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**Tuesday, June 6, 1967
Jyaistha 16, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 8, 1967 (Jyestha 16,
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee:

श्री जगत सिद्धारी बाबूदेवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न रखने के पहले मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित किया गया था और प्रधानमंत्री के नाम से एक दिन यह प्रश्न पूछा भी था लेकिन उस दिन उन को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया और आज मैं देखना हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की जगह इन प्रश्न का उत्तर खाद्य मंत्री देंगे तो क्या यह खाद्य मंत्री निर्णय करते हैं कि किने मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में बुलाया जाय या न बुलाया जाय ? यह निर्णय करना किस का काम है ? यह निर्णय प्रधान मंत्री को करना है खाद्य मंत्री को नहीं।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Ananash Shinde): With due respect to the feeling of the hon. member, in fact I was going to explain the position. This conference was conv. by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and that might perhaps be the reason why it has been transferred to our ministry.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इतनी ही बात नहीं है। एक प्रवृत्ति यहां पर मने देखी है कि हमारे प्रश्नों के जवाब प्रधान मंत्री बिल्कुल नहीं देना चाहते। इस तरह किसी गुणी मुड़िया को प्रधान मंत्री बनाने में क्या फायदा है (ध्वजबान)

कुल मालतीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : वह कभी जवाब नहीं देती हैं। उन्हें जवाब देना चाहिए। इस्तीफा करने में क्या होना है ? उन को बोलना निश्चयी (ध्वजबान)

श्री रजबर्गर सिंह : बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री जनुबाई फटेस : श्री मधु सिन्घे ने प्रधान मंत्री को जो गुणी मुड़िया बतनाया है उन्हें वह जवाब वापिस देने चाहिए।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कहे हुए शब्द कहीं वापिस हो सकते हैं ? मन्थ बात कट्ट और तीखी होती ही है।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not so many. All of you must sit down now when I am on my legs. After all, questions have not yet begun. We have begun with a point of order today. They wanted that the Prime Minister should answer. It could have been put in a different way, in a milder tone. Though it is not unparliamentary, it is not a very pleasant word to be used in this House. Nobody is a dumb doll. It is not proper.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : जरा हथ कोनों की खदान तीखी है बाकी बात तो सही है

... (अवधान) अब ज्यादा निठा मत दिखलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बाजपेयी

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर उत्तर सन्तोषजनक नहीं मिला तो मैं फिर आपसे दुहराऊंगा । प्रश्न संख्या 301 ।

श्री ब्रजचन्द्र बर्मा : श्री मधु लिमये ने प्रधान मंत्री के लिये अभी जो गुनी गुड़िया का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है वह उन्हें बापिस लेना चाहिए ।

Chief Ministers' Conference

- +
- *301. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri F. M. Sayeed:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
 Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Bhagat Singh Chauhan:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Shashi Ranjan:
 Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers' Conference was convened in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, why the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi was not invited whereas the Chief Ministers of small States like Nagaland and Manipur were invited; and

(c) the reasons for such discriminatory treatment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Shri D. Biring): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Consistent with the practice being followed in the past, no representative of Union Territory of Delhi was invited to attend the Conference held in April, 1967. So the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi was not invited. No discrimination was made.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्मेलन में दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधि किसने किया? अगर दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकर्ता पार्षद नहीं बुलाये गये थे तो क्या दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल को बुलाया गया था? दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधि कौन था इस सम्मेलन में? दिल्ली के हितों की रक्षा किसने की?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Sir, as far as this conference is concerned...

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Shri Limaye seems to be so much pleased within himself having used that word.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब बहुत देरी हो गयी है । यह पहले कहना चाहिए था । अब वह पुरानो चीज हो गयी है ।

Mr. Speaker: It looks as though the hon. Member is also very much pleased. Everybody has forgotten it and the question has been put. But it seems the hon. Member is still thinking of it and wants to express her feelings.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: The hon. Member knows and all of us know that "gunji gudiya" is very powerful in the whole world.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, as far as this conference is concerned, Delhi Administrative Area was not represented because it was considered that the subject matters which were to be discussed perhaps did not come within the purview of the Delhi Administration since the Centre has undertaken the full responsibility of providing food to Delhi. That was the considera-

tion at that time. May I say instead of going into any controversy, since that time a new circular has been issued that if similar conferences are convened in future the Delhi Administration Lieutenant Governor would be represented in such conferences.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रश्न यह है कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे या मध्य कार्यकारी पार्षद जो जनता द्वारा चुने गये हैं और जिनके कि हाथ में दिल्ली का प्रशासन है ? मध्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठों के लिए उनका बुलाया जायगा या लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर का ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The invitation should be extended to both; that is the circular.

An hon. Member: Both?

श्री श्री स्व० लक्ष्मी : जबकि नागालैंड और मणिपुर के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर उपस्थित थे तो फिर दिल्ली का इस प्रकार से क्यों नैग-नेक्स्ट किया गया और ऐसा कि पत्री महोदय की धार में कहा गया है कि प्रविष्य में ऐसा न किया जायगा तो क्या इस पुरानी बूटि के लिए वह क्षमा प्रार्थना करेंगे ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: As I have already submitted, it was not the practice. Even when the previous conference of Chief Ministers took place in November, the Delhi Administrative Area was not represented. That is why in the main answer it has been said that no discrimination whatsoever was made.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: I would like to know as to who represented the Union Territory of Chandigarh in this conference, because Chandigarh is as good a Union Territory as Nagaland and others, and who protected the interests of Chandigarh?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: All centrally administered areas, after all, are taken care of by the Home Ministry and I do not think the hon. Member should worry about them because

their interests are fully protected and safeguarded.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: That way it can be said of all Union Territories. Why was discrimination made between one Union Territory and another. The Home Ministry can protest the interests of Nagaland and other Union territories as well (Interruption).

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक मध्य मंत्रियों के जो सम्मेलन होते रहे उनमें यूनियन टैरीटरीज के लोगों को बुलाया जा रहा है या नहीं, अगर उनको बुलाया जाता था तो कौन उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करता था और इन सम्मेलन में मणिपुर या किसी और दूसरी यूनियन टैरीटरी के प्राथमिक बुलाये गये थे और यदि बुलाये गये थे तो किन से प्रतिनिधित्व किया था ? अब तक इन सम्मेलन में कोई नीति नहीं है तो क्या हाथ में इस में कोई संशोधन किया गया है या नहीं ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: Whenever they are invited, they attend the conference.

श्री कंबर जाल कुल : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि पहले यहां में दिल्ली का कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं बुलाया जाता था । मंत्री महोदय का यह मान्य होगा कि पहले यहां में ट्रांज़िजेंट कॉन्सिल नहीं थी थी । जो मेट्रो पॉलिटन कमिंस कुछ दिन में बनो है वह एक्सेट्रि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव की है । इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि यहां पर संजॉयिंट जनमप पार्टी की है और चॉफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कमिंस जनमच का है इस बैकग्राउंड के होते हुए क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि प्रायः केवल फंड के विषय में ही नहीं, किसी भी विषय में अगर चॉफ मिनिस्टर्स की काफरेस होंगी तो चॉफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कमिंस को, जो कि एक्सेट्रि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है, और दिल्ली का एक पहले नम्बर का एक्सेट्रि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव है, बुलाया जायगा ?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Sir, I am prepared to lay a copy of the circular on the Table. It explains the position.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Read out that circular.

Mr. Speaker: It can be laid on the Table.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I may assure the House that wherever the Chief Ministers of Union Territories will be invited, Delhi will also be invited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यह सब है कि पहले दिल्ली के चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौन्सिलर को जो कि कांसम पार्क के से, हमेंगा इन तरह की कांफ्रेंस में बुलाया जाता था, लेकिन चूंकि इन वक्त कोई कांसम चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौन्सिलर नहीं है, इस लिये यह भेदभाव बरता गया ? क्या इस चीज को माफ किया जायेगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह बिल्कुल नहीं बात नहीं है ।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I would like to know whether the status of the Chief Executive Councilor is equal to the status of the Chief Minister.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly it is not equal to that of the Chief Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गदन पटल पर रख दें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर वह चीफ मिनिस्टर के बराबर नहीं है तो फिर किस के बराबर है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव-कौन्सिलर के बराबर है ।

Shri Shinde: May I submit that I have already explained the position fully. Even then, in order to clarify the position I think it will be better if I lay the circular on the Table of the House.

Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-525/67].

श्री कंबर सात नुसत : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा कि जब यूनिवर्स इंडस्ट्रीज के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बुलाया जायेगा तब उन का भी बुलाया जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Now the next question.

Organic Manure

*302. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken so far to explore the possibility of manufacturing organic manure from dung and sewage on a commercial scale in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Erling): A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

In our country organic manure (compost) from dung, sewage and other wastes is prepared manually. In rural areas, compost from dung and other wastes is prepared by farmers themselves for manuring their fields. Large quantities of dung for composting on a commercial scale will not be available in rural areas after meeting the requirements of individual farmers, who generally prepare their own requirements of compost. The slurry from cow-dung gas plants is also used as organic manure. The scope for setting up a number of such gas plants on commercial scale in rural areas is limited.

Compost from sewage and other wastes is prepared by local bodies for sale to cultivators. Compost production on a commercial basis is undertaken by local bodies only as part of their programme of disposal of sewage and other city wastes.

In some of the foreign countries various types of mechanical compost plants to manufacture compost from city wastes have been set up. The economics and the suitability of such plants under Indian conditions is being studied.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This is another glaring instance of political conspiracy. We have resources in this country and we are not using them. Now, Sir, if you kindly look at the Government Publication—Development of Local Manurial Resources—Published by the Government of India which, by looking at the face of the hon. Minister I am quite sure he has never seen, it says that from big cities alone by using human excreta we could raise about 80 million tons of organic manure. For the whole of the country if we have development planning and if we use them properly without selling ourselves to the American capitalists and paying their price for fertilizer etc. we could produce at least....

Mr. Speaker: This is the question hour. You are explaining the whole situation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I will ask the question. During the Third Plan was there any specific pattern of assistance prescribed for the scheme for larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources for compost production in NES blocks and towns.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): During the First and Second Plan there was a provision for assisting States for encouraging rural compost production, with 80 per cent of the cost of the staff and training being provided by the Centre. As far as the Third Plan is concerned, provision was made for city areas for urban compost and we have extended substantial assistance. Grants are given to the States to enable the State Governments to take up these schemes in urban areas on an extended scale.

and an additional amount of Rs. 2.08 crores over the State plan ceiling was sanctioned by the Ministry during 1964-65 and 1965-66. As against that, the expenditure incurred by the State during the last three years was of the order of Rs. 1.96 crores.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: How many compost development officers have been established and with what results? Have you also tried to study the Japanese system of using human excreta and other organic manures?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: It is the direct responsibility of the State Government. We come in by way of co-ordinating the activities and watching the results. I may give the information to the House that by the end of the Third Plan it was 119 lakh tonnes as far as rural compost is concerned.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That was not my question. I wanted to know how many compost development officers have been established and with what results and whether you have studied the Japanese system closely. He is evading the question because they have done nothing.

Shri Anasahib Shinde: We have indicated to the State Governments that they should appoint at the State level compost development officers and also persons dealing with the subject at the lower level. As far as Japanese system is concerned, not only Japan but a number of other countries, U.S.A., U.K., and West European countries, have made some advance in this. The Planning Commission, recently, set up a committee to go into this problem. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture also is very actively considering some plans, the mechanical composting plant and the sewage utilisation in urban areas.

श्री बृदा सिंह : धनी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में 2 करोड़ से अधिक रुपया इन स्कीमों के ऊपर खर्च किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस

इसमें से गाँवों में कितना पया लगाया गया ।

साक्ष जीर कुवि नंवी (बी जगर्जान राव) : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहिये ।

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: That is for the State Governments.

Shri Samar Guha: In view of the huge requirement and demand for fertilizer and lack of funds for providing sufficient quantity of nitrogenous and phosphorous type of chemical fertilizer, may I know (a) why the Government have not taken proper measures to train the cultivators in the method of making compost manures from cow-dung, human excretions, plant ashes and other organic waste as advocated by Gandhiji; (b) will the Government take steps to ban using of cow dung for the purpose of using it as fuel and adopt a scheme for educating the cultivators as to how to prepare compost manure out of cow dung; and (c)....

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri Samar Guha: These are all connected questions.

Mr. Speaker: I know, hundred questions can be connected. But that does not mean you should put hundred questions.

Shri Samar Guha: Whether the Government will ban exporting of waste animal bone to foreign countries and make a plant to prepare super phosphate out of bone waste that can be collected in large quantities in our country, and whether the Government have any plan....

Mr. Speaker: That is all; there should be a limit. Let the Minister reply to any of the questions he likes.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: He has a catalogue of questions—he was reading from there—and it is very difficult to answer all the questions. May I humbly submit to the House that agriculture is primarily a State subject. We, from here, can indicate the line for

compost making, for utilising organic manure, for utilising human excretions and for utilising cow dung and all that. For detailed working of the scheme, the State Governments will have to take action. We will certainly point out again to the State Governments the necessity of utilising organic manure to the maximum possible capacity. We have done that. As soon as I came, I got circulars issued that we should not neglect the organic manure in whatever form it is available.

Shri Yajnik: In view of the fact that the production of what was called golden manure from human and animal waste was exhorted by Gandhiji himself many years ago, I want to know from the Minister if all the figures that they have given about production of compost include any compost that has been made in the rural areas. We know that the cities produce a certain quantity of compost which is used by the cultivators. But I want to know how many tonnes or millions of tonnes have been prepared in the villages and have been used by the cultivators at their own place. This is a very important question because up till now all the attention has been concentrated only on urban areas.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: The figures of compost of rural areas have been given. It is a very important aspect for compost making. But at the same time the House and the hon. members should not forget the social practices that are prevalent in the society, the prejudices that are against night soil being touched among many people in this country, and where a section of the society has been condemned only for touching night soil and the others regard it as below their dignity to touch it. In such a system of society, to put this question to the Government....

Shri Samar Guha: But not cow dung.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not answering about cow dung; I am answering about night soil. Why should the House forget about the social prejudices that we have in this country where we have condemned a section of the society for dealing in this thing and then put the question why the night soil is not used. I would like the leaders of public opinion to educate the people to use that and to remove the prejudices that are existing in this country against night soil.

श्री वा० शं० बिन्धु : काँ प्रेजुडिस नहीं है । किसान लाग नाइट सायल का उपयोग करते हैं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : उहाँ सुनो की बात है ।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Having regard to the progress of civilisation, will not the compost scheme involve an infructuous expenditure because there are better methods of disposal of human excreta and as civilisation progresses, it will have a decreasing value?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As civilisation advances, certainly a stage may come in India where the man who removes the night soil will not have to be paid, but the man to whom the night soil belongs will have to be paid by the man who removes it.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I thank the Minister for saying that he has issued circulars for the use of organic manure to different States. But in actual practice we find that all our attention is on inorganic manure. The agriculturists do not even know the proper utilisation of organic manure....

Mr. Speaker: Put the question.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I am putting the question. The agriculturists do not know even the proper utilisation of organic manure. May I expect from the Minister that he would open some stations in the villages or in some blocks to acquaint, to teach....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question there.

Mr. Anbazzhagan.

Shri Anbazzhagan: May I know from the hon. Minister apart from an indication on which lines the compost plants can be installed in cities, whether the Government is coming forward to grant the necessary expenses or a portion of the expenditure or whether the Government is willing to satisfy the conditions that are necessary for foreign exchange in order to import such machineries?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the use of composts is concerned, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Centre is supposed to extend assistance to the extent of 30 per cent by way of loan and 20 per cent by way of grant.

As regards the foreign exchange component, some of the concerns in India have indicated to us that it is possible for them to manufacture modern plants for mechanical compost-making in India.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up Questions Nos. 303 to 307 which are all on the same subject. I shall call two or three Members from the list on each question to ask supplementary questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Q. No. 306 should be taken up separately, because it relates to 40,000 workers who were laid off.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give the hon. Member a chance to ask supplementary questions later.

Reduction of Sugar Quota of States

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*303. **Shri Mohan Swarup:**

Dr. Ramon Sen:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Ramamurti:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Seshayan:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a further cut in the supply of sugar to the States is likely to be effected shortly which would result in hardship to the consumers;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) No, Sir.

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

Fall in Sugar Production in 1966-67

*364. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Matti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rane:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri E. D. Reddy:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hoerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of crystal sugar fell down

considerably during the 1966-67 season due to the conversion of cane into gur and khandsari on a large scale;

(b) if so, the total output in 1966-67; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to keep the production of sugar in line with the targets fixed for the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Yes, Sir, to some extent. The other reason was the fall in production of sugarcane.

(b) It is estimated around 21-80 lakh tonnes.

(c) Additional sugar production capacity has been licenced and sugarcane development work will be intensified. Other measures like price and incentives for augmenting production in 1967-68 are also under consideration.

Scarcity of Sugarcane

*365. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from mill-owners regarding the scarcity of sugarcane for manufacturing sugar; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to step up sugarcane production in the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Yes, Sir, during the current season 1966-67.

(b) Various matters like the review of sugarcane price, the position

of *gur* and *khandsari* and the grant of other incentives are under the active consideration of Government.

Early closure of Sugar Mills and Diversion of Sugarcane to *Gur* and *Khandsari* in U.P.

*306. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
 Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
 Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
 Shri Bhogendra Jha:
 Shri K. M. Madhukar:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
 Shri Ranjit Singh:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Kam Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Rane:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
 Shri F. Parthasarathy:
 Shri R. D. Reddy:
 Shri D. N. Patodia:
 Shri Mohamed Imam:
 Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri K. Barua:
 Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
 Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:
 Shri Maharaj Singh
 Bharati:
 Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40,000 sugar workers in Uttar Pradesh were laid off before the crushing season actually ended for want of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the Sugar Mills against the diversion of sugarcane to the *Gur* and *Khandsari* industry;

(c) whether the low price of sugarcane is mainly responsible for the low production; and

(d) if so, whether and when prices of sugarcane are likely to be raised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) Information regarding number of sugar workers laid off is not available.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Low production of sugar was due to fall in area and production of sugarcane due to drought conditions at the time of sowings and during the period of growth, and diversion of cane to *gur* and *khandsari* on account of their high prices.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Closure of Sugar Mills

*307. Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Mrityunjay Prasad:
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
 Shri D. N. Patodia:
 Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills closed down in the recent months for want of sugarcane in the country;

(b) the total loss in the production of sugar and the value thereof; and

(c) the loss in wages sustained by the workers employed in those mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Sugar factories normally work so long as cane supplies are available. Position regarding closure of mills in recent months is given below:—

	Number of sugar mills closed
Upto 31st March	139
In April	43
In May	16
Total	198

(b) The fall in production compared to last year may be well over 13 lakh tonnes.

(c) Information in this regard is not available.

श्री श्रीराम स्वामी : क्या यह सही है कि स्टेट्स को 2.52 लाख टन मक्कर प्रति मास दी जानी थी जबकि उसके स्थान पर केवल 1.87 लाख टन मक्कर दी गई है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस कारण से स्टेट्स में मक्कर का भारी अभाव हो गया है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि अभी पीछे जब आदिवासी का मौसम था तब सरकार की बहुत भारी कमी महसूस की गई थी? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का इरादा कंटे को धीरे धीरे कम करने का तो नहीं है? जो इस वक्त बह दे रही है इसके धीरे कम देने का इरादा सरकार का तो नहीं है धीरे धीरे तो इस का क्या कारण है?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): We have already indicated the exact position. In some of the replies, we have explained the position and pointed out that henceforward we are not going to reduce the quota.

The reduction was made first in the month of March, because prior to March, the per month allocation was 2,52,000 tonnes all over the country. Then, it was brought down in the month of March to 1,87,000 tonnes. Then, again, in the month of May, after taking into consideration the production that was available at the disposal of Government, the quota was reduced to 1,57,000 tonnes.

श्री श्रीराम स्वामी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम करने का कारण क्या है? जो इस का बराबर कम किया जा रहा है इसमें लोगों का जो तकलीफ होगी, उनका क्या काम करने में है या नहीं है?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: Yes, we are aware of the fact that people are having some difficulties in regard to availability of sugar. But the hon. Member must be aware that there has been a steep fall in production of sugar this year. Last year, we had a production of about 35 lakh tonnes, while this year we have a production of about 21.8 lakh tonnes only, and this has mainly been due to non-availability of adequate quantity of cane to the sugar factories. Cane production had suffered because of drought.

Mr. Speaker: There are five questions. Even if I call three names from each question, it will be 15. Anyway, I will call the first three names without any discrimination.

श्री श्रीराम स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों के नाम नहीं हैं, क्या उन को इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी?

श्री श्रीराम स्वामी : जिन सदस्यों के नाम नहीं हैं, उनको मन्त्रीयों की सूची में नाम पढ़ाने का तो बात विचारना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Let me first give chance to those whose names appear here. There is no question of other

Members stealing somebody's question. Does he want me to call him, ignoring all those whose names are there? What a proposition? It is not proper.

श्री सु० अ० श्री : पायंट प्राक ग्राहक । यह जो प्रिकिडस बन रही है कि किमी सवान के बारे में जो दम, बीम, पक्कीम नाम या जाने है, सिर्फ उन्हीं को सम्बोमेंटरो पूछने का चांस दिया जाए, यह ठीक नहीं है । मेरे श्वाक में सब सदस्यों का बराबर का गड्ड है कि उनको सम्बोमेंटरो पूछने का काम मिलना चाहिए । इसलिए क्या हम बात क. श्वाक रखा जायेगा कि जिन सदस्यों के नाम नहीं होने हैं, उनको भी चांस दिया जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. If the hon. Member's name had been there and I had called some other hon. Member ignoring his claim, he would have felt very bitter about it. He would have felt wounded. Tomorrow it may be his name which may be ignored in this way. It will be a danger to him also. So it is not proper.

श्री सु० अ० श्री : उन के बाद हमें नाम मिलना चाहिए ।

Shri P. Gopalan: In some places, shortage of sugar is made up by using khandasari. But as far as Kerala is concerned, the acreage under sugarcane cultivation is very limited.

Mr. Speaker: Why go into all this explanation? The Question hour cannot be turned into a speechifying hour. What is the use of making a speech now?

Shri P. Gopalan: Let me put my question.

There gur is manufactured to a very limited extent. So I want to know whether Government would take into consideration the special case that no khandasari is manufactured in Kerala and it could not be substituted for sugar and whether, Kerala's case would be taken on a different foot-

ing and more quota allotted to that State.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as allocation is concerned, availability being limited, it is not physically possible, even if it is wished, to increase the quota. As far as the regulation regarding khandasari is concerned, we are consulting the State Governments and in consultation with them may arrive at some conclusion.

Shri S. M. Joshi: Will he give khandasari to Kerala?

Shri Nambiar: Everything is in short supply in Kerala. Let at least khandasari be given.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: It has been reduced from 12,000 tonnes to 5,000 tonnes.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Reductions have been made proportionately all over the country.

Shri Mambhal: It is not only Kerala which has been subjected to a reduction. For Gujarat, it has been reduced from 20,000 tonnes to 3,000 tonnes.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि दिल्ली का झूगर का कोटा पिछले महीने दोबारा कितना कम कर दिया गया और क्या दिल्ली की स्पेशल ग्रीड को देखते हुए इस कोटा को पूरा किया जायेगा और दिल्ली के लिये ज्यादा खांडसारी गंवाने की कोशिश की जायेगी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as Delhi is concerned, we have not reduced the quota after March. Here I may correct the first answer. Delhi has been given a preferential treatment. While the quotas of State Governments have been proportionately reduced, the quota of Delhi from March onwards continues to be 6,000 tonnes per month.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What about khandasari? Will he permit more khandasari?

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sugar production in this country reached a peak of 31 lakh tonnes; certainly now it has gone down to 21 lakh tonnes. The argument given by the hon. Minister is non-availability of sugarcane due to drought. I would like to know whether, in view of the rapid fall in the production of sugar in the country, Government will apply their mind once again and see that export to foreign countries at the cost of internal consumption stops.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It has been already announced in the House that we are not going to have any further exports. The exports which were made were the result of previous commitments, the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the U.S. Sugar Act, but as far as the current year is concerned, we are not going to export any quantity at all.

श्री ए० स्व० विद्यार्थी : पिछले पाच महीने में जूजर की जो कीमत निर्धारित की गई थी, उसी अनुपात से जूजरकेन की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई गई और जूजर की कमी एनी कारण है कि जूजरकेन बोले बाज को उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have not exactly followed the question.

Shri R. S. Vidhyarthi: During the last six months the price of sugar has increased, but in proportion to that increase the price of sugarcane has not been increased by the Government.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In fact, recently there has been no increase in the price of sugar. The increase was at the beginning of the season, and some modification was done in regard to certain areas. The sugar prices are worked out on the schedules given by the Sugar Enquiry Commission and the Tariff Commission. There is a set formula and sugar prices are

fixed after taking into consideration the duration of the working of the sugar factories, the recovery and other factors which are mentioned in the schedule.

Shri Bishwa Nath Ray: In view of the fact that there is this sort of unhealthy competition between the production of crystal sugar on the one side and production of khandsari and gur on the other, may I know why the Government has been so indifferent to take steps to stop this kind of unhealthy competition?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This is more or less a perennial problem, that one sector of the industry is controlled, while the other segment of the industry continues to be uncontrolled. We have referred this question to the Sugar Enquiry Commission, and the Commission, in fact, suggested to Government that it would not be proper to control khandsari and jaggery because 60 to 65 per cent of cane is utilised for manufacturing jaggery and large sections of our people consume jaggery. Moreover, they are small, scattered units, but all these matters, I have already submitted, are under the consideration of the Government of India.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मेरे प्रश्न 305 का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नूड, खारसारी और जूजरकेन की कीमत बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है। यह जून का महीना था गया है। जूजरकेन की कीमत बहुत कम हुई है। अगर सरकार यह अनार्वन करे कि जूजरकेन की कीमत क्या होये, तो जूजरकेन की कीमत में थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। अब मजदूरों के बारे में हल्का होता है, तो उन की मजदूरी बढ़ जाती है और अब प्रोड्यूसरों की तरफ से हल्का होना है, तो उनका मुनाफा बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन फूड प्रिक्लान कमीशन है, उनिए उनकी पैदा की हुई चीजों की कीमत को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई विवेचार नहीं है, हालांकि मंत्री जी खुद प्रिक्लान है। मैं यह

आमना चाहता हूँ कि और चीजों की कीमतों की वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए जूगरकेन की कीमत को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या विचार है।

आज तथा वृत्ति मंत्री (श्री मनजीबन राम) : वैसे कि मैंने हाउस में पहले भी कहा है, इस बारे में कुछ विचार्य कर रहे हैं। मैंने कहा था कि जहाँ तक मन्ने की कीमत का प्रश्न है, उसको रिवाइज करना ही और उधर की तरफ रिवाइज करना है।

श्री विजयलक्ष्मी सिन्हा : माननीय मंत्री जो कुछ तो वाक्यान्वित हैं कि किसी कीमत हावी।

श्री मनजीबन राम : कीमत बढ़ाई जायेगी। इस बारे में जब फैसला हो जायेगा, तो एनाउंस कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री विजयलक्ष्मी सिन्हा : फैसला क्या होगा ?

श्री मनजीबन राम : बहुत जल्दी।

श्री क० ना० सिन्हा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मन्नेय देस में चीनों की खपत कितनी होती है। इस मान हमारे यहाँ मन्नेय 21 लाख टन का प्रोडक्शन हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मान को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जूगरकेन का एकरेज कम हो गया है, सरकार 1967-68 में प्रोडक्शन में कितनी कमी की उम्मीद करती है और यह जो कमी चीनों की है तथा साथ देस में जो खपत है, उस की पूर्ति के लिये सरकार क्या विचार रखती है ?

Shri Anasambh Shinde: There has been a substantial fall in the acreage under sugarcane during the last two years; the fall is about fourteen per cent in U.P., fifteen per cent in Bihar and 17 per cent in Punjab. The future prospects are not very encouraging because as a result of drought the State Governments have reported that sowings have taken place on a lesser scale. It is indicated that the

sowings may be less by about 10-15 per cent. Naturally, therefore, the Government is thinking of a number of measures to ensure her production of sugar. Increase of cane price would be one of the points to be considered. Regulation of things is another; giving more incentives to both the growers and factory owners, is one thing; regulation of khandasari and jaggery is yet another point. These are the measures suggested by various persons interested in the industry.

श्री लक्ष्मीबाई शें० शिंदे : मैं थापने बरिये गवर्नमेंट में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में चीनी की पैदावार कम हुई है तथा खपत ज्यादा है, क्या उन राज्यों की पूर्ति के लिये चीनी की पैदावार उम्मीद राज्यों में बढ़ाने की भी कोई योजना है ? उदाहरण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी नहीं होती है, वहाँ पर चीनी की जितनी खपत है, उतनी चीनी मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा कर के मध्य प्रदेश वालों को मिले, एक्स्पून्सिव् राज्य में चीनी पैदा हो और उनी राज्य को मिले, क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ?

Shri Anasambh Shinde: We have cane development schemes and for the next five years we have provided 15 crores for cane development. But ultimately it falls within the sphere of the State Government and even the present mills in M.P. are not in a position to get cane. I wish the M.P. Government attends to this problem to enable the factories located there now to have adequate production.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. We are on question No. 306. It is about sugar.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am sorry, Sir, I came late. I have not heard the answer and presuming that the answer must have been in a particular way, may I know whether the Government has realised that in the last two years there has been a downfall in production of sugar and

next year's forecast also is not encouraging, and in view of that may I know whether the Government proposes to have a long-term programme of 2-3 years as to how sugar will be produced by the mills and how much of that sugar will be kept for internal consumption? May I also know whether there is any proposal to stop completely the export of sugar in the near future?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been answered.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: May I ask another question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No, please. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्ता : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० को छोड़ कर क्या किरी दूसरे प्रान्त में भी गन्ने की कमी को वजह से सूगर बर्कन बंकार हुए हैं ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: We requested the State Governments to furnish information about it, but the State Governments also could not furnish this information to us. Naturally, some of the factories were closed earlier and to that extent the seasonal workers' employment must have been affected. As the pattern of employment in sugar factories is well known, half of them are permanent and half of them are seasonal employees. So, the seasonal employees must have been affected, and perhaps in some factories where the duration has been less than 90 days and so perhaps their permanent employees to a certain extent must have been affected. I have no information at the moment to indicate the exact figure.

Shri D. N. Patodia: It is well known that the sucrose content of sugar in our country is very low. May I know therefore how the sucrose content stands when compared to the sugar of other countries, and in the last 10 to 15 years what steps have been taken to improve the sucrose content in sugar in our own country?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: All this is published information, but may I say for the information of the hon. Member that there are certain factories in our country whose recovery of sugar compares well with Hawaii and the western part of the world.

Shri D. N. Patodia: What steps have you taken for improvement upon it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that considering the earlier closure of the sugar mills, and because of the cane being turned over to khandasari and gur, the Uttar Pradesh Government has made a proposal to increase their sugarcane price to Rs. 3 per maund, and I would like to know the reaction of the Central Government and whether they have agreed also for the increase in the sugarcane price to Rs. 3 per maund.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Uttar Pradesh Government have made a proposal and so have some other Governments also, the sugar millowners and the unions of workers in the sugar industry. I have said that there has been some delay in announcing the sugarcane prices, I am hoping to announce it very soon and the revision will be upward as compared to the present sugarcane price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have proposed that Rs. 3 per maund should be fixed as the minimum.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said several Governments have made this recommendation and the Uttar Pradesh Government also made the recommendation.

श्री जर्ज करेन्डीस : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इस वस्तु कितने कारखानों को सूब-सुगर बनाने की इजाजत दी गई है ? इन कारखानों में हर साल कितनी सूब सुगर बनती है, क्या उसके बावजूद सरकार ने कोई कदम लगाया है या काना बाजार में बेचने के लिये छोड़ दिया जाता है ? बुकि कीमी की

कमी है, इस लिये क्या इन सबूब मुगर के कारखानों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सरकार की योजना है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I require notice, but may I say for the information of the hon. Member that there are only two or three factories which have been permitted to manufacture Cube sugar; and sugar is a controlled commodity.

श्री आनसाहिब शिंदे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं मिला ।

Mr. Speaker: He began by saying that he requires notice; but still he has given information. The hon. Member obviously did not hear him.

श्री बलराम प्रसाद : इस समय गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाने से 1967-68 की गन्ने की पैदावार पर उनका प्रभार नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि गन्ने की बवाई खत्म हो चुकी है । इस लिये दाम अभी बढ़ाये या थोड़ा दरम बढ़ाये, उस में कोई अन्तर पड़ने वाला नहीं है । इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि 1968-69 की पैदावार के दृष्टि में रखते हुए गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया जाय ताकि इस पर फिर दोबारा सोचना न पड़े ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो उस वक्त की परिस्थिति पर निर्भर करेगा लेकिन अभी जो हम गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह खयाल है कि वह हमले मीजन के लिए होगा ।

श्री बलराम प्रसाद : उसमें दूसरा प्रश्न आ जाता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो रेकॉर्ड क्वेश्चन ।

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the Government are proposing to increase the price of sugarcane, may I know whether Government will assure the House that the price of sugar will not be further increased? The price of sugar in the black market is unimaginable; it has gone up by 200 per cent more.

578 (a1) LSD—2.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the hon. member is aware that the price of sugar is related to the price of sugarcane and there is a formula on the basis of which the price of sugar is fixed as related to the price of sugarcane. If there is a revision in the price of sugarcane, certainly there will be automatically a revision in the price of sugar.

श्री जगजीवन राम : आज मुश्किल इसलिए है कि शक्कर का प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है तो क्या सरकार के ध्यान में कोई ऐसी दूसरी योजना है जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में हो रहा है कि वहाँ चीनी और वस्तुओं में भी पैदा करते हैं उसी तरहसे भारत में भी अन्य चीजों से चीनी पैदा की जाय ? क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जैसे कि ताड़ से चीनी बनाने की, यदि हां तो क्या सरकार इस ताड़गुड़ की योजना को प्रोत्साहन देने जा रही है ताकि चीनी उसमें बनाई जा सके ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : ताड़गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ प्रयोग किया गया है लेकिन उन सब प्रयोगों का नतीजा मैंने यही सुना है कि वह एकोनामिक नहीं हो सकेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : गन्ने के दाम जिस तरीके में बढ़ते हैं उसी तरीके से चीनों के भी दाम बढ़ जाया करते हैं । मैं जहाँ यह चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़े वहाँ मैं चाहूँगा कि चीनी के दाम नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या गन्ने और चीनी के दाम निश्चित करते समय लागत खर्च, मुनाफा और सरकारी टैक्स इस तरह रक्खा जायेगा कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़े जिसमें किसान की लागत जबरन घाये लेकिन उप-भोक्ता के ऊपर बोझ न पड़े । इसलिए जो 1950 के पहले यह नियम था कि जितने घाने में गन्ना उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी होंगी तो क्या उस नीति को प्राय अभी भी अपनायने के लिए तैयार है ?

की सम्पत्तिगत राश : ऐसे व्यक्तियों में कहीं वह प्रश्न उत्पन्न करते हैं या नहीं उन को टैरिफ कमीशन के पास भेज दिया करते हैं । जो उसके माहिर लोग होते हैं वह सब बातों को देख कर निश्चय करते हैं कि अगर रा बैटीरियल के दास इतने हों तो उससे उत्पादित वस्तु के दास कितने होने चाहिए ? इस मामले में हम को जो माहिर लोग हैं उन के ऊपर निर्भर करा जा रहा है और मेरा प्रश्न क्या है जैसा कि एक दफ्ते में मदन में बतलाया भी था कि यह मामला काफ़ी पुराना भी हो गया है और आज के हालात में नये सिरे से इस पर पुनः विचार करने की आवश्यकता है इसलिए इस बारे में हम टैरिफ कमीशन के पास भेजें ।

Shri Hem Barua: Although it is generally said that all time is tea time, since Shri Morarji Desai would not allow tea or coffee to be replaced by any other drink, without sugar, may I know whether Government are aware of the fact that many restaurants and coffee houses are forced to reduce their tea time to specific hours because of the fact that the Government has cut down their sugar quota? In the Central Hall also, we do not get sugar, for our tea and coffee. In the context of that, may I know whether Government have taken any specific steps to help tea drinkers and coffee drinkers?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think it is necessary to encourage tea-drinkers and coffee-drinkers. But, as I have already explained, there has been some shortage of sugar, but it is not to the extent that everybody's activities are likely to be affected. Even this year, with a production of 21.8 lakh tons and a carry-over of 9.8 lakh tons, the total availability would be anything like 30 lakh tons.

Shri Hem Barua: But we do not get tea with sugar in the Central Hall. Sir, the Central Hall is under you. We do not get tea with sugar in the Central Hall.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We are supplied gur and not sugar.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will look into it. (Interruption).

Shri Sradhakar Sugakar: May I know what percentage of capacity of sugar mills in India are used for the manufacture of sugar? Although I agree that sugarcane is not available throughout the year, may I know what percentage of the capacity of sugar mills is actually used?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have an installed capacity of 34 lakh tons in our country. Last year, compared to the installed capacity of 32 lakh tons, we produced 35 lakh tons. So our installed capacity is capable of producing even 10 to 15 per cent more. This year, as I have already explained, against the capacity of 34 lakh tons we are having a production of 22 lakh tons; there has been a shortfall to the tune of 40 per cent.

Shri Baburao Patel: Is it true, Sir, that sugar worth over Rs. 1½ crores is lying locked up at the Harinagar Sugar Mills and the Government does not advance money to the millowners to enable them to pay the growers of sugarcane nor does it permit the mill-owners to sell the sugar? Is the Government not creating artificial shortage by such unintelligent methods?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Government is not supposed to finance sugar factories. They have their own banking arrangements. I do not know why the Harinagar Sugar Factory is not having arrangements with bankers to finance their day-to-day affairs. As far as release of sugar is concerned, we produce sugar within a period of three to four months while we have to use that over twelve months. Therefore, necessarily, the releases are regulated to meet the requirements all over the year.

Shrimati Sharda Matherjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission has given a report to the Government recommending a sugar pricing policy;

if so, may I know when this report was given and why it has not been presented to Parliament?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: We usually consult the Agricultural Prices Commission when we have to determine sugarcane prices and the prices of other agricultural commodities. So far it has not been the system to present the reports of that Commission to Parliament.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: This concerns the price of sugarcane. This is very important. Why has it not been presented to Parliament?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: If the hon. Member wants I can supply her a copy of that report.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: Will the hon. Minister inform us what is the incidence of excise duty and other governmental cess in the price of sugar?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The incidence of excise duty is about 28.6 per cent while that of cane purchase tax is 4.1. If the hon. Member wants further explanation about the various other components of the sugar price, 43.8 per cent constitutes the cost of cane, 2 per cent additional cost on cane and 21.5 per cent manufacturing expenses.

श्री सुललीवाल सावध: सर्वो महादय नेकहा कि जूगरकेन ट्रेट मे कामो हुई है लेकिन मे बनाना चाहता हूँ कि जूगरकेन कम नई है. जूगरकेन ज्यादा है और उका गड बनाने है. खडमारी बनाने है बका बांनो के भारवानो को जूगरकेन कम मिला है उको बरह यह है कि जूगरकेन क. ट्रेट कम देने है इनाम इमरी अवह पर जाकर वह गड और खडमारी प्रादि बनाने है घोर बजार में बेचने है । ना इको देख कर सरकार यह विचार क्यों नहीं करती कि जूगरकेन का दाम बढ़ाये जिससे फौद्री बनता रहे और बांग बकार न रहे तथा ज्यादा से ज्यादा गबर उदा हा ?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: This question has been partly replied to I have

already stated that there has been a steep rise in the prices of gur and khandsari and so a considerable part of the sugarcane is diverted to gur and khandsari. Would it be proper to relate it to the prices which were prevailing in a particular year? Also, it would result in a very steep increase in the price of sugar which would jeopardise the interests of the consumers. So, we have to take a balanced view.

Shri G. Viswanathan: Though there is scarcity of sugar in fairprice shops and co-operative societies, it is freely available in the blackmarket. What serious steps have the Government taken to prevent the sugar from going to the blackmarket?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: We have written to the State Government that they should take strict action so that pilferage does not take place.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over. We will now take up the Short Notice Question.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Sir, would you consider the question of the House standing up for two minutes to pay our respects to the memory of the five Indian soldiers who were killed at Gaza?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the practice. The Prime Minister will make a statement. Now, the short notice question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Employees of R. S. N. Co.

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- S.N.Q. 7, Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri J. M. Biswas:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of sponsoring a new Company by the Central

Government, nearly three thousand employees of the River Steam Navigation Company Ltd. are going to be retrenched; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take for providing them alternative employment?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table the House.

Statement

The Management of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company closed down its business on the 3rd May, 1967. The Company had filed an application on the 13th December, 1966, before the Calcutta High Court under Sections 391 and 394 of the Companies Act for the approval of a scheme of arrangement between the Company and its creditors and share-holders. Under one of the provisions of the scheme of arrangement approved by the High Court on the 3rd May, 1967, it was provided that the Company would close down its business.

The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., which was set up by the Government of India on the 22nd February, 1967, will employ such of the employees of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company as are considered suitable and necessary for its business on appropriate terms and conditions. The Corporation has commenced operations both in Assam and in the Calcutta area. Out of about 7500 employees of the R.S.N. Company, it is expected that about 5000 will be provided employment by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and only 2500 or so will be surplus to the requirements. The employees who are found surplus to the requirements of the new Company will be paid compensation and their other dues.

In order to further mitigate the hardship to those whose services are not found suitable and necessary for employment in the new Company a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chair-

man, Calcutta Port Commissioners and with representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Government of West Bengal, to examine and suggest possible measures which can be implemented immediately for increasing employment opportunities including the Rajabagan Dockyard and the Calcutta Port. The Committee will also examine the ways and means of suitably relaxing the educational qualifications of employees rendered surplus with a view to their absorption in the various public sector undertakings and will also formulate retraining programmes to assist in the absorption of surplus employees in allied or other occupations in public sector undertakings requiring the services of such persons.

In view of the closure of the river route through Pakistan and the fact that some vessels of the R.S.N. Company were impounded during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities, the operations of the Corporation will necessarily have to be on a limited scale with consequent loss of employment opportunities. Some retrenchment is therefore unavoidable in these circumstances.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: May I know why the Government arbitrarily fixed the number of people to be employed in the newly sponsored company at 5,000 rendering 2,500 surplus without making any job analysis?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: The new company, which was to take over the RSN Company, was actually registered in February this year and it has been going into very great detail as to what would be the total number of people that it could employ out of 7,500 people who were previously employed by the RSN Company. I think the hon. Member knows that because of the closing of the river route to Assam by Pakistan and the seizure of a number of vessels by Pakistan, the amount of work which is available for the new company is very much less. At the same time, the new company.....

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: I wanted to know whether he has made any job analysis or not. He is giving some other information.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am afraid I do not know what the hon. Member precisely means by saying job analysis in this matter.

Shri Swell: I think there are a number of hon. Members who can give a definition of job analysis for the benefit of the treasury benches. But we presume the Minister is supposed to know whether the jobs in that particular company are categorized and whether he has gone into the question.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Government consider *de novo* employing all the 7,500 employees in view of the fact that the traffic possibilities have increased in Assam and there will be lighterage services and warehousing in addition to the ship-building and ship-repairing in Rajabag in Calcutta area?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: All these questions would have been considered. The judgement of the board of Directors of the Company is that, for the time being, it is not possible to give immediate employment to more than 5000 people to whom letter of employment have already been sent. Regarding the rest, we shall try to find out what can be done.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the initial assessment of so-called surplus employees was not made by the new Company at all and that it was made by the Chairman of the old Company, Mr. Ghosh, and that it was he who prepared the estimate of surplus staff and it is on that basis that the Government have taken certain decisions regarding the number of people who can be absorbed and those who have to be retrenched? When the statement says that the new Company will employ such of the employees as are considered suitable and necessary—the new Company has just come into operation only the

other day; all the services were at a standstill—why is a new assessment not being made by the new Company? Why are they relying on the arbitrary assessment of the Chairman of the old Company?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I think, the hon. Member is aware that, while formally it is true that the new Company has just started operating—the new Company was actually registered in February, 1967—the Managing Director of the new Company is the same person who was the Managing Director of the old Company and the Chairman of the new Company is the same person who was the Chairman of the old Company. It is in order not to prolong the period of unemployment of those whose services were terminated as a result of the closure of the old Company that new Company had to take early action. I can assure the House that we are making every possible effort to see that maximum possible employment is given to those who, unfortunately, had to be discharged because of the closure of the R.S.N. Company.

One of my friends here referred to the job analysis. When I mentioned about job analysis, I was thinking in technical terms of job analysis. As far as this is concerned, we know what the work is and it is a question of what can be done in the dock-yard, what can be done by way of ferry work, what can be done by river transport service in Assam itself, what is the amount of cargo that is available, etc. etc. We have been making all the attempts to increase the availability of work in the Rajabagan dock-yard and also the work for warehousing and so on. When I found out that there will be something like 2500 persons who will not be given employment, I suggested that a committee headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta, and consisting of a representative of the West Bengal Government, the Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, Calcutta, and a representative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, should ac-

mine the whole thing and find out what can be done in the matter of giving re-employment, relaxing educational qualifications, giving re-training opportunities and so on. I think, in this particular instance, Government have done whatever is possible.

Shri Hem Barua: This British-owned Company, called R.S.N. Company Ltd., 80 per cent shares of which Company were owned by the Government, was allowed to play ducks and drakes with the finances. It has now gone into liquidation. They have transferred all their assets to London where the Company is operating. Is it not a fact that a delegation or, rather, a deputation of the workers of this Company came to New Delhi under the leadership of their President and met the Prime Minister, the Planning Minister and also other Ministers concerned, who gave them an assurance that the workers will not be thrown out in the streets and that they would be taken in by the new Company which is now in-charge of the whole of the Brahmaputra delta?

Dr. V. K. B. V. Rao: I am not aware of any such conclusions or assurances.

Shri Hem Barua: May I remind the Minister that this happened in November, 1966; a delegation came and met some of the Ministers.

Shri Swail: The reason why these 2,500 workers will be retrenched, as given by the Minister, is the termination of transport through Pakistan. May I know whether his attention has been drawn to newspaper reports that Pakistan has made a proposal for joint utilisation of the rivers of eastern India with India and that it is expected that sooner or later these river routes through Pakistan will be reopened. In that context, I would like to ask why the Government is so much in a hurry to retrench these workers and does not wait for some time until the routes are reopened.

Dr. V. K. B. V. Rao: I am not aware of any such proposal which has

been made by Pakistan. If the hon. Member wants, I shall certainly make enquiries and let him know what the position is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
From the statement I find:

"In order to mitigate the hardship to those whose services are not found suitable and necessary for employment in the new Company, a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners and with representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Government of West Bengal . . ."

I would like to know whether the Committee has at all functioned and if so why no representative of the workers' union has been associated with that and whether the Minister is considering that.

Dr. V. K. B. V. Rao: The Committee has been functioning. I am told the Managing Director of the new Company has given details of the staff who will be surplus, their qualifications, etc. to the Committee. We are also thinking of either adding on this Committee or having a separate arrangement, so that the Assam Government is also brought into the picture in regard to the question of finding out what should be done for these employees because more than a thousand out of these 2,500 workers belong to Assam.

Shri Hem Barua: You have thrown the workers in the streets. They may create some trouble in Assam.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had raised a specific point.

Mr. Speaker: Before he could answer that specific point came this interruption.

Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao: I shall look into this question: the hon. Member wants to know whether a workers' representative would be put on this particular committee.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Would the hon. Minister kindly inform also what is the compensation that has been given by the Company to the employees who have been discharged and whether the Government proposes to see that an equitable compensation is given to those employees by the company?

Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao: Certainly; the compensation is being paid by the new company according to rules.

Shri S. S. Kothari: To what extent?

Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao: Under the Industrial Disputes Act, there is I think, 15 days' salary for every one year of service or something of that kind.

Shri Hem Barua: What will they do after 15 days? You are throwing them in the streets.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बंबई के गोदी कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

- 308. श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाब :
- श्री राम सिंह आबरवाल :
- डा० रामेन सेन :
- श्री बीरेन्द्र कलिता :
- श्री मधु सिन्घे :
- श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
- श्री जार्ज करमेलीच :
- श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता :
- डा० राय मनोहर मोहिया :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह कताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 अगस्त, 1967 को बंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के गोदी कर्मचारियों

ने अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिये सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० जी० राव) :

(क) में (ग). गोदी विभाग के लगभग 3000 कर्मचारी जिनमें मूल्यन: जेड और गोदाम में कार्यरत किरानों और अर्थात्क कर्मचारी थे पहरा और निगरानी तथा गोदी के सफाई प्रमुखियों के लगभग 150 कर्मचारी और बंबई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के श्रम विभाग द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले बिभागीय कान्टीनों के लगभग 250 कर्मचारियों ने 11 अगस्त, 1967 को 60.30 बजे से 24.00 बजे तक एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल करदी थी। उनकी शिकायत यह थी कि 1965 में मंत्र द्वारा पेश किये गये प्रपत्र में सामिन को गई उनकी कुछ मांगें अक्रियान्वित तथा अनिर्णीत रह गई थी। ये मांगें मुख्यतः जेड कर्मचारियों के लिये पदाभिन के अवसरार्थ विभिन्न वर्गों में उच्चतर स्थानों का सृजन, कुछ रिक्त स्थानों का भरने के लिये नियत करने में सममतियों का ठीक करने, जेड और गोदामों में मांजूदा फरनीचर को बदलने कान्टीन में कर्मचारियों का रॉटेसन करने, घन को घरा उठाई में जोखिम भन के दिये जाने, वर्दी व्यवस्था इत्यादि में संशुद्धि था। इन मांगों के बारे में संशुद्धि मंत्र तथा पोर्ट अधिकारियों के बीच विचार विमर्श हो चुका है और कई मांगों के बारे में समझौता हुआ गया है। जो मांगों के बारे में विचार विमर्श हो रहा है। समय समय पर इन प्रकार की मांगों के बारे में विचार विमर्श करने के लिये एक विभागीय कार्य-समिति भी स्वीकृत कर दी गई है।

Marmagao Port*300. **Shri Sequaira:****Shri A. R. Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning the establishment of a fast mineral ore loading facility at Marmagao port;

(b) if so, the financial, technical and other details of this facility; and

(c) the salient features of other development proposals?

The Minister for Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir, proposals are under consideration.

(b) The estimated cost of the facility is Rs. 24.20 crores. This will comprise (i) an iron ore berth capable of handling vessels upto 60,000 DWT initially and 100,000 DWT ultimately, (ii) a mechanical ore handling plant with a rated capacity of 6000 tonnes per hour and (iii) the requisite facilities for unloading rail-borne and barge-borne ore.

(c) It is also proposed to modernise the existing cargo berths, and construct a mineral oil jetty to handle 4 lakh tonnes of POL annually, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.06 crores.

Handling of Foodgrains at Ports*310. **Dr. Ramon Sen:****Shri Omkar Lal Barwa:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Ports in India lack bulk handling facilities of foodgrains and thousands of tons of foodgrains are lost every year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop wastage of foodgrains in the Ports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Donations to India*311. **Shri P. Gopalan:****Shri E. K. Nayamar:****Shri Umanath:****Shri Hukam Chand****Kachwal:****Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:****Shri Ram Singh Ajarwal:****Shri M. R. Krishna:****Shri D. N. Patodia:****Shri R. Barua:****Shri C. C. Desai:****Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:****Shri Baburao Patel:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Voluntary Organisations from abroad are participating in the programme of food donation to India;

(b) if so, the names of those organisations and the quantity of food and food products donated by them during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 with value thereof,

(c) whether Government approached these organisations for help;

(d) whether any foreign exchange was spent on these and if so, what; and

(e) how these donations have been utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) It is a fact that a number of voluntary organisations have donated foodstuffs etc., for relief of scarcity in India.

(b) A statement showing details of food donations received by the Government of India from various voluntary and non-official organisations from abroad for relief of distress resulting from the drought of the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on

the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT-526/67]. Details of food donations, if any, received from voluntary agencies abroad during 1964-65 are not readily available. The statement does not also include food donations made by voluntary organisations abroad to organisations or individuals in India.

(c) No, Sir. The Secretary General of the United Nations and the Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation, however, issued on the 11th February, 1966, a joint appeal to the World Community for assistance to alleviate the distress caused by scarcity conditions in India.

(d) Except for some ship demurrage incurred in respect of a consignment of rice received from Italy, no foreign exchange has been spent on these gifts.

(e) The gifts of wheat/wheat flour and rice were merged in the Central pool of foodgrains for issue to consumers through normal channels of distribution. The value of gifts so distributed is being credited to the "Scarcity Relief and Rural Development Fund" which is being created. Milk powder and vitamin tablets were distributed free in the scarcity affected areas of the country.

Famine in Madhya Pradesh

*312. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Shri Atam Das:

Shrimati Agam Das Guru

Minimata:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh State 38 have been officially declared as drought-affected areas this year as

against 27 districts in the previous year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the conditions in 12 districts have become extremely alarming;

(c) the relief programme undertaken in the drought-affected areas; and

(d) the Central allocation of foodgrains to the State in view of the conditions obtaining there at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have intimated that 38 districts in the State have been affected by drought this year. 12 of the districts are severely affected. Relief measures are being taken to keep the situation under control.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the State Government to provide relief to the people affected by drought:

(1) Relief works such as roads, irrigation works, forest works etc., have been started. According to latest reports 8,63,737 persons are employed on 5,818 works.

(2) Persons too old and infirm to do hard manual labour and other deserving persons are granted gratuitous relief at the rate of 8 kgs. of foodgrains per head per month. According to latest reports 35,009 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

(3) Programmes for augmenting the supply of drinking water by deepening existing wells, sinking new wells, bunding nullahs and supplying drinking water through tankers and bullock carts etc. have also been taken up where necessary.

- (4) Arrangements have been made for supply of fodder free or at concessional rates.

Apart from these relief operations, free feeding centres have also been set up with foodstuffs received from CARE, UNICEF and other voluntary organisations. The scope of this programme is being extended.

3,000 tonnes of gifts wheat, about 300 tonnes of milk powder and 11 tonnes of dry raisins have been allotted to the State for free distribution.

(d) Government of India have made the following allotments of imported wheat and milo to M. P.:—

March, 1967	35,000 tonnes
April, 1967	31,000 tonnes
May, 1967	30,500 tonnes
June, 1967	31,000 tonnes

Exodus of Population from Villages to Cities

*313. Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Barrow:

Shri Swell:

Shri Kotal Birua:

Shri Kikar Singh:

Dr. Karni Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a continuing large exodus of population from the villages to the cities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government for rural development to prevent the exodus?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). There is no evidence yet to show that there is continuing large exodus of population from the villages to the cities. Some migration of the rural population to urban areas is, however, a common socio-economic process; it may reflect lack of adequate means

of livelihood in the agricultural sector as well as response to wider employment opportunities emerging in other sector of the economy in the towns and cities.

A gamut of development programme has been undertaken under the Five Year Plans to create, maintain and expand employment opportunities in rural areas. These include, in the main, the Community Development Programme which now covers the entire country, large scale agricultural programmes, including intensive and special schemes, rural manpower programme to provide employment in areas especially exposed to high incidence of unemployment and under-employment programmes for settlement of landless, agricultural labour, and development of rural industries etc.

Bihar C.M.'s. Appeal to U.S.S.R.

*314. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri Atam Das:

Shri Jander J. Malhotra:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Meetha Lal:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister, Bihar in which he has urged the Soviet Union to come to the assistance of Bihar in a big way;

(b) whether any direct approach has been made by the Bihar Government to the foreign countries for the supply of foodgrains; and

(c) whether this approach has been made within the knowledge of the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चीनी के ब.कों में समानता

315. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री इतहाक साम्बली :

क्या साख तथा कुचि मर्जी : 8 मार्च, 1967 के प्रत्यारोपित प्रश्न संख्या 74 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के भावों में समानता जाने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कुचि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार संस्थानों में राज्य संघी (जी अन्नासाहिब शिल्पे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मामला अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Food Corporation of India

*316. श्री Kewara Reddy:

श्री Madhu Limaye:

श्री S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

श्री George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). There has been no formal review as such of the working of the Food Corporation but the Government are keeping a continuous watch over the activities of the Food Corporation.

Second Ship-building Yard at Cochin

*317. श्री P. C. Adichan:

श्री P. P. Esthose:

श्री K. M. Abraham:

श्री Mangalathumadom:

श्री Vasudevan Nair:

श्री E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the second ship-building yard at Cochin; and

(b) the total amount so far spent by the Central Government in this connection?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The examination of the Project Report submitted by M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited and of the comments of our technical experts thereon has been completed. The next steps to be taken are under the consideration of Government.

The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 92.64 lakhs.

Cost Structure of Sugar Industry

*318. श्री Bihuti Mishra:

श्री K. N. Tiwary:

श्री K. N. Pandey:

श्री Dhirendranath:

श्री K. P. Singh Deo:

श्री P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to order a fresh inquiry into the cost structure of the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal received from the sugar industry in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

बस दुर्घटनाग्रस्त यात्रियों को प्रतिकर

819. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल दुर्घटनाग्रस्त यात्रियों को प्रतिकर दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बस-दुर्घटनाग्रस्त यात्रियों को कोई प्रतिकर नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) बस दुर्घटनाग्रस्त यात्रियों को पर्याप्त प्रतिकर देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० वी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ). सड़क दुर्घटना में घायल व्यक्तियों या उनके कानूनी हकदारों को क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी सुनिश्चित करने के लिये मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 के अध्याय 8 में न्यून पक्ष जोखिम के लिये मोटर गाड़ियों का अनिवार्य बीमा कराने की व्यवस्था है । यह उन्हीं मामलों के लिये है, जिनमें सक्षम क्षेत्राधिकार के न्यायालय द्वारा उनके हक में डिग्री दे दी गई हो या मोटर दुर्घटना दावा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति पंचाट दे दिया गया हो ;

Report of Agricultural Prices Commission on Wheat Policy

*320. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission in its report on wheat policy for the 1967-68 season;

(b) the recommendations accepted by Government and the steps taken to implement them; and

(c) the recommendations not accepted by Government together with the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-527/67].

(b) and (c). A statements is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-528/67].

भूमि अधिग्रहण विधियों के अध्ययन के लिये समिति

*321. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रणवीर सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भूमि अधिग्रहण सम्बन्धी विधियों पर विचार करने के लिये केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के निर्देश-पद क्या हैं; और

(ग) समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे (क) जी हां, शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894 सम्बन्धी समिति की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव से है।

(ख) और (ग). मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Smuggling of Foodstuffs to China

*322. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently smuggling of foodgrains, oil, sugar, salt and other foodstuffs, to China-occupied Tibet across Sikkim and Darjeeling borders has increased;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Indian businessmen in collusion with the Chinese agents have established a few centres of blackmarketing in these hill areas; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to haul up these blackmarketeers and give them exemplary punishment and stop such smuggling?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir. As far as Government is aware, it is not a fact.

(b) The Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Viscounts

*323. **Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation had to incur a loss of Rs. one crore and eleven lakhs on account of the operation of Viscounts in 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). There was a loss of Rs. 111.61 lakhs in the operation of Viscounts by the Indian Airlines Corporation during 1965-66. With the introduction of Caravelles on the trunk routes the Viscounts had to be diverted mostly to short-haul regional routes. Due to a lower load factor on the regional routes there was a drop in revenue. This, coupled with increased cost of operation, was mainly responsible for this loss.

Freight Rates

*325. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Shippers' Conference has decided to increase their freight rates;

(b) if so, the extent to which this is likely to put up India's import bill; and

(c) steps, if any, taken at Government and trade levels to lessen the impact of the anticipated blow to our balance of trade?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The following three Conferences serving the India-USA trade have announced their intention to increase their

freight rates with effect from the dates indicated against each of them:—

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) West Coast of India and Pakistan/USA Conference | 1-7-67 |
| (2) East Coast of India and East Pakistan/USA Conference | 11-7-67 |
| (3) India, Pakistan, Ceylon & Burma Outward Freight Conference | 1-7-67 |

Preliminary estimates indicate that the effect of this increase on our import bill if permitted as proposed will be of the order of \$7,75,000. Protests have been lodged with the Conferences concerned by the Government as well as by various trade organisations. The matter is being pursued with the Conferences.

Supply of Milk by D.M.S.

- *326. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri S. N. Maiti:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri A. K. Kisku:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of milk in Delhi by the Delhi Milk Scheme has gone down;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to increase the price of milk;

(c) whether it is also a fact that thousands of residents of Delhi have requested the D.M.S. authorities to supply milk to them; and

(d) if so, the action which Government propose to take to meet their demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anandji Shinde): (a) The supply in credit-holder holders is being main-

tained. Because of shortage of milk, counter sale had to be stopped.

(b) This is under examination.

(c) Yes.

(d) Information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

(i) Firm agreements have been entered with milk suppliers subjecting them to a penalty of Rs. 5/- per quintal in case of failure to supply the agreed quantities of milk during various seasons in the year.

(ii) Rate of commission payable to milk suppliers has been increased with effect from January, 1967.

(iii) Procurement area of the Scheme has been extended. A new procurement area in Haryana about 20 miles away from Karnal has been taken up for departmental procurement of milk.

(iv) 20 insulated milk vans, 10 tankers and 5 jeeps to facilitate transport and collection of milk have been purchased.

(v) An Intensive Cattle Development Programme has been sanctioned for the milk shed of D.M.S. This programme is likely to result in increase in production of milk in the concerned areas.

(vi) A ban on import, manufacture, sale or service of khoysa, rubree, paneer and milk sweets has been imposed by the Delhi Administration with effect from 17.5.1967 which has helped the Scheme in maintaining supplies.

Support Prices for Jute, Paddy and Coarse Grains

- *327. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have announced new support

prices for jute, paddy and coarse grains;

(b) whether these prices take into account the present cost of production incurred by the farmers; and

(c) the likely impact of these prices on food production and the procurement drives of the Central and various State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The minimum support prices which have been fixed at a higher level in comparison with those of the previous year are expected to have a favourable impact on food production as well as the procurement drives.

Foreign Exchange earnings from Tourists

*338. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. N. Maitl:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the foreign exchange earnings from tourists visiting India;

(b) whether devaluation of the rupee is the cause of this fall; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the earnings from tourism?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The estimate of foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the year

1966 and onwards is not yet available. It is therefore not possible to state with any degree of accuracy what precisely has been the effect of devaluation on foreign exchange earnings from tourism.

(c) It is proposed to speed up the building of the tourist infra-structure for increasing earnings from tourism. This would include augmentation of hotel accommodation and transport facilities, improvement of airport facilities and development of tourist resorts for attracting larger volume of traffic by characters from Europe. The publicity efforts abroad are also being stepped up both quantitatively as well as qualitatively.

Platform Tickets at Airports

*329. **Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue platform tickets at airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the introduction of such a system?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce an experimental scheme at Palam. if possible from 1st August, 1967, whereby a small fee of 0.50 paise per head will be levied on entry to the domestic lounges at the airport. The intention is to reduce the present heavy influx of visitors, sight seers and other persons, which places a heavy strain on the limited facilities available for travellers.

Migration from Drought-affected areas of Bihar and U.P.

*386. **Shrimati Tarakshwari Sinha:**
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale migration is taking place from the drought-affected areas of Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are also aware that many migrated persons are deserting their families and leaving them behind; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to ensure that the families which are left behind do not suffer additional hardships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any reports of large-scale migration of people from the drought-affected areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Both the State Governments were addressed to find out the facts. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that there has been no migration of people due to drought conditions in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Information from the Government of Bihar is awaited and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

(c) Does not arise.

दक्षिण बिहार में नलकूपों का लगाया जाना

1493. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बयानों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण बिहार के इलाकों में, विशेषकर पटना और गया में, प्रयोगात्मक नलकूप स्थापना का कोई कार्य किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्कोप क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन इलाकों की उपेक्षा करने का क्या कारण है; और

(घ)गत एक वर्ष में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने प्रयोगात्मक नलकूप लगाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था ने भूमिगत जल का समन्वेषण करते समय गया जिले में 6 समन्वेषी छिद्रण किये थे जिन में 2 सफल मिट्ट हुए। तदनन्तर संस्था ने गया, पटना तथा भाइबाद जिलों में 106 उत्पादन नलकूप छोड़े जिनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

जिला:	जितने छिद्रण किये गये	जितने छिद्रण सफल मिट्ट हुए
1. गया	76	61
2. भाइबाद	20	19
3. पटना	10	10
कुल	106	90

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होना क्योंकि लगाया गया जिन में किये गये समन्वेषण के अनिश्चित भाइबाद तथा गया में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन नलकूप के निर्माण में लगी हुई है जिनके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र के भूमिगत संचयनों के समन्वेषण के सघन वैज्ञानिक विज्ञान उपस्थ हो सकता है।

(घ) पिछले एक वर्ष में संस्था राजस्थान व गुजरात से कम पानी वाले क्षेत्रों व उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन नलकूपों के छोड़ने के काम में लगी हुई है। 1966-67 की अवधि में संस्था ने जी

उत्पादन-मलकूप बाँधे हैं उनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

राज्य	जितने	जितने
	क्रिडण किये गये	क्रिडण मफल निड हूए
1. बिहार	78	66
2. दिल्ली	8	8
3. गुजरात	20	19
4. महाराष्ट्र	6	6
5. राजस्थान	42	26
6. उत्तर प्रदेश	35	33
कुल	189	158

Sugar Quota for Haryana

1494. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Haryana State from January, 1967 to April, 1967; and

(b) the demand for sugar from Haryana during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):

	Tonnes
(a) January, 1967	5000
February, 1967	5000
March, 1967	3600
April, 1967	3600

(b) 6500 tonnes per month in January and February and 5000 tonnes per month in March and April, 1967

878(A) LSD—3.

Ban on Import of Spare Parts of Tractors

1495. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of tractors are lying unused because of an unreasonable ban on the import of spare parts and the unnecessary delay caused in granting licences even in hard and urgent cases; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Complaints have been received that some tractors are lying idle for want of spare parts etc. There is no ban on the import of spares.

(b) (i) The Policy for import of spares has been liberalised as under:—

(i) Established importers are allowed quota licences upto 40 per cent. of the best year's imports.

(ii) Requests from individual tractor owners for special requirements of tractor parts are considered for small values if they are not in a position to procure their requirements from Established Importers.

(c) Ad hoc licences are also issued to the importers.

(ii) The State Governments have been advised to set up 'Cells' in the Directorate of Agriculture to look after such complaints.

(iii) The question of organising workshop facilities by the State Governments is under consideration.

Tube-Wells in the Country

1496. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells in the country, state-wise, which are not working;

(b) the cost of digging a single tube-well;

(c) the reasons why tube-wells are not utilized;

(d) the amount allotted for digging tube-wells during the current financial year;

(e) the number of tube-wells dug with foreign collaboration; and

(f) the number of tube-wells, the water of which is used for irrigation and rates therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a), (e) and (f). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is collected.

(b) The cost of sinking a tube-well varies according to the size, depth and place where it is sunk. For private tube-wells it may vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 each, which includes cost of drilling, developing, pipes and pump-sets.

The cost of State tube-wells on an average works out to about Rs. 1.00 lakh per tube-well which includes cost of drilling, developing, pump-house, pump, wiring, tube-well water transmission and rural electrification.

(c) The main reasons generally responsible for non-utilisation of tube-wells are lack of electricity at tube-well point and non-availability of proper feeder channels and pumping sets.

(d) According to the present procedure of financial assistance to the State Governments, funds are made available under the broad head

'MINOR IRRIGATION' and not for individual schemes like tube-wells which fall under this head. However, the size of Minor Irrigation Programme for the year 1967-68 would be finalised after the current visits of the Planning Advisers of the Planning Commission to the various States.

Tourist Charter

1497. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation had to refuse more than 50 tourist charters during the last couple of months involving a loss of lakhs of rupees worth of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). During the last couple of months no tourist charter was refused by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Price of Foodgrains in Haryana

1498. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of price rise in foodgrains in the State of Haryana in spite of the arrival of new harvest;

(b) the reasons for such price rise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) With the arrival of new harvest, there has in fact been a fall in the market prices of wheat and gram in the State of Haryana during March and April, 1967. It is only in the month of May, 1967 that the prices of these foodgrains showed a rise till the 18th of this month but thereafter there has been a declining trend in the prices.

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

Foodgrains Requirement

1499. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chandhary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) foodgrains requirement of each individual per year according to the international standard;

(b) what percentage of population requires foodgrains;

(c) the daily requirements of foodgrains in the country per each individual; and

(d) whether the above demand is in excess of the international standard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) There is no fixed international standard of foodgrains requirement of each individual per year. Intake of foodgrains vary from country to country.

(b) In India everybody requires foodgrains.

(c) There is no uniform daily requirement of foodgrains per person even in India. The requirement of foodgrains by a person depends on his income, his food habits, the fact whether the person lives in rural area or in a city or town, etc.

(d) In the absence of an international standard and an Indian standard, it is not possible to say whether the Indian standard is in excess of the international standard.

Ships and their Tonnage

1500. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships and the total tonnage and their categories in India as on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the names of various Shipping Companies and the number of ships and their tonnage owned or controlled by each; and

(c) the names of routes and countries to which the various ships serve company-wise?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). Three statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-529/67].

Food Corporation of India

1501. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of foodgrains procured and distributed by the Food Corporation of India so far since its inception; and

(b) how far the Food Corporation of India has been able to solve the food problem of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Since its inception a quantity of about 26.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been purchased by the Food Corporation of India upto 30th April, 1967. The Corporation undertakes purchases of foodgrains in different States either on behalf of the State Governments or for export to other States. Details of quantity of foodgrains distributed by the Corporation during this period are awaited.

(b) The Food Corporation has been set up to work as a public sector agency for the purchase and distribution of foodgrains, which is only one of the measures taken by the Government to solve the food problem of the country.

कमल ऋण योजना

1502. श्री देवराव पाटिल: क्या साठ लखा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कमल ऋण योजना को

देश के सभी राज्यों में क्रियान्वित कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इसे कब से क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिन्घे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

कसल न्यून प्रणाली की कार्यान्विति में हुई प्रगति

1. आन्ध्र खरीफ 1966 से लागू की गई है।
2. असम सचन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम तथा अग्रिक पैदावार वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्रों में शुरूआत की गई है।
3. बिहार सचन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम तथा अग्रिक पैदावार वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्रों में शुरूआत की गई है। इस योजना को खरीफ 1967 से राज्य भर में लागू किया जाना है।
4. गुजरात फसल न्यून प्रणाली लम्बे घर्से से लागू है।
5. जम्मू तथा सचन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम काश्मीर तथा अग्रिक पैदावार वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्रों में शुरूआत की गई है।
6. कर्नाट खरीफ 1966 से कार्यान्वित की गई है।
7. महाराष्ट्र कसल न्यून प्रणाली संशोधित
8. मध्य प्रदेश कुछ जिलों में खरीफ 1966 से तथा अन्य जिलों में खरीफ 1966 से कार्यान्वित की गई है।
9. मैसूर कुछ जिलों में खरीफ 1966 से लागू की गई है।
10. महाराष्ट्र फसल न्यून प्रणाली लम्बे घर्से से लागू है।
11. उड़ीसा चुने हुए जिलों में खरीफ 1966 में प्राथमिक तौर पर लागू की गई है और खरीफ, 1967 से राज्य भर में लागू की जा रही है।
12. पंजाब यह योजना संशोधित रूप में तथा खरीफ 1966 से लागू हरियाणा की गई है।
13. राजस्थान खरीफ 1966 से लागू की गई है।
14. उत्तर अग्रिक पैदावार वाली किस्मों के क्षेत्रों में खरीफ 1966 से लागू की गई है और अन्य क्षेत्रों में खरीफ 1967 से लागू की जा रही है।
15. पश्चिमी दो जिलों में खरीफ 1966 से प्राथमिक तौर पर लागू की गई है और खरीफ 1967 से सारे राज्य में लागू की जा रही है।
16. नागालैण्ड इस प्रणाली को लागू करने के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Collection of Road Tax Fees in Delhi
1563. Shri D. N. Dohi: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow vehicle owners in Delhi to

deposit their Road tax fees in the Post Offices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be put into operation?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The Delhi administration is considering a proposal to collect tax on all motor vehicles registered in Delhi through the post offices.

(b) As the administrative and other implications of the proposal have still to be worked out, it is not possible at this stage to say when it will be put into operation.

Fish Supply to West Bengal

1504. Dr. Ramesh Sen: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of fish supplied to West Bengal by the Fish Corporation of India set up by the Central Government between December, 1965 and December, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): The amount of fish supplied to West Bengal by the Central Fisheries Corporation during the period from December, 1965 to December, 1966 is 8,19,047 Kgs.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल

1505. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या परिवहन तथा मीनकृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव कब रखा गया था और क्या उस समय पुल की लागत का अनुमान लगाया गया था;

(ख) पटना की वंचकधीन बोजपाओं में प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण पर कितनी बार विचार किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया, प्रत्येक अवसर पर पुल की अनुमानित लागत अधिक लगाई गई; और

(घ) पुल की अनुमानित लागत कितनी लगाई गई है ?

परिवहन तथा मीनकृषि मंत्री (श्री. बी. के. आर. श्री. राव) : (क) से (घ) प्रस्तावित पुल राज्य सरकार पर पड़ता है। प्रतः इस परियोजना से संबंध समस्त मामलों में बिहार सरकार संबंधित है। इस पुल के निर्माण की स्कीम का राज्य के इंजीनियरों द्वारा 1940 में अध्ययन और जांच की जा रही है। वे अभी तक किसी स्कीम की अंतिम-रूप देने में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं क्योंकि वह एक उपर्यक्त स्थान के चुनाव पर निर्भर करती है जिसकी अभी जांच की जा रही है। अभी हाल ही में राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि पुल में 25 करोड़ रुपये लग सकते हैं। इसके पहले राज्य सरकार ने लागत का कोई प्राक्कलन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

बाबल का बायाल

1506. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

श्री कान्हीराव पाटे :

क्या बाबल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967-68 में सरकार का विचार बिदेसों में बाबल प्रायान करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस कार्य के लिये कितनी बिदेसी मुद्रा नियत की गई है?

बाबल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सरकार संघात्मक में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इसके लिये लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये की मुक्त बिदेसी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पड़ने की सम्भावना है।

विधि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी परिषद

1507. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधिवेत्ताओं तथा विधि विशेषज्ञों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि विधि शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने तथा उसके पाठ्यक्रम में एकरूपता लाने के लिये एक पुस्तक विधि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी परिषद बनाई जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपबन्धी (श्री बा० रा० चम्पाव) : (क) ऐसा कोई सुझाव सरकार की धरने में नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1508. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Government have a buffer stock of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, how much do they have at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The total stock of foodgrains available to Government of India on 21st May, 1967 amounted to a little over 356,000 tonnes.

U.S. Gift for Bihar Relief

1509. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. N. Fotedia:
Shri S. K. Taparia:
Shri H. Ajmal Khan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special gift has been given by the U.S. Government

to India for relief operations in Bihar; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). US AID have informed the Govt. of India that they are providing various commodities for the emergency feeding programmes organised in Bihar by CARE and certain other voluntary agencies. In addition, US Government are participating in a project for the manufacture of 72,000 tonnes of Bal Ahar (a high protein food) for free distribution amongst the vulnerable sections of the population in Bihar by providing about 50,000 tonnes of corn meal and nearly 9,000 tonnes of salad oil free of charge. About 17,850 tonnes of groundnut flour will be arranged indigenously for manufacturing Bal Ahar and USAID have agreed to provide milo or other foodgrains equal in value to the value of groundnut flour used for the project.

The US Government have also supplied free of charge, spare parts worth \$225,000 for rigs operating in Bihar for the drinking water programme. They have also provided 28 Pedojet injectors and certain quantities of small-pox vaccine.

बिहार को चीनी सप्लाई

1510. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1966 से अप्रैल, 1967 तक बिहार राज्य को दी जाने वाली चीनी का कोटा कितना था;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में बिहार ने कितनी चीनी मांगी थी; और

(ग) यदि, जून और जुलाई में प्रति माह कितनी चीनी देने का विचार है ?

काठ, कुवि, सामुदायिक विद्युत
एक सहकार संसलन में राज्य-मंत्री (जी
अन्नासाहिव शिन्दे) : (क)

	मीटरी टन प्रतिमास
जनवरी, 1967	14,025
फरवरी 1967	14,918
मार्च, 1967	11,000
अप्रैल, 1967	12,000

(ख) बिहार सरकार की इच्छा थी
कि उसका मासिक कोटा 14,918 मीटरी
टन बनना रहना चाहिये।

(ग) घर-राश्यों की तरह बिहार के
चीनी के मासिक कोटे में कटौती की गयी है;
मई से प्राग के महीनों के लिये यह कोटा,
9,192 मीटरी टन होगा। तथापि, बिहार
सरकार के मुझाव पर अक्तूबर तक बिहार के
लिये कुल निर्धारित मात्रा में मासिक प्रावणन
निर्धारित कर दिये गये हैं। मई से जुलाई तक
के प्रावणनों के धाकड़ें इस प्रकार हैं:—

	मीटरी टन
मई, 1967	12,000
जून, 1967	8,230
जुलाई, 1967	7,230

Indian Scientists in U.S.A.

1511. Shri Indar J. Malhotra: Will
the Minister of Food and Agriculture
be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian
Scientists now working in U.S.A. in
the field of agricultural research;

(b) the time for which they have
been there and whether any attempt

was made to get them back to India;
and

(c) if so, the reaction of those
scientists?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation (Shri
Annasahib Shinde): (a) According to
data in the National Register of
Scientific and Technical Personnel, 29
persons with doctorate degrees in
agriculture are working in the field
of agricultural research in U.S.A. as
on 1st January, 1967.

(b) The average duration of their
stay is three years. 26 of them have
already been offered positions in the
Scientists' Pool. One is not interest-
ed in the Pool. The cases of two
others are under consideration for the
Pool.

(c) 11 have accepted the Pool offer.
One had returned to the country,
worked for some time as a Pool Offi-
cer and gone back. Replies are await-
ed from others.

Development of Fishing Industry in Fourth Plan

1512. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have pre-
pared any scheme for the develop-
ment of fishing industry on modern
basis during the Fourth Plan;

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

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Co-operation (Shri
Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. A
draft plan has been prepared.

(b) The plan covers marine as well
as inland fisheries. The schemes for
development of marine fisheries relate
mainly to mechanisation of fishing

boats, introduction of large fishing trawlers and establishment of ice plants, cold storage and processing plants. The Plan also covers the provision of fishing harbours and ancillary facilities such as refrigerated road and rail transport. Provision has also been made for research and training in operation of mechanized boats, processing and other allied subjects. An important feature of the programme of development of marine fisheries is exploration of deep sea fisheries. The inland fisheries schemes cover reclamation of water areas for fish culture, production and distribution of fish seed, fish breeding by specialized techniques and development of reservoir fishing. Provision has also been made for research and training in inland fisheries.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 113 crores. The outlay may be revised taking into consideration the available resources.

**Coimbatore-Attappadi-Mannarkad
Tribal Area**

1513. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Coimbatore-Attappadi-Mannarkad Tribal area, Eastern Ghat Road; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have proposed improvement to the section from KM 0|0 to 52|1 of the Mannarkad-Coimbatore road via Attappadi and Chinnathadagam to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan partly out of the Central Road Fund (Ordinary Reserve). We are, in this regard, collecting further information from the State Government with a view to approve the work out of the Central Road Fund (Ordinary Reserve) on a matching basis.

Prices of Edible Oils

1514. Shri B. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of edible oils have been rising steadily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement showing Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices of edible oils (base 1952-53-100) during the period January, 1965 to May 1967, is enclosed. It will be seen therefrom that the Index Number ranged between 254 and 325, the index for the latest week, i.e. 13th May, 1967 being 318.

(b) The main reason so for the high level of prices of edible oils is the shortfall in supplies of oilseeds and oils during 1966-66 and 1966-67.

(c) The steps taken to check rise in prices include tightening of bank advances against oilseeds and oils, regulating transactions in the forward markets, restricting exports and arranging imports of oils and discouraging the use of edible oils for industrial purposes. Efforts are also being made to maximise the internal production of oilseeds.

STATEMENT

Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Edible Oils (1952-53-100)

1966		
	January	253.9
	February	249.1
	March	258.0
	April	275.7
	May	301.5
	June	306.7
	July	309.3
	August	325.4
	September	303.3
	October	294.4
	November	283.7
	December	294.1

1967

January	312.3
February	324.1
March	318.6
April	
1st	307.8
8th	311.2
15th	316.5
22nd	316.0
29th	319.4
May	
6th	318.4
13th	316.1

Cut in Sugar Quota of Bihar

1515. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Bhanu Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Yashdevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Hom Raj:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar quota of Bihar has been cut from 14,000 tonnes to 11,000 for the month of April, 1967;

(b) whether similar cuts have been effected in the quotas of other States also;

(c) whether the cuts have been restored in May, 1967 and are proposed to be restored in June 1967; and

(d) the State-wise figures for April, 1967 and the State-wise estimates for May and June, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri. Anasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Bihar's quota was reduced to 8,192 tonnes with effect from the 23rd

May, 1967. Issues will be adjusted to suit the Bihar Government but no restoration is possible due to short production.

(d) A statement showing monthly quota of sugar of each State in April and May & June 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-530/67].

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं

1516. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ११० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

क्या परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 की तुलना में वर्ष 1966-67 में दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा कितने घायल हुए; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्री (श्री १० श्री० के० झार० श्री० राव) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से 31 मार्च, 1967 तक दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में 356 व्यक्ति मरे और 3162 घायल हुए। 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 31 मार्च, 1966 तक इसकी तुलना में 317 व्यक्ति मरे और 3199 घायल हुए।

(ख) दिल्ली में दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये निम्न कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है :-

(1) दिसम्बर, 1962 से सड़क सुरक्षा मिला के लिये एक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर की अधीनता में अलग कर्मचारी रखे गये हैं।

(2) बालकों तथा अन्य सड़क व्यवहार-कर्ताओं में सड़क सुरक्षा पर इस्तहार और रेखांकन बांटे गये हैं।

- (3) विभिन्न स्कूलों में सड़क सुरक्षा पर फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं।
- (4) मोटरवाहकों द्वारा सावधानी बरतने के लिये सड़क के किनारे स्थित सब स्कूलों के निकट बैसावनी संकेत पट लगा दिये गये हैं।
- (5) उपयुक्त स्थानों पर स्कूलों के निकट सड़कें पार करने के लिये पैदल यात्रियों के लिए निशान लगा दिये गये हैं। इन स्थानों पर पैदल यात्रियों को धारपार जाने के लिये सूचना देने वाले बोर्ड लगा दिये गये हैं।
- (6) भीड़ भाड़ के क्षेत्रों में विशेष कर जहाँ स्कूल हैं वहाँ स्पीड पर नियंत्रण लगा दिया गया।
- (7) शिक्षा संस्थाओं में नियमित रूप से सड़क सुरक्षा पर व्याख्यान और यातायात नियमों पर धार दे दिये जाते हैं। विद्यार्थियों के लाभ के लिये सड़कों पर ब्यवहारिक प्रदर्शन भी दिये जाते हैं।
- (8) मैसर्स बर्मा ग्रीन प्रायल स्टोरेज एन्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग कं० की सहायता से इरविन रोड नई दिल्ली में एक यातायात प्रशिक्षण पार्क खोला गया है। यह मार्च 1964 से चल रहा है। सबेरे के समय निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यातायात पुलिस द्वारा इन पार्क में स्कूल बालकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। संघ्या को विभिन्न वयस के समस्त बालकों के लिये पार्क खोला जाता है।
- (9) बड़ी सड़कें चौड़ी की जा रही हैं और जहाँ जरूरत है वहाँ स्वचालित यातायात संकेत लगाये गये हैं। कुछ सड़कों पर साइकिल पथों की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। भीड़ के क्षेत्रों से बस स्टॉप, स्टॉक, विक्रीघाने, टैक्सी स्टैंड इत्यादि हटाये जा रहे हैं।

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में माल पड़ताल (स्टॉक टेकिंग)

1517. श्री राम गोपाल जालवाले : क्या साख तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में माल का ठीक प्रकार से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें क्या सुधार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) सुपर बाजार में की गई माल की पिछली पड़ताल का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

साख, कुबि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा महकार मंत्रालय में राज्य - मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) यह सच नहीं है कि सुपर बाजार में माल का ठीक प्रकार से हिसाब नहीं रखा जा रहा है। तथापि, भारी दैनिक बिक्री होने के कारण कुछ असंगतियां हुई होंगी। सुपर बाजार मशीन-गणना की प्रणाली से हिसाब-किताब रखने के लिए पर्याप्त सावधानी बरत रहा है।

(ग) माल की पिछली पड़ताल दिसम्बर, 1966 में की गई थी लेकिन इसके परिणामों को प्रबन्धक मण्डल ने स्वीकार नहीं किया था, क्योंकि बही-खाते में दिखाये गये माल की प्रपेक्षा पड़ा हुआ स्टॉक अधिक था। माल की नये निरे से पड़ताल की जा रही है और यह कार्य 30 जून, 1967 को पूरा हो जायेगा।

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में कम अधिकारी

1518. श्री राम गोपाल जालवाले : क्या साख तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में कितने कम अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) कृषि अधिकारी का वेतनमान क्या है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक कितने विभागों के लिये काम कर रहा है; और

(ग) काम कर करने के बारे में उनका पिछला अनुभव क्या है तथा उनको भर्ती करने का तरीका क्या है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). प्रयोग में कृषि अधिकारी नहीं है। विभाग प्रबन्धक, जिनकी संख्या 62 है, महा प्रबन्धकों के मार्गदर्शन तथा पर्यवेक्षण में अपने-अपने विभागों में बेची जाने वाली बस्तुएं खरीदते हैं। विभाग प्रबन्धकों के वेतनों का वेतनमान रु० 650—50—1,100 है।

(ग) विभाग प्रबन्धकों की भर्ती सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक महत्व द्वारा स्थापित की गई बयन मसिने ने उनके पूर्व अनुभव तथा स्थापारिक काम के क्रय-विक्रय सम्बन्धी ज्ञान के आधार पर की थी।

Forest-Based Industries in Madhya Pradesh

1519. Shri Hakam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Nitraj Singh Chandhary:
Shri Nathu Bhan Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the terms of agreement, F.A.O.'s Project of Pre-investment study of Madhya Pradesh includes both resources survey as well as feasibility study of forest-based industries in Madhya Pradesh including the Bastar region; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed study will also include paper pulp industry in the Bastar region?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Indigenous Wheat Stock

1520. Shri Hakam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. S. Kachwah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 78 on the 28th March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government are building a stock of indigenous wheat at present;

(b) if so, when the indigenous wheat is likely to be distributed in Delhi; and

(c) the source from which it has been procured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Government intend to build up some stock of indigenous wheat in Delhi by moving wheat procured in Punjab. As soon as some reasonable stock is built up, distribution of indigenous wheat in Delhi will commence.

विमानों को ऋण

1521. श्री हकम चन्द कच्छवाल :
श्री अशोक सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह अशरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुम्हार :

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उम योजना का ज्योरा क्या है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार का विचार विमानों को एक कराट रुपए का ऋण देने का है; और

(ख) इस ऋण को गति कब तक वितरित की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री

अन्वयार्थक सिद्धे) : (क) और (ख) कुचकों को एक करोड़ रुपये का खूब देने की कोई योजना नहीं है। अतः योजना के विवरण के बारे में कुछ कहने या बहु बताने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं होता कि कब तक बहु रुपया वितरण किया जायेगा।

Kumarakam-Velchoor Road

1522. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kumarakam-Velchoor Road was included in the Central Road Fund Scheme;

(b) whether the Central Government had sanctioned two items of work on the 10th November, 1958 of which one has been completed;

(c) whether Government called for and got a revised estimate for the second item of work at Rs. 9,44,000/-; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). Apparently the Hon'able Member is referring to two schemes one relating to road works and the other relating to bridges which were approved on the 19th November 1958 and 16th December 1959 respectively, each at an estimate cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Some work has been completed on each of these two schemes. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 3.07 lakhs.

The State Government have now intimated that an additional amount of Rs. 9.42 lakhs will be required to complete the two schemes and have sought approval for the revision. The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

Intensive Agriculture District Programme

1523. Shri Braadhakar Supakar:
Shri Chhatramal Pandey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accurate statistics about the increase in the production of foodgrains in the different Intensive Agriculture Programme Districts during the last five years is available; and

(b) if so, the total increase in production in the different districts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes please.

(b) The production of foodgrains in the districts covered by the intensive Agricultural District Programme has shown a consistently upward trend during the five years 1961-66, except for some declines due mainly to drought and other unfavourable factors. A statement showing the magnitude of increases in production in different districts from year to year over the average food production during the three years preceding the introduction of the programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-531/67].

Subsidy to Sugar Mills

1524. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy given to sugar mills during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount of cess received from sugar mills during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Exports are

arranged by the Government of India; the Sugar for this is procured from the mills. The mills are paid contract price for the raw sugar purchased from them.

(b) Cess (Cane) is levied and collected by the State Governments from factories in their respective states, and information in this regard is not available.

Paradeep Port

1525. Shri P. K. Deo:
 . Shri K. F. Singh Deo:
 Shri D. N. Deb:
 Shri A. Dipa:
 Shri G. C. Naik:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited the Paradeep Port and examined the question of constructing a cargo berth there; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the cargo berth is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) My programme to visit the Port during April, 1967, had to be postponed due to pressing work in Delhi.

(b) This will be considered after the traffic studies now underway are completed.

Tourist Facilities in Konarak (Orissa)

1526. Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri K. F. Singh Deo:
 Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve Tourist facilities at Konarak in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be executed?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is a scheme to develop Konarak as a seaside resort at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.50 lakhs. The details of the schemes are being worked out. It will be executed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Drought Prevention Studies Board

1527. Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri J. B. Singh:
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
 Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a drought Prevention Studies Board keeping in view the persistent drought in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the personnel of the proposed Board; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annamhib Shinde): (a) No. The question of setting up suitable machinery to deal with various aspects of drought has been under consideration for some time past. It has been decided to assign the work in this behalf to Units, specially earmarked for the purpose, in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Department of Agriculture), Ministry of Irrigation & Power and the Ministry of Health & Family Planning, the overall coordination being done by the Department of Agriculture. Accordingly, a special Cell in the Department of Agriculture has been assigned this work.

(b) and (c). The questions do not

**Training Centre for Forest Instructors
in West Bengal**

1528. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dhirewar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a training centre for Forest Instructors in West Bengal with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund;

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

(c) when the Centre is likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The Government of India are operating a Project for the establishment of four Logging Training Centres with assistance from U.N. Special Fund in four zones of the country. The Logging Training Centre for the Eastern Zone has been set up at Sukna in West Bengal at which training is being imparted in Basic Logging to nominees of the State Forest Departments and Forest Lessees.

Marine Technological Diploma Course

1529. Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri F. Ramamurti:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to start a Marine Technological Diploma Course in Thavanur Rural Institute in Kerala;

(b) if so, when it is likely to commence; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot funds this year for the said Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Supply of Imported foodgrains to
Rajasthan**

1530. Shri R. K. Birla: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of imported foodgrains given to the State of Rajasthan every year;

(b) the quantity of imported foodgrains given to that State during the last six months; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains asked by the State Government during the last six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is no fixed amount of quota of imported foodgrains for any State. The quantity of imported foodgrains supplied to Rajasthan during the last 3 years was:—

	(In '000 tonnes)	
1964		493.5
1965		187.1
1966		543.2

(b) A little over 2 lakh tonnes from December, 1966 to May, 1967.

(c) 4 lakh tonnes.

**Secy., Ministry of Tourism & C.A. and
Director-General, Tourism**

1531. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri A. Srinivasan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of Director-General of Tourism and Secretary to his Ministry have remained vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to fill up these posts and if so, when?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Until 1st June 1967 the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping was also Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and ex-officio Director General of Tourism.

(c) A separate Secretary for the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation took over charge on 2nd June 1967. The question of appointing a full time Director General, Tourism is under consideration.

Construction of Houses for Air India Employees

1532. **Shri George Fernandes;**
Shri J. H. Patel;
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of giving contracts for the construction of residential houses for Air India Employees;

(b) whether it is proposed to construct houses costing Rs. 55 lakhs for the employees of Air India; and

(c) whether tenders have been invited for the purpose?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The procedure followed for awarding contracts for construction of housing quarters for Air-India employees is to invite tenders from reputed firms.

(b) It is proposed to construct approximately 300 quarters of different sizes at an estimated cost of Rs. 78.00 lakhs, approval for which has already been accorded by the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Afforestation Schemes

1533. **Shri S. E. Damani:** Will the minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the afforestation scheme in the country during the last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): Complete information is not yet available from all the States and Union Territories. It is, however, being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Famine Code

1534. **Shri P. Ramamurti;**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the implications of the applicability of the Famine Code to Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fulfill the requirements of the Famine Code?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Bihar Famine and Flood Relief Code 1957 has been formulated by the State Government and prescribes measures to be taken by the State Government when distress is apprehended and when it deepens. The declaration of

famine does not imply the assumption by Government of any new responsibilities for combating distress. It is a recognition that the distress has assumed proportions which require a widening of ameliorative measures, a more ample provision of funds and consequently more detailed and more frequent reports on the situation.

A statement indicating the assistance provided to Bihar Government to meet the situation has been placed on the Table of the Sabha in reply to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 789 on 30-5-67. The Central Government will continue to provide all possible assistance to the State.

Aid from West Germany for Agricultural Development

1535. Shri B. Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of aid received from West Germany in developing our agriculture so far; and

(b) whether demonstration projects like that in Mandi are going to be extended to other States also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Ananashih Shinde): (a) So far as aid from West Germany in developing agriculture in Mandi is concerned, the total amount of aid received hitherto is Rs. 50.40 lakhs.

(b) The Mandi Project has been extended to Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh and a new Project has been recently started in Nilgiris district of Madras State.

Seed Farms

1536. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recommended to the World Bank to

extend loans to private firms to establish Seed farms in India; and

(b) whether the terms on which the loans are to be extended have been examined by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Ananashih Shinde): (a) and (b): No Sir. There is no proposal for the World Bank to extend loans to private firms to establish seed farms.

विमान दुर्घटना

1537. श्री अंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रा० स्व० वृधार्थी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा शैक्षणिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विमान दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं न होने देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा शैक्षणिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) (i) भारत में हुई और (ii) भारत में रजिस्टर्ड वायुयानों की भारत से बाहर हुई घातक विमान दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाले दो विवरण तथा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुरतकालक में रखा गया लेखिके संख्या LT 532/67]

(ग) प्रत्येक दुर्घटना के मामले में, दुर्घटना की प्रकृति के अनुसार उचित जांच की जाती है और जांच अधिकारी की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर उपयुक्त प्रतिकारमूलक उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Low-priced Consumer Goods in Super Bazar, New Delhi

1538. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Bazar in New Delhi has formulated a scheme for the production of low-priced consumer goods in collaboration with the leading business concerns in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Ghinde): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Super Bazar, New Delhi has not formulated any scheme for the manufacture of low priced consumer goods in collaboration with any business concern. It has only made arrangements with a Bombay firm for the supply of medium-wave transistor radios and with another firm in Delhi for the supply of low priced pressure cookers as per I.S.I. specifications.

Re-Organisation of Delhi Transport Undertaking

1539. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to re-organise the Delhi Transport Undertaking so as to make it function more usefully and effectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). A Works Study Team, consisting of the following members, was constituted in December, 1968:—

1. Shri R. S. Krishnan, Finance Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi Chairman
2. Shri U. S. Shrivastav, Director of Transport, Delhi Member

3. Shri K. A. Khan, Additional General Manager, Delhi Transport Undertaking Member
(Convener)

The following are the terms of reference of the Works Study Team:—

1. To assess the road transport requirements of the Union territory of Delhi in view of the increase in traffic.
2. To study proposals for meeting road transport requirements of the territory including the rural areas.
3. To examine the expansion programme prepared by the Delhi Transport Undertaking for the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.
4. To study the relationship of the present fare structure with the existing cost of operation and recommend whether there is need for the review of bus fare structure of the Delhi Transport Undertaking in view of the increase in the cost of operation.
5. To examine and review arrangements for prevention of ticketless travel and suggest measures for increasing the income of the Undertaking.
6. To examine the financial position of the Undertaking with particular reference to the proper utilisation of loans granted to the Undertaking and, if necessary, suggest measures for remedial action.
7. To make such other recommendations as may be germane to the issues under consideration.

The Report of the Team is expected shortly.

A decision has also been taken that the Delhi Transport Undertaking should be replaced by a statutory Road Transport Corporation to be set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act 1950. The Road Transport Corporations (Amendments) Bill, 1966 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August, 1966. With the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha, the Bill has lapsed and the question of re-introducing this Bill in Parliament is now under consideration.

Replacement of I.A.C. Viscounts

1546. Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yogenra Sharma:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken sometime back for replacing Viscounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this decision has now been changed; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh): (a) to (d). The question whether the Viscount Aircraft in the fleet of the IAC should be replaced and, if so, by what type of aircraft, is under examination.

रबी की फसलों के मूल्य

1547. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री देवराज बादल :
श्रीमती जारदा मुकर्जी :
श्री कमलाच राव बोली :

श्री रवीश :

डा० कर्मा सिंह :

श्रीमती मिलेंच कौर :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री शैरी :

श्री कोल्हाई धिक्का :

क्या जासू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गेहूँ उगाने वाले राज्यों को सरकार ने रबी की फसल के प्रनाज के मूल्य नियत करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सिफारिशों की गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव निर्णय किया गया है ?

जासू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोद-सोहिब जिन्हे) : (क) से (ग). कृषि मूल्य प्रायोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुये अप्रैल, 1967 में हुये मूल्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में 1967-68 के सीजन में रबी फसल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर विचार विमर्श हुआ था। सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से गेहूँ का जो अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य प्रमुख रूप से गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले राज्यों में निर्धारित किये गये हैं वे गत वर्ष की धपेला अधिक हैं। प्रमुख रूप से गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले राज्यों में जो अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं:-

र० प्रति
क्विंटल

पंजाब और हरियाणा	
(का सीलर)	70—75
मध्य प्रदेश	65—77
राजस्थान	77—85
उत्तर प्रदेश	80—85

यहाँ तक बने का संबंध है, भारतीय खाद्य नियम राजस्थान, हरियाणा और पंजाब में उसकी अधिप्राप्ति/अरीदारी उचित मूल्य पर करेगा।

गन्ने का मूल्य

1542. श्री मोहन स्वल्प :
श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ बाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967-68 के आगामी गन्ना पेरने के मौसम में गन्ने का प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गन्ने का मूल्य कब तक निर्धारित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने 2 मार्च, 1967 को यह घोषित किया था कि 1967-68 के मौसम के लिये गन्ने का मूल्य 9.4 प्रतिसेन्ट या इससे कम उपलब्धि पर रु० 5.68 प्रति क्विंटल होगा। ज्यादा उपलब्धि होने पर अधिक मूल्य देने की भी संभावना है। इस मूल्य में वृद्धि के बारे में अध्ययन प्राप्त हुये हैं। सामान्य विचाराधीन है। इन अध्ययनों पर अल्प ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

कृषि अनुसन्धान केंद्र

1543. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने कृषि अनुसन्धान केंद्र चल रहे हैं;

(ख) कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि इन केंद्रों में अनुसन्धान के द्वारा

निकाले गये कृषि के तरीकों से किसानों को जल्दी से जल्दी भवगत कराया जाय; और

(ग) खेती को उन्नत बनाने की दिशा में अनुसन्धान कार्यों से क्या लाभ पहुंचा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) देश में लगभग 540 कृषि अनुसन्धान केंद्र हैं।

(ख) अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशालाओं तथा परीक्षण केंद्रों में विकसित की गई नई तकनीकों को खेतों में अपनाते हेतु विस्तार कार्यक्रमों तथा किसानों को नए तरीकों तथा तकनीकों में भवगत करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। वैज्ञानिक उन राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनों में सहयोग दे रहे हैं जो ममस्त देश में किए जा रहे हैं और जिन के द्वारा अनुसन्धान से निकाले गए परिणामों को किसानों के खेतों में अपनाया जा रहा है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त केंद्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्था तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नियमित रूप से "किसानों के दिन" संगठित करते हैं और किसानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी छोटे कोर्स चलाते हैं। यह कार्यक्रम बहुत प्रभावशाली सिद्ध हो रहा है।

(ग) विशेषतया हाल के वर्षों में देश में कृषि उत्पादन को उन्नत करने में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने असाधारण प्रदान दिया है। मक्की, ज्वार और बाजरा की अधिक उपज वाली किस्मों का विकास और गेहूँ तथा चावल की लघु, नान-पौजिग किस्म देश में महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हो रही है। इन नई किस्मों तथा मंकरज द्वारा जो हवाई किसानों तथा खेती को अधिक उन्नत बनाने में महत्व रखते हैं धातु-निर्भर होने के लिए अधिक उपज वाली किस्म कार्यक्रम को चलाना अब सम्भव हो सका है।

Gir Lions

1544. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of Gir Lions, which is a great attraction to the foreign tourists, is fast diminishing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the population of Gir Lions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annambh Shinde): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the population of Gir Lions is fast diminishing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government of Gujarat have taken the following steps in this regard:—

- (i) An area of about 1,26,501 hectares (3,12,459.11 acres) of the Gir forests is a Wild Life Sanctuary from 18-9-1965.
- (ii) The shooting of all the species is prohibited in the Sanctuary area.
- (iii) In order to discourage the poisoning of lions by local cattle owners, whose cattle are occasionally killed by the lions, the State Government have under the rules provided for the payment of compensation to persons whose cattle are so killed.

Ropeway at Girnar

1545. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to build a ropeway at Girnar. Junagadh has been submitted to Government;

(b) whether any private agency has agreed to bear entire expenditure of this project provided necessary foreign exchange is sanctioned; and

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

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received recently. However, a request from Shri Nanji Kalidas of Forbunder to assist in the issue of an import licence for importing ropeway machinery to be installed at Girnar was received through the Government of Gujarat in June 1962.

(c) Since the foreign exchange liability of the scheme amounted to about Rs. 12 lakhs, it was not found possible to accede to the request of Shri Nanji Kalidas for the issue of an import licence.

Judgment of Supreme Court on Fundamental Rights

1546. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Eam Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Jnan Krishna Gupta:
 Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 27 on the 21st March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding Fundamental Rights; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) and (b). The implications of the Supreme Court judgment are still under active consideration of Government.

High Prices of Russian Tractors

1547. Shri S. M. Bamerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Y. S. Kumbhav:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious complaints against the Indian Engineering and Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, regarding the supply of Russian tractors at high prices;

(b) if so, whether any complaint has been lodged against this concern by the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to inquire into these charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The State Trading Corporation is enquiring into the matter.

Development of Bajra and Jawar varieties in Rajasthan

1548. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to undertake research to develop bajra and jawar varieties which are tolerant to saline water in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, when these proposals are likely to be put into implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) At present Government have no proposal to undertake research on the production of Jawar and Bajra varieties tolerant to same water in Rajasthan.

(b): Does not arise.

Central Arid Zone Research Institute Jodhpur

1549. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur propose to set up a new unit to take up saline water conversion into portable water;

(b) if so, the place where the unit will be located; and

(c) the areas which would be covered by this unit?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No Sir.

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

Documentary Film of Places of Tourist Interest

1550. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make documentary films on Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Kotah with a view to popularise these historical cities as places of tourist interest as has been done in the case of Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Jodhpur; and

(b) the steps taken to promote tourism in these areas which have so much to offer to tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh): (a) No, Sir. Not for the present. Our resources do not permit the production of tourist documentaries on each place of tourist interest in the country.

(b) A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made under Part II of the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism for providing tourist facilities in Rajasthan. The expenditure on these schemes will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and the State Governments. The detailed breakdown of schemes is awaited from the State Government.

दिल्ली में चीनी की बोरियों का पकड़ा जाना

1551. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री टुकुम चन्द लक्ष्मणय्य :
श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अप्रैल, 1967 को दिल्ली पुलिस ने नये बाजार में एक ट्रक सहित 55,000 रुपये की उत्तर प्रदेश की बनी चीनी की 180 बोरियां पकड़ी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चीनी किस स्थान से लाई गई थी; और

(ग) जो व्यक्ति इसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साक्ष्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा लघुकार संभालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव जिन्हे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)।

(ग) अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का दसवां) की धारा 7 के अधीन बहली अप्रैल, 1967 को लाहौरी गेट

दाने में दो मामले, जिनके एक-साईं भारत संख्या 168 तथा 188 है, दर्ज कराये गये हैं। इस तिससिले में अब तक तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इन मामलों की जांच हो रही है।

Replacement of I.A.C. Viscount Aircraft on major/secondary routes

1552. श्री Madhu Limaye:
श्री S. M. Banerjee:
श्री George Fernandes:
श्री Manibhai J. Patil:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about the replacement of Viscount aircraft on major/secondary routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was a contradiction between the recommendations of the Shankar Team and the Lal Committee's Report;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay copies of the two Reports on the Table?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh): (a) and (b). The question whether the Viscount aircraft in the fleet of the IAC should be replaced and, if so, by what type of aircraft, is under examination.

(c) and (d) A team of experts from IAC had gone abroad to evaluate the suitability of certain types of aircraft. Based on the report of these officers the IAC had submitted its proposals which are being examined along with other relevant material on the subject.

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु विकास अधिकारी के पद का समाप्त किया जाना

1553. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में लघु विकास अधिकारी के पद को समाप्त करने के बारे में

4 अप्रैल, 1967 के अंतराष्ट्रिक प्रश्न संख्या 428 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच इस बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा खंड विकास प्रधिकारी के पद को समाप्त करने का निर्णय पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है अथवा नहीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पद के समाप्त करने के क्या लाभ निकले हैं ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खण्ड विकास प्रधिकारियों के पदों को समाप्त करने के फलस्वरूप खण्ड संगठन के लिए अन्य प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में विस्तृत अनुदेश केवल हाल ही में जारी किये हैं।

(ख) नई प्रणाली से होने वाले लाभों का अनुमान इतनी ज़रूरी नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

Foreign Tourist

1554. Shri Balraj Madhak:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1966-67;

(b) their break-up, country-wise; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned through tourist traffic during the above period?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The tourist arrival statistics are compiled on the basis of calendar year. The number of tourists who visited India during the calendar year 1966 was 159,003.

(b) A statement showing the break-up by countries of nationality for the year 1966 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-533/67].

(c) The estimate of foreign exchange earning due to tourism for the year 1966 is not yet available.

Soviet Agricultural Experts

1555. Shri Dattatraya Kunte:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five member team of Soviet Agricultural Experts met him in March, 1967 and discussed with him the agricultural problems in India;

(b) if so, what were the suggestions made by them to make India self-sufficient in food in the near future; and

(c) whether they were invited to visit this country or they came of their own accord?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes Sir. But the Team consisted of four agricultural scientists.

(b) The Team did not give any specific suggestions. They observed the research work being conducted in India in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry at some important centres and exchanged views with agricultural scientists.

(c) The visit of the Agricultural scientists arose out of the discussions which the then Minister of Food and Agriculture had with the Minister of Agriculture, U.S.S.R. on the desirability of exchange of visits between agricultural scientists of the two countries, during the Minister's visit to Moscow in July, 1966.

Ban on Cow Slaughter

1556. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had any discussion with the Chief Ministers' on the question of ban on cow slaughter on the 7th and 9th April, 1967; and

(b) if so, the result of talks held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of preparing suitable legislation for prohibiting slaughter of cows is receiving attention of the State Governments concerned.

Rice Supply to Centre by Orissa

1557. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa has agreed to supply 75,000 tons of rice to Centre for 1967-68 period;

(b) whether Orissa has demanded wheat from the Centre;

(c) if so, the quantum thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the quantum of extra rice that Orissa has agreed to supply in lieu of more wheat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Orissa wants 10,500 tonnes of wheat per month excluding mills quota. They were allotted 3,000 tonnes in April, 5,500 tonnes in May and 8,000 tonnes in June excluding mills' quota.

(d) The State Government have not yet indicated the quantity.

'Activities of Tourist Development Corporation in Orissa'

1558. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourist Development Corporation have taken up any activity like provision of hotels and other accommodation to tourists and road transport facilities for tourists in Orissa by now;

(b) if so, the details of such activities carried in Orissa, the places where such facilities have been provided and the estimated expenditure; and

(c) the proposed activities of the Corporation in Orissa for 1967-68?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No plans have been prepared yet by the Corporation. However there are several tourist development schemes in the current year's budget of the State Government and the Ministry of Tourism.

Agricultural Development Schemes in Orissa

1559. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 10 crores approved for Agricultural Development Schemes in Orissa for 1966-67 has been fully utilised;

(b) if not, the amount of shortfall reported;

(c) the amount approved for agricultural development schemes for Orissa for the year 1967-68; and

(d) the details of such schemes and scheme-wise allotment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and

(b) Against an outlay of Rs. 10 crores approved for Agricultural Development Schemes in Orissa for the year 1966-67, the State Government has reported and estimated expenditure of Rs. 9.10 crores resulting in a short-fall of Rs. 90 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The allotment for the year 1967-68 has not been finalised yet.

Paradeep Port Trust

1560. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paradeep Port Trust has been formed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it will be formed?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Port of Paradeep was declared as a Major Port in April, 1966 and was thrown open to sea-going traffic in November, 1966. The question of setting up a statutory Port Trust Board to administer the Port could only be taken up thereafter. Proposals to this end have been received in March and are under consideration.

Price of Pepper

1561. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fall in the price of pepper; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anneshaib Shinde): (a) Monthly wholesale prices of 'pepper at two

selected markets in Kerala during the period January 1965 to May 1967 are given in the statement laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-534/87]. It will be seen therefrom that the prices of pepper, which had risen during the period April to July 1966 showed a fall thereafter. The prices have again started rising from February 1967 and are currently at about the same level as those prevailing at this time in 1965 and 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति चीनी: की: सप्लाई

1562. श्री स० च० सामंत :
श्री अ० कु० किन्तू :
श्री श० ना० माहनी :
श्री विश्वेश कुमार चौधरी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी चीनी दी जानी है; और

(ख) समान रूप से प्रति व्यक्ति चीनी न दी जाने और चीनी की मात्रा में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे): (क) प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया: 1. देखिए संख्या एच डी—535/67]

(ख) चीनी की आपत अकेले जनसंख्या पर निर्भर नहीं करती है। लोगों की आयत, औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण तथा गूड़ और खंडसारी आदि जैसे अन्य चीनी वस्तुओं पर निर्भर करते हुए यह आपत प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विद्यमान होती है।

Food Production in Himachal Pradesh

1563. Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Prem Chand Verma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Territory is deficit in foodgrains and there has been failure of crops due to want of rains for the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains that were demanded by it from the Centre; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains supplied by the Centre to it after the creation of single State Food Zone from April, 1967 onwards till the end of May, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is no set formula to determine whether a State is surplus or deficit in foodgrains. As such, it is difficult to state whether Himachal Pradesh Territory is deficient in foodgrains. There has been deficiency in rainfall in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years and the production of foodgrains has been less than what it was in 1964-65.

(b) In April, 1967, Himachal Pradesh Government asked for 13,771 tonnes of foodgrains per month from the Centre.

(c) The quantity of imported wheat despatched to Himachal Pradesh was a little less than 2,000 tonnes in April and 4,000 tonnes in May. In addition, Punjab has offered to supply 2,000 tonnes each of indigenous wheat and rice to Himachal Pradesh.

Charter Flights for Foreign Tourists

1564. Shri M. R. Krishna:

Shri C. Dass:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the chartered flights for foreign tourists had become popular; and

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing them?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Destination charters of tourist groups to India started operating from late 1966 after the relaxation of restrictions on them. This being the first year of their operation, the idea of charter flights is yet to gain wide popularity.

(b) They have not been discontinued.

Rain Prospects

1565. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Shri Swell:

Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Kikar Singh:

Shri Barrow:

Shri Kola Birua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that American experts apprehend third year of drought this year in India specially in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for ensuring supplies of foodgrains and water to such areas where drought is expected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Jeeps from N.E.S. Blocks

1566. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri with respect to the withdrawal of jeeps from N.E.S. blocks has been dropped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Following the debate, arising out of a resolution moved by a Member in the 3rd Lok Sabha, on 11th December 1964, and subsequent meeting which the then Minister of Community Development and Cooperation had on 9th March, 1965 with the representatives of various political parties in Parliament, the proposal for complete withdrawal of jeeps from the Community Development Blocks was dropped. Instead, instructions were issued to the State Governments for complete withdrawal of the jeeps from the Blocks during the period of elections, commencing from the date of nomination till the date of polling, and also for framing a set of rules governing the use of jeeps in normal times. These suggestions have been implemented by the State Governments.

Rise in Prices of Certain Commodities in West Bengal

1567. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of potatoes, mustard oil, pulses, etc. have suddenly shot up in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these items are imported into West Bengal from other States and that some wholesale dealers have created artificial scarcity of these commodities; and

(c) if so, the steps the Central Government propose to take to help the West Bengal Government in getting the above food items from other states at reasonable prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There has been a rise in the wholesale

prices of mustard oil since April 1967 and those of pulses and potatoes since February 1967 in the Calcutta market.

(b) and (c). The problems of the three commodities are different. West Bengal produced a good crop of potatoes this year; and, in addition, the potato production in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, which are also markets from which West Bengal gets potatoes, was good. There is no data as to the relative influence of the internal crop and the external crop on the price situation in West Bengal. In mustard, West Bengal imports mustard on a large scale from various parts of the country and controls the bulk of the mustard oil trade of several States through the milling industry in West Bengal. Here relative contribution of the mustard production centres and the milling trade in the price factor is not quite clear. West Bengal is a net importer of pulses. The pulse crop, this year, has been on the whole poor. None of these three commodities are under any control, at present, except that movement of potatoes from Bihar is banned due to scarcity conditions in that State.

Credit Agricultural Corporation

1568. Shri Randhir Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) it has been decided to undertake enabling legislation for setting up agricultural credit corporation in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.

(b) and (c). Details of the legislation are being worked out, and a Bill will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible.

Development of Minor Ports in Kerala

1569. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes sanctioned for the development of Minor Ports in Kerala during the First, Second and Third Plan periods; and

(b) the amount spent by the Central Government for the minor ports developmental schemes in Kerala during the Three Plan periods?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) The schemes sanctioned in the First, Second and Third Plan periods are given in the Annexure. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-536/67].

(b) The following amounts were given by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala by way of loans:—

First Plan Period	Rs. 2.16 lakhs
Second Plan Period	Rs. 7.65 lakhs
Third Plan Period	Rs. 70.44 lakhs

Dues to Farmers from Sugar Factories

1570. Shri Rane:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Mritunjaya Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many sugar factories have not so far paid to the sugarcane growers the prices of the sugarcane supplied by them during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) if so, the total arrears for these years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take so that the cane-growers are

immediately paid the price of sugarcane supplied to the sugar factories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement giving the state-wise position of arrears of cane price for 1966-67, 1965-66 and 1964-65 seasons, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-537/67].

(c) State Governments have been asked to take steps to ensure early payment of arrears of sugarcane price by the factories.

Fokker Friendship Service to Imphal

1571. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Fokker Friendship Service to Imphal in the near future;

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop the Imphal Airport; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). At present the runway at Imphal (Tuliha) is fit only for Dakota operations and IAC is operating a daily DC-3 Service. The aerodrome is being developed for bigger aircraft and when that is completed the question of operating service to Imphal with Friendship aircraft will be examined.

"Nehru Lokas"

1572. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to spend Rs. 25 lakhs for an Indian Disneyland called "Nehru Lokas" at the foot of the Chamundi Hill in Mysore;

(b) the number of such "Nehru Lokas" planned in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the places where they are likely to be located;

(c) the total budget provided for such "Nehru Lokas" in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange that will be needed for the construction of the various "Nehru Lokas"; and

(e) the benefit which the common man in the country is expected to get from these?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karam Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Only one 'Nehru Loka' has been planned at the foot of Chamundi Hill at Mysore. Its estimated cost is Rs. 25 lakhs.

(d) As details have yet to be worked out, foreign exchange component of the scheme has not been determined.

(e) The facilities envisaged will be both educational and recreational in character.

Use of Anti-biotics on Cows

1573. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel;
Shri Ram Singh Ajarwal;
Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta;
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-biotics are used by the Veterinary Departments for treatment of cows suffering from Mastitis; and

(b) if so, the precautions which have been taken to ensure that no milk from those cows is sold in the market till traces of anti-biotics in such milk have been removed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). In-

formation is being collected from the State Governments. It will be placed on the table of the House after it is received.

Loss of Milk Powder Supplied by Canadian Govt. in Transit

1574. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has investigated into the Canadian Government's complaint that milk powder supplied by it for relief purposes in Bihar is being lost in transit;

(b) if so, the results of investigation; and

(c) whether the Canadian authorities are also conducting an independent inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The allegation about losses of milk powder appearing in certain sections of the Canadian press are being looked into. Some negligible losses in transit are not unusual considering the long haulage involved in many cases from the ports to the ultimate destination. Details of such losses in transit are, however, being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) The Government have no information about this.

Export of Sugar

1575. Shri K. Halder:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to decrease the export of sugar this year;

(b) whether Government gave Rs. 20 crores of subsidy to the exporters of sugar and earned Rs. 17.5 crores as foreign exchange; and

(c) the quantity of sugar to be exported this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Sugar exports during the year 1967 will be about 2.20 lakhs tonnes as compared with 4.41 lakhs tonnes in 1966.

(b) During the financial year 1966-67, Rs. 20 crores were spent on meeting the loss on export of 4.41 lakhs tonnes of suar in 1966. On these exports, the foreign exchange earnings will be about Rs. 18 crores.

Development of Horticulture in Orissa

1576. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhani:

Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is proposed to be given to Orissa Government for the development of Horticulture in the State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Orissa Government envisaged an outlay of Rs. 69.42 lakhs for the development of horticulture in 1967-68 in their Draft Fourth Five Year Plan. Information about budget outlay proposed for the programme is not available.

The Central financial assistance is not sanctioned or released for individual schemes but only for broad heads of development. As such it is not possible to give the figures of Central assistance intended exclusively for horticulture schemes.

Sugarcane Cultivation in Orissa

1577. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Heerji Bhal:

Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to Orissa for the development of sugarcane cultivation in that State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sugarcane Development Schemes of the States are included under the head "Agricultural Production", for which central assistance of Rs. 72.31 lakh (Rs. 3.97 lakhs as loan and Rs. 68.34 lakhs as grants) was sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa during 1966-67.

Central Aid to Orissa for Animal Husbandry

1578. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhani:

Shri Heerji Bhal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Central Government to Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P., separately, for carrying out programmes of (i) Animal Husbandry, (ii) Dairying and Milk Supply, and (iii) Fisheries in those States during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount actually spent so far on the above schemes in those States during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Information about the anticipated expenditure is furnished by the State Governments in respect of each Head of Development and sanctions are also issued according to Head of Develop-

ments/Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply Programme fall under one Head of Development and therefore separate figures are not available. As Central financial assistance is sanctioned on the basis of the departmental figures of actual expenditure in the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure in the 4th

quarter, the final amount actually spent will be available only at the time of final adjustment of Central assistance on receipt of audited figures. Information available at present viz. Central assistance sanctioned during the year 1966-67 and the anticipated expenditure in 1966-67 are given below:—

Name of State	Rupees in lakhs			
	Central assistance sanctioned during the year 1966-67		Anticipated expenditure during 1966-67 as reported by the State Governments	
	Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Milk Supply	Fisheries	Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Milk Supply	Fisheries
Orissa	55.59	10.32	88.71	52.00
Rajasthan	46.92	1.38	98.84	17.75
U.P.	105.09	4.29	203.04	24.93

Warehouses in States

1579. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses at present in Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.;

(b) the names of places where they are located; and

(c) the number of warehouses proposed to be opened there during 1967-68 and where they will be located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasambh Shinde): (a) The number of warehouses of the Central and the concerned State Warehousing Corporations in the States of Orissa,

Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is as follows:—

State	Warehouses of		Total
	C.W.C.	SWC	
Orissa	6	13	19
Rajasthan	3	33	36
U.P.	3	59	62

(b) The locations of the above warehouses of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-538/67].

(c) Three warehouses are proposed to be opened in Orissa and 7 warehouses in U.P. in 1967-68. No warehouse is likely to be opened in Rajasthan during this year.

The warehouses will be located at the following centres:—

State	C.W.C. No.	Warehouses proposed to be opened by	
		S.W.C.	
Orissa	—	1	Birapratappur
		1	Rampur
		1	Nimapara
Uttar Pradesh	Rullandshahr (one)	1	Tateri (Meerut)
		1	Sardhana (Meerut)
		1	Bangarman (Unnao)
		1	Kaimganj (Farrukhabad)
		1	Sindhauri (Sitapur)
		1	Balamau (Hardoi)

Agriculture Research Projects in Orissa

1580. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri K. Pradhani;
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural research projects in progress at present in Orissa and Rajasthan States; and

(b) the total amount spent on those projects during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Grant to Orissa for "Grow More Food" Campaign

1581. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri K. Pradhani;
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Orissa and Rajasthan States for "Grow More Food" campaign during 1966-67; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Grant

given to the States for the Grow More Food Campaign is covered under the Heads of Development—(i) Agricultural Production (including Land Development), and (ii) Minor Irrigation. Grants amounting to Rs. 95.49 lakhs and Rs. 123.18 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Governments of Orissa and Rajasthan respectively during 1966-67 for the implementation of Schemes under the above Heads of Development.

(b) The amount of Central financial assistance to be allocated to the State Governments during 1967-68 has not been finalised so far.

India Tourism Development Corporation

1582. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee;
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange allocation has been made to the India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and the purpose for which it has been made?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 38 lakhs in foreign exchange has been proposed for the India Tourism Development Corporation for the year 1967-68. Formal allocation order will issue after proposal has been accepted by Government. This is proposed to be utilized for the following purposes—

1. Foreign components required for construction of hotels in the public sector, such as air conditioning units, kitchen and laundry equipment, lifts etc ..	Rs. 20 lakhs
2. Production of tourist literature—Import of art papers, films, photo equipment, printing of picture postcards ..	Rs. 6 lakhs
3. Operation of tourist transport in public sector—Import of air-conditioning units ..	Rs. 4 lakhs
4. Mounting of Son-et-Lumiere spectacles—Import of equipment for two shows ..	Rs. 6 lakhs
Total:	Rs. 38 lakhs

Area under Fruit Crops

1583. **Shri Rane:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under fruit crops in India; and

(b) the total annual production of fruits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). No regular all India estimates are at present prepared in respect of the various fruit crops. However, according to the latest land utilization data for the year 1963-64, the total area under fruit crops was placed at 1305 thousand hectares. Besides, ad hoc annual estimates of area and production for banana, papayya and cashewnut are received from the State Governments. The latest information for these three fruits relates to the year 1964-65. This is indicated below:

	Area ('000 Hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1. Banana	195	2670
2. Papayya	7	240
3. Cashewnut	157	142

Paddy Cultivation in Laccadives

1584. **Shrimati Jyotana Chanda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to experiment paddy cultivation in Laccadives; and

(b) if so, when and the incentives proposed to be given to the farmers in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Government do not have any such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

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Wheat and Sugar Supply to Rajasthan

1585. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted and actually supplied to Rajasthan during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted to Rajasthan for the first quarter of 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The quantities of imported wheat and sugar allotted and actually despatched or released to Rajasthan during 1966-67 (April-March) were:—

	(In '000 tonnes)	
	Allotment	Despatched or released
WHEAT	355.0	352.8
SUGAR	110.0	107.8

(b) The quantities of imported wheat and sugar allotted including further likely allotment to Rajasthan for the first quarter of 1967-68 (April-June, 1967) are:—

	(In '000 tonnes)	
Grain	Allotment	
WHEAT	71.5	
SUGAR	18.7	

Agriculture-oriented Education

1586. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

480 on the 4th April, 1967 on Agriculture-oriented Education and state:

(a) whether the results of the deliberations of the Working Group have since been received; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The deliberations of the Working Group have not been received so far. Their final recommendations are therefore awaited;

(b) Does not arise

Hindustan Shipyards

1567. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to expand the Hindustan Shipyards at Visakhapatnam for increasing its production capacity from four to six ships per year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao): (a) No, Sir. It is necessary to hold further investigations before a final view can be taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Road Board

1568. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 482 on the 4th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to constitute a Central Road Board; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. E. V. Rao): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Import of Tractors

1569. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 469 on the 4th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the question of importing the balance of 8,000 tractors from U.S.S.R. has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the number of tractors imported so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The question of import of 8,000 tractors is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Primary Marketing Societies

1570. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary marketing societies proposed to be set up in the country during 1967-68; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) 26.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/67].

Import of Rice Mill Machinery from Japan

1591. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Sukam Chand Kashwal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the import of rice mill machinery from Japan when the same is available in this country;

(b) whether it is a fact that in importing foreign machinery, Government had to incur a loss of rupees one crore and sixty five lakhs; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop such imports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The type of modern rice milling equipment imported from Japan is at present not available in the country.

(b) No, Sir. Purchases were made at the lowest quotation.

(c) Does not arise.

U.N.I.C.E.F. Aid for Bihar Relief

1592. Shri E. K. Sinha:
Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N.I.C.E.F. have given any assistance for the drought stricken people of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the quantum and manner of such aid given so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.N.I.C.E.F. aid to Bihar has been as follows:—

Commodity	Quantity/value	Remarks
(i) Skim Milk Powder	3019 tonnes	
(ii) Corn Soya Milk	3445 tonnes	
(iii) Raw Material for production of	(a) 15.1 million doses of cholera vaccine (b) 6.6 million doses of TAB vaccine.	
(iv) Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Value Rs. 2.57 lakhs	
(v) Drugs and diet supplement sets	1063 Nos.	
(vi) Vehicles	48 Nos.	
(vii) Motor Cycles	327 Nos.	
(viii) Drilling equipment:		
Halcon Tiger rigs	2 Nos.	
Halcon Minor rigs	5 Nos.	
Chlorinating units	5 Nos.	
Water Analysis kits	10 Nos.	
Hand pumps with parts	133 Nos.	
(ix) Donations in the form of Multi-vitamin tablets, vitamin A & D capsules, Baby-food, whole milk powder etc.	Value Rs. 35.21 lakhs	

Cooperative Sugar Mills at Aska in Orissa

1592. Shri Chintaman Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the co-operative sugar mills at Aska in Orissa is facing closure;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter;

(c) the reasons of its impending closure; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to remove its difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) According to information received from State Government, the Aska Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd. is not facing closure.

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

कसी ट्रेक्टरों का आयात

1594. श्री महाबन्त सिंह कुमबाह : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृषि के लिये कितने डी० टी० 14 बी० कसी ट्रेक्टर अब तक आयात किये गये हैं;

(ख) ये ट्रेक्टर किन-किन राज्यों को सप्लाई किये गये थे तथा प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने-कितने;

(ग) कितने ट्रेक्टर बराम हो गये हैं; और

(घ) उनके पुर्वे देश में ही उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) 1958 से 1966 की अवधि में 7106 डी० टी० 14 बी० ट्रेक्टर आयात किये गये।

(ख) ट्रेक्टरों का राज्यवार वितरण उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी क्षेत्र-वार वितरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा हिमा- चल प्रदेश	2460
मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर तथा गोवा	2099
आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, त्रिपुरा तथा मनीपुर	2160
मद्रास, पाण्डीचेरी तथा केरल	387
	<hr/> 7106

(ग) ठीक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त संख्या स्थिर नहीं रह सकती क्योंकि कुछ ट्रेक्टर ठीक हो रहे हैं और कुछ बराम हो रहे हैं।

(घ) (1) ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्य का 15 प्रतिशत के बराबर फायदा पुर्वे ट्रेक्टर के साथ आयात किये जाते हैं।

(2) ट्रेक्टरों के आयात कर्ताओं को सर्व साहसैन्स भी दिये जाते हैं ताकि वे अपने बाहकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें।

(3) यदि आयात कर्ताओं के पास आवश्यक पुर्वे उपलब्ध नहीं है तो ट्रेक्टरों के आयातकों को 'एन्वयुअन सुब्सिडी' साहसैन्स भी जारी किये जाते हैं।

ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता

1595. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुजवाह :
श्री चं० चु० देसाई :
श्री देवकीनंदन पाटीविया :

क्या जाच तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष भारत में विदेशों से कितने ट्रैक्टर, देशबार, भंगवाये गये;

(ख) भारत में ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये देश में प्रतिवर्ष कितने ट्रैक्टर बनाने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) आत्मनिर्भर होने के लिए देश में ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

जाच, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्तर्गत में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) चौथी योजना के शेष 4 वर्षों में कृषि हेतु ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता निम्न प्रकार है :—

	ट्रैक्टर
1967-68	25,000
1968-69	30,000
1969-70	35,000
1970-71	40,000

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष 30,000 ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए साइसेन्स दिये गये हैं। ट्रैक्टर उद्योग को 'प्रायव्हेटि इन्डस्ट्री' की सूची में रखा गया है ताकि वर्तमान विनिर्माता अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें और इस उद्योग को उसकी वर्तमान विनिर्माण क्षमता के अनुसार पूरी विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है। एक सरकारी क्षेत्र परियोजना की स्थापना के विषय

में विचार हो रहा है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष भर में 12,000 ट्रैक्टर तैयार होंगे।

Delhi-Shivpuri National Park Air Service

1596. श्री Y. S. Kushwah: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Central Government from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the introduction of a bi-weekly air service from Delhi to Shivpuri National Park via Gwalior for the promotion of tourist traffic; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). No request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for introduction of a bi-weekly air service from Delhi to Shivpuri National Park, via Gwalior. A proposal from the State Government has, however, been received for operation of an air service for Kahna National Park via Jabalpur, and a survey of traffic potential is being carried out by the I.A.C. in this regard.

Damage to Crops

1598. श्री विश्वा नाथ पाण्डेय: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy and untimely rains have caused extensive damage to crops all over Northern India in March and April, 1967; and

(b) if so, the total loss due to such heavy and untimely rains to crops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) It is not correct to say that all over Northern India there was heavy damage caused

in March and April, 1967 due to heavy and untimely rains. Reports of partial damage have come only from Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh Governments.

(b) According to the reports of the State Governments concerned, their losses have been estimated by them as follows:

Punjab: Estimated total value of loss Rs. 69,29,817.

Rajasthan: Estimated crop damage in quantity 1,50,000 tonnes.

U.P.: Damage by hail-storms estimated over 2,64,141 acres during the period March 13 and March 20 and 11,84,834 acres during the period March 22 and March 31, 1967.

संकर तिलहन का उत्पादन

1599. श्री गङ्गाराज सिंह भारती : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संकर बाजरा तथा संकर मक्का की खाति संकर तिलहन उगावो का कोई प्रयत्न किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे;

(ग) क्या अधिक पैदावार वाले किसी तिलहन की खोज की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सोबाबीन 'सूरज-मुखी' आदि विदेशी तिलहन जो भारत में नहीं उगाये जाते हैं, भारत में उगावो के प्रयत्न किये हैं, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन प्रयोगों के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा आवास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक सिंह) : (क) जी हां। प्रयोगात्मक स्तर पर यह काम के मास में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मुख्य तिलहन फसलों में संकर बीजों के कम खपति बड़े पैमाने के उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखा जाए तिलों की स्थिति संतोषजनक है यह बात संकर-कृषि की उद्योगिता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद तथा अतएव भारतीय केन्द्रीय तिलहन समिति के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1958 से मद्रास, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा असम राज्यो में संकर तिल के विकास के लिए अनुसन्धान परियोजनाएं संचालित की हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त कृषि विभाग, भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था जैसी केन्द्रीय संस्था भी इस कार्य में लगी हुई है। इन अनुसन्धान गतिविधियों के फलस्वरूप उन्नत हाइब्रिड्स का विकास हुआ है। उत्पादन के लिए मद्रास में स्थानीय उन्नत किस्मों तथा रूसी किस्मों के बीच हाइब्रिड्स में मूल की अपेक्षा 14 से 29 प्रतिशत अधिक उपज दी है। 1000 से 1300 कि० ग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर के बीच उपज हुई है।

इसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश में हाइब्रिड सम्मिश्रण जिससे 1400 से 2000 कि० ग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज होती है का विकास हुआ है। संकर बीजों के बड़े पैमाने के उत्पादन को सरल बनाने के लिए पीड किस्मों को जो 100 प्रतिशत "पिस्टीलेट" (समस्त मादा पुष्प) हैं हैदराबाद में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था के प्रादेशिक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र द्वारा तथा अन्य राजकीय विभागीय प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा विकसित किया गया है। इस खोज से संकर बीजों का सरल उत्पादन सम्भव हो सकता है और ऐसा धारा है कि बड़े पैमाने पर संकर तिलों की खेती करना अधिक में सम्भाव्य होगा। लिनसीड में संकर बीजों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान भी किए जा रहे हैं।

सरलो के बीजों के मामले में संबोधात्मक किस्मों का प्रादेशिक कृषि अनुसन्धान सम्भव

में विकास किया जा रहा है। सीमित रूप में वे श्री 'संकर' बीजों को नियोजित करेंगे।

(ग) जी हां। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों के कृषि विभागों में कार्य करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा विभिन्न तिलहन फसलों की कुछ प्रथिम उपज वाली किस्मों को विकसित किया गया है। अब तक मूंगफली की लगभग 43 लिन-सीड की 27 तिलों की 21 सेनामम की 17 सरसों के बीज की 25 और सैफ फलावर तथा निगर की तीन-तीन उपज किस्मों हैं। किसानों में इन उन्नत किस्मों की बड़ी मांग है।

(घ) और (ङ). भारत में 'सफलावर' तथा सोयाबीन उगाने के लिए परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था के प्लान्ट इन्ट्रोडक्शन डिबीजन के माध्यम से विदेशी किस्मों को प्रयोग में लाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

सोयाबीन के मामले में मैदानों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बेटी के लिए कुछ उन्नत किस्मों की सिफारिश की गई है। हान ही में देश के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में सोयाबीन पर अनुसन्धान कार्य करने के लिए एक समन्वित परियोजना स्वीकृत की गई है। जहां तक 'सफलावर' का सम्बन्ध है बाणिज्य सम्बन्धी बेटी की व्यवस्था अभी नहीं आई है।

Housing Accommodation for I.A.C. Employees

1699. Shri Mangalathumadam:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Viswanabharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing housing accommodation for employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will start operating?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines have a scheme for providing housing accommodation for their employees at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Land for the purpose has already been acquired at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and plans for the construction of quarters are being finalised. Construction of 56 quarters has already commenced at Calcutta.

In Delhi, undeveloped land south of Ramakrishnapuram was handed over to the I.A.C. on 24-5-57 for construction of staff quarters. Plans are being drawn up for the purpose.

Agricultural Institutes

1691. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to raise the present agricultural Institutes to the status of National Institutes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Annesahib Shinde): (a) A proposal to declare the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.), and the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) as institutions of national importance, is under consideration.

(b) The details of the proposal are being worked out. Broadly, it is proposed to confer upon each of these institutes a larger degree of autonomy and to delegate to them higher administrative and financial powers, with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi functioning as the Coordinating Council.

Damage of gift milk powder supplied to Bihar

1602. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five per cent of the gift milk powder given to Bihar Government for distribution among the famine-stricken people is damaged; and

(b) if so, whether the said stock has been removed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). No damaged gift milk powder has been despatched to Bihar for free distribution in the drought affected areas. It is, however, possible that some containers might have been damaged while in transit or in storage. The State Government have been advised that milk powder in such containers should be withheld and put to use only if a careful analysis of the contents of each container shows that the milk powder is fit for human consumption.

Functioning of Food Corporation of India in Assam

1603. Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into the functioning of the Food Corporation of India in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the enquiry is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

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

Donation of fertilizers by Sweden

1604. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri P. Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swedish Government have donated 14,000 tonnes of fertilizers for use in the scarcity-affected areas of U.P. and Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their distribution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7000 tonnes each have been allocated to the State Governments of U.P. & Bihar. The State Governments have been requested to give despatch instructions to destinations in scarcity affected areas.

भारतीय नौबहन निगम

1605. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाबू :
श्री राम सिंह अमरपाल :
श्री राम चन्द्र उल्लाहा :
श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री हीरजी भाई :
श्री ल० प्रबाली :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रनागकित प्रश्न संख्या 814 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान टन भार बढ़ाने के लिये भारतीय नौबहन निगम को धन देने के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) क्या यह धन फालतू पुजों के आयात पर खर्च किया जायेगा अथवा वे देश में बचाये जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा मोबहल मंत्री (डा० बी० के० झार० बी० राव०) : (क) श्री (ख). भारत के निर्माण कारपोरेशन द्वारा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 146 8 करोड़ रुपये के प्राक्कलित उद्भव्य से कुल मिलाकर 7 लाख जी० झार० टी० के 46 फीस प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव परीक्षणार्थ है ।

इस राशि का कुछ भाग फालतू पुर्जों की खरीद में व्यय किया जाएगा जो खरीदे हुए विदेशी जहाजों के साथ सामान्यतः प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। खरीदे हुये भारतीय पोतों के लिये फालतू पुर्जें देसी सप्लाइ कर्ताओं से प्राप्त किये जायेंगे। खरीदे हुए सब पोतों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों के देना उत्पादन के प्रश्न पर परीक्षण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Apeejay Shipping Lines

1606. Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the note submitted by an officer of the Food Ministry to Shri S. K. Patil on the cheating attempt by the Apeejay Shipping Lines in regard to rice imports from Burma;

(b) if so, when was the note submitted to Shri Patil by the said officer;

(c) whether the note was an authorised one;

(d) whether it was given by the Officer who took "action" on the information/letter passed by the Rangoon Embassy;

(e) was the Officer still in Government service or in retirement at the time he submitted the note;

(f) if in retirement, who gave him access to the files and the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether Government will lay the note on the Table of the House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Government are not aware of any such note having been submitted by an officer of the Food Ministry to Shri S. K. Patil.

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

Food Supply Under PL 480

1607. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement with U.S. Government for additional food commitment under P.L. 480 to tide over prevailing difficult conditions in India has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) An agreement under the amended PL 480 for the import of two million tonnes of foodgrains from U.S.A. was concluded on the 20th February, 1967. No other agreement has been concluded so far since then.

(b) The agreement of the 20th February, 1967 provides for the import of 12 lakh tonnes of wheat and 8 lakh tonnes of milo.

ट्रेडरों का आयात

1608. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री देवकीनंदन पटौदिया :
श्री चं० चं० देसाई :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन् वषं छोटे आकार के फिनने कम्पनी ट्रेडरों का आयात किया गया था;

(ख) क्या इन्हें आयात करने का लाइसेंस केवल एक ही कम्पनी को दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस कम्पनी के वितरण-कार्य की देख-भाल करती है ?

साख, ह्वि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कमानाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पिछले वर्ष 1335 डी टी-14 बी स्पी ट्रेक्टरों का आयात किया गया था।

(ख) उन चार कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये थे जो एजेंट थीं।

(ग) ये ट्रेक्टर कृषि कार्यों के लिए हैं। यदि ट्रेक्टर घोर उद्देश्यों के लिए चाहिये तो मामले को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस पर विचार किया जाता है। विभिन्न जेजों के लिये ट्रेक्टरों का वितरण मांग के अनुसार किया जाता है और प्रत्येक एजेंट के लिए मांग के अनुसार उचित कोटा नियत किया जाता है और एजेंटों को उतने ही ट्रेक्टरों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है। ये एजेंट राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निदेश को अपनी बिक्री के बारे में सूचना देते रहते हैं। निम्न उन पर नियन्त्रण रखती है।

Purchases made by Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman

1609. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**
Shri D. N. Pateodia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the details of purchases recently made by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman, in respect of rails, bogies, pulleys etc.;

(b) whether the purchases were in huge surplus as compared to the requirements; and

(c) the total loss incurred as a result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No purchases have recently been made by the

Chief Conservator of Forests, Andaman, in respect of rails, bogies, pulleys etc.

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

Shipment of Andaman Timber

1610. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**
Shri D. N. Pateodia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 25,000 tons of Andaman timber has been awaiting shipment to the mainland for the last many months and Government have failed to arrange transport as a result of which timber is deteriorating and will not fetch fair price; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Andaman Timber

1611. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**
Shri D. N. Pateodia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Howrah and Madras Timber Depots are responsible for the disposal of Andaman timber;

(b) whether the Andaman Forest Department has made any profits on the disposal of timber;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total loss, year-wise, since the opening of Timber Depots, separate for each depot; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Annasahib Shinde: (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rice from Burma

1612. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Port Workers' strike at Visakhapatnam and delays in the shipment of rice from Burma, Government have been forced to cut down promised supplies to several States; and

(b) if so, which are those States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orissa, West Bengal, other States in the eastern region and Kerala.

Sugar Mills in Undeveloped areas

1613. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up sugar mills in the undeveloped areas during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, in which States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Letters of intent/licences have been issued to parties in cooperative and private sectors for setting up during the Fourth Plan, 20 new sugar factories (18 as growers cooperatives) in the States of Maharashtra, Gujrat, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Assam. These mills will come up in the rural areas.

Subsidy on Food Supplied to Madras

1614. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Shyam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have demanded subsidy on food;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any subsidy on food is being given to any State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government issues most of the foodgrains from its stocks to different State Governments at subsidised rates. The Central subsidy is thus built-in in the issue prices. Apart from this, no other subsidy on food is being given to any State.

Development Council of Sugar Industry

1615. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Development Council of Sugar Industry was held on the 12th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Development Council for the Sugar Industry reviewed the action taken on its previous recommendations, approved the annual reports and noted the progress of licensing of additional capacity in the sugar industry. It also approved the sugar standards for 1966-67 and considered the progress reports on research schemes undertaken on the recommendation of the Council.

The Council also discussed measures for increasing sugar production. These included suggestions for de-control or partial decontrol of sugar, regulatory measures on gur and khandsari removal of disparity in excise duty between sugar and khandsari. Allotment of a special quota of fertilisers for sugarcane was suggested provided the farmers receiving such allotment supplied at least 75 per cent of their production to sugar factories. As regards cane development, it was suggested that factory owners should initiate schemes under which the factory, the cane grower and the State Government should jointly make an effort to bring forth concrete results in the matter of yield and quality particularly in U.P. and Bihar.

Motels on Agra-Bombay Highway

1616. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct motels on Agra-Bombay National Highway; and

(b) if so, the places where these motels will be constructed?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has plans to construct motels on Agra-Bombay National Highway. The details are being worked out.

जमुना के पार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध के डिपू

1617. श्री ना० स्व० कर्मा :

श्री हरदयाल बेकनूज :

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह मानने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमुना पार के क्षेत्र में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का दूध का कोई डिपू नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जमुना पार के क्षेत्र में दूध के डिपू खोलने की वर्ष 1965 में एक योजना थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस क्षेत्र में इन डिपूओं के न खोल जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्रभासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दूध की कम उपलब्धि के कारण दिल्ली नगर की समस्त आबादी को दूध सपनाई नहीं कर सकती। दूध की उपलब्धि बढ़ने पर ही योजना अपनी सेवा को नये क्षेत्रों तक (जिनमें जमुना पार के क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं) बढ़ा सकती है।

Ceiling on prices of Agricultural Commodities

1618. Shri M. Amersay: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the agricultural commodities which are under statutory price control with a ceiling on prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Tourist Buses

1619. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide tourist buses of the type provided between Pathankot and Srinagar at other tourist resorts in the country; and

(b) if so, the places at which such arrangements are to be made?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). No tourist buses are provided by the Government of India on the Pathankot-Srinagar route. The buses on the route are provided by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and other authorised private operators.

Development of Hill Areas

1620. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the development of Hill areas in order to give fillip to tourist industry; and

(b) if so, the details of these schemes?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Fourth Five year Plan on Tourism includes the development of selected areas in the Himalyan region from Kashmir to Darjeeling and in the Nilgiris. The details are being worked out in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Construction of Hotels in Public Sector

1621. Shri Prem Chand Verma: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the

construction of Hotels in the Public Sector at places like Dharamshala, Dalhousie, Kulu and Manali; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Government do not have any plans at present for the construction of hotels at Dharamshala, Dalhousie, Kulu & Manali. However, there is a Tourist Bungalow at Kulu, and arrangements for opening a Tourist Bungalow at Manali have been completed.

Food Subsidy to Manipur

1622. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started supplying the promised food subsidy for the year 1967-68 to the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) how much has been supplied till date;

(c) of the amount supplied to Manipur how much is rice and how much is wheat; and

(d) whether Government have received further request from the Manipur Government for increasing the said subsidy grant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) Except the built-in subsidy in the Central Government's issue prices of food-grains to the different State Governments and Union territories including Manipur, no other subsidy has either been promised or being given to Manipur.

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

(d) No, Sir.

**बिहार में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा
जिवा तथा ऋण**

1623. श्री क० वि० मजुकर :
क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में बिहार में
सहकारी समितियों ने कसब राज्यों की तुलना
में कितना ऋण जिवा ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में व्याप्त अफाल को
दृष्टि में रकते हुए, सरकार का विचार सहकारी
समितियों के माध्यम से पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा
अधिक धन देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967-68 के
लिये बिहार में सहकारी समितियों को केन्द्रीय
सरकार कितना ऋण दे रही है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार संघालय में २,७७-अंकी (श्री अम्ना-
साहित्य विभागे) : (क) 30 जून, 1967 को
समाप्त होने वाले सहकारी वर्ष के लिए भारत
के रिजर्व बैंक ने बिहार राज्य सहकारी बैंक
को केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों की धोर ने कृषि
कार्यों हेतु धन मुलम करने के लिए 428 लाख
रुपए को अल्पकालीन ऋण सीमा मंजूर की।
इस बात का पता कि वास्तव में कितने रुपए
का उपयोग किा गया तथा कितना बकाया
रहता है, 30 अर, 1967 के बाद लगेगा।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार सहकारी
समितियों को ऋण विनरित करने के लिए
कोई धन नहीं देनी है। राज्य सरकार
को लगाहू ही पड़ै कि वह सहकारों समितियों
के सदस्यों की कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित
ऋण आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रकते हुए
सहकारी वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए ऋण सीमा
हेतु सहकारी बैंकों के प्राथमिक रिजर्व
बैंक को धरे। जहां तक नैर-सदस्यों
का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार तकावी ऋण
से सज्जी है जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से

आगत प्रतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध होगी। केन्द्रीय
सरकार ने बिहार राज्य सहकारी बैंक की कृषि
ऋण विनरीकरण निधि की मजबूत बनाने के
लिए राज्य सरकार को 50 लाख रुपए
(12.5 लाख रु० ऋण, 37.5 लाख रुपए
अनुदान) की सहायता भी दी है ताकि सहकारी
समितियां अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कारगरों
के प्रतिवेय अल्पकालीन ऋणों को मध्यकालीन
ऋणों में परिवर्तित कर सकें जिससे सदस्य-
कारगर धाने वाले मौसम के लिए नये
ऋण प्राप्त करने के हकदार बन जाएंगे।

बिहार में शीलों का विकास

1624. श्री क० वि० मजुकर :
क्या पर्यटन तथा आर्थिक उद्योग मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के अम्पारन किले में
पर्यटन सम्बन्धी महत्व की कुछ शीलों और
रम्यस्थल हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन
स्थलों के विकास के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया
है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका अधीर क्या
है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, त: इस विषय में अब तक
कोई कार्यवाही न की जाने के क्या कारण है ?

पर्यटन तथा आर्थिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा०
कमल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार
में अम्पारन किले की पर्यटन सम्बन्धी सम्बा-
धनाओं का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए अभी तक
कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) देश में ऐसे स्थान बड़ी संख्या में
हैं जिनकी कि पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित
किये जाने की पर्याप्त संभाव्यता है। लेकिन
कीचित साधनों को दृष्टि में रकते हुए नये नये

स्वार्थों का एक साथ विकास अथवा सर्वोत्तम तक कर सकना सम्भव नहीं है। पर्यटक स्वार्थों के विकास की योजनाएं पर्यटकों के लिए उनके हीनो आकर्षण के आधार पर तथा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से चुनी जाती हैं।

Vaccine for Cattle

1625. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri J. Sundar Lal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to obtain additional machines for the production of FDRD Vaccines for protecting cattle against rinderpest; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard and where these machines are likely to be installed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anantshib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) To meet the demand from the State Governments, five new Freeze Drying Machines are being procured. Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 4.40 lakhs (including spare parts for existing units) has been released and the concerned State Governments informed.

The machines when imported will be installed at the following vaccine production Centres:—

(i) Ranipet (Madras), (ii) Lucknow (U.P.), (iii) Mhow (M. P.), (iv) Hyderabad (A.P.), and (v) Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

विमान चालक का साइलेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये विमान चलाने के बंटों की कत

1626. श्री जयुंन सिंह मवीरिया :
श्री एच० एम० बोसी :

क्या पर्यटक तथा अतिथि उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाणिज्यिक साइलेंस प्राप्त विमान चालकों के लिये "विमान चलाने के कुल कितने बंटों" के अनुभव की आवश्यकता है ताकि उन्हें पूर्ण चालक के रूप में मान्यता दी जा सके ;

(ख) विमान चलाने के इन बंटों का अनुभव प्राप्त करने के लिये कितने वर्ष अपेक्षित हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रतिष्ठान प्राप्त करने वाले विमान चालकों को दी जाने वाली अनुदान की राशि को कम करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी कमी की जायेगी तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटक तथा अतिथि उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). व्यावसायिक विमान चालक साइलेंसों के तीन वर्ग हैं; अर्थात् वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक साइलेंस, प्रवर वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक साइलेंस, तथा हवाई कम्पनी परिवहन विमान चालक साइलेंस। ये साइलेंस जारी किये जाने के लिए आवश्यक उद्दान विषयक अनुभव तथा अन्य कर्त 1937 के वायुयान नियमों की अनुसूची II के खण्ड "डी", "ई" और "एफ" में दी गयी हैं। उच्चतम वर्ग, अर्थात् 'हवाई कम्पनी परिवहन विमान चालक साइलेंस' के लिये आवेदक को साइलेंस के आवेदन-पत्र की तारीख से ठीक पहले पांच वर्षों के भीतर एक विमान चालक के रूप में उद्दान-काल के कम से कम 1500 बंटे सन्तोषप्रद रूप से पूरे कर चुके होने का प्रमाण देना पड़ता है।

(ग) प्रसिद्धिप्राप्त विमान बासकों को भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता नहीं प्रदान नहीं किया जाता। परन्तु वे प्रसिद्धिप्राप्त विमानों में मेट्रिक पास की होती है और जिनकी उम्र 28 साल से कम होती है वे सरकार से उपदान प्राप्त प्लाईग क्लबों में पहले वर्ष के दौरान 100 घंटे तक के लिये तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष के वर्ष में 50 घंटे तक के लिये वगैर उपदान की 75/- रुपये प्रति घंटा की दर के मुकाबले 10/- रुपये प्रति घंटा की रियायती दर पर उड़ान-कार्य कर सकते हैं। अन्य प्रसिद्धिप्राप्तियों की हालत में, अर्थात् जो मेट्रिक पास नहीं होते अथवा जिनकी आयु 28 वर्ष से ऊपर होती है, उन्हें 25/- रुपये प्रति घंटा की दर से उड़ान-शुल्क देना पड़ता है।

(घ) फिलहाल उपदानित दरों पर स्वीकृत उड़ान की मात्रा में कोई कमी करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं।

Roads of Economic and Inter-State Importance in Madhya Pradesh

1627. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri J. Sundar Lal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for centrally financing of the construction of roads of economic and inter-State importance during the Fourth Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the proposals have been accepted and sanction has since been issued by Government; and

(c) if not, when the proposals are likely to be accepted?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A decision on the proposals can be taken only after the Fourth Plan allocations have been finalised.

Declaration of Roads as National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

1628. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri J. Sundar Lal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have forwarded any proposal for declaration of certain roads in Madhya Pradesh as National Highways; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision on the proposals received for additions to the existing National Highway System in the Fourth Plan period can be taken only after the plan allocations have been finalised. Meanwhile, in order to examine the proposals, the State Governments concerned have been requested to supply essential technical data.

ग्राम चुनावों पर खर्च

1629. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहले, दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे ग्राम चुनावों में मैसूर राज्य में कितना खर्च खर्चे हुया ?

बिचि मंत्रालय में उद्योगी (श्री बा० रा० बह्मण): जहाँ तक कि प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचनों के दौरान मैसूर राज्य में उपगत व्ययों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका वर्णन इन साधारण निर्वाचनों पर निर्वाचन आयोग की उल्लम्बनी रिपोर्टों में किया गया है भारत में प्रथम साधारण निर्वाचन, 1951-52

पर रिपोर्ट की जिल्द 1 के पृष्ठ 202 पर, ग्रन्थ बाहों के मार्ग-साधक कथित है कि 1948 से लेकर 1952 में निर्वाचनों के पूरे होने तक मैसूर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में उपगत निर्वाचनों का समस्त व्यय 24,11,079 रु० 15 आ० 6पा० बा।

1956-57 के द्वितीय माघारण निर्वाचनों में मैसूर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में उपगत व्यय जिसके अन्तर्गत 1953 से आगे निर्वाचक नामावतियों के वार्षिक पुनरीक्षण पर नैतिक धारणी व्यय नहीं आते हैं, भारत में द्वितीय साधारण निर्वाचन 1957 पर रिपोर्ट की जिल्द 1 के पृष्ठ 223 पर 34, 59,625 रुपए कथित हैं।

तृतीय माघारण निर्वाचनों के बारे में मैसूर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में उपगत व्यय जिसके अन्तर्गत निर्वाचक नामावतियों की संवारी और जनका मुद्रण भी आता है, भारत में तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचन, 1962 पर रिपोर्ट की जिल्द 1 के पृष्ठ 120 पर 45.36 लाख रुपए कथित हैं।

1967 के चतुर्थ माघारण निर्वाचनों के बारे में मैसूर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में उपगत व्यय निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा 40,25,000 रुपए कथित किया गया है।

Tourist Hotels

1639. Shri Kamachwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan;
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tourist Hotels taken up for construction under the Fourth Plan;

(b) the number of such hotels construction of which is to be completed

during the current International Tourist Year; and

(c) the progress made in each case?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) It is proposed to take up the construction of 8 hotels during the first phase. The precise programme of hotel construction during the second phase has not been finalised. These hotels will be constructed by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking.

(b) As the completion of the 8 hotels has been scheduled for the latter part of 1968, none of them are likely to be completed during the International Tourist Year which ends on 31 December, 1967.

(c) The progress in respect of the 8 hotels is as follows:—

Santa Cruz and Dum Dum Airports (2 hotels).

Sites of 5 acres each have been set apart for these hotels and preliminary plans are under examination.

Panaji (Goa), Kovalam Sea Beach (Kerala) and Bangalore (Mysore): (3 hotels).

Land for these projects has been offered by the State Governments and preliminary plans are under examination.

Varanasi: (1 hotel).

Land for this hotel project has been offered by His Highness of Benaras and preliminary plans are under examination.

Juhu Sea Beach: (1 hotel).

Negotiations are in progress for suitable site for this project.

Srinagar (Kashmir): (1 hotel).

The site for this hotel is being finalised in consultation with the State Government.

Muzaffarpur-Bhowara Air Service

1631. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while Muzaffarpur and Bhowara (near Madhubani) have aerodromes but no regular air service is operating there; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to link them by regular air service?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation is operating a non-scheduled service between Patna and Muzaffarpur twice a week. The fair weather airstrip at Bhowara is not suitable for operation of air services at present.

Flying Clubs in Madhya Pradesh

1632. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Flying Clubs in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of clubs for 'A' Class, 'B' Class and 'C' Class pilots; and

(c) whether Government are considering to increase the number of flying clubs in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Madhya Pradesh has one Flying Club, with its Head Office at Indore and a branch at Bhopal.

(b) Neither the Flying Clubs nor the Pilots are categorised as 'A' Class, 'B' Class or 'C' Class.

The Flying Clubs are eligible to receive grant-in-aid for the following categories of instructional flying:—

- (i) Flying training for issue and renewal of Student Pilot's Licence and Private Pilot's Licence;

(ii) Flying training for any specific class of trainees in accordance with the scheme approved by Government from time to time;

(iii) Hobby flying.

(c) The Flying Clubs are private bodies, and may be constituted either under the Indian Companies Act or the Societies Registration Act. Formation of a flying club depends largely on local enthusiasm and initiative. As soon as a club fulfils the prescribed conditions of eligibility, it is sanctioned grant-in-aid at prescribed rates, by the Central Government. A club must do a minimum of 800 hours of instructional flying during a year, to be eligible to receive grant-in-aid from Central Government.

Chandra Hotel at Khajuraho

1633. **Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction of Chandra Hotel at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the action taken to construct the hotel; and

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Government have no proposal to construct a hotel at Khajuraho in the near future. India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, has a Tourist Bungalow at Khajuraho and also the State Government have their own Tourist Bungalow for the benefit of tourists.

Agricultural Education

1634. **Shri C. C. Dama:**
Shri E. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Pwag and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan under consideration to make

radical changes in the system and structure of agricultural education so as to relate it to raising of productivity in agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes. The establishment of Agricultural Universities, at least one in each State is aimed at because of the productivity-oriented system of research and education that is followed at these Universities.

The various recommendations on Agricultural Education made by Education Commission in their report (1964-66) are also under consideration of the Government with the main objective of relating Agricultural Education to raising of productivity in Agriculture.

(b) The distinguishing features of Agricultural Universities, eight of which have already come into existence are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-540/67]. The main recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) relating to Agriculture Education are given in the Statement attached as Annexure II.

Import of III Grade Wheat

1635. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri E. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat grade-III or powdered wheat which is fit for animal food has also been imported under PL-480;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) the nature of the action taken against the authority responsible for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) It is a fact that some quantities of wheat of grade III have been imported under PL-480 after examination of the wheat for fitness or human consumption in the country. It is, however, not correct to say that Grade III wheat is powdered and fit only for animal food. In fact the Grade III wheat imported was found to have consumer preference in India.

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

Exorbitant Prices of Gram-Dal

1636. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri E. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1966 gram-dal delivered by Punjab at prices ranging between Rs. 54 to Rs. 58 per quintal were sold at exorbitant prices in the deficit States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras, the rates being Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 128 respectively;

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government to prevent such exploitation of consumers as well as of producers of gram-dal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Foodgrains

1637. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri E. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the price variations prevailing in different States in the country during the year 1966 and beginning of 1967 of important essential foodgrains; and

(b) the price variations prevailing in two adjoining States such as (a) Gujarat and Maharashtra, (b) Gujarat and Rajasthan, (c) Punjab and Delhi, (d) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A statement showing the market prices of important foodgrains in different States during the year 1966 is given in (Annexure I) placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-541/67].

Another statement showing the market prices of these foodgrains during January to April, 1967 is given in (Annexure II) placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-541/67].

(b) The price variations of important foodgrains in different States including those of most of the adjoining States during the year 1966 and beginning of 1967 have been shown in the statements at Annexures I and II placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-541/67].

A statement giving a comparison in prices of important foodgrains in the adjoining group of States during the month of May, 1967 is given in Annexure III placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-541/67].

Drought conditions in Orissa

1638. Shri A. Dipa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unprecedented drought conditions prevail in certain districts of Orissa, particularly in Boudh and Phulbani sub-division of Phulbani District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre and State Government of Orissa to alleviate the sufferings of the people in these areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 829 in the Sabha on 30th May, 1967, the total production of foodgrains in 1966-67 in Orissa has been 14.1% below the production in the 'peak' year 1964-65. The yield in respect of medium and late varieties of paddy crops in 1966-67 registered a fall of 36% in Boudh and 29% in Phulbani Sub-Divisions.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government of Orissa to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the affected areas:—

- (1) Land revenue has been remitted in the areas where the loss is more than 75% and collection of land revenue has been suspended in areas where loss is more than 50% and less than 75%.
- (2) Test relief works have been taken up in the affected areas. All incomplete works taken up during 1966-67 are also being continued.
- (3) Programmes of gratuitous relief have been started in the severely affected areas. Tac-cavi loans are also being advanced to needy cultivators.
- (4) Drinking water projects like construction of shallow ponds and surface wells, etc. have also been taken up in the affected areas.

बिर्जापुर में गंगा पर पुल

1639. श्री राम लक्ष्मण :

श्री वि० ना० सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा बीजहन नदी बहू बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिर्जापुर जिले में गंगा पर पुल बनाने के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ख) यह सर्वोच्च कब तक पूरा हो जावेगा और इस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

परिबहन तथा नौबहन मंत्र; (डा० बा० के० आर० बी राव) : (क) जी नहीं। इन जन पर यह पुल उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य सड़क पर पड़ेगा। अतः इस परियोजना के समस्त मामलों से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार मुख्यतः संबंधित है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

12.13 hrs.

RE: MOTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST A MEMBER OF RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Speaker: I have got two privilege motions here. Naturally I have not allowed them, but I would like to mention them. Shri Sant Bux Singh has given one and the other has been given by Dr. Lohia and Mr. Rabi Ray. They are about some remarks made by an hon. Member of Rajya Sabha in the Rajya Sabha against an hon. Member of this House, Dr. Lohia. It is unfortunate that such remarks are being made without any proof of substantiation and all that. The unfortunate remarks have been made there against an hon. Member of this House, Dr. Lohia, by an Member of the Rajya Sabha. I wonder whether that can be taken up in this House because that House... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: What were the remarks?

Mr. Speaker: They are in record. It is public property. The Rajya

Sabha proceedings are not secret; they are public property. Shri Sant Bux Singh gave me notice yesterday; we did discuss about it. I discussed it with Mr. Joshi and Mr. Rabi Ray also today. Looking to the rules and procedures not only in this Parliament but in other Parliaments also, I feel that the other House being equally sovereign, it is not proper for us to refer the matter to a Privileges Committee here. I would only say that it is unfortunate that members make allegations against the members of the other House—Rajya Sabha members saying against Lok Sabha members and Lok Sabha members saying against Rajya Sabha members—or members make unsubstantiated allegations against each other in this House.

Therefore, I am not allowing the privilege motions to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

An hon. Member: What is the remedy for us?

Mr. Speaker: Members have got privilege here, and they can speak anything and go scot-free. So, self-control is the only remedy so that hon. Members will not make allegations against each other which are not substantiated.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): The feelings of this House that those remarks are not desirable may be communicated to the Chairman of the other House

श्री सच्चिदानंद (मुंगेर) : मेरा नाम अ.प.रे मजूर किया है।

Mr. Speaker: That cannot come up today. Yesterday itself, I had admitted both, but the hon. Member had not moved it.

श्री सच्चिदानंद : कल एक ही मैंने किया था।

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up tomorrow. I thought that both had been dealt with yesterday.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम के अनुसार एक दिन में एक ही हो सकता है।

Shri M. Muhammed Ismail (Mangaluru): On a point of order. We had tabled a calling-attention-notice . . .

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): Here is some hon. Member who is rising on a point of order. You should hear him.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order now. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Morarji Desai.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : (पूना) यह एक गम्भीर सवाल है। एच० ऑफिस में आपक प्राप्ति में एक प्रायश्चित्त करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; it will be a bad precedent. I have explained the whole position. I have had a discussion with him at length in my Chamber. I had a discussion with Sant Bux Singh also, and I had explained the whole case.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों सदनों की एक विशेष कमेटी तो बनाई जा सकती है।

Mr. Speaker: Let them move it in the other House.

श्री मधु लिमये : जिसके सिनाफ़ आरोप किया गया है वह नियम है कमेटी के सामने जाने के लिए। वह मंत्रियों की तरह काम नहीं रहे है। आपको क्या एतराज है ?

Shri M. Muhammed Ismail: We have tabled a calling-attention-notice . . .

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Saif (Kozhikode): We had tabled a calling-attention-notice . . .

Shri Swell: Here are two Members who have been trying to catch your eyes.

Mr. Speaker: I had not called either of them.

Shri Swell: They may not have the same lung-powder as some of us have . . .

Mr. Speaker: I know that Shri Swell is trying to catch my eye and is also passing very many remarks. If he does so, I am afraid he may not catch my eye at all. He gets up every minute and on every question and wants to catch my eye and he expects me to call only him. That is not proper.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE COMMISSION

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Dearness Allowance Commission on the question of the grant of Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees in future. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-520/67].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has laid a copy of the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission on the Table of the House just now. You will remember that on the 30th of last month, this report was sent to the Government by the Commission. We were told that Government were considering the report of the commission and that was why they had not agreed to give a rise in the dearness allowance on the basis of an average increase of 10 points in the price index. I would like to know whether Government have considered the report and if so, whether the recommendations of Government in accepting the report will also be laid on the Table? Otherwise, what is the point in our getting a copy of the report after seven days?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am laying the report on the Table of the House so that hon. Members may be in possession of it as soon as possible. Copies had to be printed, and, therefore, it took some time. Government have

not yet considered it. I had not been able to supply copies before this even to Cabinet Members, and, therefore, how could they consider it?

Mr. Speaker: Copies have been received and they will be circulated to hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mere circulation does not mean anything. I am not going to get any dearness allowance, but it is the Government employees who have to get it; they have been betrayed for one year practically, and they have not been given this dearness allowance. I would like to know when the Cabinet is going to take a decision on this. They should take an immediate decision on this.

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question. Copies will be distributed and they will take a decision in the Cabinet later on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the use of this? You should kindly help us in the matter....

Shri Morarji Desai: If he does not want me to lay it on the Table, then I shall withdraw it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is very bad....

Shri Srichand Goel (Chandigarh): Is it the right of Ministers only to lose temper?....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Government will take a decision later.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot say that just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should you not direct him?

श्री कर्नर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में
हि सजन ले ले तो इस मदन को इनकारमें
रिक्त जावे और इस विषय पर डिस्कशन
को रोक दीजा जावे ।

Shri Morarji Desai: It was said the other day that hon. Members had not been supplied with copies and it had appeared in the papers. It was, therefore, that I was anxious to lay it on the Table as soon as I could.

श्री मधु त्रिपाठे (मुंबई) : मंत्री महोदय
एक कदम बढ़ गए हैं, वह अब दूसरा कदम
बढ़ाये ।

An hon. Member: We don not object to that. [k:]

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will you allow a discussion on it?

Shri Chintamanji Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): How long will Government take to come to a decision on it?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what Shri Banerjee asked. He is repeating his question. Dr. Rao.

PAPERS UNDER SEC. 103 OF MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1965-66 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of sec. 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-521/67].

NAVY (DISCIPLINE AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. SRO 15/E in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May 1967 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-522/67].

SOLVENT-EXTRACTED OIL, DE-OILED
MEAL AND EDIBLE FLOUR (CONTROL)
(AMENDMENT) ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): On behalf of Shri Anna-sahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Solvent-Extracted, Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 526 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-523/67].

ADVOCATES ACT REVIEW COMMITTEE
REPORT

The Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Advocates Act Review Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-524/67].

12.22 hrs

RE: CALL ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): We had tabled a call attention notice on the happenings in West Asia. But we learn that the Prime Minister may make a statement *quo motu*. At what time will she make that statement?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell the House about it.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): In the afternoon.

Shri P. K. Deo: At what exact time?

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait (Kozhikode): I have tabled a call attention notice on the incident in which 5 Indian soldiers have been killed in the Gaza Strip . . .

Mr. Speaker: Everybody is rising. What can I do?

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): I humbly submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: That will be at the time she makes the statement.

An hon. Member: When will that statement be made?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know, possibly 4 O'clock.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: You have not understood me. I was only trying to submit that we should all stand in silence for two minutes to pay homage to the dead. That will cool down the House.

Shri P. K. Deo: When will the Prime Minister make her statement?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I was suggesting that we should stand in two minutes silence to pay homage to the dead . . .

Mr. Speaker: I know. Everybody will want to do that. He has suggested something. Some other Member will suggest something else then.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We condemn the American imperialists who have killed our soldiers.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait: What about my call attention notice about the 5 Indians killed in Gaza?

Mr. Speaker: Everyday I receive about 40—50 call attention notices. It is not only his that has come today. They are considered. Some are of a local nature, some relate to law and order. One or two are allowed. But every if each one of the 40 Members gets up and begins to ask what happened to his call attention notice, will it be possible to proceed with the work of the House. Therefore, if he was really serious about his call attention notice, he could have met me separately in my chamber and enquired why it was not allowed. Then I could give him at least the reason and discussed with him. If he could really convince me of its importance which needs to be mentioned here, I could have done it. But if all the 40 Members rise to make enquiry just now, it will be impossible to proceed. I do not know

whether I have rejected his call attention already. If I have not done that, I shall consider it.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt: It is about 5 Indians killed in Gaza.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Devgun may continue his speech on the Budget.

Shri M. E. Masani (Rajkot): About the statement by the Prime Minister, it is only fair to the House that the exact time should be announced, so that we may all be present at the time.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I will consult the Prime Minister and let you know. I believe it will be at 4 P. M.

Shri M. E. Masani: O'clock?

Mr. Speaker: It should be announced earlier.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I make a submission? Yesterday, there was a mistake made about the shooting down of the Canberra plane. The plane was shot down near Rawalpindi. The Defence Minister might make a statement on that.

12.25 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

श्री हरदत्तल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने इस बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए कहा था कि इस बजट के जो उद्देश्य बताए गए हैं, इन के प्रस्ताव उन को पूरा नहीं करते। देश की प्रगति और विकास के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि देश में खाने-पीने की चीजें काफ़ी मात्रा में हों, आवश्यक वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध हों, देश की सर्व-व्यवस्था ठीक हो, देश की प्रतिरक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो और कपड़े की गिरती हुई बाज़ार को स्थिर रखा जाये। इस बजट में इन चीजें किसी भी बाज़ार का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट-भाषण में सब से पहले सूखे की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है और उस के परिणामों के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए एक प्रकार से बजट के लिए मैदान तैयार करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस है कि सूखे की वजह से देश में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस का बजट में विशेष ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। सूखे के कारण-बारिश न होने की वजह से— देश में धन्न का जो अभाव है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें भविष्य के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि यदि फिर कभी बारिश न हो, तो उस समय हमें खाने-पीने के लिए दूसरों का मोहताज न होना पड़े। वर्तमान स्थिति से सबक ले कर हमें भविष्य के लिए ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि अगर हमें कभी सूखे का सामना करना पड़े, तो हमें दुनिया में भीख का कटोरा ले कर न जाना पड़े।

इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम कृषि की ओर विशेष रूप में ध्यान दें मुझे शंक है कि इस ओर जिनका ध्यान देना चाहिए था, इस बजट में उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वृत्तिक-रासायनिक खाद पर 50 करोड़ रुपये की जो सर्चिमंडी है, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने वह भी वापस ले ली है। इन सूखे से सबक लेकर हमें यद्द स्तर पर देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करना और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए था। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जब मंत्रि-मंडल में नहीं थे, तो वह कई बार देश का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाने रहे कृषि उत्पादन किम तरह बढ़ाना है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि सेना को भी कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम में लगाना चाहिए।

12.29 hrs.

[**SHRI BAL RAJ MANSUR in the Chair**]

लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में सूखे से जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है,

[श्री हरबयाज देवगुण]

उस के परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने यहाँ पर कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कभी विशेष व्यवस्था की है। क्या सरकार आज किसानों को हायर-परसेज पर ट्रैक्टर देने के लिए तैयार है? क्या वह बीज की उचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है? क्या उग में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएँ बना कर उन को कार्यान्वित करने की धोर कदम बढ़ाया है? मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस को "न्यू एग्रीकल्चरल स्ट्रेटेजी" कहा जाता है वह देश की वर्तमान परिस्थिति की तुलना में नाकाफ़ी है—उम से देश की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती है।

माननीय विन मंत्री ने बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने बताया है कि पिछले तीन साल में कीमतें 46 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं लेकिन पिछले छः वर्ष में खानी धातु की कीमतें 119 प्रतिशत बढ़ी हैं। श्री दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में भी इसी प्रकार इजाफ़ा हुआ है। जब रुपये की कीमत घटाई गई थी उस समय सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि 16 आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं होने दी जायगी। उसके लिये मिनिस्टर सप्लाईज कमिश्नर मर्राज किया गया लेकिन फिर भी कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई। आज भी विन मंत्री महोदय फिर उसी प्रकार का आश्वासन दे रहे हैं कि कीमतों में वृद्धि नहीं होने दी जायगी मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उम वक्त भी आपने आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन आपके आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी कीमतें बढ़ीं आज फिर आप वही आश्वासन दे रहे हैं, अगर आप के आश्वासनों में कुछ होता तो देश का बटवारा भी न होता। इस लिये इन आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी जिस प्रकार से उत्पादन कर बढ़ाया गया है उम से इन्फ़्लेशन भी बढ़ेगा और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी बढ़ेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ और मारा देश चाहता है कि आज सरकार कोई निश्चित योजना उपस्थित करे, जिससे न सिर्फ़ कीमतों

में वृद्धि बके, बल्कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें कम हों—क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं है? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा हो सकता था यदि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ज़रूरत और हिम्मत से काम लेते, अगर सरकार चाहती तो इन चीजों की कीमतों को घटा सकती थी, उन चीजों की कीमतों में सरकारी बोझ 30 प्रतिशत पड़ता है, यानी एक रुपये की चीज में 30 पैसे सरकार ले जाती है, बनस्पति भी, कपड़ा, ऊन इस प्रकार की हर चीज पर सरकारी बोझ काफी ज्यादा है, अगर सरकार अपना बोझ उन पर से हटा ले, अर्थात् उत्पादन कर की शकल में सरकार जो बसूल करती है यदि उस को हटा ले तो कीमतें नीचे आ सकती हैं इस का उत्पादन पर और मार्केट पर भी कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा।

सरकार ने जो नये कर लगाये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की भी आज आवश्यकता नहीं थी। पिछले साल 2700 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर हम न करों की शकल में बसूल किया है—चाहे इन्कम टैक्स हो, एकसाइज इव्यूटी हो, कन्ट्रोल इव्यूटी हो मारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि इन में खोरी होती है और आज अगर सरकार ईमानदारी से उन को बसूल करने की कोशिश करे, उन में कोई इन्वेजन न हो, तो यह टैक्स 2700 करोड़ रुपये के बजाय 3500 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है जब कि सरकार अपनी मशीनरी का काम। इन टैक्सों में खोरी किम मात्रा में होती है, मैं इसकी एक छोटी सी मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा देश उन इम्पोर्ट करता है 1964-65 में 20.4 मिलियन किनोचाम ऊन बाहर से आई इन ऊन का घागा बनता है, जिस पर 3 रु. 70 पैसे से लेकर 12 रु. 80 पैसे तक की एकसाइज इव्यूटी लगती है। तीन किन्च का घागा हमारे देश में बनता है—नीटिंग के लिये, होइखरी के लिये तथा वीविंग के लिये, जितनी ऊन हमारे देश में घाती है उसकी पूरी जानकारी सरकार के पास होती है,

क्योंकि ऊन इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये लाइसेन्स सरकार देती है। अब यदि हम गारी ऊन का घागा बनाया जाय और इस में से 5 फीसदी बेस्टेज निकाल दी जाय और शेष बने हुए माल पर कम से कम टैट पर यानी 3 व० 70 पैसे की दर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी जोड़ी जाय, तो 7 करोड़ रु० में ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी सरकारी खजाने में घानी चाहिए, लेकिन कितनी घाई है ? 2 करोड़ 16 लाख रु० एक साल में और 1 करोड़ 41 लाख रुपये उस में पहले साल में। अर्थात् जिनका करया हमको मिलना चाहिये या उसका 30% रुपया सरकारी खजाने में पहुँचा। यह ऐसी चीज है जिम्मा हिमाब-किताब सरकार के पास है, कितनी ऊन घाई है उसका कितना घागा बन सकता है, कितनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी उस से मिलनी चाहिये, यह सब सरकार जान सकती है। यह भी सच है कि सारी ऊन का नोटिग यार्न नहीं बनता, जोजरी और बीविंग में ब्यादा ऊन खपती है हर प्रकार के घागे पर पूरी-पूरी एक्साइज ड्यूटी वसूल की जाय तो सरकार को फूना प्राप्त हो। इस प्रकार सरकार को पूरा कया नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी तरह में इन्कम-टैक्स में बाँगी होनी है, कम्पम ड्यूटी में बाँगी होनी है, अगर इस बाँगी को रो दिया जाय तो सरकार को इतना क... वसूल हो सकता है, कि वह एक्साइज में रिमोफ टैट सकती है, चीजों को मन्ना कर सकती है। ये जो नये टैबा लाय गये हैं, वे सब घनाबन्धक हैं, सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा नहीं किया। बजाय इस के कि वह चीजों को मन्ना क तो टैक्स का बोझा घटा कर जनता को राहत पहुँचाती, उसने नये कर लगा दिये हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा दिवसी कारपो-रेसन का लक्ष्य है, वहाँ भी बाँगी होनी थी जब से हम ने वहाँ काम सम्भाला है। यानी हुमारी जनसंघ पार्टी ने वहाँ पर काम सम्भाला है, हम ने ईमानदार प्राधिमियों को

जिम्मेदारी के स्थान पर बैठाने की कोशिश की है, आज आपको यह सूचित करते हुए मुझे दुर्घ होता है कि उन्हीं अधिकाारियों के जरिये 10 हजार रुपये रोजाना की घामदनी में इजाफा हुआ है। इसी तरह से डी० टी० यू० में पहले चार हजार रुपये प्रति दिन का घाटा था, लेकिन जन मय द्वारा इन्तजाम सम्भालने के बाद यहा का यह घाटा समाप्त हो गया है। सिर्फ ईमानदार प्राधिमियों के बँटाने में घामदनी में इजाफा हो सकता है। इस लिये हम कहते हैं कि जिनने टैक्स लभे हुए हैं, सरकार ईमानदारी से केवल उनको ही वसूल करे और फिर बनस्पति को, कपड़ा, माचिस, कारोमीन घायन, मद्यो प्रावश्यक वस्तुओं में उत्पादन कर घटा कर जनता को राहत पहुँचाये। आज जिनका रेबन्ड हम इकट्ठा करते हैं, उस में डेढ़ गुना अधिक रेबन्ड इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं। इस लिये सरकार के लिये जरूरी है कि वह टैक्स इकट्ठा करने को मशीनरी को टाइट करे, अगर घायकी मशीनरी ठीक तरह से काम करे तो नये टैबा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक मुझाव यह भी है कि सरकार अपने खर्चे कम करे। रिजर्वे नोन माना म हो सरकार का खर्च नोन गुना बढ़ गया है। सरकार यदि इस तरह से खर्चा बर्तना जायगी और जनता पर उसका बोझा टालनी जायगी, तो यह मनासिब नहीं होगा। 2400 करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने पब्लिक प्रपर्टीकिन्ड में लगाया है, लेकिन उनका डिविडेंड सिर्फ 2 प्रतिशत है। पिछले दो सालों में 1400 करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने पब्लिक प्रपर्टीकिन्ड में इन्वैस्ट किया है, लेकिन उस पर डिविडेंड 10 करोड़ रुपये जिनका है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि 10% का मुल नहीं हुआ, इस पर जिनका ब्याज घाना चाहिए, वह भी वसूल नहीं

[श्री हरबचाल देवचुप]

हुआ। अगर सरकार के अपने महकमों की यह हालत है, तो इससे धन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार को एक पैसे का भी नया कर देना उचित नहीं। यह सरकार देश का हितचाम करने के योग्य नहीं है।

जब रुपये की कीमत कम हुई थी, उस समय मोरार जी भाई ने कुछ मुझाव दिये थे, कांग्रेस वकील कमेटी के सामने भी उन्होंने कुछ मुझाव दिये थे। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की अनुमति से मैं उन मुझावों का पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मोरार जी भाई ने 6 जुलाई, 1966 को कांग्रेस वकील कमेटी के सामने कहा था कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या करना चाहिये—

"No deficit financing for the next five years."

यानी डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं होना चाहिए। इसका उन्होंने वादा किया था, लेकिन ज़ा टैकम लगाये गये, ज़ा घन-प्रोडक्टिव एक्म-पैन्डिचर बढ़ा है, उसमें इन्फ्लेजन बढ़ी और जब इन्फ्लेजन होगी। यह कहते हैं कि कर्टीलाइजर्स के लिये हमें बाहर से इमदाद का वायदा किया है या दूसरी चीज़ों की आयात के लिये वायदा किया है। परन्तु वर्तमान कुछ धक्का किनी चीज़ कारण से यदि वह सहायता न मिली तो फिर वह सरकार जैसे उसका भरा करेगी, इसके बारे में मजबूत है। डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग धक्का भी बन रहा है, यह धक्का भी रहेगा—इसके बारे में कहा नहीं जा सकता।

उन्होंने धक्का कहा था—

"The Central and State budgets should be balanced."

तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही थी—

"This is possible only if there is at least a 10 per cent cut in all current governmental expenditure."

हम चाहते थे कि मोरार जी भाई यहाँ पर इस बजट को पेश करते समय कम से कम इस वायदे को तो पूरा करते। जब तीन साल में तीन गुना धक्का खर्च हो गये हैं, तो हम उम्मीद करते थे कि इन तीन गुना खर्चों को धक्का कम करते, कम से कम यह धक्का करते कि हम 25 परसेन्ट खर्चों को कम कर देंगे। धक्का कहेंगे कि इन खर्चों को कम करने के लिये हम रिट्रिब्यूमेंट की हिमायत नहीं करते, मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिट्रिब्यूमेंट के बगैर भी ये खर्च कम हो सकते हैं। धक्का कहा कि यह सरकार पिजरा पॉल नहीं है, लेकिन पिजरापॉल तो आपने बना रखा है। 17 एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलमें पहले मारे देश का काम चलाने में, प्रायः 53 मंत्री और उरमली सरकार का प्रबन्ध चला रहे हैं, इस तरह से धक्का पिजरा पॉल नहीं तो और क्या बना रखा है। यदि किसी कारणों को केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में, धक्का राज्यों के मंत्रिमंडलों में जगह नहीं मिलती तो ऐसे कारणों को एकोमांडट करने के लिये उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएँ बना रहीं हैं जिन पर सरकार का क्या खर्च होगा है। ऐसी संस्थाएँ संस्थाएँ हैं, जैसे आरम सेबक मजबूत और खासी आयात इत्यादि जिन पर सरकार का खर्च खर्च होता है। ऐसी संस्थाएँ संस्थाएँ हैं। जिनकी प्रायः देश का कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। प्रायः की धक्का-धक्का उनका बोझ महान नहीं कर सकता लेकिन उनको सरकार कायम रखे हुए है। किन्तु इन्फ्लेक्शन भी एक ऐसी संस्था है जिन पर एक्टर्स और एक्सेन्सिव पैदा करने के लिये करोड़ों खर्च खर्च होगा है। यहाँ पर काने बजाने की संस्थाएँ कायम हैं जिन पर करोड़ों खर्च खर्च होता

है। एक, एक मिनिस्ट्री के प्रखराजात प्राप देखेंगे तो प्राप को मासूम हो जायेगा कि कितना अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है? एक, एक मंत्रालय का हिसाब देखने से पता लगेगा कि किस तरह से रुपया पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है? सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को यहां मकान निर्माण की स्थिति देख लीजिये। हावत यह है कि जो इमारत प्राइवेट ठेकेदार 50,000 में बन कर तैयार होती है वही इमारत पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा 75 और 80 हजार में बना कर दी जाती है। मजा यह है कि मंटोरियल भी उसमें सब स्टैंडर्ड होंगे और परिणामतः प्राइवेट सोर्स में बनाई हुई इमारत की तुलना में सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के द्वारा बनाई गई उसी तरह की इमारत की जिन्दगी भी बाधी होती है।

सरकारी खर्च घनापघनाप बढ़े हुए है। हम चाहते थे कि मंत्री महोदय जुरंत से काम लेते और यह कहते कि हम 10% खर्च कम कर देंगे और ऐसा होने से हमें नये टैक्स लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी और न ही इन्फ्लेशन होगा। उसके साथ ही बाकी भी जो उन्होंने बातें कही थीं भी समझता हूँ कि उन पर अगर वह धमल करते तो देश को धर्म-ध्वजस्था मुधर मकनी थी। उन्होंने चौथी बात यह कही थी :

The expenditure on community development will have to be stopped.

यह जो कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की प्रागेनाइजेसन है यह वास्तव में कायस की एलेक्शन मसोनरी है। इन के खिलाफ कई बार प्रावाज उठाई गई कि इस का धार प्लानिग कमोशन की इव लोक संज में कोई प्रावश्यकता नहीं है। यह प्लानिग कमोशन एक प्रकार से सुपर कर्परेट बना हुआ है। उसकी बचाव एक

एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी बनाई जा सकती है। जितने मंत्रालय हैं वह वास्तव में इस प्लानिग कमोशन का काम कर सकते हैं। अगर फिर भी जरूरत पड़े तो उनके साथ एक्सपर्ट्स लगाये जा सकते हैं लेकिन उनके लिये प्रलग प्लानिग कमोशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसे और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्राजेक्ट जैम इनक बेकार महकमे है और उनका खत्म करने की जरूरत है। हमें प्रफर्मांग है कि जो मांग उन्होंने प्रपनी सरकार से की थी प्राज उनके हाथ में अधिकार प्राया है ना उन कार्यान्वित नहीं किया। उन्हें उसे धमल में साने का मौका मिला है लेकिन उसे वे धमल में नहीं ला रहे। उन्होंने उस वक्त यह भाग भी की थी :

There should be economy in the use of coal on railways and building materials by the Public Works Department.

ऐसी बात उन्होंने कही थी। उस की धार मैंने ध्यान दिलाया है कि किस तरीके से पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट में प्रापाघापी और प्रष्टा-चार फंला हुआ है। वहां के नांग प्रपनी कोई जिम्मेदारी महभूल नहीं करते। इमारतों, पुलों और महको प्रादि के निर्माण में सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल इस्तेमाल होता है जिसकी कि जिन्दगी कम होती है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय पुनों प्रबवा महको प्रादि पर जितना सोमेंट लगना चाहिए वह नहीं लगता है और कहने को बतलाया जाता है कि सोमेंट लगा है लेकिन वहां वास्तव में रेल लगाने हैं। उन के निर्माण का रुपया तो इस तरीके से सरकार से पूरा बभूल कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन चूकि उसके धनुस्स मंटोरियल नहीं लगते हैं इमानिये उनकी जिन्दगी बाधी होती है। वदा पर प्रगर देखभाल व ईमानदारी के साथ काम किया जाय तो खर्च भी कम हो सकता है और उस की उन्न भी सम्भी हो सकती है।

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त]

इसी तरीके से फार्म प्रोड्यूस के बारे में उन्होंने कहा :

The army should be utilised for timely and adequate distribution of fertilisers, pesticides, better seeds and water to agriculturists. It is necessary to impart a sense of urgency to the problem of agricultural production.

मुझे यह कहने में दुःख महसूस होता है कि कृषि की उपज और कारखानों की उपज बढ़े तो इन दोनों में देश का अर्थ-व्यवस्था ऊपर उठ सकती है लेकिन इन दोनों में सरकार स्टैंडम की नीति की तरफ चल रही है अर्थात् जैंगे चलना है वैसे चलने देना चाहती है। उम्मीद तरह भागे उन्होंने कहा भी :

The State Bank of India should be utilised to provide timely credit to cultivators. Instead of floating a new Agricultural Credit, a new subsidiary of the State Bank for agricultural credit should be formed immediately. Credit policies should be reformulated so that the export industries and trade as well as import substitution industries are not starved for funds.

एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा। इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट घाटे को ट्रेड है लेकिन उस में भी जो जरूरी जाने है, वे नहीं की जा रही है। बावजूद इसके कि हमारा इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा है और एक्सपोर्ट कम, लेकिन फिर भी कर्टिफिकेशन का चीजें हम हम देश में इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। अब हमें क्या उकलत है कि हम अमरीका से वैक्यूमि लिटरेचर इम्पोर्ट करें ? हमें अमरीका से या अन्य विदेशों से फिल्में

इम्पोर्ट करने की क्या उकलत है ? जब कि हमारे पास फीरेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है उस वकत ऐसी गंदी, लचर और घबलील तस्वीरें और फिल्में इस देश में फीरेन एक्सचेंज खूब करके मंगायी जाती हैं। उसी प्रकार से यह कोकोकोला है। उस के बगैर यह देश जिंदा रह सकता है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि धनेक चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है और जिनके बगैर आज मुल्क गुजारा कर सकता है लेकिन वस्तुतः उन के मगाने पर देश का करोड़ों रुपये का फीरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया जाता है। इसलिए आज मुल्क की उकलत यह है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा हो और इम्पोर्ट कम हो ताकि हमारे रुपये की कोमत कायम रहे और उस की वजह से दुनिया में हमारी मांख बढ़े लेकिन जब तक हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा नहीं होता तब तक वह नहीं हो सकता। उनके लिए उन्होंने कहा कि हम मुल्क के अन्दर अल्पना खपन में कमी करें और इन इन्डिस्ट्री में उन्होंने चाय कार्पोरेशन वस्तुओं पर एक्स-इज ड्यूटी लगा दी है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उस में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। चाय और कार्पोरेशन पर एक्स-इज ड्यूटी लगाने से उन की खपन में कमी नहीं होगी। यह राजाना के इन्तेमाल की चीजें हैं और यह उनको ही इन्तेमाल होगा जिनका कि पढ़ने होनी थी।

आयात की कोमतों में सन 6 बरसों में 114% की वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन उन की खपन में कमी किस्म की कमी नहीं हुई है। इसलिए आज एक्स-इज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने से चाय और कार्पोरेशन की खपन में कमी नहीं होगी। उकलत तो इस बात की है कि मुल्क में चीजें पैदा की जाय उन चीजों के पैदा करने में कम्पटीशन हो ताकि उनका उत्पादन ब और अमर रह हो तो उस से एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सकता है।

में समझता हूँ कि और बहुत नहीं तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो सोनह वाले अपनी कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी के सामने रखी थीं, उनमें से दो, तीन बातों पर, जो वे स्वयं प्रमत्त करेंगे। यदि 10% के बजाय 5% भी बह खर्चों कम कर देते तो उन को नये टैक्स लगाने का जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती। अगर वह इसी तरीके से दूसरी बातों में भी प्रमत्त करने तो हम प्रथम व्यवस्था में कुछ मुधार हो सकता था। हम चाहते हैं कि वह हम बात का क्याल रखें कि इस मुक्त में यह जरूरी है कि यह प्रमाण के मायने में आत्मनिर्भर हो और उस बोझ का कटोरा लेकर दुनिया के सामने न जाना पड़े। उस को प्रथम व्यवस्था इस किस्म की हानी बाहिए कि बाहर में इतना मिला या न मिला उस के बगैर या वह गुजारा कर सके। उस का इतना इस किस्म का होना बाहिए कि प्राचीन रक्षा के लिए उसे किसी पर निर्भर न होना पड़े और अपने की मात्रा को फिर नहीं है वह स्थिर रहे। उन को बजट में दुनिया में हमारा मात्रा ऊंची हो। उसे विश्वास है कि इन मुद्दों को और बजट ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Rane (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals presented by the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, and also express my views about it. Before I give my reactions to the budget proposals, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister who has broken the practice of deficit financing. Sir, the major cause of inflation is deficit financing. When our economic situation is getting worse and worse I think his performance in presenting a balanced budget is a creditable one. I feel, Sir, that the healing hand of the Finance Minister will improve our economic situation. When I say this, I would like to quote the observation made about our Finance Minister by Shri Palikiwala when he analysed

the budget proposals of 1963-64. He says:

"When Mr. Morarji Desai took over his present portfolio, the national economy was sagging, production was stagnant, the share markets were demoralised and foreign enterprise was most reluctant to embark upon ventures in India. Within a very brief period, he changed the entire climate; the economy became buoyant; production increased at an impressive rate; confidence was restored in the heart of the investor and the Indian economy was well on the way not only to stability, but to impressive expansion."

I have no doubt that this observation by Shri Palikiwala is in consonance with what many others have said

Prior to the presentation of this budget hundreds of articles have appeared in the press, making different suggestions about the coming budget. After the presentation of the budget, also several economists, industrialists, leaders of political parties and representatives of middle class and even housewives have expressed their reactions to the present budget. I do not want to go into all of them. I shall only classify them into categories. Some economists have welcomed the budget proposals; some have partly welcomed them and partly criticised them. There are some persons and political parties who have completely denounced the budget and went to the extent of saying that the budget proposals are the manipulations of capitalists. I do not agree with them. I have drawn my own reaction. Here I would like to quote the views of one of the bitterest critics of Government and I think it will be to the benefit of the House to give the name of the economist. It is no other than Professor Taraporevala. He delivered a lecture

[Shri Rane]

to the members of the Forum of Free Enterprise, after the presentation of the budget, a summary of which has appeared in the Hindustan Times of 31st May 1967. There he says:

"The Union Budget was realistic, balanced and non-inflationary and a courageous step towards reviving the drought-and-war-shattered Indian economy."

So, this comment of Professor Taraporevala will meet the comments and criticisms made by the hon. Member who spoke on the budget before me.

While the Finance Minister was making his speech, I jotted down on a piece of paper my own reactions to the budget. As he went on speaking, I jotted down one point after another. My first reaction was that it had a human touch when he said that he has made a provision of Rs. 38 crores in addition to Rs. 13 crores for the drought-stricken people. My reaction was confirmed when he said that he has made a provision of Rs. 118 crores for continuing subsidy in foodgrains. Besides this, the third factor which confirmed my first reaction was the large provision he made for the social betterment programme—providing drinking water to the public and upliftment of backward classes, specially the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Therefore, if anybody says that this budget is a manifesto of misery nobody can agree with that.

When I heard the Finance Minister speaking about measures for agricultural and industrial production I thought that the budget is production-oriented. But for want of time I would not repeat the measures which he said he is going to take for increasing production. My third reaction was that it was not an inflationary budget. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Masani, and so also Mr. Devgun, that this Budget

will not stop inflation and, on the other hand, it will increase inflation. I would like to deal with this point at great length because that is the main problem of the day.

My another reaction was, when the Finance Minister outlined his measured and concessions in taxation, that it was an export-incentive Budget. When the Finance Minister gave his taxation proposals, my reaction was that it was not a Morarji Desai-pattern Budget of 1963-1964. What I mean is this that in 1963 and in 1964, when he presented his Budget proposals to this House, it was full of heavy taxation. This time, when I heard his taxation proposals, I, personally, thought that the people have escaped heavy taxation. I do take it that there can be a difference of opinion on the proposals of taxation. But my own reaction was that, this time, the taxation proposals were light.

Hundreds of articles have appeared in the press prior to the Budget. It was thought that, as Shri Morarji Desai was handling the Finance portfolio, he would impose heavy taxation. To what extent would there be heavy taxation? People entertained fear that as in his interim Budget the Finance Minister said that during the last year the deficit came to Rs. 350 crores, the Finance Minister will make up this deficit and add something to it and so they took it that, this time, his taxation proposals would come to about Rs. 400 crores. Therefore, I say that my reaction, that it was not a Morarji-pattern Budget of 1963-1964, is correct.

Now, I come to the main point about inflation. In this, as I have said, I do not agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Masani and Mr. Devgun. Here, I would like to quote Prof. C. N. Vakil on what is inflation. He has given several suggestions. I quote from the pamphlet, Deficit Financing and Inflation, of the forum of free enterprise. There are suggestions

given on pp. 13 to 16. He has mentioned what the principle remedy is to inflation. He says:

“The main thing is to reduce demand so far as possible and increase supply as much as possible.”

That means, our demand must be reduced and we must produce more. He has made several suggestions. The first suggestion that he has made is:

“In other words, whatever the overall size of the Fourth Plan that may be adopted, the Plan for the year 1967-68 should be limited to essential purposes.”

The second suggestion is that there is also a need for removing the surplus staff in Government.

सभापति महोदय : अब लंच टाइम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य लंच के बाद अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rane may continue his speech now.

Shri Rane: I was quoting from the pamphlet by Prof. C. N. Vakil, entitled “Deficit financing and inflation,” published by the Forum of Free Enterprise by including several articles written by Prof. C. N. Vakil in *The Free Press Journal*. I had quoted two of his suggestions. I shall now quote his third suggestion which is as follows:

“There are many cases of wasteful and avoidable expenditure.

It must be stopped and deficit financing should not be adopted in any case.”

He further goes on and says:

“This implies that the Government will abide by a firm determination not go in for deficit financing in any form. They shall, therefore, have surplus budgets as far as possible and at first sight of a deficit, cut down expenditure to restore the balance.”

These are the four suggestions which he has made. May I ask Shri Masani who has said that there will be inflation, whether there is any suggestion here which the Finance Minister has not complied with? If anybody carefully reads the speech of the Finance Minister, he would find that almost all the suggestions made by Prof. C. N. Vakil, the well known economist, have been complied with by the Finance Minister.

For the benefit of Shri M. R. Masani, I shall again read out what his pet economist Prof. Shenoy has said. In his speech, he has minimised the importance of stopping deficit financing. As I have submitted, the major cause of inflation is resorting to deficit financing. During the last decade, from 1955-56, deficit financing was resorted to, according to Prof. Shenoy, to the tune of more than Rs. 2,000 crores. In a recent article appearing in the *Hindustan Times* (8-3-67) he has made the following observations:

“The current phase of inflation began in 1955-56. During the past decade, that is, from 1955-56 to 1965-66, large budget deficits having persisted year after year, the money supply rose to Rs. 2,310 crores”.

Then he proceeds and says in the article that there is little hope of implementing the policy of eliminating inflationary deficit. He was afraid that the present Government would

[Shri Rane]

not also refrain from resorting to deficit financing. He was sure that the same practice of deficit financing would be continued.

What I am trying to point out is that even if we take the view of Prof. Shenoy, the major cause of inflation is deficit financing. I have quoted Prof. Shenoy because my hon. friend, Shri Masani and his colleagues will not be satisfied by Prof. Vakil's suggestion. But I think they can rely on Prof. Shenoy whose views they always look to.

As I submitted, deficit financing has been there for several years. But I submit that the Budget is non-inflationary. I shall give the reasons my holding this view. My first ground is that deficit financing has not been resorted to. Secondly, from his speech, we find that the Finance Minister has not increased any Plan outlay for 1967-68. Thirdly, the overdrafts to the States by the Reserve Bank have been practically stopped. My fourth ground is that the Budget is going to increase our agricultural and industrial production. I do not want to go into the measures which will achieve that end. They are given in the speech and I do not wish to tire the patience of Members by reiterating them. But in connection with agricultural production, I want to make two or three suggestions to the hon. Minister for his favourable consideration.

My first suggestion is that if Government are really anxious to increase production, an incentive, remunerative fair price must be given to the growers. This has not been done by Government so far. During the last 25 years, not less than 8 committees have opined that the farmers should be given a remunerative fair price etc. etc. But it has, I submit in all humility, not been implemented as yet. It may be said that we have appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission and from time to time they

fix prices. I have a grievance against the personnel of the Commission. My own view is that the Commission consists of persons who are consumer-minded; and perhaps have a prejudice against the farmers. So, my submission is that the Agricultural Prices Commission's report should not be taken as gospel truth, because they always fix prices lower than what they actually are. This will be corroborated when I say that almost all the State Governments have increased the procurement price. That itself shows that the Agricultural Prices Commission's prices are very low, and they do not provide any incentive to the farmers.

My second suggestion is this. I would have been happy if the Finance Minister had continued the subsidy on fertilisers. I do not think he will do it now because it is a very large sum and he has presented a balanced budget, but whenever any occasion arises, he should think over this.

My third suggestion is that the existing excise rates on diesel oil are very, very high. During the last five years perhaps the prices have been doubled, and rates for electricity used for agricultural purposes have also gone up. So, I request the Finance Minister to see that these excise duties and electricity rates are reduced.

Lastly, I turn to the speeches of Mr. Masani and Mr. Devgun. Mr. Masani said that the budget was inflationary, he said it was a *status quo* budget, it did not touch the fringe of the problem, and he wanted a very revolutionary budget, and he submitted an alternative budget. I do not know whether all the members of the Opposition will appreciate his revolutionary budget. It means this: reduce the taxation, reduce Government expenditure. Those are the two suggestions that have been made by the revolutionary budget. I think many members of the Opposition will

say that it is not a revolutionary budget, but it is a reactionary budget. I am corroborated in this by my hon. friend the right communist friends. When the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister announced his concessions, they say that the budget appeases foreign and Indian capitalists, and that too when only a concession of Rs. 5 crores has been given. If my friend Mr. Masani wants to give tax relief to the tune of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 crores, I do not know what my communist friend will call it, whether it is a revolutionary or a reactionary budget.

He said he wanted to break the taboo and say that defence expenditure should be reduced by about Rs. 50 crores. I do not think that many members would agree with this. I personally feel that even assuming that there was wasteful expenditure on defence, it should not be reduced at this stage. We are in a very precarious position today. Our neighbour Pakistan is procuring almost all the weapons from almost all the countries from where they are available. China is instigating her, China is instigating the people of India to bring about a revolution. I therefore suggest that when we are placed in such a precarious position, reduction in defence expenditure will not be a wise step, it will be an unwise step. I speak subject to correction. Shri Masani has stated that our Air Force estimates and expenditure had gone up twenty times. I do not know for what source he has taken his figures. As I said, I speak subject to correction. The Budget in brief shows that in 1960-61 the expenditure on our Air Force was about Rs. 51 crores and now it is about Rs. 150 crores. It is, at the most, three times what it was in 1960-61. If we had succeeded in the war against Pakistan, it was because of our Air Force. I will not grudge any additional amounts or allocations. They deserve our congratulations. I submit that it would be an unwise step to reduce that expenditure.

I have been listening to suggestions about reduction of civil expenditure. Of course the Finance Minister has said in his speech and he is trying to do this. I am listening to this argument for the last fifteen years. They say: why don't you reduce civil expenditure so that the necessity to tax more will be obviated? In this connection I am reminded of a proverb in Marathi:

दांत कोरून पोट भरत नाही ।

One cannot fill up his belly by taking the remnants from teeth and re-eating it. If you take a bit from this department and a bit from that department, it is not going to fill up the coffers of the Government. Of course wherever possible, Government should reduce expenditure; nobody will disagree on this point. But Mr. Masani says that 150 crores can be saved. He says 80 crores could be saved by not taking in hand some project. I have not studied that project and I leave it to the Deputy Prime Minister to reply to that. I support the proposals of the Finance Minister. While making these suggestions I again congratulate him for presenting a balanced budget.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, The Deputy Prime Minister was applauded by my friend Mr. Masani of the Swatantra Party and by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani for the realistic appraisal of the present situation. I do not know what there is to applaud in this. After all, everyone knows that the food situation is bad, that the price situation is bad, that the industry is stagnant and the whole country knows that the foreign exchange is in a crisis. Stating this is supposed to be a realistic appraisal of our existing economic situation. These are the symptoms. Has he been able to diagnose what the malaise is? Has he been able to diagnose the basic malaise and the basic disease from which our economy is today suffering? Has he prescribed some remedies by which we will cease to suffer from these things or at least we will go on the road to recovery?

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That is the question with which we are concerned. Frankly, everyone knows; the Finance Minister wants to blame it on the monsoon. But we know that throughout this Third Plan, right from the beginning, national income had not increased. There has been stagnation even before the war with China in 1962. Right through, from the beginning of this Third Plan itself, our industries had been stagnating. We have had the price problem; we have had the foreign exchange problem; we have had all these problems right from that period. It is true that the failure of the monsoon has certainly aggravated the problem. I do not deny that. But the basic fact remains that our economic ills have started not today or yesterday not last year or the year before last when the monsoon failed, but our ills have started long ago.

Therefore, the question is, does this budget today and the budget speech that the Deputy Prime Minister had made, hold out any hope to our common people in this country; that at least there will be a beginning in a reverse direction? Does it give any hope that their woes will at least begin to end if not be completely ended? We do not today demand of the Central Government that by the budget speech or by the budget proposals immediately all the ills from which this country is suffering must be put an end to. No. But does it give any hope to the people?

What is the problem before the people today? We know that industries are closing down. We know the foreign exchange crisis, the food crisis and the unemployment crisis. People are getting unemployed from day to day. The factories are closing down; retrenchment is on the increase. Therefore, under these conditions, what does the Finance Minister's budget hold out for the common people. I say that it holds out nothing whatsoever to the common people.

But I must say that our Finance Minister is not only a bold person but an audacious person, because who but he can have the audacity to claim, what he has claimed in his budget speech? I refer to paragraph 43, at page 17, of his budget speech, Part A wherein he has said:

"In keeping with the Directive Principles of our Constitution, Government is fully committed to the achievement of a socialist society within the framework of an actively functioning democracy. Much has already been achieved in this connection;—

I emphasise that—

"...Much has already been achieved in this connection; and in the coming months, we propose to explore all possible avenues to make sure that whatever initiatives we have taken in this regard are pursued and implemented with vigour and that further progress . . ."
etc., etc.,

What is that "much" in the implementation of the socialist society, socialist goal, that has been achieved so far? Our Finance Minister, of course, does not want to tell us; he does not want to spell it. But the people in this country through their own painful experience, are aware of what is this "much" that has been done in the direction of a socialist society. They know that during the last 15 years, hundreds of thousands of peasants have been evicted from their homesteads, from their land; they know that the usurers, the money-lenders are tightening their grip over the peasant's economy; they know that in this country throughout the last many years the prices are going up, not today or yesterday but during the entire 20 years since the Congress party had come into power. Through the implementation of the "socialist" programme, they know that as a result of all these things, real

wages, real earnings of the common people are day by day going down; unemployment is on the increase. This is on the one side. On the other side, they know that during this period 75 families in this country have amassed an enormous amount of wealth; they know that these 75 families are getting a grip over the entire economy over the banks, over the industries, over the entire economy and even over the governmental administration itself. Over and above all these things, they know that there are blackmarketeers; they know that there are speculators galore in this country; and on top of these, they also know that foreign exploiters are coming day after day to exploit the people. This is a wonderful kind of socialism. We have heard of socialism and different methods of achieving socialism, but, Sir, this is a Brand of socialism, this is a method of achieving socialism, where you have not only the native exploiter, the native landlord, the native money-lender, the native usurer, the native big capitalist, the monopolist and the blackmarketeer, but over and above and on top of these, you have also got the exploiters from all over the world: the British monopolists, the American monopolists, the Italian monopolists, every day exploiting this country; I must say, nobody can beat the Congress Government in his claim for socialism. This is something unique in history and the credit for this must certainly go to the Congress party and to our Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, for having made this claim. If you ask them, what is that socialism, they would say, it is a welfare State. Whose welfare? Welfare of all, I am just reminded of the South Indian brahmin purohit in Tamil Nad. After he gets a sumptuous meal, he gives ashirvad and blesses the host. He utters a couplet:

सर्वे जनाः सुखिनो भवन्तु ।

"May all the people be happy". Then there is another line:

शुभमस्तु नित्यं ।

"Let the cow and the brahmin be happy for ever". For the people, a

general wish. But the cow and the Brahmin are two chosen few who must always and for ever be happy. You just change two words of this couplet and you get the Congress brand of socialism:

सर्वे जनाः सुखिनो भवन्तु । टाटा बिड़लायाः
शुभमस्तु नित्यं ।

This is the socialism they have been working for the last 20 years. Mr. Morarji Desai promises that they will take vigorous steps in the coming months to see that these objectives initiatives are pursued with vigour. Naturally Sir, we have to be very careful; our people have to beware, when they talk of building socialism in this country in this manner.

What is the glaring fact of our economic life in this country? The most glaring fact is our abject dependence on foreign aid. This is the malady from which our country is suffering. We depend upon foreign aid for every thing—food, clothes, industries, etc. Without foreign help, this country cannot get on. That is the philosophy of Government.

Only two years ago, when there was war with Pakistan, we saw the then Prime Minister and various other ministers thundering against America saying, "we will go without any aid; we will starve and put up with all difficulties, but we will go without aid." The war ended and a new Prime Minister came. The moment she came, she rushed to America, to Mr. Johnson, to create a climate of goodwill. That means 'aid'. Then followed a procession of ministers beginning from the then Finance Minister. Mr. Subramaniam and so many ministers went to the U.S. with the begging bowl. The people of the whole world, and certainly the U.S. imperialists must certainly have laughed in their sleeves at us because just a few months earlier the ministers were thundering that we would have nothing to do with foreign aid. The arm-twisting intensified since then. The whole world knows it.

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There are statistics published by organisations like ECAFE which show that the total amount of aid given to the developing countries by foreign countries is much less than the total amount of money they have taken from those countries during the last 15 years. These are not communist statistics, but statistics given by ECAFE, a UN body.

Has our own experience been better in this respect? The arm-twisting intensified and on 5th June we agreed to devalue the rupee, certainly not of our own volition. We have got on record a letter written by the previous Finance Minister to the members of the Congress party saying that if we do not devalue the rupee, they are not prepared to consider the question of aid. In order that they may be able to consider the question of aid, we devalued the rupee. It was said then that devaluation was going to lead to wonderful results and bring in foreign exchange liberally. What is our experience? Last year the foreign-exchange earnings have been 15 per cent less after devaluation. The net result is, for the same amount of goods we will be buying from America and other countries, we will have exchange, i.e., to sell them in terms of our production a larger volume of our own goods. What else is it but an intensification of the usual methods that are employed by these western powers to loot these colonial countries, these dependent countries, these developing countries, these poorer countries by that wonderful mechanism of, what is known in economic language as, 'unequal exchange'. Devaluation is a permanent 'unequal exchange' imposed upon our country by the western powers.

At least did we learn a lesson after that? No. We still go on begging. Naturally the arm-twisting also goes on. Shri Subramaniam agreed to the ignoble fertiliser deal, and today our Planning Minister argues wonderfully for extending the terms of the fertiliser deal. And, we have done that.

Why? The same Planning Minister had stated on the floor of this House previously that in our own country we can within the course of the next three years fabricate machinery and all the equipment necessary for the fertiliser industry and all other ancillary industries. We have on record facts to show that the FACT of Travancore as well as the Fertiliser Corporation of India are in a position to fabricate and put up fertiliser factories to the capacity of 3 to 4 lakh tons every year. This statement has been accepted by the Planning Commission. It has been accepted by the previous Petroleum Minister on the floor of this House. In the face of this, why should we today extend the terms of this deal and agree to do this? It is because, if we do not do it, the Aid-India Committee was meeting in Paris if we do not do it before they meet no aid will come. This is our position. The moment we go in for this kind of aid the arm-twisting goes on continuously. Where is the end to it?

The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech says:

"A hospitable environment for private foreign investment in priority areas has also a considerable bearing on promotion of exports. It is generally recognised that private foreign investment can make a valuable contribution to reducing our reliance on exports, particularly when it brings with it know-how and sophisticated techniques as well as capital resources. But foreign investors can also bring with them knowledge of foreign markets and the organisation and other resources to exploit them. As they get to know our own country and potential better, they help promote our exports."

Therefore, today if our exports have got to be intensified for that also we require foreign collaboration. This is the whole philomophy. Without

foreign collaboration this country cannot go forward at all. But, what is our experience? This was the same theory repeated in the last ten to fifteen years. But what was our experience? The Economic Memorandum placed on the Table of the House by the Finance Minister, what does it point out? It points out that by these collaboration agreements they are taking more and more money from this country. During the entire Third Plan period what was our position? According to the statement made in the memorandum, the proportion of interest, dividend and other charges that we are paying to them annually have gone up from 12 per cent of our current foreign exchange earnings in the beginning of the Third Plan to 22 per cent in the end of the Third Plan. And, the first six months of 1966-67 it has gone up to 27 per cent. of the current foreign exchange earnings. That means 27 per cent of our foreign exports are mortgaged for only paying dividend, amortisation and interest charges on these loans and collaborationist capital. This percentage goes on increasing year after year. With more foreign aid and more foreign collaboration, naturally, these payments are going to increase.

It is said that a climate of foreign investment has got to be created. I do not know what new climate has to be created. Today, it is on record, India pays the highest dividend for American private investment in any country in the world. That is what is accepted by the Americans themselves. Not satisfied with that, it is said that more inducement will have to be given for private investment. Then what would happen to foreign exports? Where is the question of increasing our exports? Although foreign exports might increase, all that will be sequestered, mortgaged to amortisation and interest charges we have to pay continuously for this increasing aid. Where will this country go? This is what we have got seriously to think. Now, why and how has this situation come about—this arms-twisting by America, this

arms-twisting by other foreign imperialist powers—I do not want to go into the other questions connected with it, because I have not got the time—why has this thing come about? We have got to find out the reason.

It is not, as Shri Masani tried to make out because there was some planning. He wanted to say that the Soviet Union had a plan, there was a Planning Commission there, a number of members of that Planning Commission were liquidated by Stalin; therefore, beware. Something wrong might have happened there. But, can we forget the fact that the Soviet Union, a country which was totally disrupted by the first world war, a country which had to go through the ravages of a civil war or three or four years, a country with a ramshackled economy built up a powerful economy? After 2½ five-year plans when it was attacked and had to bear the brunt the *weir macht* of Hitler with all the military and economic might of the whole of Europe at his command that country stood up against him and turned the course of the war in Stalingrad and the history of the world itself changed. Mankind was saved. This is the effect of their five year plan. We want to have plans of that type. We want to have plans that will take this country forward, so that we will be able to stand up against any aggressor and repulse him. It is that kind of plan that we must have. It is in that aspect that your planning has failed. Therefore, instead of finding out what are the fundamental causes for the failure of the plan, the Finance Minister says that the rains have failed and, therefore, everything has gone wrong. Really speaking the Plans failed long before the rains failed. The basic fact is, despite what the Congress has been saying and doing all these 20 years, despite waxing eloquent about the sugar-coated socialism, socialistic pattern of society, welfare State and all that, the basic fact remains that they have been attempting to build up a capitalist society in this country. Unfortunately, our capitalists cannot get

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capital. Unlike British and American capitalists our capitalists have no empire to loot. The British and other capitalists built the industry from the scratch. Today even industrial technique has developed; capital requirements have increased. But we have no empire; our Tatas and Birlas have no empire to loot. Therefore, what do they do? The biggest capitalist resource of our country is dried up, agriculture is dried up for the simple reason that there is no question of putting any inputs in agriculture when the peasant is indebted. He is under the grip of the usurious money lender, he is under the grip of the rentier. Therefore, in the circumstances, thousands and thousands of crores of rupees, which can be used for productive purposes, goes into this unproductive business of money-lending, for the purpose of paying the rentiers and our Congress Government does not want to put an end to this. It has perpetuated it all these years. Therefore, a major source of capital formation in this country has dried up and the only one way left of getting capital for our big capitalists is by looting the people of this country, since you have no empires to loot. How do you loot the people? Ever since the beginning of the year 1947 the primary aim of the Congress Government has been to see that the people are looted in the interest of the bigger capitalists in this country. Price rise is a specific device by means of which the common peoples' wealth is transferred from their hands into the hands of the bigger capitalists. This is a specific form of loot, legalised loot, that has been going on in this country all these 20 years, and the Congress Government in all its policies, its deficit financing policy, its policies with regard to banks, its policies with regard to credit, its taxation and other policies, has been actually abetting this thing, and that is how the capitalists have been able to amass wealth. But what happened? When you create these conditions, when prices go on increas-

ing you also create along with it blackmarketeers, usurious money-lenders speculators in land, speculators in commodities, in fact speculators in everything, who loot the entire people. So, a big part of this loot of the entire people goes into the hands of those speculators, into the hands of those usurious money-lenders, into the hands of those blackmarketeers.

Shri Masani waxed eloquent about finding capital—a paltry sum of 30 crores by tax relief to the big companies. I do not know why Shri Masani does not want to tap this source, one of the biggest sources of capital for our industries and agriculture. Perhaps because it goes against the grain of the Swatantra Party's philosophy to attack these people, these elements which are the creation of that free society which his party is preaching. Therefore, he does not attack them. Under these conditions when you have created this kind of a thing, the only thing that is left to you, when you are not able to find capital, is to go begging to your class brothers in U.S. and Britain, "Please give us capital; please help us; please come and collaborate with us on your terms." Without collaboration, nothing can be done. What has happened as a result of that? You have created, during the last 20 years, the biggest parasites and, I would say, our monopolists are the biggest parasites in the world. If one has influence with the Government, he will be able to find capital from the Industrial Finance Corporation, from the banks. With a small amount of capital, with influence he will be able to find capital from the banks, from the insurance companies, from this corporation and from that corporation.

Then, about collaboration with foreign countries, what is there for them to do. If you have influence, you will be able to find the foreign collaborator. There is the Government to give guarantees. What have they to do? For technical know-

how also, they need do nothing. The foreigner is there to give it. Why don't you develop technical know-how? The answer is, "No; we need not do that; we are paying the foreigners a royalty and they will do the research." This is the kind of society you have created, a set of parasites who do nothing whatsoever for the development of the country. They do not develop any technical know-how; they do not do any kind of research. If our people should not develop research, why should they develop research? They are, after all, paid money; the foreign collaborators are there. This is what is happening. Therefore, one moral fibre itself is cracking up today under these conditions. A continuous drain of our intelligent young scientists and technicians takes place. They cannot find any avenue for their talents in this country. This is the basic defect from which our country is suffering today. Instead of diagnosing that basic malaise, what do we find? We find some palliatives, we can do this, we can do that, we can give some relief here and some relief there. With this outlook, naturally, what happens is that you go on continuously increasing the tax burden of the common people.

The only thing on which I agree with Mr. Masani, in his entire speech of yesterday, is with regard to the excise duties on these commodities. Today, if the whole country is suffering, if the entire handloom industry is suffering—it is on the verge of collapse—and hundreds and thousands of handloom weavers have closed down and have become unemployed,—it is because yarn prices have gone up during the last three or four months. Under these circumstances, even a simple thing like the taking away of the excise duty on cotton yarn, so that handlooms can be saved. Even that our Finance Minister cannot think of. He cannot even conceive of that. This is the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may try to finish now.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am taking the whole time of my Party.

Therefore, under the circumstances, they cannot think of anything but of increasing taxes. If somebody tells him that by increasing the excise duty on coffee and tea, the prices of coffee and tea will go up, he says, "After all, I have increased it by 12 p. per hundred cups." Who bothers about that? The price has gone up by 5 p. per cup. Then, he will say, "Don't take tea." If you say that the price of cloth has gone up, he will say, "Why do you wear clothes? There is no law in the country that the people should wear clothes." Is this the way in which the Minister should answer? I sympathise with him. He will say, "We should avoid deficit financing and, therefore, more taxes." This is a wonderful thing.

Then, about prices, I want to ask him, "Have food prices risen only since last year or a year before?" If that is so, you can blame the failure of the monsoons. But did not the prices rise even in 1964-65 when you had a bumper crop? Your own statistics show that. Prices have been rising continuously during all these 20 years barring one or two years when the Korean War ended. There has been continuous rise in prices even when there was a bumper crop. What is the remedy that is suggested? They say, "We will take fiscal measures. Through the Reserve Bank, we will control the banks." What is our experience. To take only one instance, what happened last year when production had gone down not only in the industrial sector but also in the agricultural sector? What do your own figures show? The credit expansion given by these banks during the busy season, i.e., from October end to April end during the year before the last year i.e. in 1965-66 was Rs. 308 crores; last year in 1966-67 it was Rs. 413 crores during that busy season. This is the wonderful way in which the Reserve Bank has controlled these banks 33-1/3 per cent increase in accommodation during the busy season when production had

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actually gone down! Naturally you are creating conditions where things could be hoarded.

What happened to the directive that 80 percent of credit expansion must go to industries and to finance exports and imports? What happened to that? The Banks got over that. The statement of the Governor of the Reserve Bank is there; it clearly shows that. I have no time, otherwise I would like to quote it. What did the Reserve Bank Governor do? After the horse had gone, he went to bolt the stable. On the 4th March, he issued another circular saying, "no; don't do this kind of thing". Nobody listened to him. One month later, on the 4th April, when the busy season was to end in two weeks, he sent out a directive, "you must withdraw some of this credit and try to bring it to certain limits". This is the wonderful way in which the Reserve Bank has been controlling the Banks. How can it act against them? How can the Reserve Bank act against Birlas, Tatas and people of that kind? That is the reality of the situation. Let us face it. Today we are being told that the economy will be controlled and all that. We do not have any faith whatsoever in them.

It is not a question of any ism. I am not talking of any ism. This is our experience. During the last twenty years, this has been our experience. I remember, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talking in Madras after the Avadi Resolution was passed. He said, "yes; we are planning"; using the military commander's language. he said, "But, we need not go and control every little thing, take possession of every little thing; we will capture the commanding heights". That is what he said. Did you capture the commanding heights all these twenty years? Where are the commanding heights and who commands those heights? Does Government command the economy or the economy command the Government? Have

you captured the strategic heights? What are these strategic heights? Some steel plant here and some ordnance factory there. Are they the strategic heights of our economy? The strategic heights are the banks. The strategic heights of our economy are the industries and undertakings owned by these monopolies. So long as you do not capture them, where is the question of your being able to control the economy? You are not able to control the economy. This is the basic fundamental thing at the root of our malaise and without diagnosing that root, what remedy can be suggested?

Therefore, under these conditions, naturally State-Centre conflict develops. It is a inherent in the situation. What can we do? Whether anybody wishes it or not, it is built-in in the kind of policies you are pursuing.

The other day, for example, the Finance Minister stated, "if the State Governments want to increase the D.A., let them do it; I will not help them for. I am not responsible for the price increase". May I ask him who is responsible for the increase in the prices in this country? Who controls the banks? Who allowed the expansion of credit to the tune of Rs. 413 crores last year? Is it Mr. Annadurai of Madras, is it Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, is it Mr. Jyoti Basu or is it the Finance Minister whoever he may be—may be not, Mr. Morarji Desai, but the previous Finance Minister. Who did it? Who is responsible for it? Who did this devaluation? Is it Mr. Namboodiripad who did this devaluation? As a result of this devaluation, a tremendous increase in prices has taken place. Who is responsible for this? It is your policy that is basically responsible for this. Even today for this further increase in prices, who is responsible? You are not prepared to change your basic policies. And the States will have to suffer for you policies? As a matter

of fact, at the time you agreed to devaluation, Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri made a brave promise before the country; they gave an undertaking; they said, "we are aware that the cost of imported foodstuffs will go up; we are aware that the cost of fertilisers that we are importing will go up; we will see that they do not increase, we will subsidise them". Already ten months have passed. Today the new Finance Minister comes and says, "well, the subsidy on fertilisers is withdrawn". Only ten months ago this was promised. You undertook this devaluation with your eyes open. Government knew that the prices were going to go up and, therefore, they wanted to subsidise the States. But now, after ten months, they say that they cannot do that. What happens then to the efforts that the States have undertaken in order to increase food production? How can food production be increased if fertiliser costs today go up like hell? Therefore, it is an actual sabotage of the efforts of many States that are today engaged in increasing food production. This is the sort of thing that goes on. How can State-Centre conflict be prevented with such policies? It is built-in in your policies.

So, what becomes of the undertaking to the people that the Central Government will see to it that the prices do not rise? The Governments' answer is, after all, they are undertakings given to the people, and they can, therefore, be broken at will. But the undertaking that has been given to the princes when they entered into a covenant with them that they would pay them continuously the privy purse, is solemn, eternal and everlasting; it is *sanatan* and it can never be broken. So far as the common people are concerned, whatever might be the promise that Government make to them, they can break it at will after ten months, and it does not matter much because the people are born to suffer; they are people who are accustomed to suffer. But, so far as the princes are concerned, how can

they suffer? They have always been accustomed to live a luxurious life, and, therefore, how can their life be affected? That is the basic philosophy of this Government.

Under these conditions, therefore, something basic has got to be done, not from the point of view of communism, not from the point of view of socialism, not from the point of view of any 'ism', but in order that this march to ruin and perdition be stopped and the country's economy may develop. For this the basic thing that has got to be done today is to express our firm determination that come what may, we shall stand on our own feet and whatever might be the difficulties that we may have to suffer, we shall suffer them but we shall not barter away our honour and our self-respect. On that basis, let us decide here and how that at least from next year we shall put an end to the PL-480 food aid and we shall not have anything more of it, but instead we shall mop up whatever is available in this country.

After all, what have Government done all these years? The Finance Minister talks of a procurement of about 2 or 3 million tonnes only out of a total production of nearly 80 million tonnes which work out to just 3 per cent of our production. Government do not want to procure the marketable surplus in the hands of the richer sections of the landlords and they allow them to do whatever they please. I would suggest that after procuring the entire marketable surplus from the richer sections of the rural landlords, let us equitably distribute, let us not leave it to them to market it as they please and fleece the people but let us procure it from them and then we shall be able to live by ourselves. It may be that we may have to cut it to 12 oz. or 8 oz. per head per day but that does not matter for we shall not be depending upon foreign loans and aid and we shall not be begging for food from them.

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Similarly, we know the effect of foreign aid. Therefore, let us immediately put an end to the foreign aid. Let us declare a moratorium at least for a period of ten years; let us declare it ourselves unilaterally and not by going and begging them; let us declare that we are not going to pay back the amortisation of and the interest charges for the next ten years because our country is in a difficult condition. Many countries in the world have done that. If we do that, they may not give us further loans. That is all right; that is very good; let them not give us loans. Similarly, we can also declare a moratorium on the repatriation of dividends from the foreign enterprises that have already been started here. We can tell them that we do not want further help from them and we shall be able to stand on our own and we are not going to permit them to have dividends because they have taken enough; let us declare such a moratorium at least for ten years. Similarly, let us have a moratorium on the repatriation of capital also for a period of ten years. All these measures together, I am absolutely certain, will be able to give us foreign exchange resources to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. With this sum of Rs. 400 crores our country's economy can be put on its feet, and after we are able to stand on our own, we shall start paying them back. Can this not be done? I am sure that this can be done.

If that has got to be done, then naturally, we have got to deal with the local exploiter firmly. We have got to take steps to see that the monopolists in this country do not aggrandise themselves at the expense of the people. Their power has got to be broken. Their power comes essentially from the power they have over the economy and from the power of wealth that they have. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to break that power of wealth, all talk of curbing monopoly interest is meaningless. Therefore, let us take firm steps

to see that certain immediate measures are taken. I do not want to spell out all those measures just now. All those measures can be taken if there is a will. Let us immediately put an end to the privy purse of the princes. It may be a small thing and it may give only Rs. 5 crores annually. I know that, but it is a psychological thing. The common people will appreciate that. The psychological effect of such a step will be great.

Similarly, get hold of the strategic heights. What Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said at that time, at least put into practice now. What are the strategic heights? Naturally, the banks, the insurance companies and other financial institutions. Do not allow any of these big business houses to come anywhere near that. If they come anywhere near that, in the investment committee, this committee or that committee, then we know what happens. They will be able to utilise everything to their advantage.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): Why did Shri Namboodiripad invite Mr. Birla to Kerala?

Shri P. Ramamurti: He committed a mistake. We have said that.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): You have created that situation.

Shri P. Ramamurti: If we have committed a mistake, we are prepared to own it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha (Barh): Has he decided not to give any licence to Birlas in Kerala? Or is it only kept in abeyance? He is more concerned with Birlas and what happens inside the Birla houses.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am answering her.

Shri Namboodiripad has written to the Prime Minister that he does not want any licence to be given to Birlas.

Therefore, if we are prepared to take certain drastic action against this accumulation of wealth and prevent them from exercising the power of their wealth, then only corruption can be put an end to. Similarly, even bank nationalisation will not be able to prevent a price rise in this country because during the last 15—20 years, you have created nearly Rs. 3,000-4000 crores of black money. Unless that money is withdrawn from circulation, no amount of fiscal measures, even bank nationalisation, will lead to the desired results. Therefore, some sort of demonstration as a result of which the black money will cease to play its dirty role in our economy has got to be immediately done.

Similarly, we have to take measures to see that speculation in land, speculation in commodity and in stocks and shares, is stopped. These are all monies invested for non-productive purposes. What is the productive purpose for which this money is being utilised? The only productive purpose is the production of further black money. Therefore, if we have a will, we can today take all these measures.

We can also see that the peasant gets his own land, that he is not evicted from his tiny piece of land, that he is also freed from the usurious moneylender.

If we do these things, then a new life will come and a new enthusiasm will come into our people. Without that enthusiasm, nothing can be done.

It is in this context that I would also say that we should try and see that our defence expenditure today is reduced.

An hon. Member: Reduced?

Shri P. Ramamurti: Yes. Certainly, certain measures can be taken towards that end. The Finance Minister has told us:

"Hon. Members are aware that we are prepared to explore all

possible avenues of reducing the tension on our borders and improving our relations with our two neighbours, China and Pakistan".

I am very glad about it, because as a matter of fact in the last four years our policy has been 'stay put'. Any time we suggested that you must take some initiative in breaking this deadlock, we were branded as traitors. But today I am glad the Finance Minister says that "we are prepared to explore all possible avenues to reduce tension." Very good.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): But not at the cost of national honour.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am not saying that. Why does he say that? We have only said: take the initiative in exploring the possibilities of finding a basis for talks. In fact, our Tenali resolution spoke of exploring the possibilities of finding a basis for starting negotiations. This was our resolution, and at that time we were branded as traitor. Anyway, two years back, when Mr. Nasser suggested to our then Prime Minister that he would arrange some sort of informal talks with Chou-En-Lai the late Prime Minister at that time refused to have it. This is on public record. Therefore, I am glad something has happened now. I hope that this will be pursued with vigour.

15 hrs.

In this connection, I would only like to point out, I suppose I am in good company now, that on the 20th March three good people, eminent people according to our standards, Mr. K. M. Cariappa, Mr. C. C. Desai, I do not know if he is here in the House now former High Commissioner to Pakistan, and Mr. H. P. Kapur, formerly of the ICS, in a joint statement said that India must take the initiative and in the first instance re-assess its relations with Pakistan

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

and China who may be equally beset with problems of their own, and therefore may be realistically prepared for a reassessment of their foreign policy postures *vis-a-vis* India." I do not go into that question further, defence expenditure and other things they are talking about. But I am saying that a beginning has got to be made. This posture of touch-me-not, stay-out, we-will-not-do-anything, will not do. Some initiative has got to be taken. I cannot expatiate on these things because it will take a long time. What I have suggested are things that can be done by any Government which is interested in the welfare of our country.

I remember that in 1930 I was a volunteer in the Congress. Every day for nearly three months I was getting beaten up opposite Chellarams, the foreign cloth shop in Madras. I would be beaten, go to the hospital, get the wounds cured, and after five or six days again get beaten up and so on. At that time Pandit Motilal Nehru was the President of the Swadeshi Certifying Board. We know that a number of mills if Kanpur, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills etc. approached Pandit Motilal Nehru and said that after all they were manufacturing cloth in our own country, therefore they should be certified by the Swadeshi Certifying Board. But Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "No, it is foreign capital, therefore, we will not give you that certificate, we want to drive out foreign capital from this country." Believing that, people like me, hundreds and thousands of Congress volunteers got ourselves beaten up day after day picketing foreign item shops. The scars of those wounds are still there. Now today after 30 years we are told that that foreign capital is a wonderful thing, it has got wonderful functions in our country. That is the new philosophy that is today guiding the Congress Party and Government. Under this, this country cannot go forward.

Many of these things can be done if there is a will, but unfortunately even if some of our Ministers say they want to do it, all I can say is they are like Arjuna in the battlefield at Kurukshetra. What did he say? He said:

सोदन्ति मम बाणानि रोम-
हर्षश्च जायते । बाणोऽथ ह्यस्ते

My hands are shaking, my hairs stand on end, the Gandiva falls from my hand, I see before me Bandhavas, my friends, my relations, my kith and kin, my blood relations. Similarly, our Ministers, when they see before them the Tatas, the Birlas, the Singhanias, they see then their kith and kin, their Bandhavas, their blood relations. It is that class blood that is running in their veins. Therefore, how can they take any action against them? Naturally, therefore, the action has got to be taken is by the people of this country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Bhisma Pitamaha!

Shri P. Ramamurthi: The people of this country will one day rise and take action against all these people and they will make our history.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: I was not fortunate to hear the entire speech of Mr. P. Ramamurthi, but the concluding part of Mr. Ramamurthi's speech was remarkable for its presentation and narration of events. He said that Motilal Nehru refused to certify the cloth produced by the millowners of Kanpur and that the Congress is flirting with these very people now. May I remind Mr. Ramamurthi, who suffered for the sake of his country, played a different role in 1942 when the whole country was set ablaze by the clarion call of Gandhiji to fight for independence. At that time Mr. Ramamurthi thought it fit to champion the British cause by calling it a popular war. None of us are less patriotic so far

as the interest of our country is concerned.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair].

He referred to the Finance Minister's speech which says that negotiations have to be carried on with our neighbouring countries who have been hostile to us. May I remind him in this connection about the speech of Shri P. Sundarayya, the Secretary General of the politbureau of the Communist Party of India to secede Aksai Chin and other areas which had been established beyond doubt as being part and parcel of our country. I would only request Mr. Ramamurthi to throw more light on the suggestions made by Mr. Sundarayya.

Shri Nambiar: Answer the points raised by him.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Why are we asked to mortgage the safety and integrity of our country. Before preaching sermons to others, our communist friends must behave in a nationalistic and patriotic manner. Apart from natural calamities and the two wars, the attitude and behaviour of the Communist Party in India has created difficulties for the orderly progress of the country.

An hon. Member: Which Communist Party?

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Both; there is no difference on that. I would only appeal to his patriotic fervour and his conscience and the sufferings he has undergone, to get back to that mood and help the country so that its economy may rest on sound footing.

Shri Nambiar: What is the price increase due to? Answer that point.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Mr. Ramamurthi said that we had made a solemn assurance to the people, to the agriculturists that the fertilisers would be subsidised and the inputs would be supplied in time to implement the

food production programmes. I would suggest to the Finance Minister that in consonance with the philosophy and approach of Mr. Ramamurthi he should stop PL-480 imports and go towards self-reliance in food production. I entirely agree with him. But he should also bear this responsibility. We are spending Rs. 118 crores as subsidy on foodgrains. The Finance Minister is subsidising imported foodgrains at the cost of thousands and lakhs of agriculturists in the country. In pursuance of the philosophy preached by Ramamurthi I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to stop this subsidy on imported foodgrains and help the agriculturists instead. If inputs are supplied to them in time and in reasonable quantities, they would be able to give you the required quantity of foodgrains.

Coming to the budget, I would only say that though Mr. Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, has not given the budget that great revolutionary character or colour, he was very modest in the presentation of the budget. I do not say it is a status quo budget. It is a realistic budget, keeping in view the conditions prevailing in this country, both man-made and also God-made, because continuously, we were suffering from serious drought for the last two years . . .

Shri Nambiar: God made man.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Shri Nambiar does not believe in God but at least he has now mentioned the name of God. I am very happy. This occasion has provided him the chance to mention the name of God, as Shri Ramamurthi also said about Mahabharata and Arjuna. I am very happy that at least for the first time in the life of Shri Ramamurthi, he quoted from Mahabharata. Now, Sir, we were suffering from two droughts and also two wars with our neighbours, who have always been adopting a sort of belligerent attitude: they were not happy with our parliamen-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

tary democracy. One is for some reason, and the other is for a different reason. Both are having their support in one form or another in this country unfortunately, from some quarters because we have been wedded to this type of democracy and would not rule in a dictatorial manner. These people have been hostile to us for all these years. For the sake of self-preservation, to safeguard the territorial integrity of our country we have to spend large sums on defence. Can Mr. Ramamurti, by any stretch of imagination suggest that we must drastically cut down the defence expenditure at the peril of our country's sovereignty and integrity?

Then, the food production of which I have made mention has to be accelerated. The Finance Minister had made certain attempts in order to give a boost to the agricultural production in this country. With many measures I may not personally agree, but he has created a psychology in this country as to accelerate the food production. Secondly, about the States' allotment, he has made certain provisions for the enhancement of the State quota in the present budget, compared to the interim budget. But I would only suggest that this amount of gesture shown to the various State Governments will not help them to implement their plans in a successful manner. I would only suggest in this connection to the Finance Minister that he should not merely stand on this moral stand of perpetuating prohibition in our country. I would only suggest to him that a realistic stand should be taken so as to facilitate the State Governments to raise more resources and not to depend on the Central Government any more. (Interruption). I know by personal experience. Of course, everybody in this House is very much interested in the implementation of prohibition in this country, but unfortunately, we have thoroughly failed in our attempt not only to success-

fully implement it but also it had the disastrous and adverse effect not only on the economy but on our moral and social standards.

An hon. Member: Amend the Constitution?

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: I will come to that. I am not going into the various budgetary provisions he has made. I can only say that he has been realistic in attaching the utmost importance to the need to put an end to the psychology of inflation, limit the outlays of the Central Government strictly within the resources which can be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner and ensure that the private industry is not inhibited from increasing production by limitation on the availability of credit. He has undertaken certain important measures which will go a long way to revive our economy.

Coming to agricultural production on which the Finance Minister has laid great stress. I would suggest certain things for his consideration. In spite of the fact that after independence we have been able to create irrigation potential for nearly 20 million acres of land, we have achieved only 80 per cent utilisation so far as major and minor irrigation projects are concerned. In minor irrigation projects, we have not made much headway in spite of the fact that we have laid great stress on it. The Finance Minister must take special steps in this regard. He has allotted to the land mortgage banks Rs. 5 crores. But I do not know why throughout his budget he has not made any mention of the cooperative sector. In the mixed economy we have accepted, cooperative sector is one of our established sectors. He should pay more attention to it. Only through this sector it will be possible to reach the millions of agriculturists and provide them with necessary inputs.

Another point he has not emphasised is the non-availability agricultural machinery in this country. Yesterday I heard the speech of Mr. Masani. Whatever may be the merits of his speech, I was attracted by one point he made about the non-utilisation of the installed capacity for the manufacture of agricultural machinery in this country. The Finance Minister should go into this very carefully and see that the necessary machinery is supplied to the peasants so that they can carry on their operations. I am narrating these things to facilitate the State Governments to accelerate their food production measures. The Central Government should go in a big way to the assistance of State Governments to subsidise plant protection measures hundred per cent.

The AICC has time and again passed resolutions regarding introduction of crop insurance scheme for the benefit of agriculturists. A beginning has been made by one or two States. It should be implemented sincerely, so that it may be useful to the agriculturists.

152 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

About the other taxation measures which the Finance Minister has introduced in his budget, I only want to say that he was able to tap only some of the resources which are not tantamount to such things as are required for the progress of the people of this country. I am very glad to find that the Finance Minister was able to identify those areas where there is the least scope for increasing the price spiral.

In this context, I would like to suggest to him that the tax on tea and coffee may hit to some extent the common man whose prime need has become coffee and tea in almost every nook and corner of the country. I would have been very happy if he had made certain suggestions not only to restrict the internal consumption to

make a marketable surplus available for export but also take measures meant to increase the production of these two commodities. I very well remember Shri Vishwanatham is also here—that some effort was made to raise coffee on an extensive scale in the Arakku Valley of Andhra Pradesh. If that could be successfully tried—there are several other States where this can be done—it will help us a lot. I would request the Finance Minister to take steps not only to restrict internal consumption but also, side by side, explore avenues of extensive cultivation of tea and coffee in this country.

Coming to the tax on footwear, I myself was not happy with it, but when it was made known, when it was clearly stated that it will not affect the common man as the tax is being sought to be imposed on the factories which manufacture on a large scale I was tempted to make one appeal. In this country, unfortunately, the administration is so weak and vulnerable that any tax on any score will have a disastrous effect on every part of our life. Suppose a tax is levied on the costlier variety of tea, there is no suitable machinery to check the price rise in other varieties of tea. He should evolve a method by which the common man is not hit by these taxes.

The imposition of tax on petrol and high-speed diesel oil, I am afraid, may ultimately hit the poor farmer. Whether it is high-speed diesel oil or crude oil, let not the farmers and peasants be the victims of the machinations of the vested interests.

This budget, I would only say, as I said earlier, is a realistic budget if it could stop the inflationary tendency and also avoid, as has been stated, deficit financing. We hope that in the years to come Shri Morarji Desai will be able to present a socialistic budget, a budget which gives a fillip, which gives a sort of enthusiasm to the common people. We hope that he will be able to come to this House in

[Shri P. Venkatasubbalah]

the next year with a revolutionary budget.

A point which he has not mentioned and which has conspicuously escaped his attention is the regional imbalance. Time and again we have been mentioning in this House that like concentration of economic power in a few hands, concentration of development has been the privilege of certain States at the cost of others. Unless this regional imbalance is corrected, the entire social and economic structure of our country will not have fair treatment.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, I would like to place the bare facts for the consideration of this House. Whenever food is discussed and the names of surplus States are mentioned, the name of Andhra is there. It is sometimes implied that Andhra has committed some sin. Not even a word of thanks has come for what we have done.

Shri Nambiar: We are prepared to give hundred words of thanks.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: I will quote one specific instance. In the month of May Andhra was requested to supply 40,000 tons of rice. Then, some allegation was made that nothing has been supplied by Andhra. I may mention that against a demand of 40,000 tons, Andhra supplied 29,000 tons to Kerala, 2,000 tons to Mysore and 5,500 tons to Madras and 29,000 tons of feed to famine affected Bihar.

In spite of the fact that the Andhra peasants have been doing their utmost to have increased production to supply to deficit States, certain measures taken here and the treatment meted out to Andhra from the Centre are causing despair and frustration. One should not forget the fact that slowly as the population increases Andhra may become a marginally surplus State, unless some speedy and effective steps are taken.

Take, for instance, the case of Nagarjunasagar. Here is a project which is unique. Whereas in the case of other projects like DVC, Gandak and Bhakra two or more States are allowed to share the responsibility and expenditure here is a project which is being executed fully by only one State with Central assistance. Is it not discrimination? Even in the matter of Central assistance discrimination has been meted out to this State. Andhra was made to pay interest on the loan taken from the next year of receipt whereas in the case of other States—I may specifically quote Bhakra here—interest was allowed to be paid only after benefits have accrued. Why should there be this kind of discrimination between States?

Then, the present position of the project is that if Rs. 30 crores are allotted the project can be completed. When it is completed 22 lakhs of acres will be brought under irrigation and an additional quantity of 16 akhs tons of foodgrains will be produced. We are going with a begging bowl to each country and we are feeling elated, happy and grateful whenever Burma, Thailand or other countries offer to supply us 10,000 or 15,000 tons. Here is a State which is prepared to give 6 lakh tons every year and another 15 lakhs or 16 lakh tons if Rs. 30 crores are made available to complete this project.

Though work on the project was started in 1955, still it has not seen the light of day. Though the dam is complete and water is ready, the canals are not ready. The canals which were constructed can irrigate only to the extent of 6 lakh acres. If Rs. 30 crores are made available to Andhra—they are not asking anything beyond their legitimate share; they are only saying that within the overall Plan provision of Rs. 30 crores, instead of spreading it over five years it should be granted in two or three years—then Andhra will be able to produce more of foodgrains.

Coming to another point, I would like to show by way of illustration as to how regional imbalance can cause certain difficulties. Andhra is the only State which is spending 14 per cent of its expenditure on irrigation alone whereas, in respect of any other State, it has not exceeded even 7 per cent. At the cost of other things, rural water supply, roads, electricity, Andhra is spending 14 per cent of its expenditure on irrigation. What is the position? The per capita consumption of electricity is the lowest in the State. We have been asking the Central Government that certain assistance must be given to the State. Here, I would like to point out that there are Central power generation projects, such as Neyveli, Kalpakam, Rana Pratap Sagar and other projects. Of course, Mr. Nambiar may be unhappy but, I say, these are bare facts that I want to put before the House. Whenever electricity power is generated from the public sector, it is but natural that it should be shared by the other deficit States. But what is happening is this. I am not envious of Madras when I say Madras is in a very happy position because it has the advantage of having Central projects where power is generated without spending a pie from the coffers of the State Government. The Neyveli project is having 600 MW of power generation and Kalpakam project will give another 400 MW of power. I suggest, whatever be the project, whether it here or there, the power generated should be shared by other States.

Shri Nambiar: We will give it to Andhra.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What is the fate of Kerala? Kerala is deficient in so far as per capita consumption of electricity is concerned, but Madras is surplus in electricity. They have now started another project at Ennore and for the Ennore project, coal has to be taken from Kothagudem to generate electricity. I would suggest that there should be

a Central power generation project at Kothagudem where electricity can be generated at less cost. I will bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned also.

No mention has been made regarding the eradication of famine in the country. Famine protection is as important as food production. We have been seeing the sorrowful spectacle of Bihar and Eastern U.P. where thousands and lakhs of people have been the victims of famine. Some provision has to be made for the eradication of famine in the whole of the country. Wherever there are famine pockets, they have to be identified. Take the instance of Rayalaseema which is the worst affected famine area.

Shri Ranga: (Srikakulam): Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam also.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Yes, Shri Ranga has the unique privilege of being elected from there. These are also the worst affected famine areas. These areas should be identified here must be Central assistance for these areas to eradicate famine.

In this connection, I would like to make a mention of Tungabhadra High Level project which is beneficial to the States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra. This is a project which will not only give water to irrigate the lands and to increase food production but will also go a long way in eradicating famine. That also must be borne in mind.

Coming to the nationalisation of banks, Shri Ramamurti need not be vociferous (Interruption).

श्री राम सेवक दास (भारतवर्षी) : भावडी में, जबपुर् में समा-वाद माने का प्रस्ताव पास किया था । कहाँ बना गया वह ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In the All India Congress Committee, we have passed a resolution for the social control of banks. The Cong-

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ress Party can take credit that it has abolished the princely order, that it has abolished zamindari system, that it has nationalised Life Insurance Corporation and that we have set a number of public sector undertakings (Interruption) The Congress Party is not ashamed to say all that. We have done more things than what our friends there are doing. We are here to champion the cause of the people and also of socialism. We are second to none (Interruption) I would say that in accordance with the resolution of the All India Congress Committee, this step must also be taken.

One word about princely States and privileges. The princes, at the troublesome times when disintegration was threatening, made a patriotic gesture. We should not forget the history. They made a patriotic gesture in voluntarily liquidating the States and merging in the mainstream of public life. I would appeal to the big prices who have got huge privy purses to do national service by voluntarily liquidating or surrendering their privy purses. I know that many of the small princes get a paltry privy purse. I come from Banganapalli where the prince receives a small pittance; there is no other ostensible means. What could we do with such people? I do not stand on covenants or promises made to the princes; I stand on humanitarian grounds; I appeal to their patriotic fervour and instinct to voluntarily surrender these privy purses.

I commend this Budget with some minor adjustments. I would make a request to Shri Morarji Desai: If he taxes the common things like coffee and tea, effective measures should be taken so that the common man does not feel it. I hope he will be able to arrest the prices and also this inflationary tendency.

Lastly, I would like to make this request. Fortunately or unfortuna-

tely in this country a large amount of forged currency or counterfeit currency is under circulation. (Interruptions) I must tell the fact. He must take effective measures to check this because this is having a disastrous effect on our economy.

With these words, I support the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Dange.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): It is 3.40 now. The Prime Minister, I think is to speak at 4.00. I do not want my speech to be broken in parts. Unless, she agrees to make her statement at 4.15.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can I promise? it is difficult for me to say anything about this.

Shri S. A. Dange: She can make her statement at 4.15.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will request her accordingly.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Ram Gopal Shalwale has to go out. So, he wants to speak. If you can accommodate him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got this name.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He is prepared to speak just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Mr. Dange.

Shri S. A. Dange: If I may be permitted to resume the thread where my friend Mr. Ramamurti left, I would like to introduce a correction in the mythological simile which he quoted. The correction may not be very palatable but I cannot help it. Mr. Ramamurti compared Mr. Morarji Desai to be in a state where Arjun was . . .

Shri P. Ramamurti: Not he, some of them.

Shri S. A. Dange: where he was trembling before Birlas and his Bandhavas and whether they would fight them and kill them. The simile proceeds like this. Arjuna was given a dose of philosophy by Shri Krishna, and perhaps in this case by Shri Ramamurti, and ultimately he decided to fight the Bandhavas and kill them. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Pandavas?

Shri S. A. Dange: Bandhavas and not Pandavas. You do not know the word 'Bandhava', relations?

In that simile, it seems that Mr. Ramamurti is optimistic about the Congress leadership changing to the new philosophical preaching. He has some hope, but unfortunately I have not got that hope. My simile, therefore would go further and say that we have to treat them as Shishupala and give them the medicine that Shishupala got when all his hundred gatas or the pitchers were filled with sin and they were no longer fit to live.

श्री शिव नारायण (द्वैत) : देवता
योग बोल रहे हैं !

श्रीमती सारकोबरी बिक्रम : मजामाया !

Shri S. A. Dange: In any case, I thought that they would enjoy a reference to the Mahabharata. So, I just wanted to give it. But if they do not want it, I shall come to the present Mahabharata, that is, the war launched by the budget against the people of India. That would be more to the point perhaps than reference to the past Mahabharata.

For, what does the budget amount to? It amounts to two essential points. The first essential point is that it imposes excise duties on tea, coffee, footwear, cigarettes and so on, which are things consumed by the

common man. Even the duty on fine and superfine yarn supplied to the powerlooms is going to hit the common man in the sense that the middle class man at present uses fine and superfine dholis and the powerloom sector is a quite powerful contributor to the textile production in this country.

The hon. Minister has first imposed excise duties, whose inevitable effect will be rise in prices. So, he creates a deficit in the common man's budget and then takes the credit for balancing his budget and not going into deficit financing. It is a wonderful method of balancing the budget and it is a wonderful press and they are wonderful gentlemen outside and there are some of them here also, who praise the Finance Minister for having achieved a feat for the first time, namely, a balanced budget. I could recommend to him that he could make a surplus budget. He can double the excise duties on tea, coffee, footwear, cloth and so on; then, he will not only balance his budget, but there would be a surplus budget of Rs. 100 crores and then he would get perhaps double the cheers as compared with what he is getting today from the congress benches, is that the scientific method of balancing a budget that you should raise the prices, raise the excise duties and hit the common man and then say 'I have balanced the budget, a feat which was not done formerly either by me or by others'?

The second point which I want to make is this. Has he rid society of that single factor which is responsible for high prices in the present economy? Of course, he has enunciated his ambition that he wants to reduce high prices. Certainly, everybody wants to reduce high prices. I believe in him when he says that he wants to reduce the high prices. But by what method? He first raises the prices by imposing excise duties? As for the Railway

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Minister, he raises the fare by 7-1/2 per cent and then becomes generous and says that he would raise it only by 5 per cent. These are the tricks of the budget. I do not know whether later on the Finance Minister may not also do the same thing and say that he would reduce some of the excise duties. Anyway, that does not detract from the argument that this is not the method of attacking the phenomenon of high prices in our country. High prices today have nothing to do with the cost of production; high prices today have nothing to do with the rise in wages; high prices in our country today have nothing to do with rise in dearness allowance. Take, for example, the high prices of steel. We have heard a lot about it. It is said that the high prices of steel in this country are higher, than the international prices. The element of wages in the steel industry in this country accounts for only 10 to 15 per cent of the cost of production. In foreign countries, it is something like 25 per cent. But here it was found in a study of the cost of production in the HSL by one of their experts that if we take away the element of freight and excise, the selling price would come only to 71 per cent whereas in Germany it would be something like 92 per cent and in America it is something like 90 per cent or so.

That means, here the high prices are not due to the rise in wages or rise in DA or any inefficiency or the low productivity of the worker. Then what are they due to? They are due to the fact that 75 monopoly houses control the market in this country, control the main elements of capital investment in his country. You take the hundred commodities listed in the Monopolies Commission Report. You will find that the most essential goods are subject to the control of monopoly. Where a monopoly comes into existence in any economy, high

prices are an inevitable phenomenon, and no amount of talking about the ambition to reduce high prices will ever make anyone succeed in carrying out his objective unless and until monopolies are broken.

In his Budget or elsewhere he does not propose any method by which he is going to attack monopoly capital in this country. In fact, it is being strengthened in this country. Apart from what the Hazari Report may say or what the Monopolies Commission may say, even taking all the facts of last year's phenomena, you will see that monopoly has strengthened its hold. Therefore, unless monopoly is broken, you cannot reduce the rising prices in this country. Merely saying that agricultural production should be increased and the mouths that feed on it should be decreased by population control—these are the two pillars on the basis of which he has raised his whole structure of this year's finance for his budget—will not achieve the objective. You will not find the phenomenon of falling prices thereby. It has already been proved. Even when there was high agricultural production, even then prices rose. Shri Subramaniam at that time was very heroic enough to say, 'Since I have got 80 million tonnes production, you will see what can be done'. What can be done! Nothing was done. Because this product of agriculture is ultimately controlled mainly by the big jobbers, big landlords and big rich peasants and, secondly, by banking finance. Banking finance by advancing money in the name of trade and credit, to speculative trading ultimately aids hoarders to hoard foodgrains and unload them on the market at the opportune time at high prices.

Therefore, even if you increase production in the agricultural sphere, you are not going to succeed in pulling prices of foodgrains down. Therefore, I come to the same point: unless and until you break the highest

concentration of monopoly capital, that is banking, and unless and until you nationalise banks, you will not succeed in reducing prices.

Now, the Finance Minister or his friends may say that I am obsessed with nationalisation. That is not the point. Show me any other way than this way of reducing prices. You have been trying it for the last 15 years.

An hon. Member: 20.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am taking the Plan date, from 1951-52. They have been trying that and they have failed. Why don't they say that they have failed?

Therefore, the Congress leadership is obsessed with the idea of preserving monopolies, not hurting them, not taking away their power of command over capital in this country. Therefore, they are not able to succeed, in spite of good intentions they have got. I do not charge them with having very evil intentions and all that—I am not going into that. Even Congressmen who really want to reduce prices cannot succeed as long as these banks are in private hands. I will take up this point later.

The second point I want to make is that he has not anywhere in the Budget proposed concrete measures to reduce high prices. Then he says that he is also intent upon taking away the psychology of inflation. With prices rising due to excise, how the psychology of inflation is going to be taken away. I do not know. Perhaps Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao the celebrated economist, might enlighten us how with rising price and with rising concentration of banking finance, the inflationary psychology is going to be taken away. Maybe Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao may not say because he is in the Cabinet, may be he will do it in some seminar, but at present seminars and lectures have no value, they are only philosophical lectures. What

do you do in the Government, I want to know.

Therefore, this question of solving this problem as posed by the Finance Minister is not going to be resolved at all, and we are going to have higher prices, we are going to have a demand for higher dearness allowance and the Government is going to refuse, and we are going to have more struggles. I am sure we are going to hear that I am threatening them with struggles. I am not threatening. Every excise duty is a call for struggle, for a general strike; having concentration of monopoly and banks is a call for struggle, and therefore it is not we are raising, so to say, the ghost of all these struggles.

Since the budget was published—of course I do not mind people praising Mr. Morarji Desai, and he has got the reputation of being ruthless; of course, he is ruthless with the mass movements, never ruthless with the monopolists, but I do not want to go into that—let us see the myth that is created. The first myth is a balanced budget. You just add Rs. 5 crores this side and adjust Rs. 5 crores that side and call it a balanced budget, but I have lost Rs. 115 crores from my pocket as a consumer, and then you put it there on the other side and say you have balanced the budget. The balancing is a myth, and therefore it is a hit against the common man and a service to the monopolists.

He is doing a few things for the service of the monopolists. For example, take the tax holiday. Instead of six years it is now eight years. You can start any bogus factory, then he gives you a credit of Rs. 10 crores more in a financial institution, then he will give more subsidy. You start the factory and do not pay any taxes for eight years, then you say that you are not carrying on well and ask for more subsidy. What is the way of dealing with monopoly, this rising phenomenon which hits the common man? This is only one instance.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Then he says that inflation would be curbed by the present budget. I do not like to quote many of these people who speak on this question, but one quotation I might present. Mr. Shenoy is a very favourite subject, a favourite gentleman with some people, a celebrated economist. There is the myth that the psychology of inflation will be taken away. Mr. Morarji Desai is very clear. He did not say that inflation will be taken away, only the psychology. That means inflation will remain and the psychology will be taken away. You have to believe that psychology, not inflation, is going away. Mr. Shenoy says on 31st May, after hearing the budget, that inflation would still result. From what? He is not a communist, anti-imperialist, he is not anti-U. S., but is presenting us with a remark which Mr. Masani might take note of. He says that the results from the U.S. use of P.L. 480 funds by the U.S. Embassy must be as inflationary as the expenditure of created moneys by any other party. On the available data, the expenditure by the U. S. Embassy was of the order of Rs. 80 crores in 1964-65. He felt it was time the full statistics of the P.L. 480 transactions were published, in view of the important role they played in the monetary and economic situation.

So, this choice bit from Mr. Shenoy would awaken Mr. Morarji Desai and he should not claim that inflation or the psychology of inflation will be taken away by the measures that he is proposing.

He wants another thing, to increase production. He is very clear on that point, and I agree with him that there is no general recession as such in the country, that there is some fall in production. In the same paragraph he himself says that there is a certain fall in production, and

There is stagnation in production. Why? Because the monopolies have got hold of the main production areas and have raised the price level to such an extent that the demand is contracting. Unless the price level is brought down, there cannot be stimulus to production. They think that this can take place by means of liberal imports, liberal export subsidies and liberal foreign-exchange aid. Why is the foundry industry, one of the main, basic industries which go to stimulate production in the industrial sphere, lagging behind? Why is the coal industry lagging behind? I will give one more statement; it is not mine because ours may be challenged. The fifth annual meeting of the coal industry was held and the President of the Indian Coalmine Owners' association says: "Under-utilisation of capacity is a long standing complaint". Why is there under-utilisation? He wants fuller utilisation. I agree with him. My suggestion is to stop import of foreign machinery and rely on our own machinery. Self-reliance was the slogan after devaluation. Soon afterwards it was given up. Now, this gentleman says that the import of mining machinery under the World Bank loan agreement has added to the existing extent of under-utilisation still further with what the president of the Association, Mr. Agarwal, has called baneful effects on the cost structure of the coal mine. Here we have got the capacity to produce machine tools and machinery and everything. That capacity is forced to lie idle because the World Bank says: if you want loan you must take the machines that we give from the American inventory; you cannot use your capacity. Similarly, when the railway capacity is lying unutilised, orders for railways are placed in Canada or the United States or elsewhere. Is that patriotism? Somebody was delivering a lecture on patriotism. In coal industry, there is a man speaking from inside that under-utilisation is the result of your policy.

you are importing machines and goods which you can produce here but you are not allowed to produce them because the loan-giver says you should not do so. The same thing could be said about the engineering industry. There had been retrenchment and notices in the engineering industry. People have resisted these notices. There have been struggles. Why is it that the engineering industry is in the doldrums? I need not quote to you a long passage. But Mr. S. K. Datta, former president of the engineering association says that much of this is due to the fact that in spite of our having the capacity to produce our key machines, we are forced to buy them from abroad in the name of aid. Therefore, our capacity lies idle and there is a systematic sabotage of India's industry imposed upon us by the American capital which is acquiesced in by the leaders of the Government, when they allow such things to happen in this country, whether that be in the public or the private sector. The import of things which could be produced here must be stopped but it is not being stopped. I do not want to bother you with technical details. They are complaining about the textile industry. Do you know that the Indian Standards Institution undertake a study of making spinning uniform and less expensive and help the spinning industry to go ahead? they found that there were eleven different varieties of clamps as each mill imported under the aid a clamp from a different country.

16 hrs.

Each country had its own clamp and the Indian Standards Institution pleaded inability to solve that tangle, because this arises out of foreign aid. This is a report made by the Director of the Indian Standards Institution. Has any Government Minister paid attention to this? Has any Government Minister asked the spinning industry and the textile industry not to import parts but to standardise

the parts in this country buy our own machinery and nothing else? Therefore, this excessive obsession of getting foreign aid and imports even in those places where we can produce our own goods is at the root of the evil of stagnation, fall in production and under utilisation of capacity, and therefore inability to plan the budget and ultimately having deficit financing and rise in prices. These things, I do not think, are unknown to the Congress leadership. They are known to them. Then why don't you cure them? That is the question. The cure does not take place because the policy is like this: you shall not stop the American *datta*, the American donor, because you cannot do without foreign knowhow. It is not a question of not borrowing foreign knowhow. In certain cases, yes, do take foreign knowhow. My objection is not to taking foreign knowhow. My objection is not to pay for it. But objection is about taking foreign knowhow in a place where we have our own knowhow; where our scientists and technicians have produced their own inventions, their own formula, their own products. There you import and stop the use of their own inventions. There, I am objecting. My position is, after having invested something like Rs. 15,000 crores in the last two or three Plans, it is astounding to see that many of these plants are lying unused, under-utilised, and some of these plants are even undergoing sabotage. If the completion of the Ranchi plant was sabotaged purposely,—I do not know by whom; let them find it out; they have appointed a committee but nothing came out of it—the internal management of things in some of these strategic plants is sold out to foreign interests and friendly American interests. Therefore, in conjunction with them, a deliberate inefficiency is imported, deliberate clashes take place, deliberate fires take place. And a strategic plant like the one in Ranchi, if it were completed, then, a combined Bhilai and Rourkela can produce one steel plants every year. But Ranchi plant could not be com-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

pleted in time. Why does this happen? Is there any checking up in the Planning Commission anywhere, of any individual schemes and individual plants or anything?

Somebody quoted Mr. Masani or somebody as saying the other day that Stalin shot some planners, and he said: "This is what comes out of planning." Here, the method is different. Stalin should not have shot the planners. He should have followed the Congress practice. If you fail in the Planning Commission, you are promoted to the Cabinet position. If you fail in the Cabinet position, you are promoted to Governorship, and if you fail in the Governorship, then you are made an Ambassador outside. That is the way of getting rid of the people, but you do not get rid of them; they come back again. So, I am not commenting or I am not saying that Stalin's method should be followed, but the wonderful patriotic Swadeshi method of rewarding failures in this way at least should be given up henceforward and a check-up of the plants be made.

For example, many of these public-sector plants have been good; many of the managers are good, and I shall always say that the public sector must prevail over the private sector, in spite of the fact that I know this corruption and theft in any amount in the public sector; who can say there is no theft or corruption in the private sector? The Teja is there; Mundhra is there. The textile mills are there. Mr. Morarji Desai personally once settled the feud in the United Mills in the city of Bombay when he was there as Minister. In that mill a fraud of Rs. 96 lakhs was discovered; the rupees were not recovered; the losses were not recovered but somehow or other a patchwork was made and the mill was set going. Therefore, let us not talk of corruption only in the public sector. There is corruption in the private sector and the public sector.

My suggestion would be that in the public sector, the manager should be appointed on the basis of his ability and technical knowledge and he should not be given just a scale of pay, say, 1000-50-1500-EB-1600 with a dearness allowance of Rs. 500 and all that. The managers in control should be given their salaries plus a commission on production of quality. The moment you do that, there will be a change in the attitude of the management and there will be improvement in the public sector. If you bind them only within the framework of the ICS salary, they will go on stealing by lakhs, stealing in production, stealing in prices, stealing in contracts and stealing everywhere. Therefore, as an incentive, along with their salaries, a certain commission or any other method that is feasible and reasonable should be allowed, so that theft and corruption can be brought down and efficiency can be increased.

I am not in favour of running down the public sector, just because it is public sector. At the same time, I know this Government at present is not capable of managing the public sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he take more time?

Shri S. A. Dange: We agreed that I will speak till 4.15 or 4.20.

डा० राव बनोहर लोहिया (कमीष) :
420 तक जायाने ?

बी बी० ज० डावे : मैं नहीं, 4,20 पर तौ उन का नया स्टेटमेंट होगा ।

I have already enunciated my main proposition that the method of imposing excise duties at a higher level is wrong and is going to raise the cost of living index, resulting in unrest and discontent. The method of not attacking monopolists is wrong. If you continue to leave banks in

private hands, you will not be able to solve the problem in this country. They say they are having social control. I read in the papers that the Congress Party passed some resolution on social control. Read the results of last year's working of the banks. Unsecured advances—clean advances, as they are called—have risen last year more than in any other year. Deposits in the banks have increased and reached the highest last year. The Reserve Bank and many other commercial journals say that clean advances are a method of inflation, bribery, corruption and blackmarket. Yet, you think that social control exercised by the working committee of the Congress Party will work; it will not work. Unless the banks are taken over and managed in a democratic way with the assistance of the employees, and not managed by the same old Directors as they are today, the same Birlas being appointed in the State Bank instead of in a private bank, you will not solve the problem. If you want to correct the economy, this is the only method.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Why should the Government be lenient towards thieves of foreign exchange? Bird Heilgers were found to have stolen foreign exchange and they were fined Rs. 1.55 crores. The Revenue Board or some revision board reduced it to Rs. 48 lakhs, and allowed them to run away with Rs. 1 crore. I cannot understand this leniency. When a known thief is found, how is it that the ministry becomes very generous suddenly towards such an institution? Bird Heilgers are not really the same Birds they look from their names. Actually they have relationship with the great Birla Empire. They have got a European name, but they are no longer European....

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri S. A. Dange: Sir, I had made a pact with the Deputy-Speaker....

Mr. Speaker: I know about it. Even that is over now.

Shri S. A. Dange: Then I will continue afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: I heard it, that you were to go up to 4.15. If you want a little more time you can continue afterwards.

Shri S. A. Dange: Sir, there is nothing sacrosanct about the statement....

Mr. Speaker: She has to make it here and then go to the other House.

Shri S. A. Dange: Let me try to finish as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; he can continue afterwards.

16.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST ASIA

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nearly two weeks ago, my colleague, the Minister of External Affairs, made a statement in this House giving Government's assessment of the explosive situation in West Asia and expressing our deep concern at the developments that were taking place there.

Since then, our efforts in the Security Council as well as outside have been concentrated on counselling moderation and lessening of tension and preservation of peace in that area. Our Representative in the Security Council in consultation with the non-permanent members of the Council and others made earnest endeavours to formulate a resolution which might be acceptable to the Council. The resolution aimed at supporting the Secretary General's recommendations contained in his reports to the Council and earnestly

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

appealing to all parties concerned to exercise restraint in order to avoid actions which might aggravate tension. Our Representative met with favourable response and it was hoped that in the next meeting of the Security Council, significant progress would be made in this regard.

While these efforts were still continuing, news came yesterday morning of an outbreak of hostilities between Israel and the U.A.R. and other Arab countries.

The Secretary General of the United Nations made a report to the Emergency Meeting of the Security Council yesterday, in which he gave an account of various reports by the UNEF Commander and the U. N. Observers on the UN Truce Supervision Organisation and Mixed Armistic Commissions, of attacks by Israeli aircraft on U.A.R. and Syrian territory.

I do not wish to utter harsh words or use strong language. But on the basis of information available there can be no doubt that Israel has escalated the situation into an armed conflict, which has now acquired the proportions of a full scale war.

The world today faces a disastrous war in West Asia. The armed forces of Israel and those of U.A.R. and other Arab countries are locked in combat, and the situation becomes graver by the hour. If not stopped, this war is likely to expand into a much wider one, drawing into its vortex other countries and developing perhaps into a world war. World peace is in grave peril. Our own national interests are bound up with peace and stability in West Asia. I do not need to expand on this or to describe the horrors and consequences of such a war in West Asia. It is our solemn duty as a Government as also that of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament to help in the restoration of peace in the present perilous situation. It is the bounden duty of all countries,

large and small, to work towards this end.

In the Security Council we are making earnest efforts for a ceasefire and withdrawal of all armed forces to the positions they occupied on June 4th. We shall persevere in these efforts.

Hon'ble Members have no doubt learnt with deep resentment of the wanton Israel artillery attack and subsequent strafings by Israel aircraft resulting in the death and injury of a number of personnel of the Indian UNEF contingent in Gaza. These attacks were deliberate and without provocation inspite of clear and unmistakable UN markings and identification of our contingent.

I have addressed a message to the Secretary General of the United Nations on this subject, expressing our grief and indignation at these incidents and I have asked for effective steps to be taken to ensure their safety and early evacuation from the area of hostilities. Five of our soldiers have died and several have been wounded. There can be no justification for Israel armed forces to have attacked our forces, whose whereabouts, identification markings and intention to withdraw were clearly known to the Israeli authorities.

Government will naturally give adequate compensation to the families of five soldiers who have lost their lives and we shall make sure that the amount is not less than what they would have received had these men lost their lives in active combat. Meanwhile, I am sending a sum of Rs. 25,000/-, i.e. Rs. 5,000/- per family, by way of immediate assistance to the bereaved families from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

I am sure the House will unreservedly condemn this cowardly attack on our men, who have been sentinels of peace in West Asia. The Secretary General has lodged a strong protest

with the Israel Government. I should like, on behalf of the whole House, to convey our deep sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families of our soldiers who have gallantly laid down their lives in the service of humanity and in the cause of peace.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I would suggest that we may stand in silence for two minutes to pay our homage.

Mr. Speaker: If the House wants, we can do it.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्तीज) :

मेरा खड़ा रहना जो युद्ध में मरे हैं उन सब के लिये है।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Instead of too many Members getting up, I would suggest that one member may ask a question from each party.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Besides the party leaders, those who have tabled the Calling Attention Notice should also be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: That will be difficult because as many as 50 members have done it. I leave it to the leaders of the parties to decide to whom they should give the chance. It is no use arguing with me. Everybody cannot get a chance.

Shri Ranga (Srikaku'am): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole House has mourned the death of five precious members of our defence forces, who were there not because of their choice but because they wanted to play their peace-maintenance role that they were called upon to play by the United Nations. The Prime Minister has stated who was responsible for this tragedy. A greater tragedy is taking place there for the whole of the world, and more especially for Asia. In this crisis we ex-

pected the Government to play a role that would fully and satisfactorily reflect the national opinion and attitude of our people. Unfortunately Sir, we have found that they were pursuing a line which was not satisfactory, nor in keeping with the experience we have had during the two tragic wars which were forced upon us. It is not as if the Government did not get any warnings about the feelings of a large number of us in this House as well as outside in regard to the role that they were playing and that they were about to play. We gave them definite warnings. And not being satisfied with it, when we came to know that this escalation of war has definitely resulted in the outbreak of violence on both sides, some of us got together yesterday evening and wrote a letter to the Prime Minister to warn her about attitudes and suggest that she should at least now advise the Government to see that a more constructive and more useful role would come to be played by us.

I quote:

"Whatever may so far have been said and done, we are of the view that from now on the best thing that can be done is for the Indian Government to adopt an objective attitude in this dispute and to abstain from taking sides or apportioning blame at this stage. We feel that if this attitude is adopted by the Government, it will have the support of the country as a whole. Such an attitude could be conducive to Indians playing an honourable part in restoring peace in West Asia."

What is the response that we get to this?

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Sir, I rise on a point of order . . . (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri P. K. Deo: Quote the rule.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: The Prime Minister has made a statement under rule 197 which does not contemplate any debate on the statement.

Mr. Speaker: That itself is not correct. The Prime Minister has not made the statement under that rule.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: May I make myself clear?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Y. M. Saleem: Yesterday, a notice was given under rule 197 calling upon the Minister to make a statement to the House. Instead of the statement being made yesterday, it was said that it would be made today. This morning, it was announced that the Prime Minister would be making a statement at 4 O'Clock. This statement is under rule 197....

Mr. Speaker: What do you want to make out?

Shri Y. M. Saleem: Sub-section (2) of rule 197 clearly lays down that there would be no debate on such a statement....

Mr. Speaker: There is no debate now. It is only some clarifications that are being asked. It has been the practice of this House that some clarifications are asked by the leaders of the various parties.

Shri Y. M. Saleem: Seeking clarifications, under the clock of debate, is not contemplated....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. He may kindly sit down.

Shri Ranga: Sir, the Prime Minister has rightly expressed her anxiety that there should be cease-fire at the earliest moment and that our representative at the United Nations and the Security Council is trying to do his best to achieve cease-fire. Is it proper, while attempting, to do so, for us to try to apportion blame as to who is primarily responsible for the escalation of these fightings which resulted in the actual outbreak of war? What is the justification for making an observation like that?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): None.

Shri Ranga: This morning, we have had some opportunity of discussing these things. We were given to understand that there was some information at their disposal. When we actually asked for that information, we were told that the information is already there in the papers. What is the information that is there in the papers? Here, I read out from the *Indian Express* of today:

"United Nations, June 5 (P.T.I.)

U Thant told the Council that he was unable to say at the moment how the conflict began.

"He said his reports from the area and the U. N. sources were necessarily scanty and since the UNEF was not on the frontier, Gen. Rikhy's information was gathered also from U. A. R. sources".

Yesterday, we were told that the sources of information that our friends have are from the U.A.R. and also from Moscow. What is more is that when we have taken upon ourselves this excellent role of trying to join all those who would like to achieve peace, as peace-makers, is it proper for us to try to jump to these conclusions and make this one-sided remark? These remarks are not likely to help the situation at all or help our national interests. Our national interests are intimately connected with these terrible places because... (*Interruptions*).

Please do not show your impatience.

We are intimately concerned about it not only because peace is disturbed there but because our own shipments that have got to come from America are going to be delayed—and for how long, we do not know. Only the other day in Kerala, the Union Government was taken to task because they were remiss in their duty of sending food-grains to Kerala. For several days it would not be possible for them to

have foodgrains. Under these circumstances, when all these things are taken into consideration, it is only proper that if the Government really wishes to remain loyal to its own earlier, outmoded as we called it, non-alignment policy, even if it does not wish to remain neutral, it should at least not take sides in this struggle but only play truly and honestly the role of a peace-maker and in that way alone it would redound to our credit.

Mr. Speaker: May I just say one word? The views are known to each other. After all, the Prime Minister knows the views of the Opposition parties. (*Interruptions*). I am sure the paper is read by almost all the members of the House. I would request the leaders of the parties to be brief while seeking clarifications. The views are there; the Government may not agree with the views and all that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ स्पष्टीकरण पूछने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने पश्चिम एशिया के प्रश्न पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारण करने के अवसर को हाथ से जाने दिया। मैं यह बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम अरब देशों के साथ भिन्नतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध चाहते हैं...

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा): हार्जि नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: लेकिन क्या अरब देशों के साथ....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu): What is the clarification that he is seeking?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I want to mention one thing. I want to appeal to the leaders in the House and their followers. An unusual exhibition of intolerance is being made. It is well established—I can quote a number of instances; I can bear testi-

mony to it—that whenever the Prime Minister has made a statement on an important subject, the leaders of the Opposition or their chosen spokesmen are given an opportunity not only to seek clarification but to make their views known. I would appeal to them not to try to show this kind of impatience. This interruption is a very dangerous game to play.

Mr. Speaker: For the last 5 or 6 days, call attention notices are being given about the West Asian situation. Naturally the whole country is agitated about it. They want to say something. An opportunity earlier could not be taken; unfortunately we could not take that opportunity. Therefore, if now some people want to add a little more or strengthen the hands of Prime Minister or suggest something else, we should not be impatient. This is an important matter. Therefore, I would request the members to be patient. They are not going to make long speeches; they will just take a couple of minutes. I would request the leaders to clarify their position in one or two minutes. Therefore, if we expect them not to make their position clear, if they do not make their position clear, they would go by default. I request the members to be patient. I would request the leaders also to be brief. Each leader may take a couple of minutes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि जहाँ तक मेरी पार्टी का मसाला है, हम अरबों के साथ भिन्नता के सम्बन्ध बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, हम उन सम्बन्धों को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अरब देशों के साथ भिन्नता बनाए रखने की अगर शर्त यह है कि हम इजरायल का समाप्त किया जाना स्वीकार कर लें, तो इस भिन्नता से हमें अपना मुँह फेरना पड़ेगा।

अरब देश भी यह कह रहे हैं कि वे इसरायल को समाप्त करना नहीं चाहते। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को क्या आपत्ति थी कि आज जब इस संवाद की घड़ी

[श्री घटल बिहारी बाबुपेयी]

में यह यह बयानव्य दे रही है, तो यह इस बात को जोर से कहतीं कि यदि इपरायन के अस्तित्व की समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, तो भारत ऐसे प्रयत्नों में गहभागी नहीं होगा और जो देश ऐसा करना चाहेंगे, उन के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति नहीं होगी ?

इस विषय पर यह बयानव्य मौन है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मौन टटना चाहिए। केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी को बैठक में प्रधानमंत्री महोदयों का इन प्रश्नों का बयानव्य देना काफी नहीं है कि हम इपरायन के अस्तित्व को समाप्त नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं। इन सब में—संभव के सब से—इस बात की अधिकृत घोषणा होनी चाहिए कि भारत इपरायन के अस्तित्व को समाप्त करने से किसी प्रयत्न को सहन नहीं करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री घटल बिहारी बाबुपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे करने दें। मैंने हम नहीं चाहते कि ऐसे समय बार-बार प्रायें, लेकिन जब प्रायें हैं, तो अपनी बात को मफाई से रखने का सब का म. म. मिलना चाहिए। मैंने कहा है कि हम अरब देशों के साथ मित्रता चाहते हैं और अरब देशों में सब ब करना हो, तो मैं न. ड. या स. ड. अरब की तुलना में यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक को अपने अधिक निश्चय पाता हूँ। हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि पश्चिमी अरबों में कुछ देना पड़े है, जो साम्राज्यवादियों के इशारे पर चलने रहे हैं, जिन्होंने भारत और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष में पाकिस्तान का खुला साथ दिया था। यह ठीक है कि यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक से हमें किसी सहानुभूति, सहायता और मदद बन मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं जितना और यह बात को ध्यान में रखा हुआ है। अपनी नीति को निर्धारण करना होगा।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब अरबों की अंतर मुनाई दे रही है, तो शांति, सह-अस्तित्व और सहिष्णुता का स्वर जोर से उठाना चाहिए या दोषारोपण करने की प्रवृत्ति अपनानी चाहिए। मैं प्रधानमंत्री महोदयों से यह कहूँगा कि जिस आधार पर उन्होंने यह बयानव्य दिया है कि लड़ाई छेड़ने के लिए इपरायन उत्त-दायी है, उन गारी सामग्री और जानकारी को, और यह जानकारी किन सूत्रों से प्राप्त हुई है, उन को, इन सब के पटल पर रखा जाये। अभी तक सुरक्षा परिषद् ने कोई प्रस्ताव पाल नहीं किया है। अभी तक इपरायन को आक्रमण गारी घोषित नहीं किया गया है। भारत का प्रतिनिधि सुरक्षा परिषद् में मौजूद है। उसने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, उसमें भी किसी पर दोषारोपण करने की बात नहीं की गई है। अगर जो गमनी हमने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में नहीं की, वह नई दिल्ली में बैठ कर दोहराई जा रही है। मैं कहूँगा कि सब को विश्वास में लिया जाये और जो भी साहित्य, सामग्री और जानकारी सरकार के पास है, उसे सब को सब पर रखा जाय।

मैं एक मार्टीकरम और चाहता हूँ। ज. गिगाहें मारे गए हैं, उन सब के लिए हम साक्षर्य हैं। अगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन निराहियों को साक्षात् पट्टी से पाने का जिम्मेदारों किम की है। वा. हुकन हो गए, जब वे निराहियों से मिले हुए और यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का उल्लासित कर दिया गया। क्या इन दो हुकनों में उन को साक्षात् पट्टी में भाग्य नहीं लाया जा सकता था? हमने उन का बहा पर मरने के लिए क्या उठाया? धार में विप्राहों बहा रह गए हैं, क्या अब उन के लाने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है या फिर हमें उन की मृत्यु पर शोक प्रकट करना पड़ेगा?

An hon. Member: It is an excellent and historic speech.

Shri Ambabagan (Tiruchengode): We also join in paying homage and reverence to our Indian soldiers who have laid down their lives in the foreign land for the cause of peace.

On the conflict between Israel and the United Arab countries, we as a party are not able to decide on the merits of the reasons for the conflict. We would like that even this House is not divided on the question and is not allowed to divide by the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. I hope that in such a great crisis as this, the Prime Minister should be able to take the consensus of opinion as far as possible, and her statement should be more cautious so as not to create any difference of opinion, and I wish that the House stands by a common view and a common approach.

In this, India's stand should be more on a non-aligned basis. I wish that the cause of peace is served and peace is established because of the policy which we have been following for a very long time. Because of our non-alignment policy, the power blocs were more or less recognising us as a great nation.

At this juncture, when war has broken out in West Asia and there is also a danger of it spreading to other parts, statements made on behalf of our nation should be more cautious. The Prime Minister should wait for some more opportune moment so that if the hon. Prime Minister expresses anything, it is always to the advantage of the nation and it never leads us to any position of disadvantage. I say that a cautious approach in foreign policy is most essential. I do not take sides. I have every sympathy for the families of those who have laid down their lives. At the same time, without taking any sides on this issue, I wish that Government make such foreign policy statements as bring success to our effort.

876(A) L.S.—9.

Shri S. A. Dange: (Bombay Central South): It is very clear that the soldiers who died, and in whose homage we stood, died at the hands of Israeli aggression. The question is not debatable as to who is the aggressor . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): It is a fact.

Shri S. A. Dange: Secondly, it is a known fact of history that Israel was created at the instigation of the British imperialists and the Americans in order to disrupt . . .

An hon. Member: And also Russians.

Shri S. A. Dange: . . . the freedom movement of the Arab peoples. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear all points of view instead of making derisive remarks.

Shri S. A. Dange: We certainly remember that the Jews suffered severely at the hands of the Hitlerites, but it is the successor in the Hitlerites, that is, the West German State, which is building up armaments for the modern State of Israel. It is the leadership of the Israeli State we are condemning and not the Israeli people as such.

In the Middle East, the Arab countries, particularly those like UAR and Syria are the bulwark of the movement against imperialism. Therefore, if India wishes to remain a non-aligned country, in the sense of not joining imperialism and not remaining simply a talkative country, talking about non-alignment, and making non-alignment a positive, dynamic policy, India must stand on the side of the anti-imperialist struggle, that is, the struggle of the Arab peoples, as against the aggression in the present case of the Israeli leadership.

Therefore, it should be the duty of India, of the Government of India, to

[Shri B. A. Dange]

lend support to the efforts of the Arab States to foil the aggression of the Israeli leadership, and secondly, to see that a cease-fire takes place and the conflagration does not spread. I do not think the imperialists are in a mood to stop it because the last news that we had was that an American oil tanker was taken through the Suez Canal and an Israeli bomber was to bomb it and sink it in the Canal and blockade it. Some friends who are worried about the shipments of rice to Kerala should know that it is not UAR which was trying to stop the Suez Canal being used but it was an American tanker which was attempting to stop movement through the Suez Canal by this sort of sabotage (Interruptions). Therefore, those who really want rice and wheat in a self-respectful manner really should stand against the conspiracies of the British and American imperialists against the Arab people. Therefore, we would like the Government of India to pursue the policy of supporting the Arab people, adopt that as a policy of the Government of India, and therefore we support broadly the statement made by the Prime Minister.

डा० राज गनीहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिने सोचा था कि आज जिनदी के उन कम नीकों में से एक दिन होगा, जब भारत सरकार के किसी काम की तारीफ़ करेगा। तारीफ़ कर रहा हूँ, जो कुछ सुरक्षा परिषद में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने किया— उसके विषे, लेकिन जो भारत सरकार ने कहा किया, उसकी मैं भिन्ना करता हूँ। जिनका होता है कि भारत सरकार एक ऐसी नृति की तरह है जिसके एक तरह का अनुभव सुबह-सुबह (मनेस के बड़े भाई) को देख सकते हो, सुबह नृति है और दूसरी तरह मनेस का कमी को देखते हो, क्योंकि एका हो रहा है। वह कने से पहले मैं इसकी बात करके हिन्दुस्तान की तरह

से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को सिया के राजनीतियों में बहुत जाने और अच्छे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने एक कर्म से कर के दिखाया—स्वेच के राष्ट्रीयकरण से—कि अकीका और एलिया में राजनीतिज्ञ कैसे होने चाहियें। लेकिन मान्य होता है कि वह सफलता उरर उन के तिर पर ज्यादा चली गई है।

उरर दूसरी तरह मैं एक बात यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इतराइन के खत्म होने की बात अक्सर कही जाती है। इतराइन खत्म हो सकता है, नहीं हो सकता है, क्या होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, इस बहस को नहीं छड़ना चाहता। दुनिया में क्या-क्या चीजें खरम हो गई और वह बेचारा तो 20 लाख का है, खत्म हो सकता है, लेकिन एक चीज याद रखना, अक्सर कहा जाता है कि कोई राष्ट्र आखिरी दम तक लड़ा, इतिहास में ऐसे राष्ट्र कभी हुए नहीं, जायद इतराइन की एता नहीं होगा, लेकिन मैं अपने अनुभव के कह सकता हूँ कि 18-20 वर्ष के बच्चे, जिन से मैंने पूछा—एक तरह पांच करोड़ घरर हैं और दूसरी तरह तुम 15 लाख आचमी हो, यह मैं 1949 की बात कर रहा हूँ, उन्होंने जवाब दिया, मुस्कराते हुए, आस्तीनें नहीं बढ़ाई, बहुत गम्भीरता से कहा, क्या करें, जायें कहां। इस बहुवी कीम को हिटरर और आइचमैन का अनुभव हो चुका है, 50 लाख को मेल के अन्धर घुसा कर मर डाला गया, वे 20 लाख घरर हैं तो 15 लाख मर कर ही हारेंगे या 10 लाख मर कर हारेंगे।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, मन्स किरसा है मैंने एक बार कोलिन की थी, जब मैं जवान था, कि इतराइन और सिल की दोस्ती करवाई जाय। लेकिन जो आचमे बैठे हैं, इनके पूर्वव नीकों ने उन को पकड़ नहीं किया था, और जाने दीजिये। उरर कने की इतराइन ने कुछ कनेस विद्यालय था, कुछ चीजें जो नृती आचमपाया ने बतलाई थीं, उसके कुछ बात यह कनेवी की। और सिल

साखिर साहब के लिये मैंने अपनी कहा, उसी तरह से इसराइल के राजनीतिज्ञों के लिये भी कहना चाहता हूँ । उनको भी अपने बारे में कुछ समझ हो गया है कि हम आखिरी सिपाही तक लड़ कर मर सकते हैं, यह समझ कम होना चाहिये ।

अब यह जो सरकार है वह क्यों दो मूर्तियाँ रखती है—एक तरफ़ अफ़सुखान और दूसरी तरफ़ काली, एक तरफ़ सुरक्षा परिषद् प्रतिनिधि और दूसरी तरफ़ भारत सरकार का यह क्या है । इन का सबब यह मान्य होता है कि यह सरकार जरीर के हिनाब मे नो अमरीका की हो गई है और मन के हिनाब मे मन की और जब जरीर और मन अलग अलग हो जाया करते हैं तो जरीर ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण होता है । नो सुरक्षा परिषद में इन्होंने जो काम किया, वह कुछ छोड़ा बहुत नजदीक रहना या जरीर के और यहाँ वह अपने मन की बात कर रहे हैं, यह चीज खतरम होनी चाहिये । भारत सरकार को आत्म सम्मान के साथ अपनी एक नीति एसी बनानी चाहिये कि जिनमे न सिर्फ़ अरब और इसराइल बल्कि ऐसे जितने इनाके हैं जिनको साम्राज्यवादिनों ने तोड़ा है उन को भीड़ा जाय ।

अक्सर यहाँ पर चिन्त किया जाता है, मैं डॉन साहब से सहम नहीं करना चाहता, वह एक मावने में मेरे बड़ भाई है, लेकिन उनके कथुना कि साम्राज्यवादिनों द्वारा ही इसराइल नहीं बना था, बल्कि हम ने भी इसराइल को बनाया था और इनके साथ साथ वह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि ये जोर्डन या इराक या सऊदी अरेबिया, ये सब साम्राज्य-वादिनों के बनावे हुए हैं, ये सदा सच्चे हैं, अमरीका और हम साथ ऐसी स्थिति में पहुँच गये हैं कि ये हम सब कालों का इस्तेमाल किया करती हैं । लेकिन इतना मंती की आस-सफ़ेद को उन कालों में स्पष्ट नहीं करती हैं ।

आखिर में योरोजलम के बारे में जो पोप साहब की अपनी है, उस के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ । पोप साहब ने चाहा है कि योरोजलम का किसी तरह से बहुत नाम न हो । इस शहर का नाम है योरोजलम—शान्ति का शहर, लेकिन दुनिया का और कोई शहर नहीं है जहाँ इतने युद्ध, इतना अमान, इतना सत्यानास हुआ हो, धर्म पर इतने बड़ शहर में, जहाँ मे इतने धर्म निकलते हैं । मैं पोप साहब से अपनी करना चाहता हूँ—बरा यह कभी बैठें, सोचें इस बात पर, धर्म में वह कौनसा मुच या अचमुच है, जो लोगों को आपस में इतना ज्यादा मड़ाया करता है । शायद उनके सोचने से हमको फायदा हो जाय और मैं पोप साहब को अपनी पर जोर डालना चाहता हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की तरफ़ से अगर योरोजलम को खुला शहर घोषित करने की प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट कर दी जाती तो बड़ा अच्छा होता ।

हर हालत में जो कुछ सुरक्षा परिषद में किया है, वह करो और फल के समझे में मत पड़ो । हो सकता है कि इसराइल रहा हो, हो सकता है कि अरब लोग रहे हो, ऐसे मीके पर बदि किसी ने पहली बोली बला दी तो यह कोई विरोध महत्व नहीं रखता है, लेकिन एक बात याद रखना—मान नो कोई भी इनके लिये जिम्मेदार है, आज के मीके पर ऊँसला नहीं करना चाहिये कि कौन आक्रमणकारी है । आज के मीके पर ऊँसला करना चाहिये, जैसा कि अक्सर कर चुके हो कि अरब और इसराइल दोनों के बीच में युद्ध बन्दी हो, गोली बन्द हो । वह 4 जून वाली बात मेरी सफ़ा में पूरी तरह से नहीं आई, लेकिन मैं अपने स-देह को इस बन्द नहीं बताऊँगा इन बात बड़ी कड़े देता हूँ कि 4 जून वाला बात हो जाय और कुछ मान्य के लिये बुझाया कर दी जाय ।

Shri P. Ramaswami (Madhurai): We are very familiar with the machinations of imperialism in the entire area,

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

particularly in Western Asia, where their oil interests are very much affected. We know also that during the last few years there is a ferment in the Arab world and for the first time anti-imperialist stirrings are there. We also know that in some of these countries which are still old imperialists, the anti-imperialist currents and stirrings are today moving and the entire Arab world is moving. Today it is a fact that President Nasser played the foremost part in developing these currents among the Arab people. We also know that the imperialists are afraid that, if not today, sometime in the future when the Arabs come into their own, their oil interests would be completely jeopardised. It is with this objective that the imperialists have been adding and goading Israel not to come to terms with these people but on the other hand some how or the other to have a conflict. Is it not a fact that when the Israel secretary officially visited the United States President and on his return, within a few hours this attack on Cairo started? Is it also not a fact that the United States offered to send Vice President Humphrey to talk to the UAR and the UAR said: we will be sending our own Vice President and a senior Minister to you? While these officers were actually in the air—when the Vice President of the UAR and the Minister was actually in the air—just at that time, the attack started. There may be coincidences. But these are certainly very suspicious things. Therefore, we in this country, the Indian people, have got to aid these anti-imperialist States. We know, as a matter of fact, just a few days before, the United States and Britain offered to break the blockade of the Aqaba Gulf; that means they wanted to force the issue there. Just immediately after that, a tiny country had the courage to go and attack this UAR. Therefore, some other hand is there behind it.

Under these conditions, it is very necessary that we today stand by the

Arab world, because it is absolutely essential that these anti-imperialist feelings are furthered so that the imperialists are given the go-by from Asia. Therefore, I am glad that for the first time the Government of India have taken this stand. I was first wondering whether the Government of India will take this stand, because the aid question is always there. But in spite of it, I am glad that the Government of India has taken this position. It is something which is commendable that for the first time they have taken this stand.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: While I stand on behalf of my party to make some observations, let me make it clear that I stand here today not to express views of my party but as a proud citizen of a nation which has always acted for peace and wants peace in this country and outside too. We are all vitally interested in this part of the world; our own economy will be adversely affected if these hostilities continue for long. We have paid homage to the brave soilers who have been victims of this war. At the same time, let us not be swayed away with emotions and apportion blame to this country or that country. Let not our policy be coloured by prejudices. Here we are not interested—because we believe in coexistence, whatever may be the aims of this war—we are not going to be a party to any conflict which directly or indirectly aims at extermination and liquidation of any nation. Let that be very clear. At the same time, let us very coolly and calmly consider what is to the best interests of our nation. It is no good at this moment of crisis to reach hasty conclusions. We have done well by reiterating our faith in peace. Let it be made clear to the world outside that India as a nation stands united and wants cease-fire in this part of the world and to restore peace as soon as possible. This is the nation's voice. And to have that peace, we have the international forum, the United Nations. Let India take steps to streng-

then this only international forum available to us for peace.

I am glad, therefore, that we have sponsored the resolution in the Security Council. I fully support this resolution. I hope the countries of the world which believe in peace will extend their full and wholehearted support to this resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Humayun Kabir.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat):
Shri A. N. Mulla will speak for us.

Shri A. N. Mulla (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the stand of the Government. (Interruption). Two divergent views have been expressed, and as I have to express the views of the members of my group I say that these views are in agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Dange and Mr. Ramamurti and not in line with the views expressed by Mr. Ranga and Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee. I find that two main reasons have been advanced for not supporting the view expressed by our Prime Minister. Firstly, that we should take an objective view and an objective view means that we should not decide anything so far as the justice of any claim is concerned and we should only go before the two contestants and say "Please do not fight" and we do not apply our mind to anything else at all, if that is the objective view, I am sorry that is not acceptable to my group. In this world, we live like neighbours, and we cannot shut our eyes to the rights and wrongs of all the disputes around us. It is true our first concern should be to bring about peace. But at the same time, it is necessary for us to apply our minds to find out whether justice supports this party's claim or that party's claim.

The other view why this stand is opposed appears to be a projection of the anti-Pakistani bias, which has clouded the issues. If that line of reasoning is pursued I am afraid tomorrow this particular ideology will

lead us to support Taiwan against China. Therefore, I think this ideology should not be pursued.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शर्मा (हापुड़) :
प्रधान मंत्री, संसद में प्रधान मंत्री श्री सरकार की ओर से समय समय पर वक्तव्य भिन्न भिन्न विषयों पर आते रहते हैं परन्तु कुछ इन प्रकार के ऐतिहासिक लण होते हैं जब प्रधान मंत्री को श्री सरकार को बड़ी संतुलित भाषा का प्रयोग करना चाहिये। आज जबकि विश्व एक संकट के चौराहे पर आकर खड़ा हो गया है और इजराइल और अरब राष्ट्रों के अन्दर युद्ध की ज्वाला घु घु कर जल उठी है, प्रधान मंत्री से यह प्रमेणा थी कि उनकी ओर से जो वक्तव्य दिया जायेगा वह उन ज्वालामुखों पर शान्ति के छीटे लगाने का कार्य करेगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य इसके संबंध में विपरीत रहा। इसकी महंगी कीमत भारत को चुकानी पड़ेगी यह इतिहास का दगला अभ्यास ही बतायेगा।

जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री के कथन का वह सम्बन्ध है कि इजराइल ने युद्ध की इस घनि को भड़काया क्या मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री से यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि जब इजराइल के साथ हमारे दौत्य सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं केवल अरब देशों के साथ हमारे दौत्य सम्बन्ध हैं नव फिर इजराइल की जानकारी सिधे बिना भारत सरकार अधिकृत भाषा में कैसे इस बात की घोषणा कर सकती है कि इजराइल ने युद्ध की घनि को भड़काया ? दूसरी तब से बड़ी बात यह कि युद्ध की घनि भड़की इजराइल की ओर से या युद्ध की घनि भड़की तब जब अकाबा की बाड़ी की नाकेबन्दी की गई या युद्ध वहां तब भड़का जब इजराइल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया कि 4 दिन में दुनिया की हस्ती से उस को नष्ट कर दिया जायगा ? इस समय युद्ध की घनि को इजराइल ने भड़काया है या युद्ध की घनि को भड़काने वाले कोई और है इस प्रकार के

[श्री प्रकाशचंदर मास्की]

वक्तव्य क्या आज देने के ? मैं प्रधान मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम यह कहते हैं कि दोनों ओर की सेनायें 4 जून की रात पर चली जायें और अपने स्थानों पर जाकर खड़ी हो जाएं हमारे अपने प्रतिनिधि श्री पार्थसारथी ने जो सुरक्षा परिषद में वक्तव्य दिया है उससे हमारा सहमति है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम भारत सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि यह 4 जून की बात को करने के बाद उस मुख्य मामले का क्या होगा जिस पर युद्ध की क्षति भङ्गी है ? अकाबा की खाड़ी जिसकी नाकेबन्दी कर दी गई है उस का क्या परिणाम होगा ? जो मूलाधार इस चीज का रहा है उस पर भारत सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है यह भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री से साथ जानना चाहता हूँ।

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Sir, the whole House is wedded to the policy of non-alignment. But non-alignment does not mean sitting on the fence or isolating ourselves from the rest of the world. Non-alignment means that we should not bind ourselves to any group of nations or one nation and always side them whether they are in the right or in the wrong. But it means that we are free and we want to be free always to judge the things on their merits when they happen, and to do what we can to establish right and ensure peace in the world. That is what is really meant by the policy of non-alignment. Applying this to the present situation, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that one of the parties is to blame. They have done the right thing, because that is the way to maintain peace, to always say whether any party is right or wrong. If we sit quiet and do nothing about it, nobody will respect us in the world and we shall not thereby serve our own national interest. Therefore, what I think is our Government has done the right thing.

17 hrs.

I also, Sir, want to add my sympathy to that of my other hon. friends here and express our sorrow at the death of our valiant friends who had been to that part, where they were killed, for keeping peace and helping the nations of the world in maintaining peace in the world. What I think is, a mere protest to the United Nations is not sufficient in the matter. We must take up this matter as other independent and bold nations do under such circumstances so as to vindicate our honour and the honour of the citizens of our country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Sir, before the hon. Prime Minister replies, may I bring to the notice of the House a vital piece of information which has been received in the last hour . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It has not been mentioned at all here.

Mr. Speaker: No, please. The Prime Minister also is in the know of things.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I will take only one minute.

Mr. Speaker: No, please. If I allow you one minute then I shall have to allow all the five hundred Members.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: News has come in the last hour . . .

Mr. Speaker: This need not be recorded. (Interruptions).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: **.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Sir, I only want to say one thing, that I feel that we have not sufficient evidence at this time to apportion blame.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, I was very glad to learn that all members

**Not recorded.

have supported the stand we have taken at the United Nations . . .

An hon. Member: With reservation.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: . . . with reservations. Even so, their conditional support is welcome. I am sure that if this resolution can get through, it will be a big step forward in the interest of peace in that area.

Certain points were made by hon. Members. Firstly, it was asked: why was the statement made at this time, should we not have taken a more—I forget the word used, perhaps 'neutral' was the word . . .

An hon. Member: Cautious.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Well, cautious. Now, India has existed as an independent nation for about 20 years. We have not made our mark in the world by being cautious. We have made our mark in the world by taking a firm stand where justice was concerned, where peace was concerned. Non-alignment has never meant that we should be neutral. In fact, in all forums of the world we have deplored the use of the word 'neutral' as a definition of non-alignment. Non-alignment does not mean neutrality. No thinking person can remain uninvolved with what is happening. We cannot. Even when we were not free, when we were not in a position to help other nations, we did speak up against injustice where it existed . . . (Interruptions). I hope the hon. Members will try to study the entire situation.

Some reference has been made here as to what has led to this situation. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has asked whether it was the UAR action in Aqaba or anything else which caused this. It goes much further back and I do not think that it helps now to go into any of the steps as he has suggested just now.

The foreign policy which we have formulated, what we have said here

today, or the foreign policy which we are pursuing is part of the foreign policy which this nation has adhered to in the past years.

Shri Ranga: Your party.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may not agree with the statement, but he has to hear it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Nation and party are not the same thing.

Mr. Speaker: Since the Congress benches have heard the speeches of the opposition without even a murmur, should they not give the same courtesy to the other side? . . . (Interruptions). You may not agree; all the same you have to hear. I am very glad that the other side heard with patience whatever views were expressed, differing views, by the opposition. Now may I request the members of the opposition to hear the Prime Minister without interruptions?

An hon. Member: Congress party is not the nation.

Mr. Speaker: May be so. Still, you must hear the speech.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Mr. Speaker, as you yourself were here, you have heard the speeches from the other side and you have seen that they have not spoken with one voice. Therefore, they cannot say that this divided opinion is the voice of the nation . . . (Interruptions). I believe that the policy followed by the Government of India was firmly supported by the nation. It has certainly given us a position in the world. It has enabled us to intervene in many a situation and to bring about peace in a manner which I think no other nation has been able to bring about. No matter what the members of the opposition may say, these are facts of history which they cannot now change.

डा० राज बजोर जोड़िया : लिबत,
पाकिस्तान, लॉन्ड्र, चीन, उरबसीधम् ।
महात्मा गांधी के नाम को लबाह कर रही हो ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Whatever policy we follow, is in the national interest. It is not followed because of a vague whim just in the air. It is followed in the interest of our nation, the economic and political interest of our nation.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): It is not in the interest of the nation....
(Interruptions).

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: With regard to the shipment of food to India, naturally, if the Suez Canal is blocked and, we believe, it has been blocked, there will be dislocation and delay and there will be difficulty. But this will not substantially affect our rice supply as much of it comes from the other direction. Some quantity is due from U.A.R. and Spain. This will be delayed as specially Spanish ships will have to go round the Cape of Good Hope. Wheat and milo will also be affected. But I do not think this situation will have any grave repercussions.

One point which several hon. Members have made here and which they had made to me earlier on when we met is regarding the statement which is alleged to have been made about the destruction of Israel. I have said so before and I have no hesitation in saying so again that we do not stand for the destruction of any nation.

डा० राज बजोर जोड़िया : खाली घपनी
नेकन को छेड कर सारी दुनिया बची रहें
लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am not yielding to anybody; I am on my feet.

डा० राज बजोर जोड़िया : बजने पर
पर ही बड़ी रहोनी, धिर पर नहीं ।

श्री राज सेवक दास : पर ही की बिस्
पर घाप बड़ी है ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The other question was regarding the attitude of the Arab countries and more specifically of the U.A.R. during our own troubles here.....

An hon. Member: What about Jordan?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: With regard to U.A.R., during the Chinese aggression, the U.A.R. Presidential Council made a public statement in which the U.A.R. proposed cease-fire and withdrawal of the Chinese forces to the 8th September position....

श्री बबू लिवडे : युद्ध करी घोर सेनाघ
नी अपनी । मेन को प्राकमलकारी नह।
बतावा वा ।
(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; shouting from one side will encourage shouting from the other side also. You please sit down.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: She is not giving the position of the nation but of Government... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This will not help us in discussing a serious problem like this. We do know that all the parties are not agreed on any one thing.

श्री बबू लिवडे (मुंजर) : चीन को
प्राकमलकारी कहा वा ?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri K. K. Nayar: I rise on a point of order... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I know there will be points of order from this side also.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahrach): My point of order is this. The position of the Prime Minister in this House is that of the head of the Congress

Government. This is not the Council of the Nation where a representative of ours speaks for the nation. She will speak here as the head of the Congress Government.... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think they are really interested to know the details. There is no point in giving them these details. It is obvious that they are not interested... (Interruptions).

श्री जयु लिववे : यकमिलम के बारे में कहें। कुछ राय है आपकी ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह न कहो।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I said earlier that we have at all times spoken out whenever we felt strongly about any situation....

Shri Ranga: What about Hungary?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There is plenty to be said about Hungary. But I do not intend to say about it now. I am sorry Mr. Ranga does not know what he is talking about Hungary.. (Interruptions). I am very well aware of the situation. (Interruptions).

श्री भोवेल्लु झा (अयनगर) : श्री० आई० ए० ने इलैक्शन में पार्ट ट्ये किया है। जब तक वह साफ नहीं होगा तब तक हस्ता समाप्त नहीं होगा.....

श्री व० लार० लोन्बी (नई दिल्ली) : इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस में श्री जे सी० आई० ए० को ले जाए हैं। कोई भी विषय हो सी० आई० ए० को ले जाते हैं। क्या हुआ है उसको ? तुम हो सी० आई० ए०.....

Mr. Speaker: Tempers must cool down. I request all the members to resume their seats.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: For the last three months, since we got elected,

we have been hearing only CIA and CIA. Have we got elected only to hear this?

Shri N. Sroekantan Nair (Quilon): Why is he so touchy about it?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Mr. Mukerjee says, "You are the CIA agent", Mr. Banerjee says, "you are the CIA agent". What is this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: For the last three months we have been talking about only CIA. We are wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is no use hurling allegations against each other.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दे रही हैं, वह जवाब दें। मैं स्पष्ट कहूंगा कि उनको टोका न जाए, वह जवाब दें। लेकिन वह जवाब दें, इधर उधर की बात न करे।

Mr. Speaker: Yes, yes. Order, order. The Prime Minister will now conclude her speech.

Shri Ranga: I would like to draw your attention to this... (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: We do not want to hear him.

An hon. Member: We do not want his running commentary.

Shri Ranga: She may not understand the A, B, C of international politics. What was she saying? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I know it is a very important subject. Let us hear her statement.

Shri Ranga: It was not proper for her to talk in that manner. What did she say, Sir? Did you hear? If she is the Leader of the Congress Party....

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Speaker is on his legs.

Shri Ranga... I am the Leader of my Party. She must have proper control over her expressions.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear her statement.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इधर के सगड़े को देख कर प्रधान मंत्री जी खुल हो रही हैं। बड़ी खुल हो रही हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : आप भी तो खुल हो रहे हैं। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को देखिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : थोड़ा सगड़ा और हो जाए तो और भी खुल हो आयेंगी।

Mr. Speaker: I will request the Prime Minister to conclude her speech.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have only one or two points to make. It is about the evacuation of our men from Gaza. In accordance with the agreement between the United Nations and the seven participating countries, the withdrawal of the Indian contingent in Gaza is the responsibility of the United Nations. It was arranged with the Secretary General that an Indian ship will sail on the 8th June for the withdrawal of the evacuees. India was willing to withdraw the Indian contingent earlier, but the U.N. expressed their inability to agree to evacuation by air. Once again I have, in my message to the Secretary General, asked him to try and get them away from the fighting zone; if they cannot come to India, they may at least be removed away from the area of hostilities as soon as possible.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वे क्यों भागें? उन्हें लड़ाई में भी साथ रहना चाहिए और लड़ाई में कुछ मजा लेना चाहिए।

Shri Manthyal Rao (Nagarkurnool): They are not serious.

An hon. Member: He alone is serious.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not want to go into past history. Of course, I have no objection to discussing Hungary with Shri Ranga or with anybody else, but I am sure you will agree, Sir, that it is not connected with this particular statement.

The point is whether we should say anything and what we should say at a given moment, and whether we should take sides or not. I think that we have made a very genuine effort to be objective, and I think that an objective presentation of the facts of the situation can help in the restoration of peace especially in a perilous situation. It does not help peace to sit on the fence and not to take a definite viewpoint, and this is why we have taken it. As I said, simultaneously we have taken a step at the United Nations. I sincerely hope that we be successful in our resolution. We shall always encourage any step which will lead to a cessation of the fighting there and the restoration of real peace.

Shri Pilloo Mody (Godhra): Is this a reversal of old policies?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is not

17.23 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dange may now continue his speech on the general budget.

Shri S. A. Dange: I was nearly concluding my speech on this budget and trying to make certain suggestions. I think the Congress Government is serious about really holding the price-line, stimulating production, solving the agricultural problem and tendering relief to the people. Therefore, I was making a few suggestions in the matter of holding the price-line.

I would once again urge that Government do not proceed with the imposition of the excise duties of the type that they have done, at least on tea, coffee and footwear. There is one excise duty which I could not understand, for example, that on petrol. Though it does not directly concern the poor consumers, yet it indirectly affects him. Petrol is a surplus commodity in this country and we are trying to export it, and, therefore, there is no reason why we should raise its price unnecessarily.

Then, the question that I was raising was how to control and abolish ultimately the 75 monopolies, especially in the field of consumer goods. Unless the major fields or areas of consumer goods are controlled by the State or taken over by the State, there would be no relief on the question of prices. For example, in the sugar industry, unless you break the monopoly in sugar and take over the sugar mills, there will always be trouble between the sugar mills, the sugarcane farmers and the consumer. Similarly, in the matter of textiles, already the Government have taken over certain mills. I would suggest that they proceed with nationalisation of the textile industry because that industry after 100 years of its development is not able to satisfy either the economic or the consuming needs of the people or of the workers, as has already been stated by one of the wage boards in their report.

Then I would suggest that they should stop the kind of imports they are undertaking. Liberalisation of imports in the name of stimulating production is going only in the direction of exhausting the hard currency we have and utilising it in channels which are not going to help the economy any more. Moreover, there is already a complaint from the industrial field that the import liberalisation is killing our efforts at import substitution. Import substitution should get priority and not import liberalisation to stimulate production in

the existing units which are dependent only upon foreign aid.

Then I would suggest, as we keep on saving foreign exchange and utilising it for the purpose of the national economy, that we extend control on import-export trade in major commodities and drive out the private traders in this field because they are even now indulging in over-invoicing and other malpractices which enable them to run away with foreign exchange.

He is very much enamoured of foreign capital. What role foreign capital, particularly American capital, has played is very well known. I do not think the concessions that are being offered, whether in the hotel industry or other industry also, are going to help us. Industry in this country, even the tourist industry and hotel industry, is quite capable of developing on its own and there is no need to import the Hiltons and others to help develop the hotel industry.

On the question of agriculture, the main trouble with it is not the question of fertiliser subsidy or growing hybrid crops. The point is that unless the peasant is made self-sufficient and unless he is liberated from the imports of the big landlord, he is not going to get any incentive to production and he is not going to contribute to the growth of production, as he should. We have certainly doubled production, we have increased food production in this country in the last 19 years. But we could easily have trebled it if we had liberated the peasant, given him land and sufficient capital to run it, as his independent proprietorship freed from the imposts of the money-lenders and the landlords. Unless that is done, the problem of food and agriculture and food will not be resolved. This is the basic problem. Halting only at the abolition of landlordism—with whatever compensation we have given—is not enough because eviction of tenants on a large scale has deprived the peasant of the gains of abolition of landlordism.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Then on the question of efficiency in work, it is no use giving lectures on efficiency of work in governmental departments and trying to give them moral lessons on bribery and corruption. The top rungs of the bureaucracy must be inspected properly and those which are the worst elements in that structure should be removed and better elements in giving a chance to run the affairs of the country within the four corners of a new policy.

The last thing I would suggest—it has already been mentioned—concerning the privy purses. It is not only a question of the quantum of money; it is a question of the democratic structure of this country. The very base of democracy in this country is foiled, disfigured and despoiled by the presence of the princes, whether they are maharajas or maharanis, whether they are given privy purses or no privy purse. What is at stake is not the mere question of the purpose. It is not that we very much concerned over the amount of Rs. 5 crores. But the special attributes they possess as against the normal citizens in the country, as against the workers, the peasants, the middle class and the intelligentsia, it is the special position, special influence they enjoy that has got to be eliminated. A maharaja or maharani can defeat all the candidates by simply making a namaste to the people. This kind of backwardness will continue as long as the privileges of these princes continue.

Therefore, I want all those privileges, including privy purses, to be destroyed. I would like to know what are kinds of privileges which are still existing. I would like the Government to lay on the Table of the House at some stage all the covenants that they have entered into, all the privileges that exist with regard to the princes for the information of the House and the people.

Similarly, the Minister has talked about slashing administrative expenditure. I have no time to give you the list of so many things that can be slashed with benefit to the people and the Treasury. For example, I have got here an annexure of aid given to organisations other than States and Union territories. Many of these organisations are thoroughly useless, and crores of rupees are spent on them, and yet the Finance Minister has not gathered the courage to stop this kind of expenditure that is going on—as for example of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, of some bogus institutions or an institution that is teaching some hotel-keepers how to run the hotel or somebody who teaches how to make a dish which we know very well in this country. If these subsidies are scrapped, you will certainly save Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores on this item alone.

Then, ultimately what we would like to see is that foreign influence is curbed, and a self-reliant policy is accepted in the matter of our finances, but instead of doing that, what do we see? Now we have got non-Congress Governments, democratic Governments in certain States, and the Congress at the centre. Now we find that a mood is developing that it must be made difficult for these non-Congress Governments to carry out schemes which really benefit the people. For example, some of these governments, some of them were Congress Governments before, have announced the abolition of land revenue, but now when those governments were defeated and new governments have come, and they want to abolish land revenue, the Finance Minister comes and says, "It is your funeral, you find the money; you may or may not do the abolition, I am not going to help you."

This is a very bad attitude, it is an attitude which shows that the Finance Ministry and the Government of India seem to be following a line of strangulating financially these new democratic governments, and toppling

them down at the instance of people who think that if they cannot fulfil their promise, that will certainly create agitation. This policy of strangulating financially non-Congress, democratic governments is a very wrong policy and it will end not only in the defeat of non-Congress governments, but it will ultimately lead to the destruction and defeat of the central Congress power also. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister not to adopt such a policy, but render aid to the non-Congress governments in the fulfilment of dearness allowance to the State Government employees, on the question of land revenue or taking up irrigation schemes and such other schemes which they have to undertake. If such aid is given, we can surely solve the economic problem.

Lastly, we are now in a new situation. Most probably this very budget will be out of date if the war in the Middle East develops. We will have to recast the budget, but I am certainly not going to recast it in the way Mr. Masani recast it. Certainly an alternative budget has to be formulated, but it can be formulated only by an alternative government. This Government is not capable of reformulating the budget in a democratic manner, and therefore an alternative government alone certainly is the solution, as we see it, for this problem. But then their pro-imperialism prevents them from seeing all these points. Why is it so? For example, in the war situation that is developing, oil is at stake in the Middle East. What is the position of oil in this country. Our defence, the manning and fueling of aeroplanes which go to the frontier is dependent upon the ESSO service. All the air fields are managed, so far as fuel supply is concerned, by ESSO service. Why cannot that service be taken over by the Indian Oil when we are producing aviation fuel in our refineries?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): They are doing it slowly.

Shri S. A. Dange: They are not doing it. You go to Palam, only ten miles away, or any other airport and see if it is not ESSO who are still fueling our planes. This is a simple example I am giving you to show that this Government does not have even a concept of self-reliance and self-respect, and a concept of anti-imperialist struggle, which really ought to make us strong. My last appeal to them would be: please follow a line of self-respect by building the country's economy on the basis of our own efforts, our own intelligence, our own capital and our own science that is in plenty. You are not using it but make room for foreign capital to give you the know how. I hope you will carry out these changes and present a better budget.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I listened with great interest and if I may say so with great respect to what all the leader of the Communist Party said. He made some very good points but he did not go the full way. For example he dealt elaborately with the problem of high prices. The Finance Minister also has dealt with the problem elaborately in his budget speech. We attribute high prices to certain factors, natural as well as man made whereas Mr. Dange attributes all this price rise to only one factor and that is, monopoly being given to certain houses and business firms. As a student of administration, I wholeheartedly agree with him when he said that the salaries of managerial staff and of the executives should be related to production. The only partiality he showed was that he did not proceed further and say that the same consideration should apply to labour also. The real trouble today is that it is not merely the executive that is at fault. Whenever we address labour gatherings we make a point by saying: it is on account of you that the economy works; it is on account of

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

you that the country progresses. True. If that is to be said in a labour conference, the hon. Member must summon courage enough to say that production depends upon your earnestness, your patriotism and your selflessness.

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, the formula he proposed to apply at the managerial and executive levels of industry, whether private industry or public undertakings, if he is logical enough to apply the same formula to the labour sector, I am sure he will not only be helping this country to produce more but also to bring down the prices. What we are doing today is to manipulate all our problems on paper, whether it is foolscap paper or currency paper. We are trying to do it on paper, and that is why there is inflation. For this inflation, the sovereign remedy, as every economist knows and Mr Dange knows, is production. I summon courage to say today, if production has fallen down today, it is to a great extent due to the recalcitrancy, indiscipline and selfishness taught to the labourers by certain leaders. (Interruption). I will tell you. It is not that I make this as a remark. They themselves will be able to see how my reasoning is correct. Whether it is dearness allowance or minimum wage in any sector, if you insist upon the right of the worker for minimum wages, should you not also insist upon minimum production?

Shri S. A. Dange: That is given.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The day when we formulate a plan, a scheme, of relating wages to production in the managerial sector as well as the labour sector, we will have solved all our economic problems.

Shri Yogendra Sharma: The more the production, the higher the prices. This is the spectacle.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am coming to that.

Shri S. A. Dange: 60 per cent of production is linked to wages and wages are linked to production.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: That formula, I know. But it has been formed in such a way that it does not really lead to production commensurate to the value of the money paid. We have been all the time egging on the people to be conscious of their rights. Everybody nowadays talks of rights, including the Supreme court, that the fundamental right is more important than Parliament. This psychology for the last 20 years has gone on in such a perverse manner that our rights seem to be more important than our duties. I was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly. I feel sad today; instead of imbedding fundamental rights in our Constitution we should have imbedded fundamental duties in our Constitution. The rights could have taken care of themselves. Now, this fundamental duty of producing has to be taken to heart by everyone including the followers of my hon. friend.

My hon. friend says wages have nothing to do with high prices. I will tell you what one German expert told me. Mr. Dange is right that the wages in the other countries are very much nearer to the production value than in India. It is true. But what happens in India is, when you employ an individual labourer, he is cheaper than any labourer in any other country, but when he collectively does the work, the statistics show that five labourers in India are not able to produce even what one labour produces in the western, advanced countries.

Shri S. A. Dange: It is exactly the reverse. (Interruption). The report on the production in the Hindustan Machine Tools says that 0.9 Indian worker is equal to two Swiss workers.

Dr. Meekote (Hyderabad): It is not the man-power that produces; it is the technically developed machine which is producing and the management is not efficient, due to which there is loss of production.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I can understand the attitude of the labour leaders—Congress or non-Congress. They have to defend their class. I am prepared to sit with them. Let them convince me. I am not wedded to any partisan attitude. I am wedded to the idea of more production. When they talk of the hiatus between the salary of management and labour, they must also consider the hiatus between the per capita income and the minimum wage we are paying. In Russia or America, the minimum wage is very near the per capita income. Dr. Lohia in the last Parliament made a great point that in India about 25 crores of people get 6 annas a day, which is less than the per capita income, which is about one rupee per day now. Take any labourer in any factory or a peon in our office. He gets much more than the per capita income. I sympathise with my friends who fight for the underdog, but do they turn back and say, "here is another set of people who get incomes below ours; may be our income is small, but they are in greater need and let those people come up to our level"? Do they say that?

Take the question of DA. When the State Government employees and Central Government employees do more or less the same work for the same number of hours, the wages are so different. There is an association of Central Government employees headed by our leftist leader. Have they said on any occasion "Let the non-gazetted State Government employees be helped first. We shall wait and when they come up to our level, we will together march towards higher levels of pay structure"? Their attitude is, all for ourselves; let the devil take the hind-most. That is the policy pursued by the socialistic parties. Is it justified?

Shri Yogendra Sharma: What is your party?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Long back when the Gadgil Committee was appointed, in 1952 as Chief Minister I wrote a letter to the then Prime Minister—it must be still in the files of the Finance Ministry—saying, if you go on increasing the DA and salary structure of the Central Government employees merely because you have got more funds at your disposal, a time will come when there will be an all-India agitation on behalf of the State Government employees for higher wages and then the spiral will begin. May be the Government of India in those days thought that those who are very near to them are dearer to them. Today the small man I am, I stand justified that the Government of India's policy of pampering their own employees forgetting the State Government employees who are their own compatriots, has led to the situation of DA being paid to the tune of Rs. 49 crores or so last year. Do we realise that Rs. 50 crores means that every peasant in the village or a poor man in the town has to deprive himself of one rupee of his income in order to pay the Government servants?

This is not natural justice. I am a believer in the concept of social justice. Let us fight for the underdog, but let us fight rationally and naturally so that every section of the society is satisfied. Because we have organised one sector in society, let us not allow them to run away with their demands and hold the nation to ransom.

I want the national income to be related to wage structure. I want the per capita income to be related to wage structure. It is only when we get our feet firmly placed on the level of per capita income and national income and relate it to wage structure, whether it is industry, private or public, or government services, whether in the State or Centre, we will be able to bring about social justice. Now the demands are inflated.

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

Everybody demands whatever he thinks he should get. It has no relation whatsoever to his own class of people, his own party or his own kith and kin. This imbalance has resulted because of the policies we have pursued. The problem has to be gone into deeply and very earnestly and solution found out so that our economy moves automatically on the rails of social and natural justice.

Shri Dange said that if monopolies are abolished prices will come down. That is his great formula. Very good. Is there not monopoly in our railways? In India there is no railway which is privately owned and which is competing with the governmental undertaking. The railways are a monopoly, may be a State monopoly. So is Civil Aviation. There are many other sectors also. But I want to ask these Leftist friends of mine whether wages have gone down or gone up. It is mostly because of these monopoly public undertakings that the wage structure has continuously risen. Again, I want to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that when insurance was nationalised the Mysore Government was running an insurance company of its own for the last hundred years before that date. After I became Chief Minister I reorganised it and statistics were published. The expense ratio in our Mysore Government insurance company was the lowest when compared to many private insurance companies. I wrote then to the Prime Minister saying, do not make a monolith of this insurance company in the whole of India, let there be competition between the public undertakings themselves, let at least the Mysore Government be allowed to have its own insurance company so that it can show in comparison with the rest of the public undertakings how efficiently it can work. The anxiety of uniformity was a kind of madness and that madness has resulted in continuous rise of prices because of monopoly in the field of railways, in the field of air

service and all that. I am not asking that all these undertakings be handed over to any private firm. I am against that. I want more and more undertakings to come under public ownership. That is the essence of socialism. But there is a way of doing it. If you create all-India monopolies, whether it is in the field of insurance, air services or railways, the result is more taxes.

I may at once say that the increase of Rs. 36 crores by way of excess taxation is the field of railways is not the way of helping the poor people, it is not the way of helping industry, nor is it the way of bringing-down prices. Here we in Parliament certainly vote the demands. But merely because we vote, that does not mean that whatever they have done so far is correct. If we are capable of new ideas, if we are capable of seeing things in a prophetic way, we have to re-organise all these public undertakings, including railways and bring in an element of competition so that one unit may be compared with the other unit. These big undertakings, merely because we make them corporations, it does not mean that they need not function efficiently. I did not myself realise the consequences of making them corporations. When these corporations are made autonomous the labour unions go on agitating and the management is sandwiched between the labour union, Parliament. The Ministry is asked: why did you retrench, why did you more DA or why did you not pay more wages? In order to maintain some kind of peace and balance between Parliament and labour unions, they have necessarily to come to some compromise. These compromises have gone on in such a way that today a civil air pilot gets twice the salary of our Air Marshall. This is the result of public undertakings being made into corporations. If

you ask them to be more efficient, they will go on strike.

To some extent, I agree with the view of Shri Dange about monopolies. But he is oblivious of the happenings in the public undertakings and he has concentrated his attack on private firms as though they are the only arch enemies. Any Member of Parliament who has an objective and impartial approach to problems will see that monopoly, whether it is in the private sector or the public sector does the same trick and does the same harm.

I now come to food subsidy. We want corruption to go. Everyone knows that there is a lot of corruption in the fair price shops, transport and distribution agencies. Why? One of the Members of Parliament beautifully described it in one of the meetings we held this morning. It is because there is so much hiatus between the free market price and the subsidised price that the concerned officials in the lower strata feel tempted to send much of these commodities into the blackmarket. When we

subsidise the prices in those shops are lower and in the free market higher. What percentage of the grains we distribute goes to the black-market has to be investigated. I cannot readily give the figures. Therefore, if you have to make this nation truthful as well as responsible, I suggest that the food subsidy must be abolished completely. If the food subsidy of Rs. 118 crores is abolished, may be the prices may go up so far as foodgrains are concerned, but it will introduce an element of reality in our agricultural production. It will also introduce an element of responsibility on the State Governments in demanding tons of rice or wheat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member is making quite a number of good points, he may resume his speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 7, 1967|Jyaistha 17, 1869 (Saka).