the Review about West Bengal. It is a painful reading even to a very hard-hearted gentleman sitting here. I am not prepared to accuse our Food Minister of either any regional bias or partiality, but knowing him closely as I do for a number of years I shall fall in my duty if I do not assert in this august House that West Bengal has so far failed to evoke quick and sympathetic action from the Food Ministry, at a time when she needed the same most imperatively and urgently. His note of warning to the States in the following terms, "It may become necessary to reduce Central Government allocation of rice to the States" is ominous and indicative. Even then, I plead fervently for a fair deal to West Bengal. The quantum of rice allowed in statutory rationed areas does not suffice even for three days. It should be enhanced

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immediately if we want peace and tranquillity to come in Calcutta, the tension-ridden, the strife-ridden city, and in the neighbouring industrial belts.

Sir, nothing is more anger-provoking than the anger that brooks no delay. History will bear out how many kings have lost their kingdoms, not only their kingdoms, and their heads also at the altar of fury and anger generated by hunger. Many State authorities have also bowed down to this anger and fury.

Following are the lines at the end of the Review:

"The food crisis can be met only by the Centre and the State Governments working together with a sense of urgency, common-sharing and national purpose."

This is a pious expression of grand sentiments but nothing has come out of it so far. To meet this crisis, I suggest a 11-point programme. My hon. friend, the Deputy Prime Minister came out with a 16-point formula after devaluation. I am laying down here a 11-point formula to meet the situation that has developed in the food field.

(1) The Government should immediately abolish food zones. There should be one zone for the whole of India. Are we sincere when we talk of national integration? Even on the vital question of food, we cannot think in a national way. We have not even chalked out a national policy for the purpose.

(2) The Government should undertake revolutionary changes in the land tenure system of the country so that the ownership of fertile lands may vest in the tillers of the soil to provide incentive to the peasantry.

✓ (3) The prices of paddy should be raised to a remunerative level so that the farmers may find it really worthwhile to make utmost exertion to produce more.

(4) Small irrigation schemes and laying up of wells for irrigation purposes should be undertaken on a war footing and funds should be made available for this purpose without any handicap of official red tapism.

(5) At least 60 per cent of cultivable land must be allotted for the production of rice, wheat, bajra, etc. leaving only 40 per cent for cash crops. I think, the Government should consider seriously the question of diverting certain lands where sugar-cane is cultivated. We can even think of importing sugar. Here, I have a word for the Kerala people who seem to be patriotic enough to earn foreign exchange for us by having rubber plantation thereby sacrificing cultivable lands for food production.

(6) The Government should think also of utilising on large-scale natural fertilisers, such as, cow-dung and even human secretions—countries in the world do use them—till chemical fertilisers are produced in sufficient quantities in this country without sacrificing our national interest.

(7) The State should take up the wholesale food trading and set up thousands of fair price shops in the countryside to help small traders, to have opportunities of employment and to help the people in general.

(8) Government should undertake to offer large-scale gratuitous relief to poverty stricken area all over the country.

13 hrs.

The Government should build up a buffer stock in every State to meet any crisis on the food front due to natural calamities or accidents. The Fourth Plan should be agriculture-oriented, with heavy financial outlays for small and big irrigation projects. Government should also consider giving encouragement for the production of pesticides; I am told that the Government undertaking for insecticides is lacking sufficient encouragement

from the Government; this is regrettable. My 11-point programme is this.

Government should also make irrigation water available to poor peasants free of cost. In my part of the State, West Bengal, irrigation water is available from Mayurakshi and other projects, but the cost of water supplied to the peasantry is so heavy that they can ill afford to pay it. Therefore, I think that we should take the question of solving the food crisis in the country in a national way and on a war footing.

With these words, I beg to submit that our Food Minister should be well advised to take immediate steps to send rice to West Bengal and even to Kerala to meet the situation there, so that the people may not get so much angry and furious that they create a situation of law and order there.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now resume the debate on the food situation. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhol): Yesterday, you had granted my request that one Member from each State will be given a chance, in the first round, and in the second round, if possible, other Members might be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As far as possible, our attempt is to accommodate at least one representative from each State. Therefore, I would seek your co-operation. I would like every

Member to take not more than 10 minutes.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): I have one request to make. Members from those States which are drought-stricken and where there are famine conditions to an acute degree must be given greater chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already, Bihar has been given a chance. U.P. will get the same treatment. Rajasthan also will get a similar treatment. We have kept that in view.

Shri N. Sreekanthan Nair (Quilon): Kerala also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, Kerala also.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Not a single Member has spoken for Madhya Pradesh. May I request you to give us a chance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request all the Members to co-operate because there are several States....

Shri Seshyan (Kumbakonam): Madras also should be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now, there is a request from Madras also. Every State has a problem, but the intensity of the problem must be kept in view. Let us try to keep that in mind.

Shri Mudrika Singh (Aurangabad): Bihar is worst affected. So, more Members from Bihar should be given a chance.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: We would have been very happy had there been no famine in Bihar and we had been given no chance. But the position is that Bihar is very much drought-stricken and we are very much in adversity, and that is why we feel that more Members from Bihar should be given a chance.

Shri Abdul Gaai (Gurgaon): Let more Members from Bihar speak. We have no objection.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Let us not waste any more time in this. Let the debate start.

श्री बीबेक झा (जबनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक खाद्य समस्या का सवाल है इसकी विकटता के बारे में इसके महत्व के बारे में, कोई दो राजें इस सदन में नहीं हैं, न ही देश में हैं। इसकी मुश्किल पेट और बूल्ह से हुई और अब हमारी आजादी और सुरक्षा से मिल गई है। हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ था, जब अमरीकी पेटन टैंक और जेट मोले और बम बरसा रहे थे, ठीक उसी समय पर अमरीकी गेहूँ बन्द कर दिया गया था, जो कर्ज में हमारे यहाँ आ रहा था और हाल में हम ने देखा है कि इसी गेहूँ के नाम पर बहुत सी शर्तें हमारे माथे पर लादी गई हैं और लादी जा रही हैं—किस देश से हम व्यापार करें या न करें, विश्व के बाजार में हमारे रुपये का क्या मूल्य रहे। इस लिये आज हमारी खाद्यान्न की समस्या, हमारे पेट और बूल्हे की समस्या हमारी आजादी और सुरक्षा की समस्या बन गई है।

इस लिये मैं उम्मीद करता था कि खाद्य मंत्री ने जो इस समस्या के बारे में हमारे सामने प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, उस में इस बात पर, इस के इलाज पर, कम से कम फौरी इलाज पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा। इस समस्या के एक पहलू—यानी उत्पादन की कमी—इस पर जोर दिया गया है, इसका दुबड़ा गाया गया है, परन्तु उत्पादन की कमी का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है—उत्पादक का सवाल जिसे मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सरकार ने पूरी तरह मूला दिया है। अभी भी हमारे देश में करोड़ों किसान, खेती-मजदूर हैं, जो जमीन जोतते हैं, जमीन पर मेहनत करते हैं, उन्हें आप खाद भी देंगे और दूसरी सङ्कल्पितें भी देंगे, लेकिन वे एक सवाल पूछते हैं कि जिस जमीन में हम पैदावार करेंगे, कल वह जमीन न छिन जायगी, इसकी क्या गारन्टी है। इन लोगों को बटाईदार भी कहते हैं और सारे मुल्क में वे लोग करोड़ से ज्यादा हैं जो दिन रात

मेहनत करते हैं, खून-पसीना एक करते हैं, मजदूर लगाकर नहीं, बल्कि खूब मेहनत करके, लेकिन उनकी जोत की सुरक्षा नहीं है, आप से कर्जा ले कर वे लोग भी लगते हैं उसकी सुरक्षा नहीं है, और इसी कारण वे धरती में और ज्यादा पूंजी नहीं लगा पाते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्री जब जवाब देंगे तो इस विषय को भी लेंगे। उत्पादक को आज जमीन के साथ हमें जुटाये रचना है, उसे अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन के लिये प्रोत्साहित करना है, लेकिन यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है कि बेदखली की तलवार हमेशा उसके सिर पर लटकती रहती है। हमारे बिहार में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश में जो वास्तव में उत्पादक है, मेहनत करने वाला है, जो जमीन को जोतता है, उनके एक बड़े हिस्से की जोत की सुरक्षा की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है।

इसी के साथ साथ एक दूसरा सवाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है, करोड़ों परिवार ऐसे हैं, जिनका पैसा खोती है, जो सिर्फ खोती में साल भर मेहनत करते हैं, उनकी जोत का सवाल छोड़ दें, जमीन का सवाल छोड़ दें, लेकिन उनके घर की भी आज सुरक्षा नहीं है, उनका अपना घर है लेकिन कल वह बहा से निकाल दिये जायेंगे। अक्सर देश पर खतरा होता है, हम अभील करते हैं कि—जान दो, जवान दो, खून दो, वे कहते हैं हम जान भी देंगे, जवान भी देंगे, अपना खून भी दगे और उपज भी बढ़ायेंगे, लेकिन मेरा अपना देश कहाँ है? उन का अपना देश है—एक कट्टा जमीन, लेकिन वह भी आज उनके पास नहीं है। आज जब देश पर संकट है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस संकट के समय में वह देश की पैदावार बढ़ायें, तो क्या यह गारन्टी उसको नहीं दी जा सकती है कि हर एक उत्पादक को जो खेतों से पैदा करता है, उसके घर से, उसकी जमीन से उसको बेदखल नहीं किया जा सकता और उसका वह कामूनी

हुकार है, जिस पर कि वह मेहनत करता है।

दूसरा सवाल सिंचाई का सवाल है। बहुत सी बातें यहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में कही गई हैं, मैं उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वह चीज तो एक ऐसे उतावलेपन से भानी चाहिए, जिसका बड़े पैमाने पर हमें इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, जिसके सहारे किसान अपनी कुदाल और मिट्टी का इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, उस तरफ हमारा ध्यान पूरी तरह से नहीं गया है। कुल मिला कर 60 लाख रुपये कुछ सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये बिहार सरकार को अर्ज देने का जिक्र किया गया है—इस योजना पर, उस योजना पर लेकिन कोई योजना पूरी नहीं होती है। मेरे पाम एक नहीं अनेकों मिसालें हैं—पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की योजना को ले लीजिये, जिससे लगभग 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की जायेगी, जिसमें अब एक पैसा भी विदेशी मुद्रा लगाने का सवाल नहीं है, उस योजना का तीन बार उद्घाटन हुआ, मुझे शक है कि देश में किसी एक योजना का तीन बार उद्घाटन हुआ हो। लेकिन उस की आज तक शुरुआत नहीं हुई हालांकि उद्घाटन उस का तीन बार हो चुका है। पहला उद्घाटन उस का आज से नौ साल पहले हुआ था। मैं बहुत दर्द व तकलीफ के साथ इस बात को कह रहा हूँ कि उस का पहला उद्घाटन हमारे माननीय खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवनराम के हाथों सन् 1958 में हुआ था। आज से ठीक 9 साल पहले उस का उन के द्वारा उद्घाटन हुआ था। उस समय यह रेल मंत्री थे। उस अवसर पर कई लाख लोग इकट्ठे हुए थे और उस उद्घाटन अवसर पर जगजीवन बाबू ने अपने हाथ से कुदाली उठाई थी लेकिन उस के बाद एक खुरपी नहीं चली है एक इंच जमीन खोदी नहीं गई है। उस के बाद सन् 1952 ई. में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने उस का उद्घाटन किया और हमारे स्पर्धीय

प्रधान मंत्री श्री सासबहादुर शास्त्री के हाथों द्वारा उस का तीसरी दफे उद्घाटन 1965 ई. में किया गया लेकिन उस के बाद आज तक उस में एक इंच जमीन की भी खुदाई नहीं हुई है। सिर्फ तीनों उद्घाटनों के अवसर पर तीन बार कुदाली लगाई गई है और भागे कुछ भी उस पर काम नहीं हुआ है। न जमीन-हासिल की गई और न ही जमीन खोदी गई। यहा केन्द्र में जो सिंचाई विभाग को धोर से पूरक बजट पेश हुआ है उस में एक पैसे का भी जिक्र उस योजना के लिए नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को कुछ कर्ज देंगे ? मेरा कहना है कि बाहर से अनाज मंगवाने के लिए विदेशों द्वारा जो अल्पमानजनक शर्तें हमारे ऊपर लाद दी जाती हैं चाहे वह अमरीका से हो या आस्ट्रेलिया से हो या भले ही रूस ने हमें अनाज मुफ्त में गिफ्ट के रूप में क्यों न दिया हो तो वह भी हम नहीं चाहते हैं। हम खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहते हैं, हम बाहर वालों के सामने हाथ नहीं पसारना चाहते हैं। आप हमें पानी दीजिये हम आप को उपज देंगे और खुद अपना इन्तजाम करेंगे। इसलिए देश में अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए पानी का माकूल इन्तजाम हो जिस से विदेशी मुद्रा एक पैसे की भी न लगे। इसलिये मैं आशा करूंगा कि हमारे मौजूदा खाद्य मंत्री जिनके कि हाथों से आज से 9 साल पहले इस योजना का उद्घाटन हुआ था और उन के लिए कोई यह न कहे कि वह अशुभ हाथ था जिस हाथ से इसका उद्घाटन हुआ था और वह योजना अभी तक शुरू नहीं हो सकी इसलिए उन्हें कम से कम इस चीज की तरफ फौरन ध्यान देना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से बिहार सरकार को फौरन कर्ज दिया जाय और इस काम को शुरुआत की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो स्थिति है बात कर बिहार के बारे में बिहार की

[श्री बीबेक साह]

बाद स्थिति कितनी विषम है इसे सादा देस जानता है और मैं उस पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता क्योंकि अन्य राज्यों के संवत्स भावद ऐसा समझने कि एक ही राज्य के मामले को बढ़ा कर रखा जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार को अकालप्रस्त जोर बोधित किया जाय। और ज्यादा इसलिए नहीं कहना चाहता ताकि और राज्यों वाले यह न समझें कि वहां बिहार पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है। यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमारे देस में जो अनाज पैदा होता है या विदेशों के आता है उस का ईमानदारी से वितरण हो।

वहां तक अपने देस में अन्न की उपज बढ़ाने का सवाल है क्या ऊब की बेटी को कम कर के हम ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करेंगे? नहीं। हम देख रहे हैं कि ऊब की बेटी कम हो रही है और अगर यही सिलसिला जारी रहा तो कुछ दिनों के बाद चीनी मिलों को पूरा बन्द हो जाना पड़ेगा। आज से 20 साल पहले ऊब की जो कीमत थी वही कीमत लगभग आज भी है जबकि चीनी की कीमत साढ़े तीन गुनी ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। चूंकि ऊब को किसान पैदा करते हैं इसलिए, उनको तो लगभग वही पुरानी कीमत मिल रही है लेकिन चीनी जोकि करोड़पतियों की मिसों में बनायी जाती है उस के बाव साढ़े तीन गुना बढ़ गये हैं। ऊब की फसल कम करके अगर आप खाद्यान्न की उपज बढ़ाने की बात सोच रहे हैं तो यह सही बात नहीं है और उस तरीके से खाद्य की समस्या हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऊब की बेटी में कमी आने से चीनी मिलों के बन्द होने का खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऊब के भी दाम बढ़ाय जायें। मैं चाहूंगा कि किसानों को गन्ने के उचित दाम मिलें। इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए

उन्हें इंडीटिव देने के लिए जहाँ एक तरफ जमीन से उनकी बेवकाली बन्द हो जमीन पर कामगूनी हक देने का दुपस सबाब है और साथ ही उनको मुनाफित कीमत देने का सबाब है। उन्हें बाब की जमीन पर कामगूनी हक फौरन दिया जाय। बाब उन्हें सस्ती दर पर धाय दें। पानी की दरें हर एक राज्य में पिछले वर्षों में बढ़ाई गई हैं। क्या-केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करने के लिये तैयार है जिससे किसान समझें कि बाई सरकार चाहती है कि अन्न का अधिक उत्पादन हो। इस के लिये अकूरत इस बात की है कि सिचाई का रेट समूचे देस के पैमाने पर बढा कर प्राबा कर दिया जाय। सिचाई की दर को पूरे देस के पैमाने पर प्राबा करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार सब सिबाइज करे। यह सिचाई का पानी व्यापारिक नहीं है और पानी पर व्यापारिक दृष्टि से उस की सागत को ऊपर करने के लिये उस का इस्तेमाल न किया जाय। वह मुनाफे के लिये नहीं बल्कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये ही और सस्ती दर पर उसे पानी सुलभ किया जाय ताकि उसे महसूस हो कि सरकार वास्तव में उत्पादन बढ़ाने को उत्सुक है।

अनाज की कीमत लगातार बढ़ती गई है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में और खासकर गत डेढ़ साल में यह और ज्यादा बढ़ी है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बाब मंत्री के बयान और प्रस्ताव में इस बात का जिक्र प्राया है कि मार्च के महीने में सारे देस के पैमाने पर अनाज के भावों में कमी आई। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? दरअसल देस में जो अनाज के बोक व्यापारी हैं जिन्होंने कि लाखों और करोड़ों मन अलग अलग गल्ला इकट्ठा कर रखा उन्होंने जब देखा कि बहुत से राज्यों में उनकी जमींदारी जलट गई उन के कांवेसी होस्त बहुत से राज्यों में हुए गये हैं और अब ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी की गुंजाइश उन्हें नहीं रह गयी है तो यह अनाज

दिखाया हुआ माला बाजार में जाये धुराये हुए अनाज के एक हिस्से को उन्हें बाहर निकालना पका और इस लिये मले के भाव में कमी आ गई। लेकिन यह एक राज्य के बस की बात नहीं है। कोई भी राज्य सरकार बैंकों पर निर्भर नहीं कर सकती है जिनके कि बूते पर यह अनाज के ज्यादातर धरनों खपया लेकर सस्ती दर पर अनाज खरीद करके जमा कर लेते हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि खास कर बिहार में इस साल भी पैदावार नहीं हुई। 40-45 रुपये की बोरा धान की बिक्री शुरू हुई और डेढ़ महीने के बाद यही धान 85 और 90 रुपये की बोरा हो गया। अब डेढ़ महीने के अन्दर सूखा कोई नहीं आया कोई बाढ़ नहीं आई कोई पैदावार मरने का सवाल नहीं हुआ लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो धान पैदा करने वाले हैं उनके अपना धान बेचने के वक्त में तो भाव 40-45 रुपया बोरा रहा और जब यह व्यापारियों के हाथ में चला गया तो उस के दाम 85 और 90 रुपये हो गये। ठीक ठीक दाम हो गये। ऐसा इसलिये हुआ क्यों कि यह बोक व्यापार कुछ करोड़पतियों के हाथ में संचित है जिनका कि कच्चा बैक पर है और राज्य ने देखा यह महसूस कर रहा है कि शायद उन्हें का कच्चा इस सरकार पर भी हो गया है और यही कारण है कि खाद्य मंत्री के पूरे प्रस्ताव में और बयान में उस का जिक्र नहीं किया है। अलग अलग राज्यों ने जो अनाज सम्बन्धी जाने और धाने के प्रतिबन्ध हैं उन को घाय हटा लें लेकिन अगर अनाज के मालिक कुछ बोक व्यापारी ही रहेंगे कुछ करोड़पति ही रहेंगे तो क्या उस का इलाज हम कर पायेंगे ? नहीं। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गयी है चूँकि यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की समस्या से मिला गई है और भुखमरी तो है ही इस लिये आज जरूरी हो गया है कि सरकार हिम्मत दिखलाये या सदन सरकार को इसके लिये मजबूर करे कि यह बैंक और बोक व्यापार

को अपने हाथों में ले ले। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने अखबारों के अपने बयान में इस बोक व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात उठाई है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव में या बयान में जो सदन में दिया गया है उस में उस का जिक्र नहीं किया है। जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उस बयान में उसे नहीं रखा गया है तो उस से क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि हाथी के दांत जैसे खाने के और होते हैं और दिखाने के अलग होते हैं जैसे ही व्यवहार हमारे खाद्य मंत्री कर रहे हैं ? आम जनता के सामने तो हमारे खाद्य मंत्री भाषण देते हैं और उस में बोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं लेकिन सदन में जब वह प्रस्ताव देते हैं तो उस में इस सवाल का कोई जिक्र नहीं करते हैं जैसे यह सवाल हमारे देश के सामने ही नहीं। इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कम से कम अपना जवाब देते वक्त इस सवाल के ऊपर रोशनी डालेंगे और सदन इस बात की हिम्मत करेगा कि खाद्य समस्या के निदान के लिये कम से कम जो अनाज हमारे देश में है उस का ईमानदारी से वितरण हो, सभी लोगों को बोझ बहुत मिल सके और संकट काल में हम एक दूसरे की मुसीबत बंटाने में परस्पर सहायक हो सकें। इसलिये बोक व्यापार और बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय। ऐसा मैं किसी कठमुस्तापन के आधार पर नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि ऐसा हम लोगों के जिदा रहने के लिये जरूरी है भूखों मरने से बचने के लिये जरूरी है और साथ ही साथ धरणी जो उत्पादक हैं और जो उपभोक्ता हैं उन्हें थोड़ी बहुत राहत देने के लिए और यह विश्वास दिलाने के लिए कि यह सरकार उन करोड़ों जनता का कुछ ध्यान करती है जिनको कि अपने से कुछ थोड़े से पूँजीपति, बोक व्यापारी आदि ऐक्सप्लॉएट कर रहे हैं, उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं, अगर सरकार यह बोक व्यापार और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कदम उठाती है तो उनके अन्ध

[श्री भोबेन्द्र झा]

राहत मिलेगी। वे बोर्डे से मुट्ठी भर लोग जोकि जनता को भुखो मार रहे है उन पर इससे नगाम लग जायगी।

बिहार के पानी का मसला है। कल हमारे मिन्डे साहब ने जबाब दिया कि बिहार सरकार की कुल मांगें पूरी की हैं। यह शलत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री भोबेन्द्र झा . मेरी पार्टी को यभी तक मौका नहीं दिया गया है और यह पहला मौका मिला है फिर भी मैं अधिक वक्त नहीं लूंगा और शीघ्र ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

बिहार मे एक तरफ मिट्टी का काम है जिससे कुछ सिंचाई मे सुविधा हो सके। प्रस्ताव मे दिया गया है कि 25 रुपया हम कुषा खोदने के लिए दे रहे हैं तो क्या कोई कुषा 25 रुपये मे खुद सकेगा ? जिस को खोदना है वह खुद खोद लेता है

श्री जगजीवन राम . आप ने देखा नहीं है वह 25 रुपये सिर्फ 15 फुट के कुषो के लिए है। मैं उसे बतलाऊंगा।

श्री भोबेन्द्र झा अब हर तरफ की मिट्टी बिहार की है उम के जानकार खाद्य मंत्री हैं और इस पन्द्रह फुट के कुए से क्या हमारी मदद होगी वह भी खाद्य मंत्री जी जानते हैं इसलिए मैं विस्तार मे इस बात पर नहीं जाऊंगा लेकिन जो मिट्टी भी योजनाए हैं उस को हम बालू करे और एक बडे पैमाने पर उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक बहा पर ट्रिलिंग रिक्स की बकरत है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बारे मे जो बिहार सरकार ने भाग की है उस के आधार पर उन्हें तुरन्त 100-200 ट्रिलिंग रिक्स दें जिससे कि नलकूप खुदवाये

जा सकें और तुरन्त पैदावार बढ़ाने का उपाय हो सके और जो कुखड़ा गाया गया है बयान में कि एक महीने के बाद अन्न का स्टॉक खत्म हो जायगा अगर तुरन्त वह इंतजाम कर दिया जाता है तो तीन महीने के बाद कुछ नई फसल हमारे किसान लोग पैदा कर लेंगे। इसलिए मेरी धार्ज है कि आप उन्हें 150-200 ट्रिलिंग रिक्स नलकूप खोदने के लिए तुरन्त मुहैया करे जिससे कि बडे पैमाने पर खुवाई हो सके और वहां पर नलकूपो द्वारा फौरन सिंचाई का इतजाम हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह भी कहना चाहना हू जैसा कि असम कुछ गेहू घटा दिया गया है और वह इसलिए कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया गया है तो यह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह की कमी ज्यादा आप कब तक बरते रहेंगे ? आखिर सभी लोगो को पेट भर खाना है इसलिए कि उन्हें जिन्दा रहना है। असम फाजिल पैदावार वाला इलाका नहीं है। कुछ महीने पहले हम अन्नबारी से जानते हैं कि 21-22 करोड रुपये के घाटे का अनुमान बहा की राज्य सरकार ने लगाया था। बहा की हालत यह है कि इस नाम पर आप ने कहा कि बिहार को गेहू देगे। केरल की हालत हम सभी जानते हैं। उम पर विस्तार से बात चील हो चुकी है। विदेशी मुद्रा खेती के सहारे देने मे किसी भी राज्य से वह पीछे नहीं है। लेकिन प्राज बहा के मुख्य मंत्री को इस राज्य से उस राज्य को और उस राज्य से इस राज्य को भुमना पड रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं यह आग्रह करूंगा कि तुरन्त पैदावार बढ़ाने के काम मे भारत सरकार और ज्यादा मुन्नेद रहे और देश के सभी दल इस मे सहयोग करे।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा ः एक माननीय सदस्य ने चिन्त किया कि बिहार की नई सरकार उन के दल वालो के साथ, उन के मतदाताधो के साथ दोषबाड

व्यवहार कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कर रही है के बजाय करती होगी कहा है क्योंकि दुर्भाग्य से अब तक बिहार की सरकार का तजुर्बा यही रहा है। दो महीने पहले तक जो सरकार की वह यही करती आई है। जहाँ तक अभी का सवाल है, बिहार सरकार ने लगान बसूली की स्थगन किया है सभी किसानों के लिये। एक या दो किसानों के लिये नहीं, एक या दो वर्ग के लिये नहीं। हाँ एक ही काम कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिये किया है, और वह यह है कि भुखमरी की हालत के बावजूद, ऐसी हालत के बावजूद कि अन्न पैदा नहीं हुआ हमारे यहाँ जमाखोर अनाज को इकट्ठा किये हुए हैं। उन के हाथ से निकाल कर सरकार उस को अपने कब्जे में ले रही है। कोई नया कानून सरकार ने नहीं बनाया है। वही पुराना कानून है, जिस के मुताबिक व्यापारियों को गल्ले का हिसाब सरकार को देना था, लेकिन वह चुरा कर रखने थे। पुरानी सरकार के लोग उन से पैसा खाते थे। नई सरकार उस कानून को अमल में लाती है। अगर उस में कुछ बेलछाप वालों के मतदाता आ गये हैं जो लाखों मन अनाज की जमाखोरी किये हुए हैं, तो वह पुराने कानून के मुताबिक पकड़ में आ गये हैं।

अन्त में मैं भुखमरी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत दर्दनाक बात है। प्रस्ताव में बहुत बेदर्दी के साथ कहा गया है कि भुखमरी से अशुभ व्यक्ति नहीं मरा है, वह मरा इसलिये कि उस को डायरिया हो गया था या शायद बुखार आ गया था। भूख से मरने का मतलब लगातार रोजा नहीं होता। बुखार से कर जो मरता है वह खाता है साग, खाता है कन्द। उस के बाद किसी को बुखार हो जाता है किसी को डायरिया हो जाता है। उस के लिये कहा जाता है कि भुखमरी से नहीं मरा। लेकिन लगातार भुखमरी की हालत में बीमारी हो जाती है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि खास मंत्री ऐसे हर एक

आदमी को स्वास्थ्य विभाग के मन्त्रे बोप देते हैं कि बीमारी से मरा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बेदर्दी का सब न अपनाया जाय। मैं अभील करता हूँ कि जो आदमी भूख से मर जाता है उस के बारे में अब तक जो खयाल पेश किया जाता रहा है, बीस सालों के जो रवैया इस सम्बन्ध में रहा है, उस को अब कम से कम बदला जाये।

Shri Seahyan: Sir, the Review presented by the Food Minister presents a dismal and sorrowful situation in which the country and the people have been placed by the powers-that-be. The food history of India has been a long history of droughts, famine conditions, starvation, etc. In spite of the big and grandiose plans wherein we have sunk more than Rs. 20,000 crores, in spite of continuous rule, or shall I say misrule, of the Congress bosses here, we find the basic needs of the vast millions of Indians have not been met, though it has been given out in the plans and tall claims have been made that they will solve the food situation in a primary stage. In spite of the three plans, though we were promised that self-sufficiency would be attained in food, there is still a long way to reach it.

Many promises and assurances were given that self-sufficiency will be attained in a year or two, but we are far from it. In 1961, we were told that in 1963 everything will be all right. Mr. S. K. Patil answering a question here, speaking on the Demands for Grants, said on 21st March, 1963:

"You need not be surprised if it jumps from 80 to 95 million tonnes in a year, because agriculture does that."

He prophesied that by 1964, India will produce 95 million tonnes, but I think the production is far, far below. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy interrupted him and said: "It is only

[Shri Sezhiyan]

wishful thinking". Shri Patil replied: "It is not wishful thinking. I am quoting figures." He then quoted figures and he gave the assurance that they would go ahead with a big plan. But the people did not get the grain, that is the whole woeful tale of this. Then, Shri C. Subramaniam also, when he took over, called his programme a strategy. He called it a 'food strategy' probably on a war footing. What happened to that? Even at the Conference of Chief Ministers held in the year 1966, on April 9th and 10th, it was stated and given out to the whole world that the programme if successfully implemented would increase production and agricultural output in 1966-67 would be of the order of 97 million tonnes. Only about a year ago, on 9th and 10th April, 1966 it was promised to the people of India and the Chief Ministers that 97 million tonnes production will be reached by India. I do not know what happened to that promise? Shri Subramaniam is not here to reply, but I expect his successor to reply to this point.

What I am aiming at is, we have been given so many promises, so many targets have been fixed, so much amount has been sunk and so much planning has been done, but the country has not gone far in self-sufficiency. Year by year the *per capita* consumption is going down. The pitiable stage in which India now finds itself is, it has got only the begging bowl to take round the whole world and it has been, if I can say so, on public charity in the whole world market. Some hon. Members may feel very sorry, and it is also a matter of shame to say that we are on public charity. But I am not saying this on my own. It has been said by an American representative at the United States Agriculture Committee. The House Agriculture Committee on Food Aid held a meeting in the first week of this month and the very

Chairman of that Committee, Representative W. R. Poage of Texas said:

"She (India) lacks a great deal of the self-help efforts I expect of a person who applies for public charity."

This has been said by an American representative who presided over the House Agriculture Committee in America. Therefore, those people from whom we are taking this PL 480 food and other things, they view it not as an aid programme but as a programme of public charity. To that level India has been reduced by our planning and by our Government.

I have only one thing more to say in this connection. We have been asking for PL 480 foodgrains. It looks as though in the coming year we may not be able to get as much foodgrains as we wish to get because there is already a lobby in the American House of Representatives, in the Senate, to push in more of cotton under P.L. 480 programme. I do not know what is the reaction of the hon. Minister to the various things said there.

We have been so far putting the blame, for these drawbacks and shortfalls, entirely on the clouds, on the vagaries of nature, on the drought conditions and so on. It is not a new phenomenon. The planners should have taken into consideration all these calamities to a very large extent. Those countries from whom we are seeking aid also have their share of natural calamities. Tornadoes, floods, earthquakes and all those things are there also. Japan is not a happy country so far as climatic conditions are concerned. They are able to produce 4500 pounds of rice per acre. Australia produces 5958 pounds of rice per acre. India with all its natural resources, with its big planners and ministers, is able to produce only 1342 pounds per acre. Therefore

there is much to be said in the matter of production.

One thing I want to ascertain from the hon. Minister. Whenever they talk of the food situation, the requirements and demands of various States and all that, they are not very clear in their announcements. From the same Ministry we get one review and the Minister gives quite a diametrically opposite point of view whenever he comes out with an open statement. In the Review of the Food and Scarcity Situation it has been stated on page 3:

“... the State Governments have been advised to reduce the ration in the statutorily rationed areas from 2kg to 1.75 kg. per adult per week.”

But the Minister of State for Food, Shri Shinde, has come out with a statement in the other House that there will be no further cut in the ration quantum. I want to know which of the two is correct. Is the Review to be taken as correct or the Minister's statement in the other House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I made that statement in the other House in reply to a question. A statement was made by an hon. Member in the other House that the quantum of ration has been reduced in Madras and Calcutta and he enquired whether there will be further reduction. I said in my reply that there will be no reduction in the quantum.

Shri Sezhayan: This statement was placed on the Table of the House on 27-3-67 and the statement by the Minister in the other House was also on the same day. That is why I had to ask for a clarification from the Minister.

Then I come to the question of subsidy. Probably, Kerala is one of the States which is the worst affected by

the withdrawal of subsidy. In the same Review, on page 7, under the heading “Issue Prices”, in paragraph 23 it is stated:

“In order to reduce the quantum of subsidy which registered an increase, consequent on devaluation, and to narrow down the gap between the low prices of imported foodgrains and the market prices of indigenous foodgrains, the issue prices of imported wheat and milo were raised by Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 7.00 per quintal respectively with effect from 15th November, 1966.”

I may state here that last year when devaluation was brought in, when the merits of devaluation were being praised by our Ministers, a small brochure prepared by Shri C. Subramaniam was published by the Publications Division entitled ‘Devaluation—Some implications’. On page 8 of this brochure, under the caption “Effect on Prices” it is stated:

“Will devaluation raise internal prices? As already explained, it need not have that effect so far as purely indigenous goods are concerned. So far as imported food, fertilisers and petroleum products are concerned, again, it will not raise prices since Government have undertaken to subsidise the increase arising from higher import costs in rupees.”

This is a categorical statement made by the then Food Minister that there will be no increase in prices on account of devaluation. Now the Food Ministry comes out with a statement which speaks of reducing the quantum of subsidy which registered an increase consequent on devaluation. So, according to this statement consequent on devaluation there will be an increase in prices, I would like to have a clarification on this point from the hon. Minister when he replies to the debate.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

We have been provided with too many figures, statistics and targets. Because of these statistics the Chief Minister of Kerala has been put to difficulties for when he went to Andhra, Madras and Mysore he found that there are some discrepancies between the figures supplied by the Centre and the States. As far as Madras is concerned, it is only a marginally surplus State. Whatever we give to Kerala, we will have to get that from Andhra. But, during the last three years, even though we fulfilled our quota of supplies to Kerala we did not get our quota from Andhra because of which we were put to difficulties.

So far as Kerala is concerned, in fairness we can say that though it is a deficit State in food, it is surplus in many other products. In fact, that is one of the very few States which is earning a lot of foreign exchange for the country. Therefore, you cannot name that State as deficit when it is earning for you so much of foreign exchange. Because non-Congress Governments are in power in two or three States, I do not want the Food Minister or the Government of India to have a political slant in these cases I am saying this because an impression is gaining ground that because non-Congress Governments are in power in those States, the Centre is taking things easy. That impression should be removed. Even in the initial stage it should be corrected lest it may do harm to the Centre-State relationship.

Here I want to invite the attention of the Food Minister and the House to a suggestion made by the Chief Minister of Madras. He said that we have to get large sums of money as compensation for those people who are repatriated from Burma. Most of them are settlers of Tamilnad and adjoining areas. Therefore we can make a deal with the Burma Government on this question that we should be able to convert those accumulated reserves in that country in the form of compensation to this one.

We have been put in a very unenviable position. We have been fed with figures, not with grain. To that state the country has been reduced. Even in the district where I come from, that is, Tanjore District, which is considered to be the rice bowl of the entire South, we saw people queuing up for furlongs and miles together three or four months earlier because an artificial scarcity was created in those areas. Tanjore District abounds with rice fields. It is the granary of Madras State if not of the South. Even there ration had to be introduced because the system of distribution was not good.

Also, I can say one thing here regarding the functioning of the Food Corporation of India. The Food Corporation of India was designed to procure surplus grain in the States but I do not know what it has been doing for the three or four years that it came into existence because the States which are supposed to be surplus undertake to procure the grain. I do not want what function the Food Corporation is discharging except for the hobby of shifting its headquarters. Whether it should be in Madras, Delhi, Calcutta or Rajasthan—I do not know where they are going to put its future headquarters. It looks as if the entire thing changes when the Food Minister changes. The headquarters is also shifted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Food Minister had nothing to do with the headquarters. I strongly refute this insinuation. I have nothing to do with the headquarters of the Food Corporation. The proposal was there before I came in.

Shri S. Kandappan (Metur): On a point of order, Sir. In reply to unstarred question No. 72 put by Shri Sezhiyan a few days back it has been stated that the Government is contemplating the proposal of shifting the headquarters. Now the Minister is saying a different thing.

Shri Sezhayan: The Minister says that he is not responsible for the decision.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is clearly stated there that they are considering the proposal.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Is there any difference of opinion in the Cabinet? .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that whatever decision was taken was taken before he assumed the responsibility. He has given his explanation.

Shri Sezhayan: I am not accusing the Minister of having done that mischief, but some mischief is afoot. I want to know whether it is following the Minister or the Minister is following it. I am not accusing him; probably, they are taking the decision on their own initiative to please the Minister by bringing the headquarters to Delhi.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Delhi is not my State.

Shri Sezhayan: I would like them to provide the State Governments with more loans and funds. For instance, in Madras we cannot have large-scale procurement because there is lack of funds. Therefore, enough funds should be put in the hands of the State Governments so that they can fulfil this obligation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Medak): I gave my name yesterday but I have not been called so far. No lady Member has been called so far....
(Interruption).

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (भाजपुरगढ़) :
उपायमूलक महोदय आज हमारे देश में जो संकट खाद्य का है मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि सारे देश में इसको लेकर चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है। यह उसी प्रकार की चिन्ता है जिस प्रकार की चिन्ता चीनी और पाकिस्तानी प्राक्रमण के समय हमारे देश के रहने वालों में और सभी दलों में देश की रक्षा और देश की आजादी को बनाये रखने की थी। खाद्य का जो संकट है यह कम गम्भीर नहीं है। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य का संकट हमारे देश के लिए आज केवल आर्थिक संकट नहीं रह गया है बल्कि इसका स्वरूप एक सामाजिक और एक राजनैतिक संकट का भी हो गया है। अगर हमने इस संकट को मुन्तैदी के साथ, इस संकट को एक राष्ट्रीय संकट समझ कर, इसकी गहमियत को महसूस करके हल नहीं किया और देश के अन्दर हमने एक राष्ट्रीय बेतना इस संकट को हल करने के लिए पैदा नहीं की तो हमारे देश की आजादी, हमारी पूरी आर्थिक व्यवस्था, हमारी नियोजित अर्थ व्यवस्था, हमारे देश का जनतन्त्र और हमारी सारी जनवादी संस्थाएँ सभी खतरे के अन्दर पड़ जायेंगी और वे पड़ी हुई हैं। यह कोई साधारण संकट नहीं है। आज दुनिया में ऐसी भी ताकते हैं जो हमारी गरीबी और हमारे अभाव का लाभ उठा कर खाद्य के नाम पर हमारी आजादी के साथ सौदाबाजी करना चाहती है। आज हम ऐसी प्रजबूरी की स्थिति में दकेल दिये गए हैं, जहाँ हम अपने देश की जनता के जीवन की भूख से रक्षा करने के लिए अपने आत्म-सम्मान और राष्ट्रीय सम्मान को ठोकर मार कर दुनिया के देशों के सामने दर-दर के मिखारी बन कर गल्ले की याचना कर रहे हैं।

आज हमारीका हम से इस बात की सीधे-बाजी करता है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान अपनी जनता के जीवन की रक्षा करने के लिए हम के

[श्री अन्नाडीत माधव]

गल्ला चाहता है तो हम उस को गल्ला इस शर्त पर देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि वह बुनिया के दूसरे देशों के सामने जाकर भी भीख मांगे। अमरीकी कांग्रेस की एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी का चेयरमैन आज इस बात की धमकी देता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की भूख से रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी अमरीका पर नहीं है। आज अमरीका हम को यह पाठ सिखाता है कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों और हम आत्म-निर्भरता के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करें। उसके इस रवैये के पीछे एक औपनिवेशिक भावना और अपने देश के वाणिज्य और व्यापार को बढ़ाने की भावना काम कर रही है। आज वह हमारे सामने शर्तें रखता है कि उन शर्तों के मानने पर ही वह हम को गल्ला देने के लिए तैयार है।

आज हम उस स्थिति में डाल दिये गए हैं, जहाँ आज़ादी के बीस सालों के पश्चात भी हम पी० एल० १४८० के अन्नगण पन्द्रह अरब रुपये से ज्यादा का गल्ला अपने देश में मंगा चुके हैं। आज हमारी स्थिति यह है कि पी० एल० ४८० का वह रुपया जो कि देश की जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का रुपया है आज हमारे देश में ऐसे कामों के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है जो हमारे सम्मान के विपरीत हैं, जो हमारी आज़ादी को खतरे में डालते हैं और हमारे लिए यह चुनौती का बायस बने हुए हैं। आज हम को गम्भीरता के साथ इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि जिस नियोजित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अन्नगण हम काम कर रहे हैं कहीं हमारी जनता का विश्वास उस पर में न उठ जाये।

आज से पन्द्रह साल पहले हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी आवश्यकता से ४ फ्रीसदी गल्ले की कमी थी—रहा पर जितने गल्ले की आवश्यकता थी हम अपने देश में उससे ४ फ्रीसदी अल्पता कम पैदा करते थे, लेकिन बीस साल की आज़ादी और पन्द्रह साल की नियोजित अर्थ-

व्यवस्था के बाद आज हमारी कमी कितनी है? आज हमारी आवश्यकता से साढ़े साठ फ्रीसदी कमी है। विदेशों पर हमारी निर्भरता निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है और हमारे देश के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। आज हम को इस खतरे का मुकाबला मुल्तवी के साथ करना है। आज बन्त था गया है कि हम उन कारणों का विश्लेषण करें जो वर्तमान स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और उनका निराकरण करें—जिन कारणों ने हिन्दुस्तान जैसे कृषि-प्रधान देश को आज भूख के कगार पर ला खड़ा किया है हम उनका निराकरण करें।

यह बात विवादास्पद हो सकती है कि भूख से मौनें हुई है या नहीं। इस बारे में दो राये हो सकती हैं। लेकिन इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं, जो आधा पेट खा कर जिन्दा रहने हैं, जो हाफ-स्टेवेंशन की कन्डिशन में पड़े हुए हैं। आज हम को कहा जाता है कि हम को अपनी खाने की आदत बदलनी पड़ेगी। ठीक है। मैं नमस्त्रना हूँ कि बदलनी पड़ेगी। इस में कोई इन्कार नहीं करना। लेकिन सरकार जनता को गेहूँ की जगह पर क्या खाना देना चाहती है? क्या टमाटर देना चाहती है, जो चार रुपये सेर बिकर रहे है? क्या भिंडी देना चाहती है जो चार रुपये में बिक रही है? आज हम अपनी जनता को कॉनसी सब्जी खिना कर जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं? दूध और मक्खन या गोशत और मछली की बात तो भलग है, आज इन्मान सब्जी खा कर भी जिन्दा रहने में असमर्थ है। आज इस देश में छोटी तन्कावाह पाने वाले लोगों, बेनी में काम करने वाले शरीब किसानों, कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों की स्थिति दयनीय है।

आज हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा कि आज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई, जिस पर हम लोग नियंत्रण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं

और जो निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई चली जा रही है, आज हमारे देश में क्या समस्याये पैदा कर रही है, आज हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं, पुलिस में अन्तोग्रह पैदा होता है, वे लोग प्रदर्शन करते हैं, हमारे कारखानों के मजदूर हड़ताल करते हैं। हम इन समस्याओं को यह कह कर एक हल्के-फुल्के ढंग से टाल नहीं सकते कि केवल सरकार का विरोध करनेके लिये ये सब कार्यवाहियों की जा रही हैं। वे लोग मजबूर हैं। वे लोग हम से, आपसे, किसी से कम देशभक्त नहीं हैं। देश को भाग्य बढ़ाने की भावना उनके दिल में किसी से कम नहीं है लेकिन आज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई और गरीबी उनको इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन करने के लिये मजबूर करती है। इस कारण हमारे देश में जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और प्रशासनिक समस्याये उत्पन्न होती हैं, हमें उनका मुकाबला करना है। आज सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ, विश्वास के साथ कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

खाद्य मंत्री को जो अनुभव और तजुर्बा है जिस वर्ग की वह नुमायन्दगी करते हैं, उसको देखते हुए उन से यह प्रश्ना की जाती है कि वह खाद्य उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में हिम्मत और साहस के साथ भागे बढेंगे। मैं विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज नारे-बाजी का वक्त बीत चुका है, आज स्तोत्र-मांगरिग से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आज अग्र केंद्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार है, तो सात आठ सुबों में और-कांग्रेसी सरकारें बनी हुई हैं। आज हिम्मत और साहस की जरूरत है। आज वह सिक्रं केंद्र की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह सब को रोटी दे। आज की परिस्थिति में खाद्य तथा कृषि की समस्या राज्य सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी है। आज उनको इस बारे में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। मैं खाद्य मंत्री से कहना कि वह सब सुबों

के मुख्य मंत्रियों और खाद्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग बुलायें, पार्टीज के नेताओं को निमंत्रित करे और खाद्य समस्या को एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या के रूप में एक राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाकर उनके सामने पेश करे।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस बात पर विचार करे कि हमारी पैदावार किन कारणों से नहीं बढ़ती है। आज हमारे देश की प्रति-एकड़ पैदावार दुनिया की औसत प्रति-एकड़ पैदावार के प्राये से भी कम है। आज हमारे देश को अपनी प्रति-एकड़ पैदावार को बढ़ाना है और उसके लिए हमें किसानों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और उन के लिए साधन मुहैया करने पड़ेंगे। बीस सौस की धाजादी के बाव भी हम अपने देश की केवल 25 प्रति-शत भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर पाए हैं और बाकी की 75 प्रतिशत भूमि में सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए हमें अपने देश में सिंचाई की अधिक व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

बेटी के लिए सरकार ने काफ़ी रुपया खर्च किया है, पिछले बीस वर्षों में भरवों रुपया इस काम में खर्च किया है, लेकिन वह रुपया किसानों के केवल एक हिस्से तक ही पहुंचा है। किसानों का जो बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा साधनहीन है, गरीब है, जिसके पास कम जमीन है उसके पास रुपया नहीं पहुंचा है उसको कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो जनता बेटी में काम करती है, मेहनत करती है, जो बेटी की बुनियाद है उस के लिये पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाये।

आज सहकारिता को सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में ले जाना पड़ेगा और सहकारी ट्यूबवैल्व और कुओं की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। आज हमें किसानों को खाद भी देनी होगी। आज बतल धा गया है कि भूमि-सुधारों की बात केवल कागज़ों पर ही न रह जाये। अगर

[श्री चंद्रजीत यादव]

खेती की समस्या को हल करना है अगर देश में खाने के मसले को हल करना है, तो इस सरकार को सबसे पहला काम यह करना है कि सभी प्रदेशों में भूमि सुधार को सही मानों में लागू किया जाये। आज केरल और बंगाल में वामपक्षी सरकारें हैं और बिहार में एक सर्वदलीय सरकार है। उनके लिये भी अवसर है कि वे अपने-अपने यहां भूमि-सुधार करें और केन्द्र को भी इसके लिए मजबूर करें। उनको अब काम करके दिखाना है। अब केवल नारेबाजी से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उनको इस काम में पहल करनी होगी। अब सही मायनों में हड़बन्दी करनी होगी, सही मायनों में चकवन्दी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी और खेती जोतने वाले गरीब किसानों को ज़मीन देनी होगी, सही मायनों में ज़मीन का बंटवारा करना होगा। हमारे देश में जो करोड़ों एकड़ ऊसर, बंजर और परती ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है वह गरीब किसानों को दी जानी चाहिए। यह सब से बड़ा काम है जिसको आज हमें करना है।

हमारी ज़मीन की व्यवस्था में आज भी सामन्ती अवशेष कायम हैं। अगर हमने देश में खाद्य की पैदावार को बढ़ाना है तो ज़मीन पर से सामन्ती व्यवस्था को तोड़ना पड़ेगा और इस बारे में मुस्तैदी से कदम उठाने होंगे। आज सरकार को एक केन्द्रीय नारा बनाना चाहिए कि हर किसान के पास एक कुआं होगा और हर ऐसे दस किसान, जो मिलकर ट्यूबवेल लगाना चाहते हैं, उनको ट्यूबवेल लगाने की सुविधा और सहायता दी जायेगी। हमें हर खेत में पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। हमारा यह केन्द्रीय नारा होना चाहिए और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमें अपने प्लानिंग को रिऑर्गेनाइज़ करना है तो आज सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि प्लानिंग को इस तरह से रिऑर्गेनाइज़ कीजिए कि आज हमारा ध्यान

कृषि की तरफ़ जाये, कृषि उत्पादन की तरफ़ जाये, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ़ जाये।

श्रीमन्, हमारी जनसंख्या तेज़ी के साथ बढ़ रही है, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जो देश में संकट पैदा कर रही है। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ़ गया है और सरकार मुस्तैदी से कुछ कदम इस तरफ़ उठाना चाहती है।

दूसरी समस्या—इस समय हमारे यहां साढ़े सात फ़ीसदी गल्ले की कमी है, लेकिन 10 फ़ीसदी गल्ला देश में वैस्ट होता है। प्रापर स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम हम ने नहीं किया है, खत्तियां नहीं बनाई हैं, इसलिए इस काम को हमें करना है ताकि अपने देश से वेस्टेज को हम खत्म कर सकें।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि सही मायनों में हमें वितरण की व्यवस्था को देश में लागू करना है। आज वितरण की व्यवस्था दोषपूर्ण है। हमारे देश में काफ़ी गल्ला पैदा होता है, लेकिन हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी गल्ले की जखीरेबाजी करते हैं, गरीब जनता को परेशानी, उसकी भुखमरी से वे लोग सौदेबाजी करते हैं और मनमानी कीमतें बढ़ाते हैं, इस लिए कीमतों पर भी हम को नियन्त्रण करना है।

आखिर में एक बहुत ज़रूरी बात, जिसे मैं कहना चाहता था, वह यह है कि सरकार को मुस्तैदी के साथ एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बना कर गल्ले की प्रोक्योरमेन्ट, पालिसी को केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। अगर राज्य सरकारें इस काम को करने में असमर्थ हैं तो उसके वितरण की व्यवस्था हम को करनी चाहिए और ऐसे सूबों में, उत्तर प्रदेश की बाबत मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत आज बहुत ही दयनीय है, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जिसे पूर्वी ज़िला कहते हैं, जहां एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान पर सबेरे

से एक हजार आदमी जाकर बैठ जाता है दिन भर इन्तजार करने के बाद जब दुकानदार सिर्फ 25 आदमियों को गल्ला देता है और उसके बाद अपनी दुकान के दरवाजे बन्द कर देता है तब आंखों में आंसू भरे हुए सैकड़ों आदमी अपने घर वापस जाते हैं—एक बड़ा हृदय विचारक दृश्य बहा पैदा होता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इसको वार-फटिंग के आधार पर, इस नेशनल क्रामेज को समझ कर राज केन्द्रीय सरकार को और राज्यों के अन्दर बनी हुई कांग्रेसी और गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को, सब दलों को बैठकर इस मामले का हम निकालना चाहिए।

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Parliament is in session now. This is also the season for hopes, promises and assurances. I think that for the last few days, we have heard quite a number of them ranging from removing our dependence on food imports by 1971 to giving full consideration to increased output and again going on to say that very soon we shall be self-sufficient in our food production. Hope is a good breakfast but it is a very lean supper. During these last nineteen or twenty years, we have asked our people to this breakfast of hope very often. But the fulfilment of supper we have denied them. It is high time that we take firm steps, firm, positive and pragmatic steps to increase our food production. Otherwise, if the results of this year's election are any basis, it may be that at the next election we shall find the people telling Government to make room at the table.

It goes without any denial that the stepping up of agriculture is of utmost importance. People have been saying so for a long time; people who study, people who have examined the results achieved so far, have been warning for quite a number of years that we are heading for trouble. Even as long back as 1959, a Study Team of the Ford Foundation had said that by 1966

India would be going into a food famine period. At present, the area under food production is 285 million acres and if we are to fulfil our promise of being self-dependent for food by 1971 it would mean that we must increase our per-acre yield by 320 lbs per acre. How are we going to achieve it? What are the requirements and what new steps should we take? In all this drama, in all this game of achieving our target, the farmer is the main architect. He is the main figure but he is the one who, unfortunately, according to me, is being ignored to quite some extent.

We hear of incentives being given to industry; we hear of better conditions for industrial labour. We also hear of a better deal for another type of worker engaged in agriculture which is known as plantations like tea and coffee. But why are these incentives or something on these lines not being given to the farmer? Is he not as important?

If I were to classify this into two basic points—and the basic points that I am going to touch on are the ones which have not been touched very often in this debate; I shall just leave out what has already been said by others—I will put the incentives as aid and yield-raising inputs. When we talk of incentives, I would again classify them into giving an assurance of a remunerative price to the farmer well in advance. We must know what approximately we are going to produce and we must allow them to rest in confidence that an unremunerative price will not be given. That confidence must be created in the farmer in the first place so that he has an incentive to work harder.

Second comes the question of credit, credit not only for fertilisers and implements but credit for housing. The factory worker has his allowance for housing. There is a law for the purpose. The same is the case with plantations. But what are we doing for

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

the farmer? Cannot we possibly have—this just a thought—something on the lines of a Central Housing Board whereby we ask the banks and make arrangements for loans and advances to the farmers through banks for their housing schemes? This is a problem which should be looked into.

Then land revenue. Many parties and many States have thought over this matter very often, and it is being considered desirable that land revenue should be abolished. Many parties have spoken about it. Some States are going to try its abolition. This is a point which, I think, should be taken up at the all-India level, and this land revenue should be abolished.

About inputs, for quite a number of years over the centuries, we have taken a lot out of our land without putting much more into it. Inputs, at this stage are very essential. India can make greater and more immediate gains in food production only if we intensify our expenditure both in terms of time and of efforts on water management rather than by constructing large-scale irrigation projects. Taking water as an input, surface water resources are those which should be tapped first. These are available in plenty in our country. We have utilised only one-third of what is available and we must by installing pump sets and also by lift irrigation put this to the maximum use immediately.

The third point is aid for drought affected areas. We have heard of emergency measures being taken. We also want to know what has been done in those things which will raise the production. Emergency measures will be and should be taken. But we also want to know what real measures we have taken to put production up, because if we really do something to put production up, there will not be any necessity for emergency measures.

In this connection, it would be helpful if Government told us (a) how many pump sets have been installed

during the Third Plan, (b) how many programmes for lift irrigation have been brought into operation and (c) how much land has benefited from these schemes.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BRATTACHARYA *in the Chair*]

Then there is the question of power. Sometimes we hear of the acute shortage of power for pumps. We understand that diesel pumps indigenously manufactured are available in plenty. What are we going to do for their increase and widespread use? Again in connection with shortage of electricity which we have been hearing for the last three or four years, that are we going to do for the balancing equipment, thermal and hydel? I know that in the long run hydel power projects are cheaper. But in a country like India where we have to depend upon the vagaries of nature, we should have balancing equipment; our hydel projects should be balanced by thermal power equipment so that we do not have trouble just as we had in the last year or the year before when there was no power and nothing happened.

15 hrs.

There is another point worth considering the desirability of allowing the manufacture of power generating machinery in the private sector. The needs of power grow much faster than the supply of power and it has been estimated that the requirements of power double every five years. In the field of fertilisers we have made a departure and it could be manufactured in the private sector. I do not then understand why there should be any hindrance in allowing the private sector to do this also. Our experience till now is that the public sector will not possibly be able to meet our demands.

Another important point that one sees is that both in the case of irrigation and power projects, designing

is done by the various state organisations though the Central Water and Power Commission helps and advises. I was wondering if we could not amalgamate and leave all the work of designing power and irrigation projects in the Centre. This would mean expert help to the States because the Central body will have highly qualified cadres of expert engineers. Secondly, it will cut down the costs also, and economy is one of the things on which we should keep our eyes.

Lastly, I come to fertilisers. Though very late, the Government has at last taken a pragmatic approach to the production of fertilisers. The results have to be seen in the coming months. The policy is such as to attract foreign capital and foreign know-how. We hope this would be successful. The only point we have to bear in mind is distribution. We hear lots of complaints about unfair distribution or fertilisers reaching late or not reaching at all the right quarters. A machinery has to be evolved for better and quicker distribution of fertilisers. A new policy on this should, in my opinion, be framed soon.

Lastly, if I may touch the question of land reforms, I would say this. Reforms are good but in the last many years we have had quite a number of reforms. Let us not depend on laws and laws alone. Let us consolidate what we have already done and see what results they have achieved. If some reforms which we have already made had not achieved the results, it could be possibly because they are not good or possibly they were not acceptable to the people. Rather than go in for more land reforms, we should try to consolidate our efforts. What seems necessary to remember on this occasion is that in a socialist economy, maximising community welfare does not come through mere possession of instruments of production; it can come only through what is being effectively done with such instruments. A fuller use of the instruments is de-

pendent on the attitude of the parties to the issue on land. In this respect, we must make an earnest bid to satisfy both the land owner and the tenant and then consolidate the gains of reform so far made. The problems are there. The promises are there. We suggest an all-party meeting. Let us know what has been done. Give us facts. Let us not be given the promise that these are being looked into. Utmost consideration should be given to the construction of wells, short-term projects and medium irrigation projects. Let us also know the programmes chalked out and the progress made. I can speak about my constituency. If I want to find out what is the number of wells, we do not generally get it. When we say that we are going to draw up these projects, how are we going to base our requirements? Possibly, the District Collector knows how many wells are there, but he does not have maps or the figures to show where they are situated. The figure may look all right to him. There may be so many wells in his district, but it may happen that while there may be a cluster of wells in one block, there is another block which has nothing. So, let us have some kind of scientific method; let us be more methodical in our work; let us produce new methods, new means and a new system of knowing where we stand and how to get our data immediately. Let us know our figure of the last week, or a month back or six months back, and not the figures which are three years old. Thank you.

Shri R. K. Sinha (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the speeches delivered so far in this House, and I know the gentleman who shouts from the Opposition. I have heard two voices from the Opposition since yesterday. One was the voice of a marathon speech or performance to be made only in man rallies. The other has to be the voice of the private sector where new schemes have been demanded and where only controversy has been pervading. I want to tell this august House

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

through you that food is not a question which can be brought into the realm of controversy. It is a national issue, an issue which transgresses the limits of parties and State Governments and the Central Government. It is an issue which should be solved on a war footing. Just as for the freedom of India, the defence of India, is necessary, just as for the progress of India socialism is necessary, in the same way, one of the basic dimensions of Indian freedom is that we must be self-sufficient in food. Without self-sufficiency in food, this country shall not go forward; it is one of the attributes of sovereignty that mother India and her sons and daughters must be properly fed. This question has to be seriously tackled and all the parties should come together. The Government of India and the State Governments should come round together, and instead of using it as an issue of party politics, let us use it as an issue which is of national importance.

When I came back to Parliament from my constituency, Faizabad, some of the poorer people in my constituency said that the basic question is the question of food, and the question of prices. This cannot be tackled without introducing certain basic things. My friend in the Opposition talked about the tenant and the owner. I wish there was a time when there would be no question of tenant and owner; there should be only tenants and tenants in this country, who are the proprietors of the land. There is no feudalism which has encumbered them. It is because we have been vacillating in our land reforms; it is because we have not given facilities to the peasants that our food production is lagging behind. It seems we must appease the foreign investors in India whom some of the lobbies in the Opposition might be happier to welcome, but they must see that the more you appease the

foreign investor, the more our kisans are forgotten. The more you bring PL-480 funds into India, the more our sovereignty is subverted.

They should understand that the problem of increasing existence is at stake. The increase in population may be because of a lessening of mortality; may be because of better health facilities, our population is on the increase. We must realise that the hungry millions cannot hope to contend with China and Pakistan; the hungry millions cannot defend their sovereignty and the progress and integrity of this country.

Therefore, this problem has to be taken away from the canvas of controversy. I want to urge that the youth of India should be conscripted and they must be made to work on the land. We have surplus labour; our youth is not irresponsible, provided we are able to trust it. In this country, for ages, we have found that our youth is a commodity which is not trusted. If you are young, you are supposed to be irresponsible! We must know that youth is like a volcano. It can be channelled into a particular direction; and it can be used. Let us, therefore, look to our young students and to our youth, whether the youth are of Tatas or Birlas or the sons of Ministers; they should be put to social service and put to work. The basic thing is to do it on a war footing. We must solve the problem of food in this country. State-trading has to be brought in. The anti-social tendencies of the private sector which want to deprive us of the basic fruits of our freedom have to be taken away. The private sector may progress and compete with the public sector only as long as it does not become anti-social. Sometimes we are vacillating in our policies. We talk of controls and decontrols. We talk of State-trading and procurement, but we go back upon it. (Interruptions)

Our ancient country, while discovering which, America and Africa were found, was the country of prosperity where milk and honey were flowing. Today, with a beggar's bowl, this ancient giant is standing in the Pacific Ocean for charity for food from America and other foreign countries! Shame on us! Therefore, I would appeal to the cheering friends of the opposition, come out with your manliness and let us solve this problem. You must have faith in the system of democracy which has brought you and me here in this Parliament. Only by cooperation and by democratic give-and-take we can solve this problem; not otherwise.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, the Congress Government have all along been throwing the entire blame for the failure of their policy on the failure of the monsoon. Now they have raised another demon, the demon of devaluation. 20 years have elapsed since India became independent and during this period the Congress was ruling this country. Is it not a shame to admit that after 20 years of planned economic development, we still depend on the vagaries of the monsoon to feed us? Is it not a shame to admit that we have done nothing to harness the powers of nature and utilise them for the good of the country?

Every year from 1948 onwards I have heard the Government complaining that there was either too much of rain or too little. After 17 years of planned economy, we have not been able to harness the river waters or subsoil waters for our cultivation. We embarked upon grandiose schemes of development. All of them have failed because we were dishonest; fundamentally and primarily our rulers were dishonest. In their quest for power, the rulers forgot to feed the people. They forget that feeding the people is their first and primary duty. Therefore, we have

reached a very tragic state of affairs in this country. After 20 years of independence, we are depending on foreign countries for more than 10 per cent of our food requirements. I charge the Congress Government with being negligent in tackling this problem on the following lines.

Firstly, they have failed to enforce land reforms so that the peasants may have a real and abiding interest in enhancing or ductivity. Secondly, they have failed to provide ready loans to the peasants by way of higher quality seeds, manure and money. Thirdly, they have failed to produce proper irrigation facilities. Fourthly, they have failed to provide reasonable prices for foodgrains, comparable to prices which they get for cash crops or the general priceline prevailing in the country. Fifthly, they have failed to enforce a uniform rationing policy throughout the country, so that the surplus States are benefited and only the deficit States are made to suffer. They, in short, have failed to produce a national policy regarding food production or food distribution. Sixthly, they have allowed the surplus States to ride rough-shod over the deficit States. Seventhly, they have allowed the hoarders and blackmarketeers to profit from scarcity and starvation that have been there in the recent past. Lastly, they have discriminated against the nationalities which use rice as staple food as against the wheat eating people. They have allowed large-scale wheat imports and they have ignored completely the question of importing rice into this country and thereby they have discriminated against the rice-eating nationalities of India. So the Congress Government has ruined the country by its irresponsibility and also by introducing devaluation (Interruption).

They introduced devaluation without consulting the people. The State Governments were not consulted. Now the State Governments are asked to hold the baby. Why should they hold a baby, the illegitimate baby

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

which is the issue of the adultery between the Congress on the one hand and the imperialists on the other. They need not hold the baby.

An hon. Member: Rice is the baby.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Baby is the subsidy you want us to pay. We are not prepared to pay that. We say the Central Government is responsible for raising the price of imported foodgrains and also for imposing the subsidy.

Sir, I come from the deficit State of Kerala. We produce cash crops which, now, according to the devalued rates, may bring about Rs. 175 crores as foreign exchange. But we do not have foodgrains. We depend on 70,000 tons of foodgrains sent to the State every month from some parts of India. It was generally being sent from Andhra. Now the Government of Andhra says that it can send only 45,000 tons and that too only for the next two months. We have introduced rationing. We give six ounces per day. We introduced rationing so long ago that our people are dying inch by inch during the last several years. Yet for the balance 25,000 tons there is no other source for us. Madras says she cannot do it. The Government of Mysore also has expressed its inability. We have to get the required quantity of foodgrains. Moreover, in the months of May and June the Andhra Government has said that it cannot give us anything. Where are we to go? Not the Central Government responsible to supply the necessary amount of rice to a State which is providing a large amount of foreign exchange through the cash crop productions in that State? We are given six ounces of rice which is a chicken-feed. In Madras they get 12 ounces per head per day, in Andhra they get 14 ounces. So we are third-rate citizens enjoying the lowest, minimum consideration at the hands of the Govern-

ment of India. Even then, to maintain even this supply of six ounces per head we are not given enough grains. Is it fair? I ask you, Sir, I ask this House, I ask this country, is it fair? If you say it is fair, then our only course is to resort to some other means. Either the Centre must take the responsibility of feeding the people of this country or allow the deficit parts to go out of this Union so that they may establish their own sovereignty and try to seek their fortune elsewhere.

An hon. Member: You are trying to go out?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: No. If you cannot feed us, if you cannot undertake full responsibility, we will go, we will be independent and we will try to seek our fortune elsewhere. We have cash crops which will fetch us rice. At least the foreign exchange that we earn can get us rice from outside. I am not anxious to go out of the Indian Union. I am one of those who fought with Shri C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar against an independent Travancore. Today the policy followed by the Central Government is such that the people in Kerala are forced to go sometimes beyond what....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Berh): We fought the battle of Kerala in the AICC and we secured a bigger quota of food for Kerala. Yet the hon. Member is uncharitable.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: She does not know the problem. She has been a Deputy Minister but she does not know even the ABC of the problem. We produce only 40 per cent..... (Interruptions) You sit down there. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: If the hon. Member has a monopoly of bad manners and impertinence, I do not mind it. Let him have them. But I

cannot be intimidated like this. If he cannot understand my point, what can I do? He was charging us that we are not aware, or we do not try to understand or appreciate the problems of Kerala and that we are treating Kerala in a step-motherly way. To that I said that we are fighting the battle of Kerala in our Congress party meetings, in AICC and that we are trying to get more for Kerala. In fact, in the last Jaipur session we restored a bigger quantity of ration or quota to Kerala. Instead of being grateful for that, the hon. Member is abusing us like this.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We are getting only 6 ounces of ration a day, for a very long time.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma (Khamman): Since Andhra was brought into the picture, may I say....

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member be allowed to speak without interruption.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, I am not yielding, and I am in possession of the floor.

We are earning a good amount of foreign exchange for India. A portion of that can be allotted for the import of rice for Kerala. Then, we have got dried prawns which Burma wants. It can be included in the barter treaty with Burma. Then we will get more rice from Burma. If some such measures are adopted, I think the people of Kerala will get a little more of rice.

As I said at the beginning, the people of Kerala are put to very great difficulties and they are dying inch by inch for the last so many years because our ration is only 6 ounces a day.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: He does not look like that.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is neither here nor there. Neither does the hon. Minister look like a person

coming from a starvation area of Bihar. I come from Kerala and he comes from Bihar and neither of us is a real specimen of our States. So, in the end, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the problems of Kerala sympathetically and give that State a proper deal.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: Mr. Chairman, I am glad we are having a food debate. Yesterday, an hon. Member from the other side, representing the Swatantra Party brought in the Swatantra philosophy of steel plants and big industries. Actually, in the First Plan we did give importance to food. In the next two Plans we gave importance to industries. The hon. friend from the other side who spoke must know that even for food production we need agricultural implements for which the mother industry is the steel industry. I am glad in the Fourth Plan we are going to give added importance to food production.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Since the hon. Member is on the point of a steel plant may I take this opportunity to emphasise again the necessity of a steel plant at Hospet? Mysore has been given a step motherly treatment in the location or steel plants. The fifth steel plant controversy has not yet been settled....

Mr. Chairman: I would appeal to the hon. Member to allow the lady Member to proceed with her speech. Up till now not a single lady Member has spoken. So, let this lady Member be allowed to continue her speech.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: I only quoted what a member from the other side had stated. We have never neglected agriculture. In fact, agriculture is the base for all industries. We have been facing adverse situation in the country for the past two years. Nobody denies that. Nature was against us.

Some hon. Members quoted the statements of the previous Food and Agriculture Ministers, Shri Patil as

[Shrimati Lakshmikantamma]

well as Shri Subramaniam. It is our endeavour and effort to make this country self-sufficient in food. Nobody wants to go in for aid. Whether we call it a begging bowl, when we cringe before other countries for food or other aid, they are not unjustified in thinking it is a dole. But the fact is that we pay for every food grain that we get into this country; in fact, every aid that is taken is paid for. Still, I agree with the feeling of hon. Members that we should end this kind of going to other countries for our food and other needs. We must become self-sufficient in all fields of our economic activity as early as we can. This I had suggested even last time. When I came as a new Member to this House my first speech on food debate, when Shri S K Patil was the Minister, was that we should become self-sufficient in food and that we should not face a situation which we faced during the Second World War when Burma stopped supplying rice to our country.

The hon Minister in his note has said that we have to face more severe situations in the country as far as food is concerned. The only way out now is to distribute as best as we can the foodgrains that are available. For that we should encourage the private individuals to participate in the distribution of foodgrains. There are several institutions which have been undertaking social work, humanitarian work and other work. I do not see why we should not encourage these people to come forward and participate in this economic activity of our country.

Then, I was also a member of the Kerala Committee and we have all sympathy; it is not as though it is because some Government is there in one State and another in another State. Food is humanitarian problem. I do not think any government with any sense of understanding will neg-

lect the main factor, the supply of food. I do not think hon. Members of the Opposition from such of those States which have non-Congress government would cloud their understanding. There are two neighbourly States with non-Congress Governments—Kerala with Shri Nambudiripad as the Chief Minister and Madras with Shri Annadurai of the DMK as the Chief Minister. But the hon friend blames Andhra, whereas the Madras Government is supposed to be surplus, though not highly surplus

An hon. Member: Not surplus.

Shri Seshiyam: Marginally surplus.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: They have declared that they have a deficit of 1 lakh tonnes of rice.

An hon. Member: What do you mean by that?

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: It is funny that they have said that they will seal all the borders. When we questioned some of the people who came to Andhra whether they were also going to seal the Andhra border, they just laughed and kept quiet, because sealing the border with Andhra will affect them.

It is not a question of a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government, when from Madras they say that they are not in a position to supply any food to the adjoining State of Kerala though Madras is not deficit. If there are certain problems, the problems are the same for each and every State. There are certain problems. The country had adverse seasonal conditions and the same adverse seasonal conditions had affected Andhra also. There were some drought affected areas in Andhra and there was a fall in the food production in Andhra. At the same time, the hon. Minister went there and the Chief Minister of Andhra was sympathetic and promis-

ad to the extent that he would give 20,000 tons of rice in return for milo. In Kerala, there are many rice eating people. They do not want to use milo or wheat. We are prepared to take a certain quantity of wheat and, in return, we are prepared to give rice to these people. There is no use blaming others. How is it that in Kerala people do not want to change their food habits when the country is facing certain difficulties in regard to food situation? What is the fun in saying that we want to eat only rice and nothing else? We must all try to adjust within our limited supplies available and we must ask our people to change their food habits.

once again, I would like to say that we must dispense with the dependence on foreign food supplies as soon as possible. All the big projects, like the Nagarjunasagar project, should be completed as early as possible. You must concentrate all your efforts to complete this major project at the earliest and I am sure—the hon. Minister for Irrigation is also here and he will bear me out—it will bring 22 lakhs of acres under cultivation. If you are in a position to supply fertiliser and all the facilities for irrigation, Andhra State alone will be able to wipe out the entire food deficit in the country. If Mr. Sreekantan Nair can get us all these facilities, we will be able to supply as much rice as he wants for his State and even more than that.

Then, there is a small project like Kochampad project which will yield results in the shortest possible time if it is modified suitably.

Further, in the present situation, we must take to more and more intensive cultivation. We must give all the facilities, such as, irrigation, bunding, fertiliser, pumping sets, etc. to the same plot of land. All these facilities should not be diversified to different areas. All these facilities should be given to the same plot of

land so that the effect is cumulative. We must go in for intensive cultivation.

As the hon. Member on this side said, food is not pertaining to one party or the other. It is the national problem and we should all treat it above party lines. We will give all our cooperation in the non-Congress States and I hope the same cooperation will come from others so that we will be able to solve this problem.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): When is the hon. Minister replying to the debate?

Mr. Chairman: At 4 p.m.

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): (Spoke* in Kannada).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On a point of order. According to Article 120 of the Constitution, no Member can speak in this House in any language other than Hindi or English. If the Speaker or Chairman allows him to speak in his mother-tongue, the Member concerned must have submitted a translation of it earlier, so that we have the benefit of the translation through this mechanism.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

I believe the rule, the procedure, that has been referred to by Shri Sreekantan Nair is the correct procedure in this House. When an hon. Member wants to speak in a language which is neither English nor Hindi, he is allowed to speak, but before that he has to submit an English translation of his speech to the Speaker. Since this has not been done by the hon. Member, I am of the opinion that he should speak either in Hindi or in English.

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): (Spoke* in Kannada).

Mr. Chairman: I believe, some other hon. Member will have to be called.

*For English translation of the main speech in Kannada, please see 561.
1925—38.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 120 में यह साक्ष्य है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के प्रतिरिक्त कोई सदस्य अपनी मातृ-भाषा में भी बोल सकता है। वहाँ यह है कि वह आप से आज्ञा ले ले। जहाँ तक आप की आज्ञा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहूँगा कि आप उस आज्ञा को दे दें। कल सदन में यह हो चुका है। कल माननीय सदस्य, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, ने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के प्रतिरिक्त बंगला भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया, जब कि आप चैयर में थे। उस के लिए पहले इजाजत नहीं ली गई थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि कल जा परिपाटी प्रारम्भ की गई है, वह सही और ठीक है। इन लिए आप माननीय सदस्य को अपनी मातृ-भाषा में बोलने की इजाजत दे दें।

Shri J. H. Patel: (Spoke* in Kannada).

Mr Chairman: The hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. I appeal to Mr. Limaye who came to me to request me to allow him to speak, to ask him to sit down.

Shri K Lakkappa: On a point of order. (Interruptions).

Mr Chairman: I may please be allowed to reply to the question that Mr. Yadav raised. The hon. Member may please permit me to speak.

Mr. Ram Sevak Yadav pointed out the example of Dr. Lohia's speaking yesterday in, what he said, Bengali. In my opinion, knowing as I do both Bengali and Hindi, what Dr. Lohia spoke was equally Hindi and equally Bengali. He used the word 'Ashobaniya', which is equally Hindi and equally Bengali. Therefore, Mr. Yadav cannot quote it as an exception to our rules of procedure. Therefore, this rule will be stuck to. Unless the Speaker himself allows, this cannot be done. I appeal to the hon. Member that, if he is not in a position to speak either in Hindi or in English, he shall have to seek the permission of the Speaker for that.

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): Spoke* in Kannada). (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat?

Shri K. Lakkappa: On a point of order. My point of order is this. My hon. friend has raised the point under article 120 of the Constitution that a Member of this House who wishes to participate in a debate here should either speak in Hindi or in English. The arrangement so far in this House regarding translation is only for English or Hindi. But the Constitution provides the guarantee and respect for all the language of India included in the Eighth Schedule. Kannada is also included in the Eighth Schedule. When we took oath in this House, we took it in Kannada, because we love Kannada, we love our mother-tongue... [Spoke in Kannada]. (Interruptions).

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): On a point of order.

Shri K. Lakkappa: When I am on my legs raising a point of order, how can my hon. friend interfere?

15.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

My point of order has not been disposed of. So, how can there be another point of order now?

Mr. Deputy-Speake: What is the point of order?

Shri K. Lakkappa: I had raised the point of order... (Interruptions).

श्री जार्ज करमैडीस (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All hon. Members may please resume their seats. I shall listen to all points of order.

Who had raised the first point of order?

Shri K. Lakkappa: I had raised it..

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Primarily I had raised it.

Shri K. Lakkappa: My point of order arises not only from the Rules of Procedure formulated by us but also from the Constitution. Under the Constitution, all the fourteen languages of this Republic of India should be equally respected. They should command equal respect, equal love and equal admiration, because they comprise of all the languages in all the States, and thereby we feel unity indiversity. That is how hon. my friend had started his speech in Kannada. But a point of order had been raised by another Member that unless there was a translation of the Kannada speech in Hindi or English, the Member should not participate in the debate. That was the point of order that he had raised under article 120 of the Constitution.

I would submit that we are elected by the people. Before that, we are allowed to subscribe our oath before the returning officer in any language. In our constituency, for instance, we have subscribed our oath in Kannada. As soon as we were declared elected, we came here and we subscribed our oath in Kannada, English, Hindi or any other language, as the case might be.

Now, the question is whether all the Members would not be in order if they participate in the debates in this House in their own languages. The question is whether the Kannada language, for instance, is going to be respected equally along with the other languages, either English or Hindi or any other, or whether you are going to abide by the Constitution on account of which this House, you and I exist. This Constitution guarantees our rights. Are those rights going to be infringed?... (Interruptions).

2926(A1) LSD—7.

श्री नाराज करमेशीब : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने दीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am on my legs. There must be some order. A point of order should not be a point of disorder. I will explain....

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Before you explain....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution; whether it is in the name of God or it is an affirmation is immaterial. When you have taken that oath, as all of us have, we are bound by the Constitution. If there is a specific provision regarding the use of language in this House in the Constitution, that must be adhered to by every Member. If there is a genuine grievance, I realise the difficulty. If sections of the House feel that there is not equality to every language that has been recognised in the Schedule then certainly there are other methods. But if we take a course of action violating the fundamentals of the Constitution, it is a serious matter, because the Constitution is supreme.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंबई) : क्या कण्डा-मेप्टल है ? इनमें कोई बुनियादी, कोई कण्डा-मेप्टल नहीं है ।

श्री राम लेशक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी दिक्कत दूर किये देता हूँ, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will read out this article. I am prepared to argue with him....

श्री मधु लिवये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा मेरी बात सुनिये, उनको कण्ड में बोलने दीजिए, इस में क्या हर्ज है ।

Shri Seshyan: It does not come under fundamental rights; it comes under some other provision of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a provision concerning the use of language in the House in case a Member is not in a position to express himself either in English or in Hindi. If a Member is in a position to express himself either in English or in Hindi, the question does not arise. Of course, he has a right to raise this issue, and he has raised it. But I would suggest to all Members one thing. We in this House are living in complete harmony, though there are 14 or more languages spoken in the country. That is admitted. So long as we are here, we co-exist, we live in amity regarding languages. If you want to pick up a quarrel, it is perhaps justified. To express oneself in one's mother tongue is naturally more forceful.

Shri Sehyan: And more adequate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But even then, at the present juncture if somebody wants to take up this issue in such a manner, I do not think I have any remedy.

श्री मधु लियये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन को कन्नड में बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डिज उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मदद कर रहा हूँ, मेरी बात सुनिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is article 120

"Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or English:

"Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue".

Shri Sehyan: What about a Member who does not know English or Hindi?

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डिज: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपका ध्यान मैं स्पीकर की डाइरेक्शन्स की तरफ़ दिलाता हूँ। डाइरेक्शन 115 (ब) को ले लीजिए।

"Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha".

श्री मधु लियये: संविधान में इस बारे में साफ़ व्यवस्था है। डाइरेक्शन्स में क्यों जानें हो।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डिज: संविधान भी इस बारे में साफ़ है। जिस भाषा में हमें बोलना है, उस भाषा में हम बोल सकते हैं बशर्त कि वह इस मुल्क की भाषा हो। यहाँ पर जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न छँडा गया है — यह कहना कि अपनी स्पीच का तर्जुमा पहने देना चाहिए, यह गलत है। डाइरेक्शन्स में कुछ और चीज़ लिखी हुई है जो मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ —

"115-B A member addressing Lok Sabha in a language other than Hindi or English shall furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or English and such translation shall only be printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a footnote indicating the language in which the original speech was delivered...."

"Provided that where a member does not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or in English, the fact that the member spoke in a language other than Hindi or English shall be mentioned in the official report of the proceedings of the House with the remark that the member did not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or English".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक ही बात की आप के सामने प्रार्थ करता चाहता हूँ कि पटेल साहब कन्नड भाषा में बोल रहे हैं तो उस

भाषा में उन्हें बोलने की इजाजत कास्टी-
ट्यूशन में दी गई है। डाइरेक्टर के आघार
पर वह यहां पर अपनी भाषा कन्नड़ में बोल
सकते हैं अब अगर उन के उस भाषण का
तर्जुमा हिन्दी में कर देना हो तो मैं उस का
अनुवाद हिन्दी में करने के लिए तैयार हूँ
वह कन्नड़ बोलें और मैं उसे हिन्दी में बतलाने
रूहंगा .. (व्यवधान) ।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): It will take double the time; it is a waste of time.

श्री सधु लियये : वकन कहाँ खराब कर रहे हैं ? उन्हें कन्नड़ भाषा में बोलने दिया जाय । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप भी भारतीय भाषा में अपने विचार रखेंगे तो आप के लिए अच्छा होगा सदन के लिए अच्छा होगा और देश के लिए अच्छा होगा कम से कम यह माननीय सदस्य कन्नड़ में बोलना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिए उन्हें बधाई देनी चाहिए और उनको उस में बोलने का पूरा मौका देना चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: As it is you have to submit a translation. There is a provision that you can speak in your mother tongue.

श्री सधु लियये : अंग्रेजी न आप जानते हैं न हम जानते हैं । जब तक अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल होगा इस देश की शोभा नहीं बढ़ेगी । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को आप हटाइये . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please listen to me.

Language is a sensitive element. Let us all understand it. If a change is sought in this manner, it is not possible. If there is unanimous opinion, then there are other ways of bringing about a change in the procedure as well as in the Constitution, I am prepared to read the rule:

"A member addressing Lok Sabha in a language other than

Hindi or English shall furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or in English and such translation only shall be printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a foot-note indicating the language in which the original speech was delivered ;

Provided that where a member does not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or in English the fact that the member spoke in a language other than Hindi or English shall be mentioned in the official report of the proceedings of the House with the remark that the member did not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or English."

Just listen. I would certainly permit to speak in whatever is his mother-tongue, provided . . . (Interruption) . . . later on, when the proceedings, the record of the speech has to be kept, naturally, you will have to admit, abide by these rules, (Interruption). Just listen. So far as the use of your mother-tongue is concerned, if you do not follow this procedure, if you are allowed to speak in your mother-tongue and it is only mentioned that you spoke in such and such language, it will appear in the proceedings . . . (Interruption).

श्री सधु लियये : वह देख लेंगे बाद में ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We will give you a translation of the speech by 5 O'clock today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Once the proceedings are complete, later on, for the translation of the speech to be inserted—that provision is not here. (Interruption) . . . Yes, Shri K.K. Nayar.

Shri George Fernandes rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Nayar. I will not listen to any one else now.

An hon. Member: It is a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also a point of order.

श्री जार्ज करनसिंह : मेरा दूसरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह जो 115 वीं नियम के मातहत इस सदन में हर एक सदस्य को बोलने का अधिकार है तो जब मैं यहाँ पर चुन कर आया हूँ तो मैं एक तो सारे मुक्त की जिम्मेदारी को और दूसरे क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आता हूँ उस क्षेत्र की जिम्मेदारी को लेकर मैं यहाँ आया हूँ और अपने क्षेत्र के तमाम मसलों के ऊपर बोलने का हमारा अधिकार है। जब आप किसी भी नियम की तरफ उंगली उठा कर कहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य को पहले अपने भाषण का तर्जुमा देना चाहिए और उस के बाद मैं यहाँ पर भाषण करना चाहिए प्रोसीडिंग्स में इन-कारपोरेट करने के लिए . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the way. I would appeal to you to sit down. Please resume your seat. (Interruption).

Shri K.K. Nayar (Bahraich) : I want to submit one thing. I happen to be a Member born in a non-Hindi speaking area. From what I have heard, I find that the attempt is to make the directions given by the Speaker paramount and superior to the provisions in the Constitution. I feel that it is incorrect. If the provision in the Constitution irks somebody or is galling to some person, the proper procedure is to alter the Constitution and to make a provision (Interruption).

An hon. Member: You have taken your oath in Hindi. (Interruption).

Shri K. K. Nayar: I have taken my oath in Sanskrit.

The proper method will be, the proper procedure will be, to alter the Constitution. I am not aware—of course, the Speaker is an august personality, he has his functions—but I

have not heard it said anywhere that the Speaker is above the Constitution. The Speaker's existence is guaranteed by the Constitution; his functions are guaranteed by the Constitution, and I say that you cannot take any decision which will be against the Constitution; whether that be in your discretion or not, you will have to obey the mandate of the Constitution. Simply because their is a direction in this book which lends itself to ambiguous construction, you cannot ignore the mandate of the Constitution. That is my submission.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I will give an opportunity to every-one.

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankaura) : Sir, on a point of order. On the very first day, when I entered Parliament, to take my oath, I was allowed to take the oath in my mother-tongue, Bengali, and for that, I was never required to submit anything in writing to you, or at a subsequent stage. I was not asked to submit my speech in writing. If you want in this particular case,—the hon. Member is willing to give that to you in writing also—that it should be done here and now, that is irregular. You allowed me on that day to take my oath in my mother-tongue, Bengali, and never wanted anything like a translation.

Shri Randhir Singh: The provision to take the oath in Hindi or English or any other Indian language mentioned in the Constitution is there. 16 hrs.

श्री जार्ज करनसिंह : प्रोसीडिंग्स मतलब तो रहता है। प्रोसीडिंग्स से यह मतलब रहना है कि अगर मेरे भाषण का कोई मतलब रहता है तो वह प्रोसीडिंग्स में आना चाहिये, अगर कोई यह कहना चाहें कि पुराना नियम है तो वह नियम की तरफ उंगली उठा कर कहे कि अगर तुम पहले तर्जुमा नहीं दोगे तो तुम्हारी दूसरी भाषा की तकरीर

हम लोग प्रोसीडिन्स में नहीं डालेंगे। यह तो बड़ा भारी अन्याय हो जायेगा। अन्याय इस लिये हो जायगा कि सुबह से यहाँ पर भ्रम की समस्या पर बहुत बल रही है। भ्रम भ्रम सत्य हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दी में अपनी बात कही। किसी ने अंग्रेजी में अपनी बात को पेश किया। उस तर्करा के आधार पर अगर आज मुझे जवाब देना हो और उन के खड़े किये हुए मसलों का यहाँ जवाब देना हो, उन मसलों का खंडन करना हो या कोई नया सुझाव पेश करना हो जो कि बहस के दम्यात आया हो, तो जो आप का नियम है वह किसी के काम नहीं आयेगा क्योंकि वह मेरे मुँह पर ताला लगाने का काम करेगा।

इस लिये अगर कोई भी ऐसा पुराना नियम है तो वह गलत है। उस नियम को आप को गलत ठहराना चाहिये और हमें अपनी भाषा में बोलने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं उस का तर्जुमा कर के यहाँ पर बतलाऊंगा।

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bilhar): On a point of order, Sir. May I ask specifically whether the House is discussing the food situation, the shadow of death lurking round every nook and corner of the country, or have we taken up the language issue? Is it food that we are going to give to the starving population of our country or the medium through which we speak? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen to the hon. member in his mother-tongue. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We cannot be intimidated like this. On a point of order, Sir. We are following a procedure of recording all the proceedings here. We are given back a copy of the proceedings as they have taken place in the House, with the permission that has been given.

Now by not following the previous rule that the person has to give a translation, how are we going to be assured that the person who is giving the translation of the speech is the same speech that he has delivered on the floor of the House? If the translation is in your hand, you are in a position to ascertain and know whether it is the same. Otherwise, how are we going to ascertain whether what the hon. member gives is the same speech which he delivered here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed your point.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, are you going to give a ruling on that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed the hon. Member's point. I am giving my ruling on that (*Interruption*). Please resume your seat. I have permitted the hon. Member, under the rules as it is provided, to deliver his speech in his mother tongue. I have explained all the provisions of the Rules of Procedure as well as the provisions of the Constitution and the directions. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that wherever there is a little variance between the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure, the Constitution is supreme. With all this I must say, the hon. lady Member has raised a point and cast some aspersion. She raised a doubt whether the speech delivered here and the translation submitted later would be the same or there would be some changes. The only thing is, if the hon. Member certifies that it is a true translation, as he has taken the oath, we must consider it as true. We must consider every Member as very honourable. Therefore, those who are eager to speak in their mother tongue, as I have given a ruling just now, they will be permitted as provided in the Rules if they submit a translation certified by them as true which the office will have to accept.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

There is one more point. I have to make this observation. As the hon. lady Member over there observed we are discussing the food situation which is rather in a critical stage. If hon. Members try to raise an issue which is not directly concerned with food at the present juncture, it is not fair to the House. Therefore, I would appeal to the Opposition Members, if they want to take up the language issue let them take it in a manner which will produce some results and satisfy the people of all the languages (Interruption).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I want to know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. Let us hear him first.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I refuse to sit down... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, may I raise another point of order...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give you an opportunity. Please sit down. You will have to obey the Chair (Interruption). I will have to take stern steps against hon. Members who are flouting the Chair whether they belong to this side or that side (Interruption). I am telling the hon. lady Member. Let the hon. Member finish his speech. I have given a ruling. If she has any point regarding my ruling, she cannot question my ruling at the present juncture.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have no point against your ruling. But you will have to listen....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. I cannot permit her now. Let him finish his speech. Let him say whatever he has to say. Let us give him a patient hearing. If there is

anything of importance I will listen to her afterwards.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Am I to take it that you are not allowing me....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. I will have to name her.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want to know whether I would be allowed to raise a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha to leave the House. She is disturbing the proceedings.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a question of order. Do not question it.

Shri Randhi Singh: Sir, she is raising a second point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will consider that later. Now she will have to leave the House. Shrimati Sinha, I have named you. You will have to leave the House. Please leave the House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You would not allow me to raise a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All right, I will leave the House. But I must know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now Please listen. She may leave the House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know why I have to leave the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will listen to you later on. Please go out now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Could you not give the reason?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now.... (Interruptions).

(*Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha then left the House*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Now hon. Members of the opposition are applauding my decision. I would request all of them to obey my orders and sit down . . . (*Interruptions*)

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Sir, on a point of order . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I will take the same step against them also if they disturb the proceedings like this . . . (*Interruptions*)

Order, order. The Prime Minister is intervening. Will you all please listen?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (*Shrimati Indira Gandhi*): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I do not want to question your ruling; let the hon. Members speak according to whatever your ruling is; but I would suggest to the hon. Members opposite that if, perhaps afterwards, we could sit and discuss this matter of simultaneous translation we could find a way out. There are certain practical and technical difficulties which we have to overcome. We will consider all these matters. So, I would suggest that instead of having a heated argument in the House itself we might afterwards consider it. Actually, yesterday one of the DMK members raised this point and we were thinking of having a further discussion.

Shri Samhyan: We welcome the statement of the Prime Minister. I would request the Prime Minister to convene the meeting soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, let the hon. Member finish his speech.

Shri Pahadia (Hindaun): Why was the hon. Member asked to leave the House? Are we school boys to be

turned out like that? . . . (*Interruptions*)

Shri Ramdhir Singh: Sir, there was a point of order raised by *Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha* . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री पहाड़िया : आपके व्यवहार से हम प्रसन्न हैं । उनको क्यों निकाला है यह हम जानना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Sheo Narain: We are also the representatives of the people . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the hon. Member has finished his speech, I will certainly permit the hon. Lady Member to enter the House and raise her point of order . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री पहाड़िया आप विरोधी पक्ष के साथ पक्षपात करते हैं । आपके इस व्यवहार के विरोधस्वरूप हम सदन स्थगित करते हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Nandyal): We are not going to take it lying down. We want to know why the lady Member has been made to leave the House. Why was it done? As a protest we are staging a walk out

(*Some hon. Members left the House at this stage*)

16.15 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: Since I understand that language, I can see if there is anything wrong. Let him speak.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: Sir, before that, I want you to give your ruling. The hon. lady Member wanted to raise a point of order on a certain issue.

[Shrimati Lakshmikanamma]

The Deputy-Speaker disallowed it and named her. We would like you, as the Speaker of the House, to tell us whether we, Members on this side, should be victims of the fascist trends of these people. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Now let us proceed further.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): I would like to make one submission. Under article 120 of the Constitution a Member is allowed to speak in a language other than Hindi and English provided he is not in a position to express himself adequately either in Hindi or in English. Please ascertain from the hon. Member whether he is not able to express himself either in Hindi or in English. First you should ascertain this from him. . . (*Interruption*). When the hon. Member approached me for permission to speak, he spoke to me in English. . . (*Interruption*)

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitradurga): The Deputy-Speaker permitted him to speak in Kannada, with which we all agree. Now the ruling cannot be changed. We will request you to allow the Member to continue and finish his speech.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy-Speaker has already permitted him to make the speech in Kannada. Whatever the rules are, that can be verified later on. We shall look into that. But we presume that the hon. Member is not able to speak in English. . . (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs I do not want to hear anybody. Let us be absolutely clear about it. All of us cannot stand up together and shout. The Deputy-Speaker has permitted him. Whoever it is, either on

this side or on that side, I am not talking of any particular side but I am talking of the whole House—he has permitted it already and the hon. Member has begun his speech. At this stage I am not prepared to go into the question whether he knows English, Hindi or anything else. Let him speak. I know Kannada and I will be able to follow it and tell him if there is anything objectionable.

Shri J. H. Patel: *Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely happy and thank you very much for allowing me to exercise my constitutional right i.e. to speak in my mother tongue. Moreover it is a matter of great pleasure that you can also understand my language.

Sir, what we are discussing now is not the language problem whether it is Hindi or English. The problem before us and before the whole country is that of the scarcity of food. I would like that a national Committee be appointed to go into the whole problem of food scarcity. This Committee should have the benefit of co-operation of all the political parties in India.

Now I wish to draw your attention and the attention of the Government of India to the food situation prevailing in some of the famine districts of Mysore State. Sir, the total percentage of irrigated land in Mysore State is only 8 per cent whereas the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras have irrigated land two to three times more than that of the Mysore State. Even then I am surprised to see that Mysore State has been considered as a surplus State and has not been mentioned in this book—*The review of scarcity and food situation in India*. Hence I request that Government should attend to the needs of the Mysore State as regards the food especially

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

in respect of four to five districts viz., Bellary, Gulberga, Bijapur and Mysore districts. Government should declare these districts as famine districts.

During the last eight years the Government of Mysore appointed several committees to go into the question of irrigation facilities to be provided in the State. All these Committees have submitted reports to the State Government but nobody knows what action has been taken by the Government on these reports. I strongly suggest that whole governmental machinery concerned with the irrigational work should be immediately reorganised.

The Government of Mysore should provide to the farmers, agricultural implements, kerosene, cloth etc. at cheap rates at which they can afford to buy these essential commodities.

The Food Corporation of India is operating in Mysore State. That Corporation has turned out to be profit making body, the profit being shared by black marketeers and bureaucrats. Therefore, the Food Corporation should be wound up. Even the procurement policy of the Food Corporation is defective. For example, at some places, the Corporation purchases rice at Rs. 1.50 a kilo and at other places it purchases rice at Rs. 1.55 and Rs. 1.60. I request that the procurement policy should be rationalised and the zonal system should be abolished.

I want to make one more request to you, Sir. The Members of Parliament should be allowed to speak in their own languages. The present practice in this House is that North Indian Members speak in Hindi and the South Indian Members speak in English and only these two languages are being used in the House. If the Hindi speaking Members give a little consideration to other Members to speak in their regional languages, I consider that this will help a good deal to forge unity in the country. Both man and animal require food but there is a difference between them. In addition to food, man needs a language to ex-

press his ideas. We are also human beings and we have also a Kannad language.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Now the time is 4.25. If members take only five minutes each, then we can allow another two or three members to speak, and then the Minister will reply. I will call one from this side and one from that side. If the members finish in three or four minutes, then we can allow two or three more to speak.

Before I call anybody, I would like to say that this language issue is a very tricky problem. After all, there are a number of people here who really do not know English and who know only their mother-tongue—Kannada or Telugu or whatever it is. This is indeed a tricky problem and we shall have to discuss as to how we manage this. We have to tolerate all the languages. Therefore, we shall discuss this between all the Parties, the Prime Minister and others.

Shrimati Lakshminakamma: Nobody is...

Mr. Speaker: I am not starting a debate on this, madam. I will now call two or three Members to speak on the food situation.

Mr. Sheo Narain.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: On a point of order.

श्री माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती लक्ष्मिनका
सिन्हा ने पार्यट प्राफ प्रार्थर उठाना चाहा वा
धीर उन को कहा गया कि . . .

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Deputy-

[Dr. Ram Subagh Singh]

Speaker, in his wisdom, had asked Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha to leave the House I do not want to question his decision, but I might be permitted to request you to call her back now. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: She obeyed the Chair

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees, I have no objection

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I have already said that, after that speech is finished, she can enter

Mr Speaker: She can enter now

श्री जयू सिन्घवे : उन को सदन में बुलाया जाये। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी अपने पायट प्राफ आर्डर में मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सवाल के बारे में प्रापोजीशन में जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया अगर उसके बाबजूद पार्लियामेंट चलनी हो तो परिणाम यह होगा कि जब इधर से हल्ला होगा तब हमें भी हल्ला करना पड़ेगा। इस लिये प्राप मेहरबानी करके कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालिये जिस से इस तरह की घटना फिर न हो।

डा० राज जगोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : जब हम लोग निकाले जाते थे तब हमें वापस बुलाने के लिये क्यों नहीं कहते थे ?

श्री जयू सिन्घवे जब हमने उबारता करती है तो हम लोगों को भी इसी तरह वापस बुलाया करें।

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: Nobody disputes their speaking in any language. We will be the happest persons the day English will be finished and all Indian languages will be encouraged. Nobody is against that.

But when the hon. Member wanted to raise a point of order, should she be shunted out?

Mr. Speaker: No questioning of that now That is all over. She is being called back. She is permitted to come back. Let us not enter into any controversy now.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I suggest that a messenger be sent to call her

Mr Speaker: Let us not waste any more time on this. Mr Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण . माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि प्राप ने मुझे बोलने के लिये पांच सात मिनट दिये, विरोधी दल जनता की भूख से पीड़ित नहीं हैं। उस को भूख से कोई तबयन नहीं है। इन लोगों को देश की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। इन को केवल सरकार बदलने और अपनी कुसियों की चिन्ता है। इन को भूखमरी की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। मैं यहाँ पर उस दरिद्र नारायण का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ जो कमा कर हम देश को खिलाता है। मैं हल जाततता हूँ और उन सकेवपों को खिलाता हूँ जो इस तरफ भी हैं और उम तरफ भी हैं। प्राज प्राप्त के सम्बन्ध में इस देश में हाहाकार है। मैं फूड मिनिस्टर को यह पद सम्भालने पर बघाई देता हूँ। प्राज एक किसान का बेटा फूड मिनिस्टर हुआ है हिन्दुस्तान को एक सही और असली फूड मिनिस्टर मिला है। मैं आपको ब्लैक-मार्केट वालों से सावधान करना चाहता हूँ। याद रखिये हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर ने जिस दिन प्राज लिया, उसी दिन यू० पी० ने प्राप्त पकड़ा गया बिहार में प्राज पकड़ा गया। मैं भक्तियों से कहना चाहता हूँ अपने फूड मिनिस्टर से प्राप्त करवा चाहता हूँ जिस जने फरिदाद करते हैं तो प्राप्तमान हिल जाता है। मैं इन लोगों से कब बुखबर्द की कहानी नहीं जानता हूँ जिस मुसीबत से इस हाउस में खैट कर जाया हूँ मैं हूँ

आवता हूँ—इन इन्टरबार्जों का मुकाबला करके । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी प्रांचल में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किली है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल के बार्डर पर प्रापर चेक लगाये औ प्रांचल नेपाल के रास्ते चीन को जा रहा है केरला वाले बंगाल वाले जिसको चीन भेज रहे हैं उसको रोकिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके अलावा मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लिये छोटी-छोटी मिचार्ड योजनाओं का प्रबन्ध कीजिये । हमारे जिले में सात नदियाँ बहती हैं जब बाढ़ घाती है तो उस से बहुत नुकसान होता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन नदियों के पानी को कन्ट्रोल किया जाय । चाबरा नदी में जब बाढ़ घाती है तो हाहाकार मचा देती है लाखों मन पानी उसका व्यर्थ समुद्र में चला जाता है, इसके पानी को यदि रोका जाय तो दिल्ली से पानी की शार्टेज नहीं होगी । यह सुझाव किसी ने नहीं दिया है जिसे मैं आपके मामले रख रहा हूँ ।

मैंने कल डा० लोहिया को सुना था जो अपनी फिलासफी बताते हैं । उन्होंने बदतमीज शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया । उन्होंने ऐसे शब्द का इस्तेमाल करके इस हाउस के सम्मान को चोट पहुंचाई है । मैं अपनी सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी बेंच को टाइट करो और मजबूती से काम करो । जो सरकार मजबूती से काम करती है वही स्ट्रॉंग होती है और तब इन्टरबार्जो नहीं चला सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके बहुत अनुग्रहित हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोसके क्ल क्लरर दिया ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chittybabu.

Shri C. Chittybabu (Chingleput):
I*Spoke in Tamil].

Some hon. Members: On a point of order . . . (Interruptions).

Shri K. Lakkappa: Could I also have a chance?

Mr Speaker: An hon Member has spoken in Kannada just now.

I think he must be from Mysore. (Interruptions).

Let us not think of it on a regional basis Just now, an hon. Member has spoken in Kannada and I think he must be from Mysore I do not know how it is possible to accommodate, hon. Members want it on party basis, then they want it on language basis, then they want it on State basis and so on How could I help it? Here are the names in the list before me....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no question of regional basis here. He wants to have a chance....

Mr. Speaker: I know Shri K. Lakkappa. I would have given him a chance without all this ...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You may permit him to speak for about five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see I have absolutely no objection.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh :) On a point of order, Sir, I am raising this point of order under rule 353. The hon. lady Member who was named by the Deputy-Speaker had cast aspersions by saying whether the translation the next day would be as per the original speech or not. That observation of hers certainly constitutes a reflection.

To remove her difficulty, I may submit that a tape-record of the speech has been made already and therefore, there is no reason for her to feel any anxiety on that score.

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to all sections of the House that we shall think over this language issue. Let

[Mr. Speaker]

us not work up emotions now, because that is going to be dangerous. Let us not work up emotions, but let us discuss it later on outside, not on the floor of the House. We shall discuss it with the leaders of all the parties.

Now, let us proceed with the debate. Hon. Members should not take more than five minutes each, so that I could accommodate two or three more Members.

Now, Shri C. Chittybabu.

Shri C. Chettybabu: [*Spoke a few words in Tamil*]

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है
हमारा निवेदन भी आपको सुनना
चाहिए

Mr. Speaker: Already, a Kannada speech has been allowed. I could not help it. Now, a Tamil speech is being made. Why does the hon. Member want to make noise about it?

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल
हिन्दुस्तान में 1400 भाषायें हैं क्या 1400
भाषाओं में यहाँ पर भाषण होंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can speak in Hindi when he gets a chance. He should not shout in this manner.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: After all, we are also MP's. here.

श्री रमधीर सिंह : हम भा कल से
हरियाणवी में बोलेंगे अर्च्छ वान है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may please sit down. Order, order. That could not help in assolution of the problem. His shouting is not go-

ing to help in the solution of the problem but it would complicate it further. I may warn here that it is a serious matter: if hon. Members are taking it very lightly, then I would say that it is going to be dangerous. Please, for Heaven's sake, let them not shout like this. After all, let them speak in their languages. If the hon. Member understands, he may follow. Those who do not follow Hindi are tolerating those who speak in Hindi; after all, everybody in this House has to come and sit together. Therefore, please let hon. Members not create problems. For heaven's sake, let them not raise the question of language now. We shall discuss it calmly with the leaders of all parties inside the House and outside the House also and then come to a solution. This is not the way to solve it. For Heaven's sake, let them not complicate it. Let them hear the hon. Member. I would appeal to all sections of the House to let the hon. Member Shri C. Chittybabu proceed. I know Tamil and I can correct the hon. Member, if there is anything unparliamentary or anything wrong, and I shall take charge of it. For Heaven's sake, let not hon. Members shout.

Shri Manibhai J. Pate: I did not want to shout....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

Shri C. Chittybabu: *Mr. Speaker, Sir, We, hailing from Tamilnad, the most important part of the Indian sub-continent have got this opportunity of speaking in Tamil.... (*Interruptions*).

We hail from Tamilnad and for getting through you an opportunity to speak in Tamil in Parliament, I am duty bound to thank you. Today, the most important problem facing the country is food and whether Members of the Congress Party in Parliament have known it or not, people of the country are suffering from hunger.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

That this cannot be concealed by anybody is a crystal clear fact. Today, our food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram has brought forward a motion to which I have also tabled amendments/substitute motions.

The most important among them is regarding the setting right of the life of the farmer who is at the root of all this. It is not enough if he is given a loan. It should first be seen by Government as to what use he makes of that loan, and at how many places he offers bribe for securing that loan. For example, if a farmer contemplates raising a loan of Rs. 1,000, he gets at the end Rs. 500 only. Having reconciled to giving away Rs 500 by way of bribe, he is unable to dig a well with the remaining five hundred rupees. He prepares to deceive himself. Therefore, Government should take over digging of public wells. If Government dig public wells, and come forward to supply the farmer the requisite amount of water, the problem of water can be solved.

In the absence of insecticides and pesticides, many crops go waste. Figures are also given to the effect that rats eat away one fourth of the food-grains of the country. If this is true, the insecticides and pesticides which we supply and the schemes which have been drawn up for the eradication of rats have all gone waste. Or they have not reached the farmer. Otherwise, what other reason can be adduced? Therefore, Government should come forward to supply free of cost insecticides and pesticides to the farmer.

A third problem to which I would like to make a reference is the rate of electricity charged per unit. Government charges the farmer 15 p. per unit but only 2 p. per unit from owners of big factories. If we are to cite an example, the proprietor of the Aluminium factory at Mettur, which was opened by our President, pays 2 p. per unit. The person who produces food is charged at the rate of 15 p. per unit and the person who produces the

container plate is charged only 2 p. per unit. This state of affairs must be changed. The farmer should be charged 2 p. per unit and the moneyed people should be charged 15 p. per unit. Today, everywhere, it is said that prices have gone up. Why has not Government found out the truth about it? Only reason for this is that the cost of producing the article has gone up. The unit cost of production is beyond the means of the farmer. Formerly, when the Britishers were here, the farmer was able to produce 8 maunds of paddy per rupee. Today he is unable to produce even one and a half maunds of paddy. The Congress members opposite to me claim that they have completed three Five-Year Plans. If this is true, why then is there in the country, famine and hunger? If I ask as to what Government has to say for all this, they tell me "you are talking in your mother tongue, you speak in English, you speak in Hindi" and thus raise the language issue. Even after the country has given the verdict, why this craze? For protecting Tamil, and for removing famine conditions from the country, this time people in Madras have ousted Congress from power and have installed the learned 'Anna' in office (Interruptions)

If the persons opposite fail to respect our feelings and our thoughts, I assert, that the country will give us the opportunity of sitting in your place and make you sit here as opposition. Indications of that day coming soon are already there because of your attitude. With this, and after expressing my thanks, I end my speech

Shri Randhir Singh: Sir, take pity on us, we do not understand what he said.

Mr. Speaker: He was pointing out the rates of electricity for Agriculturists, they were charging 15 paise per unit compared to only two paise for industrial uses. The hon. Food Minister may make a note of it... (Interruptions). I do not take notice

[Mr. Speaker]

of people who are standing when I am on my legs. They should not do so.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I am very grateful to the hon. Speaker for having given me an opportunity to speak on the food situation which has arisen out of the policies of this Government. Twenty years of Congress rule had brought untold sorrow to mankind. These paper five year plans have resulted in starvation deaths and scarcity and drought conditions everywhere in the country. This discussion which has arisen out of the Bihar starvation conditions and deaths and the death of cattle also without food and fodder and also due to diseases all this is the result of your plans. Shri Asoka Mehta our Minister of Planning and also Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has recently said that lack of leadership resulted in non-implementation of plans in the country. This conclusion has been drawn by the Treasury Benches that their Congress rule and administration and their plans too had not been fruitful. People do not have even two square meals a day. The step motherly attitude of the Centre to Mysore State cannot be tolerated hereafter. Central assistance to Mysore State all these years is negligible. The irrigation projects for which the green signal had been given had not been given the assistance by the Centre. Take for example the Upper Krishna, Hemavathi and Kampakoda and other irrigation projects. They have not been implemented. It has resulted in a food deficit in Mysore State. Today food distribution in Mysore State is in the hands of the Government but there is no Government in this year, 1967. Mr. Nijalingappa who is heading the Ministry has not been elected by the People; he has played a constitutional fraud and got into power. Now, they are saying that it is a popular Government. I would like to quote a recent statement in the *Indian Express* which asks that

the jugglery of figures between the Centre and the State would not tally. The State says that there is a deficit of about 4 lakh tons of foodgrains; the Centre says only two lakhs of tons. What is this? I want to know? People of Mysore State, especially in my Constituency of Tumkur which is the neighbouring district of Anantpur—our hon. Speaker comes from that place—are in trouble. Scarcity belts, i.e. Tumkur district, Kolar and Chitradurga Districts have not been dealt and no permanent measures to meet the scarcity area has not been met by the Centre. There, we are asking for a permanent measure. We have been working for a permanent measure, and the Centre has to give aid to such a permanent measure. To me, the demand for food is important. But unfortunately, my State of Mysore has not been recognised, is not getting respect in the eye of the Centre. I hope that the Centre will be able to recognise if a popular Government of the Opposition comes into power in my State. We hope, and trust we will get, that it will come within a couple of months.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I can give only two or three minutes. The Minister wants 40 to 45 minutes. I now call the last speaker, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

An hon. Member: I have given notice.

Mr. Speaker: At least a hundred notices are with me. I cannot call all the hon. Members unfortunately. I have called the last speaker on this subject.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Some of us moved a resolution on the 28th; they cannot be ruled out. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no time; Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarakshwari Sinha: Sir, I am grateful to you for accommodating me in the list of speakers on this subject. Since yesterday, the food problem is being discussed in this House and many useful suggestions have been given to the hon. Minister. I probably may not be in a position to add very much to what has been said. But I would like to bring certain things to the notice of the hon. Minister. Before I begin with my points, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his two statements which have been given. Though the picture looks rather gloomy, I must say that it is a very honest appraisal of the situation, and that means that he has taken the first opportunity of taking this Parliament into confidence about what exactly is the situation, and what needs to be done in the light of that situation.

The hon. Minister has been known to us personally; we have known him for a number of years, and whenever we had occasion to talk to him about the food problem, we always found in him a most patient and considerate listener and also he always showed great common-sense in approaching the problem of food. There has been drought in Bihar, we have been discussing with him the drought problem, and whenever we had any chance to talk about it, we used to find in him, a person of great common-sense, and that is exactly what is required to solve the food problem of India.

This problem is not only physical, but it is also psychological and emotional, and if any Food Minister wants to solve the problem of food he has to solve this problem not only physically but psychologically and emotionally. A feeling of scarcity has come in this country. If you really calculate the figures, you will come to one conclusion: even if one seer of foodgrain is stored per family—for 50 crores of population,—we may take it that there are eight crores to 10 crores of families in India, taking

an average of five members per family—it means that we can store about 10 crores of seers of foodgrains, which comes to millions of maunds.

Why is there a tendency for storing? I am a housewife, and I know I can react to the situation as every housewife would do. Every housewife today is so mightily afraid of tomorrow; they do not know what is going to happen tomorrow, and therefore, there is a tendency—and an average housewife could easily spare something—to store some foodgrains, out of the rations or outside the ration shops and store it for the rainy day or for the bad days that are likely to come. Therefore, everyone of us is very seriously concerned about this problem. This is also a psychological problem. The hon. Minister has to tackle this situation not only physically but psychologically too

The feeling of scarcity has come in this country. Psychologically, the people feel so insecure about it. The hon. Minister's arrival into this Ministry has brought some confidence, and there is no doubt about it. We feel assured that with his common sense, he will be able to give some more food. He will not be a person who will grow food on the files of the Secretariat. He himself knows that a psychological sense of stability has to be brought into this country. Apart from that, the physical problem of food has been there. Unfortunately, for the past number of years, food has been one of the experimental problems. Every time we are experimenting with food and education. We started with free movement of foodgrains. Then we had zones. We had controls, then de-control and again controls zonal system—inter-State zones and State zones. Now zones have come to live at the level of taluks. The hon. Minister must have had experience of it in Bihar in his own district. The District Magistrate of a particular district used to follow his own

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

practice. He was so scared of the food situation in his district that foodgrains were not allowed to be sent from one district to another district in the same State. We complained to the Bihar Government that this should not be permitted. The District Magistrate said, "I cannot take the responsibility of feeding other than my own people. Therefore, I would exercise my discretion". Every District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate followed his own practice and restricted the movement of foodgrains.

The restriction on the movement of foodgrains has been creating such a problem that it has to go. The entire system of zonal distribution has to be re-examined. Let the whole country stand up as one. We are talking about integration. Let food be the point of integration for the country. For the deficit States, certainly there is no chance. The Chief Minister of Bihar was pleading with the Central Government. Where from can the Centre find foodgrains for Bihar, U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Bengal? I sympathise with the Minister. How can he produce food on the floor of the House? He has to distribute whatever is available in stock. His hands are tied. Every Chief Minister has got a say in the implementation of his policy. Every Chief Minister says he would not be in a position to give anything. The Kerala Chief Minister went to Mysore and Andhra. They said they are incapable of giving food.

Therefore, the entire system of zones should be re-examined. We should stand as one nation. Let the needy States feel they belong to this country. A sense of belonging has to be created in this country. This can be done only if the Central Government takes the full authority over distribution. Please do not misunderstand that the removal of zones means doing away with the socialist

pattern. It only means you get a better hand to lay on the foodstuffs. Go into the market and buy foodstuffs at a remunerative price. It is not so difficult in the market. We know the village bazaar. If Government goes into the market and gives the same price or even Rs. 2 less, Government can give so many incentives. They can say to the farmer, "You give me foodgrains for Rs. 2 less. I will give you fertilisers." Let there be give and take on that basis. So, let the Government operate in a big market system.

Sir, the middleman, the small petty trader, has been condemned. They are telling us openly, "We are not trusted. We are condemned as if we are goondas, criminals, bribe-takers or blackmarketeers." A kind of mistrust has been created between the small petty trader and the Government. The middlemen can be absorbed in the system of bigger State-trading in foodgrains, with the flexibility of market operations. Let the Government operate in the system of market operation and I am sure with the incentives that the Government will be able to give to the farmer, the farmer will readily give the foodgrains to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

श्री मणिभाई जे पटेल: हम यहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की भी बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं। हम को उन को रखने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। हम इतनी दफे खड़े हो चुके हैं।

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having made that suggestion of having a general discussion on the food situation in the country, which I welcomed. Today I feel that it was a good suggestion, and a large number of hon. Members who have participated in this debate have made useful suggestions.

Today, Sir, the country is faced, as has been stated in the two statements that have been laid on the Table of the House, with a serious situation. In certain parts of the country there is an unprecedented food situation. The suggestions that have been made and the various alternative motions that have been moved divide the entire issue into three or four broad aspects—*aspects of procurement, distribution, production and price.* These are the four important aspects on which emphasis has been laid by the various sides of this House.

I do not propose to go into very great details on any of these aspects. In the report that has been presented to the House, about the food situation in the country, nothing has been said on the agriculture side. It does not mean that we do not attach any importance to that, because the entire food problem rests on the development of agricultural production and we will have to lay the greatest emphasis on how quickly and how soon we can augment our agricultural production.

There are problems to which I will refer. Kerala, for example, is in short supply so far as rice requirements are concerned. We have been supplying 70,000 tons of rice per month. A major portion of it was met by Andhra, on occasions by Tamilnad, and the remaining portion was met by imported rice. There is a similar problem for Bengal, where we do not supply such a large quantity but still some quantity has to be supplied. Our rice situation is more difficult than the wheat situation and the two successive years of unprecedented drought has accentuated the situation.

As soon as I was entrusted with the responsibility of this department, in the first Press Conference I made it clear that food has to be tackled as a national problem. Whether Government of one persuasion or the other is at the Centre or in the States,

food has to be solved as a national question. It should not be treated as a party question and no attempt should be made to take advantage, for party purposes, of a serious situation in one part of the country or the other. Perhaps, one will be debasing himself if he tries to exploit starvation deaths in this part of the country or that for political gains.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about those who abandoned procurement because of political reasons before the elections?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will come to that if you have a little patience. I was saying that food has to be treated as a national question and it should be the joint effort of the Central and State Governments to meet the serious situation that is facing the country. Unless we make a joint endeavour in this matter, whether it is a surplus State or a deficit State. I feel the problem will continue to challenge us. Therefore, joint effort is necessary. The joint effort should be not only by the State Governments but by the people in every State because the problem is such that the entire country will have to be mobilised to face this situation.

17 hrs.

Procurement will help us to some extent. There is no doubt that there is some stock of foodgrains underground, either with big cultivators or the traders. I will not be justified in using the word "underground" in the case of cultivators, but there are some stocks with big cultivators in various parts of the country and there are some stocks with the traders. I would like to take this opportunity to make an appeal to the cultivators and also to the trade to have proper appreciation of the situation in the country and bring out the stocks. In the case of cultivators after retaining what is required for their own consumption and other requirements for a year or a year and a half, whatever surplus is left,

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

they should bring it to the market. Every endeavour should be made to persuade the traders by appealing to their sense of humanity not to indulge in anti-social activities.

Shri Gadlingana Gowd (Kurnool): The farmers must be given fair prices.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to that. I will be dealing with the price problem.

Some of the State Governments have their own system of procurement. In the matter of procurement my approach is pragmatic and not dogmatic. By and large, it will have to be left to the State Governments as to what mechanism they will follow for successful procurement of the surplus foodgrains in their respective States. In some States it may be the levy system, while in some others it may be directly from the cultivators and still others directly from the millers. It will all depend upon the circumstances existing in each State, what they feel, what method they think will be more effective for making the desired procurement in their respective States.

In some States the procurement policies have been quite successful. So, it will be difficult to have a uniform policy, so far as procurement is concerned. But it will have to be an effort of the State Government, both in the surplus and deficit States, to have some system of procurement so that whatever surplus is available in the surplus State is made available to the deficit States, and in the deficit States, wherever there are surplus pockets or surplus producers something is procured from them to augment whatever is made available either from the Centre or from other States.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What will be the role of the Food Corporation if it is left to the States?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that the Food Corporation functions as an agent of the State Government with the authority that is given to it.

The Food Corporation procures the stock. It will be at the disposal of the State Government. It will be on the decision of the State Government as to what portion will be placed at the disposal of the Central Government or allocated to some other State and what portion will be utilised in the State from which it has been procured.

The Food Corporation has done good work in some States. Recently they have been invited in other States also. This is one way of having the public sector in the wholesale trade. Gradually State Governments are approaching the Food Corporation to make purchases and procurement in their States. It is our expectation that in course of time all the State Governments will be entrusting most of their purchases and procurement to the Food Corporation.

श्री मोटा लाल (सवाई माधोपुर) :
बहु व्यापारियों से भी ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाना चाहती है ।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is one aspect that requires to be looked into. The little that I have seen during the short period that I have been in charge of this Ministry reveals that the overhead charges of the Food Corporation are very small. I was given to understand before I took charge of this Ministry that the overhead charges were rather high. As I have said, these are some of the aspects which require to be looked into.

Whether it is the Food Corporation or any other Corporation, it should manage its House properly, economically and efficiently as far as possible. It will be my effort to see

that the Food Corporation serves the purpose for which it has been established and does its work economically and efficiently, and meets the expectations of the people who require that foodgrains trade in this country should be placed on a sound and rational basis.

While considering the question of food and agriculture one should not forget the Constitutional provisions in our Constitution. Agriculture is a State subject; so is food. It is only by agreement with the State Government that the Centre can exercise certain authority and powers or do certain things in various States. When hon. Members sometimes ask, "Why do you not do so many things for agriculture?", perhaps they forget this aspect of our Constitution. We have to execute various programmes through the agency of the State Governments.

Shri Nambiar: It is enough if you give money. They will do it. It is only the purse, the money, that is wanted for it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, knows that one wants to take the advantage and not the obligation. That applies there also.

But we have in recent times made advances in agriculture as well. The only answer to the problem that we are facing today is production. Suggestions have been made about the zonal system, for removing the zones. Some people have suggested stricter enforcement of levy; others have suggested that the levy system should be abolished. I know, there is divergence of views among the Opposition Members as well. Some are on the right, some are on the left, some are further left and some are further right.

Shri Nambiar: Some are in the middle.

Shri Pashabhai Patel (Baroda): Do you know that in Bhopal the procurement price was Rs. 52 and the sale price was Rs. 140 in Bombay?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not listening to him; he is wasting his words unnecessarily. Let him have a little patience. If he has some doubts still left after I have finished, he is always welcome to come to me and suggest what he has to.

In this respect, I may say, some hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh said that they did not get an opportunity to speak in the House. I may suggest to them that I will always welcome any suggestion from any Member of the House in this matter. They will be free to approach me or to write to me whenever any idea occurs to them which will present a solution to the difficult problem that we have today.

The system of distribution also, in various States, differs. At certain places, we have statutory rationing; at other places, we have modified rationing and in many rural areas in the deficit States or even in scarcity areas and in surplus areas, we have fair price shops. It will require a bold person to say that in all these systems of distribution there is no scope for leakages. So, it should be the endeavour of those who are in charge of all these distribution systems to see that, in view of the scarcity that we are faced with, all loopholes and all channels of leakages are plugged and efficiently plugged because any leakage deprives the class of people for whom these foodgrains are meant and their goes to a class of people who have a better purchasing capacity to buy them. Therefore, all the loopholes in the distribution channel will have to be plugged.

About the zonal system, much can be said for and against. I do not want to go into details because, as the House is aware, the Chief Ministers

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and the Food Ministers have been invited and we are meeting in a conference on the 8th and 9th of next month and all these important problems will be discussed with them. But I may tell the House that in any system of procurement or distribution, irksome controls should be reduced to the minimum provided...

An hon. Member: Why a proviso?

Mr. Speaker: There is a proviso also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: ...they do not adversely affect the quantity of procurement or adversely affect the distribution system.

Then, about Kerala, Shri Sreekantam Nair and Shri Gopalan spoke with much heat and vehemence. I think, that was not necessary. As I have already said, the problem of Kerala has to be jointly solved by the Centre and the State and we will have to make every effort jointly to see that we meet the requirement of Kerala to the best of our capacity.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): That is a general statement.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Of course, it is a general statement in the context of a specific thing, which I have already said, that we are supplying 70,000 tons of rice to Kerala. Similarly, the Chief Minister of Kerala was here. We met and discussed. Sometimes there have been delays in shipments from other countries. Sometimes there have been delays in loading from Andhra. I am sorry, sometimes there have been delays in the arrival of the requisite quantity to Kerala. We have been making desperate efforts to keep to the time schedule, but there are so many factors beyond our control; in foreign countries, the shipping is in the hands of foreign friends and if there is a

delay of a few days there, naturally there is delay in the arrivals. In that case, when sometimes we are affected with a serious situation, then we borrow from this State and that State and make the stock available to the Kerala Government. (Interruptions) I may assure Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Sreekantam Nair that there is no discrimination. We have followed a pattern of subsidy and the effort has been to see that the issue price of rice, whether procured in this country or imported, is the same as the procurement price in that State or in various States. This is the pattern of subsidy that we have followed. The element of subsidy is still there. Though our cost per quintal comes to nearly Rs. 90, still we are supplying to Kerala at Rs. 80.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): It becomes a subsidy at the cost of cultivators.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think so.

In regard to West Bengal also the Chief Minister and the Food Minister came here and I must thank them for their appreciation of the difficulties that the Centre is facing in this matter and as I have said, it will have to be a joint effort by the Central Government and the State Government. I must take this opportunity to express my thanks and gratitude to the Chief Ministers and Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Congress Government did not do any procurement immediately after harvesting. What was the Central Government doing at that time to impress upon them to do so?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I wish the hon. Member could have thrown some more light in this House. This has been repeated so many times. (Interruptions)

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Kindly give me two minutes to explain.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He wants to say that because of General Elections, there was no procurement. I thought that he was seeking some information, but he was not. Therefore, I was skipping over that.

The only thing by which we can meet the situation is production and production during the short period that we have at our disposal between harvesting of the rabi season and sowing of the kharif season.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): May I know the price increase in the subsidy rise?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No subsidy has been withdrawn. That is what I have explained. There has not been any discrimination. The same pattern has been followed throughout the country so far as the issue price of rice is concerned and there has not been any withdrawal. There have been adjustments to bring the issue price in conformity with the procurement price in the States concerned.

We have taken up the programme of producing short-term crops during this period between harvesting of the rabi season and sowing of kharif season and during this period, maize, ragi and crops which will ripen within a period of 60 to 70 days will have to be taken up on a large scale, and in that I will seek the cooperation of the leaders of public opinion in this country, to whatever political party or group they may belong. We have to see that every inch of land, wherever any source of irrigation exists, is utilised for summer paddy and where water is not adequate for summer paddy, for maize or for ragi or for some other variety of foodgrains, so that by July or August, we produce a few hundred thousand maunds of foodgrains in this country.

Questions have been raised about the drought situation in Bihar and the

eastern parts of U.P. We have given some details, but I may add that we are trying certainly through the agency of the State Governments concerned to solve the water problem in the first instance, because the sub-soil water has receded, presenting a problem for drinking water supply. We have supplied nearly 100 rigs to the Government of Bihar, and nearly 72 of them are already in operation and the others are likely to be commissioned very shortly.

About the fodder problem also, my Ministry and I myself personally have written letters to the Chief Ministers of various States to help the Bihar Government in the matter of fodder. Some fodders have been located and are being transported. Even some cattle camps have been started at two centres, and nearly 10,000 cattle, useful cattle, will be maintained at every centre either by Government or by voluntary agencies.

The problem that Bihar or Eastern U.P. is facing is a colossal problem and they will require the sympathy and support of the whole nation, not only from Government but also from voluntary organisations. It is not only the money part that is going to meet the situation. So far as the relief works are concerned, involving either hard manual labour or light manual labour, we have made it clear to the Governments concerned that there will be no limitation in regard to funds. Let them put some purchasing power in the hands of the people in the affected areas so that they can purchase some foodgrains either from the fair price shops or from wherever it is available in that area.

I have got statistics about it, and I would say that we want to undertake on a very large scale during this season the question of minor irrigation with either dug wells, or masonry wells, or tube-wells or lift irrigation or bunding of rivers and so on; if whatever sources of water exist in any part of the country can be quickly

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utilised for irrigation purposes, so that we can grow food crops, that will help the country.

Then, remunerative prices should be paid to the producers if we want that they should bring out their stocks and also increase their production. I may tell the House that even before I took charge of this Ministry, I had always the feeling that as in the case of industry, in the case of agriculture also, the prices of agricultural commodities should be fixed after taking into consideration the cost of production of the commodities. I may inform the House that a beginning has already been made in this direction. I have asked that a study should be made of the cost of production of some of the important agricultural commodities so that at the time of fixing their prices, that study would be available. I am quite clear in this matter that as in the case of other commodities agricultural commodities also should receive a fair price.

Shri D N Tiwary (Gopalganj)
What about crop insurance?

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South) Will he kindly enlighten the House as to how much rice the Centre has promised to West Bengal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: To West Bengal we have supplied 15,000 tonnes of rice per month, in addition, we supply nearly 70,000 tonnes of wheat per month.

Prof. Samar Guha (Contd): Is it not a fact that during the Congress regime the Centre supplied 12,000 tonnes per month?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not finished.

A question was raised about crop insurance.

Prof. Samar Guha: I have asked a question. Let him reply.

Mr Speaker: He is disturbing the House.

Prof. Samar Guha: I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage when the whole House is hearing from him about prices, insurance and other things.

Prof. Samar Guha: He has made a statement. I wanted a clarification on that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, any hon. Member is welcome to come and discuss and make suggestions, because I am not likely to touch all the points made within the time at my disposal.

About agriculture I want to circulate a booklet as I have done in the matter of food for the benefit of hon. Members.

I was talking about crop insurance. Perhaps the House is aware that we have already drafted Bill and want to proceed with the scheme of crop insurance.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli) Did the Planning Commission agree to all this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member should know that when I am speaking I do so with some responsibility.

We have to take irrigation facilities, seeds and fertilisers available to the farmers. At the same time, we have to make credit easily available to them.

An hon. Member: At a cost they can bear.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This should be done not only through co-operatives, but where co-operatives have not made any headway, we will have to have finance corporations for financing them. I propose to proceed with it.

I am aware of the fact that most of the facilities that have been provided by the Government or the co-operatives have not percolated to the lower rung of the farmers. It shall be my endeavour with the cooperation of the Members of the House to see that the various benefits and facilities provided for the farmers reach the small farmers as well.

On this occasion, I would like to say that in our difficult time when there was a shortage of foodgrains, several friendly nations came to our help. We are still in that difficult situation. I would like to express my thanks to those several friendly nations who came to our help and assistance in our times of difficulty.

I would again appeal to the House that food should be treated as a national problem above party. I will take the earliest opportunity to enlist the co-operation of the leaders of the various parties in this House so that we can have a very intensive campaign for growing short-term crops during this interval between the *rabi* and *khari* seasons. In this I will require the co-operation and assistance not only of the political parties, but also of public workers, social workers, educational institutions, the intelligentsia, in fact the entire country, so that India can meet this challenge and show to the world that if we can unite in the face of external danger, we can unite in the face of hunger and starvation in the country.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The next debate is important; it is about the Calcutta troubles.

Prof. Samar Guha: A wrong impression will be carried in Bengal unless the hon. Minister answers my questions. He has said that the Central Government has given 15,000 tonnes of rice and 70,000 tonnes of wheat per month. My question is: what amount of rice and wheat was the Centre sending to the Congress

Government before the elections?... (*Interruptions*). The Food Minister of West Bengal visited Delhi and had discussions. What is the exact amount of rice and wheat which the West Bengal Government demanded of the Central Government to meet the acute scarcity conditions in West Bengal?... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the substitute motions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He can reply to this question in brief.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is no proper. You have permitted him to put this question. If you had not permitted him at all, I would have no cause for grievance. But having permitted, it is not proper.

Mr. Speaker: Not only he but other people also got up to put questions. If I allow one question from him and not allow others, will it be proper?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have already allowed him.

Mr. Speaker: I tried to prevent him; I could not. I was on my legs but he also got up and began to shout. The Chief Minister of Bengal has come here; he has discussed these things. He alleges that there is some discrimination by the Centre against this present Government of Bengal. It is a big question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That part of the question need not be answered. The question was: what was the demand of the State Government and what are they actually going to give?

Mr. Speaker: If I allow that question to be answered, I will have to allow others. I am not going to discriminate like that; it would not be proper... (*Interruptions*). When the Speaker is on his legs, you should not shout like that; it is not proper. This

{Mr. Speaker}

began as a two-hour debate, then extended to four hours, then to five hours and now it has become seven hours. So much concession has been given. I want you to speak; all of you can speak. So many spoke. Now everything is over. At 5.30 we are to take up the Calcutta debate. I would say that it is not proper to extend this debate further, after seven hours of discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the question was not put; this would not have arisen. You have permitted the question but you are preventing the answer being given.

Mr. Speaker: No (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I cannot stand this bullying. You cannot shout at me like that. I will sit down only if the Speaker directs me. For heaven's sake—we want to conduct the proceedings in this House in the proper manner—I am making a request to you, Sir, and if you ask me to sit down, I will sit down. But if these people shout at me like this, I am not going to sit down. There must be some order. I was making a humble request to you. We have taken so much time over this; there would have been no harm if you had allowed that question to be answered. You have allowed him to put the question.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is on record.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Please do not put words in my mouth which I have not spoken.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How can he speak unless he has been permitted to speak?

Mr. Speaker: He went on speaking.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A reply should be given. That is what I was asking for.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down, for heaven's sake. The first presumption is wrong. Kindly excuse me. Do not put something into my mouth. What else can I do if people get up and about like this? What am I to do? It is not as if he caught my eye, I called him and then he put the question. Can anybody come and say that he caught my eye, I called him and he put the question? Therefore, if I do one thing and if I do not give the same privilege to others, what will happen? Now, I will put the substitute motion to the House. It is the motion of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav. It is No. 7, a disapproval motion. I will first put it to the vote, because he is opposing the original motion.

The question is

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely.

“This House, having considered the food situation in the country, regrets the Government's utter failure—

- (a) to solve food problem;
- (b) in checking the fluctuation in the prices of foodgrains and ensuring adequate price to the farmers through definite price policy and protection of the consumers and the farmers from the hardship of prices;
- (c) to provide irrigation facilities for the entire cultivable land;
- (d) to give ownership rights to the tillers through land reforms according to the recommendation of the Planning Commission and to ensure the cultivation of cultivable fallow land through peasant militia; and

(e) to abolish the land revenue'.
(7).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Motion No. 7 is lost. May I now put all the other motions together? There are a number of them. Shall I put them all together or separately? I think I can put them all together.

An hon. Member: Please read them.

Mr. Speaker: They have already been moved. I will now put them to the vote of the House. I put motion Nos 1 to 15, excluding No. 7.

The substitute motions No. 1 to 6 and 8 to 15 were then put and negatived.

17.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

(ii) SITUATION IN CALCUTTA

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Yesterday's incidents in Calcutta."

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Sir, I have also given a Calling Attention Notice. I presume that mine was the first one.

Mr. Speaker: I have got all the 60 names there.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: They may be there. But I want to know this: My motion was the first to be tabled in the office, and I presume that it should have been taken up. After all, there must be some rule which guides us all in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: We have got 60 names. I have not seen all of them; I do not know if your name is one of them.

3926 (A) L.S.D.—2.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Yesterday, I gave notice; it was the first one to be submitted to the office. I want to know why I have not been permitted to move my motion, and why those who have tabled the motions subsequently are being asked to move their motion.

Mr. Speaker: This insinuation is wrong. He says he is the first to give the motion. I do not know how he can presume that. I shall enquire. He says he was the first; but what is the use of challenging me like this? Where does it lead us to? The office says all the 60 are there. Nobody's motion is thrown out. Yes, the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, there was an old Shia Temple inside the compound of a gurudwara on Bagmari Road, Calcutta. Although worship in the temple had been discontinued a long time back, on the last Shivaratri (19th March), some local people wanted to perform puja at this temple. The Sikh owners of the gurudwara first objected, but later agreed to allow the puja to be performed.

According to the report of the Chief Minister, on the evening of 27th March, there was again a dispute about entry into the temple. As some people went inside, a few Sikhs who were inside the compound assaulted and chased them away. This resulted in a fight between the two groups.

A section of the mob forced entry into the compound by breaking the western gate and set fire to the gurudwara and other constructions. The police arrived and tried to disperse the crowd by lathi-charge, but this was ineffective. With difficulty the police force under the Deputy Commissioner prevented a serious clash between the two groups.

The Chief Minister has also reported that the Deputy Commissioner with

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

his force entered the compound of the gurudwara to take the Sikhs under his protection. However, they were attacked by the Sikhs. A Sergeant who was with the Deputy Commissioner fell after being hit by a stone. Many other police officers received injuries. Finding the life of the policemen in danger, the Deputy Commissioner ordered a constable to fire three rounds with his musket. The crowd dispersed immediately. Two men received injuries due to the firing.

The Fire Brigade had meanwhile been called in to extinguish the fire at the gurudwara. The Fire Brigade personnel, when they arrived were, however, obstructed by the mob and had to go back. The Fire Brigade was able to return after 4 rounds of gas shells had been fired and the obstructing crowd dispersed. The fire was put out by about 1 a.m. In all 25 police officers and men received injuries.

In the evening of 29th March, the Chief Minister of West Bengal met a delegation of the Sikh community. The representative leaders of the Sikhs assured the Chief Minister that they would take out a non-violent mourning procession the next day and no weapons would be carried.

According to a further report received from the Chief Minister, the procession was scheduled to start from the Harrison Road Bara Sikh Sangha. From about 9.30 a.m. on the 29th, Sikhs started assembling at this place. In spite of the assurances given by their leaders to the Chief Minister at their meeting with him on the 29th, the Sikhs carried all kinds of weapons. By about 11.00 a.m. approximately 7,000 persons had assembled and the procession started moving with police escort in front and in the rear. Other police arrangements had also been made. The procession became riotous right from the start. At the crossing of Harrison Road and

College Street, the processionists indulged in brick-batting and looting of shops and vehicles. The police had to fire at the procession at this crossing. Ultimately the procession was stopped at Manicktola Main road near the Manicktola Police Station and was not allowed to proceed to Bagmari.

From 11.00 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. large-scale arson, burning of vehicles, assault on policemen etc went on. People of the locality also assembled in large numbers around the procession at different places and pelted brickbats. The situation, however, started improving from 2.30 p.m.

The Army had to be called out to deal with the situation. Orders under section 144 Cr.P.C. were promulgated in the affected areas. Curfew was also imposed in some areas from 8.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. According to the reports received so far, teargas was used to disperse the mob at different places and the police had to open fire on two occasions. Figures of casualties known so far are 6 persons killed and 98 injured. Among the injured are 21 police personnel including one Inspector who received gunshot injuries.

Late in the afternoon, the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal helped a number of persons to reach the Bagmari gurudwara. Representatives of the two communities met the Chief Minister late in the evening and reached a settlement. A peace committee has also been formed. The situation is reported to be under control.

I send my sympathies to the members of the bereaved families. I would also appeal to all citizens of Calcutta to help the Government to restore normalcy.

Mr. Speaker: There are 60 names—I have counted them—including members from both sides of the House. Does the House want me to allow all the 60 members one by one to put one question each?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I make an appeal? As it is a question involving the sentiments of both the communities and as the leaders of both the communities have met the Chief Minister and have reached a certain settlement, I do not think anything should be said, done or suggested in this House, so that the atmosphere created there may not be spoiled.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Therefore, I shall adjourn the House now.

श्री० राम मरीहर लोहिया (कमीज) :
हिन्दू-सिख पर सवाल नहीं। गृह मंत्री
साहब ने जो कहा है वह तो धार्मिक प्रश्न

साम्प्रदायिक प्रश्न के बारे में कहा है।
किन्तु दूसरे प्रश्न हैं, उनके ऊपर तो प्रयास
होने चाहिए। अगर साप सवाहते हैं कि
इस बिल जकरत नहीं है तो...

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I take it that the House agrees that no more questions are necessary now. Let us adjourn and meet again tomorrow not 11.00 in the morning.

17.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March
31, 1987/Chaitra 10, 1889 (Saka).

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