

Fourth Series, No.36

Wednesday, April 9, 1969
Chaitra 19, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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(Fourth Series, Vol. XXVII—7th Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 9, 1969/Chaitra 19,
1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE : PROCEDURE ABOUT
MAKING ALLEGATIONS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि प्रश्न लिये जाये मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। आज के समाचार पत्रों से मुझे पता लगा है कि सदन में कल डाक्टरों की हड़ताल के बारे में जब चर्चा हो रही थी और काफी शोर गुल हुआ तो उस पर बीच में डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय ने यह आदेश जारी कर दिया कि मेरे दल के दो सदस्य, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त और श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, आठ दिन तक जो कुछ कहेंगे वह छापानहीं जायेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह आदेश एक असाधारण आदेश है। न तो नियमों में इस की कोई व्यवस्था है, न संसदीय परम्परा इस की अनुमति देती है। अतः मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप कल की कार्यवाही को देखें, और जहां तक आज प्रश्न करने का सवाल है आप हमारे मित्रों को प्रश्न करने की इजाजत दें। और मैं चाहूंगा कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का जो आदेश है उस को आप रद्द कर दें।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have just come back this morning at about 9.30. I will look into it. After all, in the excitement, somebody might have said something. I do not think you should take it literally and it

will be implemented. I do not think they will be prohibited from putting questions and all that.

I am constrained to observe that on the 3rd April, 1969, some Members suddenly flung an allegation on the floor of the House that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had recently married for the second time. In spite of my asking the members to desist from making such indecent allegations—for the first time, I even threatened the Member that I will expel him for the whole session ; I have never said that in the last two years in this House—in spite of that, in spite of my asking the Members to desist from making such indecent allegations and warning them of its consequences, the Members persisted in making those remarks.

Later, on the same day Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed made a categorical statement in the House to the effect that the allegation was absolutely baseless.

This is not the first occasion when personal allegations against Ministers or Members have been made in the House without the Members making the allegations having taken any steps to verify the authenticity thereof and without giving notice to the Chair in advance. There have been occasions in the past also when a notice based on a news item contained in a newspaper like the Organizer has been tabled. I have no doubt that everyone of us here will agree that baseless personal allegations made in the House brings down the dignity and prestige of this august House.

I may inform Members that notices relating to any allegations based on newspaper reports will not be considered by me unless the Member tabling the notice gives me substantial proof that the allegations have some factual basis.

I may also invite the attention of the Members to my Ruling dated 31st May, 1967 in which I stated the procedure to be followed for investigation of allegations against Members or Ministers. I would

once again appeal to Members to follow the prescribed procedure.

About what Mr. Vajpayee has raised, he need not be worried about it. But I would appeal to hon. members that these things are not good. Some weekly papers go on repeating all sorts of allegations against everybody. Nobody is safe in this world if that is the basis of our speeches and questions here.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : What about allegations against outsiders who cannot defend themselves here ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing a discussion on this now. Questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय चलचित्रों का निर्यात

†961. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चलचित्र तथा फिल्मी गीत विदेशों में अधिकधिक लोकप्रिय होते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक केवल गैर-सरकारी व्यापारी ही विदेशों को चलचित्रों का निर्यात करते रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उससे वे काफी मुनाफा कमाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चलचित्र निर्यात को अब अपने हाथ में लेने का है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेबक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गैर सरकारी व्यापारियों के अतिरिक्त भारतीय चलचित्र निगम समिति भी, जो राज्य व्यापार निगम की एक सहायक संस्था है, विदेशों को चलचित्रों का निर्यात करता है ।

(ग) जब कोई निर्माता/निर्यातक अपना चलचित्र विदेशों को बेचता है तो उस पर उपयुक्त लाभ लिया जाता है ।

(घ) भाग (ख). के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन भारतीय चलचित्रों को दूसरे देशों के लिए निर्यात किया जाता है और उससे कितना मुनाफा होता है इस-के सम्बन्ध में भी क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय ने किसी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी ली है ? और क्या वह मुनाफा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में होता है ? होता है, तो कितना ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : मुनाफा जो होता है वह करीब 10 परसेंट उनका जो एक्चेंज है उसके हिसाब से होता है और यह विदेशी मुद्रा में होता है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : कुल टोटल में जानना चाहता हूँ वह क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : टोटल के लिये सूचना चाहिये क्योंकि इसकी सूचना इकट्ठी करनी होगी ।

श्री प्रकाश वीरशास्त्री । जैसा अभी उप-मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की एक सहायक संस्था है जिसके द्वारा यह कार्य होता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तविकता यह है कि इन चलचित्रों को वह दो, चार लाख रुपये में ले लेते हैं और वहां जाकर के करोड़ों रुपये कमाते हैं । मेरा कहना है कि जब भारत सर-

कार दूसरे देशों से एस० टी० सी० की मार्फत दूसरे व्यापार कर रही है तो इन चलचित्रों के द्वारा भी जो करोड़ों की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है वह कुछ लोगों को ही प्राप्त न हो बल्कि सरकार के खजाने में जमा हो इस विषय में आप कोई निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं ? और अगर नहीं लेने जा रहे हैं तो क्या आप के मार्ग में कठिनाई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो इम्पैक है, जैसा मैं ने कहा यह गवर्नमेंट कम्पनी है

This is a Government company because it is a subsidiary of the STC. Under the Companies Act it is a Government company and the major portion of whatever it earns goes to the STC and Government being a shareholder of the STC it goes to the Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लाभ किस को जाता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : लाभ जाता है कंपनी को और फिर गवर्नमेंट को ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एस० टी० सी० जब दूसरे व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिये हुए है और यह भी व्यापार ऐसा है कि जिससे करोड़ों रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा आती है, तो इस को भी आप अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो कहा है कि लिया है ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : यह सर्व विदित है कि फिल्म व्यवसाय में सबसे ज्यादा चोर बाजार का पैसा लगा हुआ है और टैक्स इवेजन् भी इस व्यवसाय में सबसे ज्यादा होता है । क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि कुछ फिल्म निर्माता लोग जो विदेशों के साथ निर्यात करार करते हैं उसकी सही राशियां नहीं दिखाते हैं,

थोड़ी राशियां दिखाते हैं, जब कि करार ज्यादा राशियों के लिए होता है । और बड़ी-बड़ी राशियां इस प्रकार बचा कर विदेशी बैंकों में जमा रखते हैं और फिर विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए उन्हें खर्च करते हैं । तो क्या सरकार यह सोचेगी कि भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम को ही यह काम सौंपा जाय जिससे यह जो काला बाजार का पैसा विदेशी बैंकों में जमा करने की शिकायत है यह दूर हो सके और विदेशों में शूटिंग के लिए या प्रदर्शन के लिये उन्हीं को इजाजत दी जाय जिनसे विदेशी मुद्रा हमें प्राप्त हो सके, बाकी को नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि चोर बाजारी का पैसा फिल्म बनाने में लगता है इस बारे में जब सूचना मिलती है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री इसकी छानबीन करती है । और इनफ़ारमेशन और ब्राड कास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री देखभाल करती है । दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही कि विदेशों में बैंकों में बड़ी-बड़ी राशियां बचा कर जमा रखते हैं, तो जहां तक इम्पैक का सवाल है यह कारपोरेशन तो एस० टी० सी० की सबसिडियरी है इस का तो सवाल उठता ही नहीं । यह तो गवर्नमेंट कम्पनी है ऐसा हो नहीं सकता । अब जहां तक प्राइवेट ऐक्सपोर्टर्स का सवाल है अगर वह रखते हैं और उसकी सूचना मिलती है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री उस पर कार्यवाही करती है ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : While I was in Nairobi sometime back it was brought to my notice that Indian films have been going to South Africa. We have no trade relations with South Africa. May I know from the hon. Minister how these films have sneaked into South Africa and, if so, what has happened to those earnings and whether the film dealers have shown it in their accounts ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have no information regarding this. I will find out how they sneak out to South Africa.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Bangali films, particularly songs of Tagore, are very popular in East Pakistan so much so that when Tagore songs were banned by Radio Pakistan the popular opinion was so pressing that ultimately the Government of Pakistan had to yield to include songs of Rabindranath Tagore in Radio Pakistan. But unfortunately, Bengali films are not being allowed by the Pakistani distributors to be shown in the cinema houses of East Pakistan and if per chance any Indian film is shown in East Pakistan there is a great rush by the people of East Pakistan to witness it. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has made any particular effort to see that the Government of Pakistan, particularly the Government of East Pakistan, withdraw the ban on Indian films, particularly Bengali films, so that they can be shown in East Pakistan? Secondly, during my tour of South East Asia I have seen in Sabah, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Champa area of South Vietnam and Laos, Indian films are very popular as also Indian songs. I want to know what particular steps have been taken by the government to see that the distribution of Indian Films and also of Indian records can be made available to the people of South East Asia.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that some of the Bengali films are very excellent and they have won prizes in international film festivals. There is a great demand for them in East Pakistan. But, as the hon. Member knows, all our efforts to normalise trade or commercial activities with Pakistan have been spurned and that applies to export of Bengali films to East Pakistan audiences. Regarding the promotion of export of Indian films to South East Asian countries, it is true that there is great demand for Indian films and songs in neighbouring countries. One of the steps we have taken in the direction is the setting up of a public sector corporation which is trying to intensify its activity of promoting the export of Indian films to these areas.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Government renew their efforts to have negotiations with the Government of East

Pakistan to see that Bengali films can be shown in East Pakistan?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no likelihood of any response from Pakistan.

SHRI SWELL : Why do you say that? How do you know it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is our past experience.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the matter of selection of Indian films for exports they take into consideration whether those films depict our cultural heritage or they take into consideration only the financial aspect. Is the hon. Minister aware that many films are made with an eye on box office which do not necessarily represent our cultural heritage?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is the concern of the Censor Board when it certifies films. The production of films is the concern of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and they concern themselves with the question whether our films portray our culture and heritage and whether they are decent. On the question of exports we really consider their marketability in those areas and the demands of those countries. I think no indecent films are being made because censor will not allow them. Even if they are there, we do not encourage them.

DR. RANEN SEN : Some of the Indian films, at least portions of them, are produced in Europe for which a lot of hard-earned foreign exchange is spent. After these questions and answers still it is not clear to me whether in the matter of the export of these films the State Trading Corporation operates through some agency or directly. If they operate through some agency may I know why such an important commodity like films should not be exported directly when in other sectors, even human hair that is shaved before the shrines, commodities are directly exported to foreign markets?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for films which are short outside, in certain cases

the shooting outside is allowed only if the producers guarantee more amount of foreign exchange coming in than the cost of shooting outside. This is very carefully screened by the Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry.

As for the agents being employed by the STC, the STC has set up a separate corporation, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, and through that they direct sales promotion.

DR. RANEN SEN : Are they Government corporations or private corporations.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Shri Madhu Limaye.

**Diversion of Export of Indian Goods
Through Nepal**

*962. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a copy of the memorandum written by a Member of Parliament to the Prime Minister in regard to the diversion of the export of Indian goods through Nepal has been received in his Ministry ;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made from the bank into this diversion ;

(c) whether any independent probe has been carried out into the loss of export earning resulting from this diversion ;

(d) the results of this investigation ; and

(e) the action taken on the basis of this investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Our investigation has not yet been completed. We are also consulting the concerned authorities on possible remedies. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 3 जनवरी, 1969 को मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र

लिखा था। इस प्रश्न का नोटिस भी जनवरी महीने में दिया गया है। उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अभी तक हमारी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई। उसके बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट सदन की टेबुल पेयर 'डियू कोर्स' यथा समय में रख दिया जायगा। यह मालूम नहीं है कि कब रकबेगें ? मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि इस पर समय केवल बर्बाद होगा और कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलेगी। जब भी मंत्री महोदय, को सुविधा हो उन की सुविधा के अनुसार मेरा सवाल लगवा दिजिये भगली बार। अभी मैं इस पर कोई सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं करना चाहता। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह मौजूदा सत्र खत्म होने से पहले लगवा दीजिये। तीन, तीन महीने का नोटिस देने के बाद मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से आज जैसा जवाब आना अनुचित है और मुझे इस पर घोर आपत्ति है। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय की सुविधा के अनुसार मई में सत्र खत्म होने के पहले मेरा यह क्वेश्चन लगवा दीजिये। अभी इससे कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है।

श्री ब. रा. भगत : मैं माननीय सदस्य की बातों की ताईद करता हूँ। बात सही है कि उन्होंने लिखा था लेकिन जैसा कि वह जानते हैं यह एक गम्भीर विषय है और यह हमारे और नैपाल के बीच में मामला बड़ा संगीन और सेंसिटिव भी है और हमारी जो कंसन्ड ऐगारिटीज हैं जैसा कि रिजर्व बैंक आदि उन्होंने सूचनाएं दी हैं और बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक हम उन की छानबीन कर रहे हैं। फिर उनके साथ अर्थात् नैपाल सरकार के साथ बातचीत हो रही है और यह जो अनहेल्दी ट्रेंड्स हुए हम उन के सभी पहलुओं से, माननीय सदस्य मानेंगे कि बहुत गम्भीर और संगीन पहलुओं से हम उस पर गौर कर रहे हैं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य यह न समझें कि आज हम उन की बात का वैसे ही कोई जवाब नहीं देना चाहते बल्कि मैं उन्हें

विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम उस में लगे हुए हैं और माननीय सदस्य से भी हम उस में सहायता चाहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि यह सबाल इस सत्र के समाप्त होने के पहले ले लिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : Will it be possible before Parliament adjourns, or is there any difficulty ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have sent an *aide-memoire* to the Nepal Government on some of these matters. This will require their reaction and a discussion with them. I cannot say how readily the response will come. It is not within our control ; therefore, I am not in a position to say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going to come before the session ends ; so, you put your supplementary questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा ? क्या जवाब वह देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : he has explained the delicate position.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी आप देखेंगे कि कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि भारत और नेपाल के बीच में खुला व्यापार होने की वजह से नेपाल की मार्फत चांदी हो, मसाले का सामान हो, प्रे क्लाय हो, माइका हो, जूट हो, पचासों क्रिस्म का सामान विदेशों में जाता है और उसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा केवल नेपाल को मिल जाती है। हम लोगों का और नेपाल का जो व्यापार होता है वह रूपी पेमेंट में होता है इसलिए हमें सिर्फ रुपया मिल जाता है विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं तो क्या इस पहलू की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है और बैंकों ने इस के बारे में कोई बिल भेजे हैं, नीमोसिष्ट किये

हैं ? क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है कि बैंकों के द्वारा इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि जो हमारा मौजूदा करार है उनके साथ उस में ऐसा व्यापार अवैध नहीं है। वह अबांछनीय हो सकता है और हम को इस में नुकसान हो सकता, है लेकिन अवैध नहीं है। इस लिये जिन समाचारों की तरफ माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान दिलाया था हमारा भी ध्यान उस पर गया था। हम उनकी अलग-अलग तफसील की बातों को देख रहे हैं और उसकी रोकचाम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक दूसरा पहलू यह भी है कि अगर भारत का कोई व्यापारी कुवैत को 1 लाख रु० का माल भेजता है तो उसकी विदेशी मुद्रा भारत को मिल जायेगी लेकिन इन दिनों सिलसिला यह रहा है कि माल नेपाल की मार्फत जाता है और वह 80 हजार रु० में बेचता है। 80 हजार रु० में बेचने के बाद भी नेपाल को कम से कम 28 हजार रु० का फायदा होता है। इन्सैटिव लाइसेंस का जो सिस्टम है उसको लेकर नेपाल के व्यापारी को इस पर कम से कम 48 हजार रु० का मुनाफा होता है। 80 हजार रु० का बेचने पर उस को 20,000 रु० का घाटा कुल माल पर जरूर होता है, लेकिन फिर भी 1 लाख के ट्रेन्जैक्शन में इन्सैटिव के फायदे को लेकर कम से कम 28 हजार रु० उसको मिल जायेगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आपको निर्यात से जो आमदनी हो रही है वह धीरे-धीरे घटती चली जायेगी और वह नेपाल को चली जायेगी। मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ कि आप नेपाल को आर्थिक सहायता करें। नेपाल में बिजली आदि के जो काम हैं, आप उन को करार के मुताबिक सहायता कीजिये। लेकिन मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो चोरी हो रही है और जो बदमाश लोग हैं उन

को जो मौका मिल रहा है घन लकड़ा करने का उसके ऊपर क्या मंत्री महोदय रोक धाम लगायेंगे।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस मामले में जो फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की चोरी होती है या घाटा होता है वह उन को भी होता है और हम को भी होता है, और दोनों जगहों में जो ईमानदार व्यापारी नहीं हैं वह उसका फायदा उठाते हैं। जब मैं नवम्बर में नेपाल गया था उस करार पर बात-चीत करने, तब उन्होंने इस बात को माना था कि ऐसी बातों पर रोक-धाम लगाई जाये। खास करके जो स्टेनलेस स्टील है, सिन्थेटिक फैब्रिक्स हैं उस के बारे में उन्होंने माना कि पिछली बार जितना फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज उन्होंने दिया था, उस से ज्यादा वह नहीं देंगे। वह इस प्रिंसिपल को तो मंजूर कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इन बातों की अलग-अलग तफसील में जाकर उनकी रोक-धाम के लिये उचित इलाज की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : बंध व्यापार के अतिरिक्त अबंध व्यापार द्वारा नेपाल के मार्फत विदेशों को चीजें जाती हैं और विदेशों से हमारे यहां चीजें आती हैं। इस कारण हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा भी नष्ट होती है और दूसरे काम्लिकेशंस भी होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट क्या कदम उठा रही है जिससे इन बातों को रोका जा सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक तीसरे देश का सम्बन्ध है, जो सामान नेपाल द्वारा जाता है वह अबंध घोषित कर दिया गया है। हमने सरकारी तौर पर जहां तक सम्भव है लैंड कस्टम्स आफिसर्स रखे हैं ताकि इस की रोक धाम की जाये। नेपाल सरकार से भी कहा गया है...

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : हुआ नहीं है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हुआ नहीं है क्योंकि हमारा वार्डर एक हजार मील लम्बा है, और

हर जगह पर जहां आधराइज्ड रूट्स हैं और कस्टम्स चेक पोस्ट्स हैं वहां उनकी रोक धाम करते हैं। लेकिन इधर खासकर जो घर पकड़ हुई है उससे मालूम होता है कि ऐसे मामले बढ़ गये हैं और उनकी रोक धाम करने में हम पूर्ण रूप से सफल नहीं हुए। फिर भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I do not know why our Government allows the Nepalese Government to take advantage of the generosity shown by our Government in certain trade matters. The hon. Minister just now referred to his visit to Nepal in November and said how the Nepalese Government had agreed to certain of his proposals. What they have been doing, after his November visit, is contrary to what is in our mutual interest. We have lost a lot on smuggling of silver which went out of our country. The Customs Act has recently been amended even after his talks and this Act allows incentive to export of silver-ware which means silver which is so sought to be stopped to be smuggled out will be smuggled to Nepal and there they will get incentive. May I know what are the salient features of the aide-memoire which, as he said just now, he has sent to Nepal Government and what are the points which he has raised in it and, specially, whether he has raised the point of silver exports ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It will not be proper to disclose the salient features of the aide-memoire before it reaches the Government. But, certainly, the points that have been raised in this House or in other places regarding unhealthy trends and some of the problems connected with the trade between India and Nepal have been raised. As for the export of silver, it is banned. We must be very careful in dealing with neighbouring countries. If they pursue any industrial policy, we cannot take objection to it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It is not only the relation between India and Nepal that is to be considered. The main point is this. Sometimes truck-loads of Indian wheat and jute are, it is said, taken to Nepal and it is also said that the jute and wheat also find their way to China and

from there Chinese goods are got and sold from Darjeeling to the eastern area and in the whole of Assam. This is a very serious matter. May I know what exactly Government is doing to stop this type of trade with China through Nepal ?

MR. SPEAKER : This pertains to Nepal.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are not allowing trade with China.

SHRI SWELL : I am all out for improving and strengthening our relations with Nepal and any neighbouring country. The Minister now and the Minister of State last year made a pilgrimage to Katmandu to review the Indo-Nepal trade and transit treaty of 1960 and to seek their co-operation in preventing certain abuses that had crept in. They had agreed at that time that the import of goods manufactured in Nepal from raw materials from third countries, especially stainless steel and synthetic fibre, would be at the level of 1967-68. I am right. I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to a news item according to which the Nepal Textile and Stainless Steel Manufacturers' Association have raised an agitation with the Government of Nepal seeking action of the Government of Nepal to undo the agreement that was reached. May I know whether it is a fact that most of the people if not all, who are behind this agitation—the manufacturers and all that—are Indian nationals and if so, whether the Minister considers the action of these Indian nationals as anti-national and whether he will take steps to see that they are recalled from Nepal ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that the members of the Nepal Chamber of Commerce have denounced this agreement and they have said that it will not be in the interest of Nepal's industry, and a certain amount of criticism is being mounted against the Government of Nepal. We are aware of this.

SHRI SWELL : He has not answered the most important question whether the people behind this agitation are Indian nationals and whether he considers this action

of a few Indian nationals as anti-national to India and whether he is going to recall them and see that they come back to India and do not indulge in this kind of activity in Nepal.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : At the moment there is no power to recall anybody from Nepal because anybody can go to Nepal freely. It may be possible that the Indian businessmen who are involved in this trade may be behind it, but not in the forefront. No. non-Nepalese nationals can agitate... (Interruptions).

SHRI SWELL : If we cannot control our own nationals, how are we going to control the Nepalese ?

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : नेपाल में लगभग 2 लाख वेल्स जूट की पैदा होती हैं लेकिन हमारी चेक पोस्ट्स के जरिये 8 लाख वेल्स चेक की जाती हैं। क्या हमारी सरकार नेपाल सरकार को लिखेगी कि उनका जितना प्रोडक्शन जूट का है उससे अधिक हमारे यहां से किस प्रकार निकल जाता है ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गिफ्ट पासल आते हैं 1-1 हजार रु० के जिन में आम तौर पर चाइनीज़ फाउन्टेनपेन वगैरह आते हैं, क्या उनको चैक करने का कोई उपाय किया जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक जूट का सवाल है, यह बात सही है कि हम लोगों ने उन से कहा है कि एक्सपोर्ट कंट्रोल के मातहत इतना जूट नहीं जा सकता है। उसकी रोक थाम के लिये कोशिश की जाती है। जहां तक गिफ्ट पासलों का सवाल है, यह नेपाल सरकार के अधिकार में है और हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : नेपाल और भारत की सरहदों मिलती हैं। दोनों के मिले जुले गांव हैं, मिली जुली बस्तियां हैं मिले जुले बाजार हैं और मिले जुले लोग हैं। लोगों का नाता रिश्ता तथा सम्बन्ध एक परि-

वार की भांति है। एक ही परिवार के लोग यहां वहां, दोनों बाजुओं में रहते हैं। परस्पर मंत्री का उनमें सम्बन्ध भी है हर माने में। ऐसी सूरत में क्या सरकार यह नहीं समझती है कि इस तरह से लगातार जो आवाज यहां देश में उठाई जाती है, इससे नेपाल और भारत की मंत्री सुदृढ़ होने में सहायता नहीं मिलती है ?

तस्कर व्यापार क्यों होता है। इस कारण से होता है कि नेपाल में जो यह माल है, उस पर चुंगी कम लगी हुई है। इधर वह कुछ बढ़ी है। इस कारण से चीन का माल, सोवियत संघ का माल, अमरीका, जापान आदि देशों का माल वहां सस्ता पड़ता है, इसलिए वह हमारे यहां स्मगल हो कर आता है। माल आने जाने की जो बात है, इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार नेपाल सरकार से विचारविमर्श करके इस समस्या का समाधान खोजने की कोशिश करेगी और क्या तस्कर व्यापार जो होता है उस को रोकने के लिए उसके साथ मिल कर सम्मिलित प्रयास करेगी ताकि विलगाव की भावना न पैदा न हो ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हां, इसीलिये मैंने अभी बताया था कि हम सब को बड़े संयम के साथ और बड़ी हिफाजत के साथ इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जो चीजें नेपाल के द्वारा दूसरे देशों को निर्यात होती हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में अभी लिमये जी ने प्रश्न किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल से जो चीजें निर्यात होती हैं, क्या आप को हक है कि उनके निर्यात पर आप किसी तरह का प्रतिबन्ध लगायें ? यदि नहीं तो आपका जो माल नेपाल में तस्करी के द्वारा स्मगल किया जाता है, क्या उसी के बारे में विचार करने का तथा उसको रोकने का आपको हक है या नहीं है और क्या उसी की रोकथाम करने के बारे में आप कोई ठोस कदम उठावेंगे या नहीं उठावेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : न नेपाल को हक है कि हमारे निर्यात में स्कावट डाले और न हमें हक है कि हम नेपाल के निर्यात में स्कावट डालें। इसीलिए ट्रेड ट्रांजिट ट्रीटी हुई थी और उसमें यह था कि दोनों में व्यापार खुला होगा और आर्थिक व्यवस्था के हित में कोई रोकथाम लगाई जाएगी तो आपस में दोनों सरकारें बात-चीत करके लगायेंगी। जहां तक हमारे यहां से स्मगलिंग का सवाल है, हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उनको रोकें और इसके लिये हमने कदम उठाये भी हैं।

Decrease in the Export of Iron Ore

*965. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Iron ore has considerably decreased in the last few months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. During calendar year 1968, the exports of iron ore from India in fact increased to about 15.65 million tonnes compared to 13.49 million tonnes in the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Strenuous efforts are being made to further increase the exports of iron ore in the coming years.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : नेशनल मिनरल डिवेलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन श्री भगवान सिंह ने कहा है कि आयरन ओर के एक्सपोर्ट में हमको भारी घाटा हो रहा है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि ड्यूटी जो लगाई है दो करोड़ की, उसको कम किया जाये तो घाटा बन्द हो सकता

है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इसकी खबर है या नहीं है? सोलह मिलियन टन हम आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और इस में से 6 मिलियन टन हम गोआ से भेजते हैं जापान को। अभी अखबारों में यह आया है कि जापान ने रूस के साथ एग्रीमेंट करने का फैसला किया है जिस के तहत वहाँ से वह आयरन ओर लेगा। इस कारण से जापान को हमारा जो आयरन ओर जाता है उसमें भारी कमी होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब की खबर आपको है और अगर है तो इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

बंडेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : जी हाँ, इस बात की हमें खबर है। हम बहुत मुस्तैद हैं। यह सही है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट क्वालिटी में तो बढ़ता जाता है लेकिन यूनिट वॉल्यू आयरन ओर का कम हो गया है और इस कारण से घाटे की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। साथ ही विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के रास्ते में एक और बाटल नैक है। यह पोर्ट्स की है। इससे चार्ज बढ़ते जाते हैं। एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी भी है। ये सब परिस्थितियाँ हमारे सामने हैं और हम इन पर हमेशा विचार करते रहते हैं।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : विगत वर्ष दिल्ली में ब्रंकटाइड कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई थी। उसमें डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज को एक्सपोर्ट और इंपोर्ट में तरजीह देने का, इंसेंटिव देने का कमिटमेंट किया था। रूस का हमारे साथ मित्रतापूर्ण व्यवहार भी है। जापान के साथ हमारा व्यापार है, उसको हमारा एक्सपोर्ट होता है, उसमें जब वह हमारे साथ प्रतियोगिता करता है तो क्या यह चीज उस कमिटमेंट के विपरीत नहीं जाती है और इस कारण से हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट जापान को होता है आयरन ओर का उसमें कमी नहीं होती है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किसी भी देश को चाहे वह उन्नत हो या अर्द्ध उन्नत हो यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने रिसोर्सिज बढ़ाने के उपाय करे। साइबेरिया में आयरन ओर के बहुत रिसोर्सिज हैं। जापान की स्टील इंडस्ट्री हर साल बढ़ रही है। अगर जापान उससे लेता है तो इस में कोई आशंका हमें नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज ने जो डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज हैं उनकी एक्सपोर्ट और इंपोर्ट के मामले में मदद करने की बात कही थी, उनको इस मामले में इंसेंटिव देने की बात कही थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस बात में कमी आती है या नहीं आती है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं। मैंने यही कहा है कि उनको अपने रिसोर्सिज को एक्सप्लायट करने का अधिकार है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Japan is one of the most important buyers of our iron-ore. In this connection, I was surprised to find that firstly Japan purchases a small quantity from India. Secondly, the prices obtained by India for exports to Japan are comparatively very much lower compared to what is paid by Japan to the other countries such as U. S. A., African countries, Chile and Peru. May I know, therefore, the reasons why Indian exports have earned lesser price compared to what other customers get from Japan? Secondly, may I know what steps Government is proposing to take so that the prices are increased to the level of world market price?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Japan is still the most important buyer of iron-ore so far as India is concerned and in future also they will continue to be the most important buyer. As regards the reasons for our getting low prices, the main difficulty, apart from the comprable quality of iron-ore, is the shipment. In other areas like Australia or Brazil, their bulk-carriers have the capacity of over 100,000 tonnes whereas our port is

not in a position to take more than 30,000 tonnes. This is the big bottleneck. We have to take steps to improve the facilities in Vizag and Goa. This will take a few years in the Fourth Plan. We are already behind by ten years. This is one reason. Unless this difficulty is removed, the shipment position cannot improve.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : MMTC was formed with a view to eliminating middlemen in the export of minerals and iron-ore. But still we understand that a new class of middlemen are coming up who have to supply different ores to the MMTC. Previously this was directly purchased from the mine-owners. May I know whether there is a shift in the policy ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : A new class of middlemen are coming up ? I do not have that information.

श्री शिंदरे : उप मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि लोह खनिज का जो निर्यात होता है उसमें घाटा नहीं हुआ है। मैं कहूंगा कि घाटा होता है। गोवा से जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है जापान को तथा दूसरे देशों को उसको आप देखें। मारमागोआ में सोलह फरवरी से स्ट्राइक चल रही है।

डा० मंत्रेयी वसु : यह स्ट्राइक नहीं है, बर्क दू रूल है।

श्री शिंदरे : जो भी हो, उस की वजह से गोवा में बार्जमैन का काम जो 24 घंटे चलता था वह अब 12 घंटे भी नहीं चलता है। वहां का जो लोडिंग अनलोडिंग है उसमें डिफिकल्टी आ गई और इस कारण मार्मागोवा बन्दरगाह की प्रेस्टिज नष्ट हो गई है। इस लिए बहुत से स्टीमर्स जो गोवा आते थे वह गोवा के बन्दरगाह पर न आ कर के दूसरे बन्दरगाहों में जाते हैं जिससे ट्रांसपोर्ट के काम में बहुत डिफिकल्टी आ गई है। तो वहां जो स्ट्राइक हो गया या स्लो डाउन बर्क हो गया जैसा कि डा० मंत्रेयी जी कहती हैं, क्या उस पर आपका ध्यान गया

है और गोवा की इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

डा० मंत्रेयी वसु : न यह स्ट्राइक है, न स्लो डाउन है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : 1967 में यह दिक्कत थी और वहां 5 साढ़े 5 मिलियन टन के करीब निर्यात हो सका था। मगर 1968 में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। 7 मिलियन से ज्यादा टन का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। हमें उम्मीद है कि और ज्यादा सुधार होगा।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister has said that our ports can handle only up to 30,000 tonnes. I would submit that it is not a correct statement. Paradip alone can take in about 60,000 tonnes, if only it is really looked after well. May I know whether it is a fact that an agreement was entered into by the STC for export of 3 million tonnes of iron ore from the Bihar and Orissa mines, and whether it has now been brought down to one million tonnes, and if so, the reason for the same, especially since recently the Paradip Transport in its resolution has urged upon Government.....

MR. SPEAKER : I wonder the hon. Minister can say now which mine is producing how much. He is only the Minister of Foreign Trade.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is a question of the port facilities. I am bringing two points to his notice. An agreement was entered into for 3 million tonnes, and now it has been brought down to one million tonnes. May I know why it has been brought down ? As regards the question whether the export is decreasing, he has said that the export is not decreasing. Secondly, I would like to point out that the port facilities are there at Paradip. Still, may I know why it is being reduced ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I would like to have notice of the question in regard to why the shipment from Paradip has not picked up.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know why the agreement which was entered into for 3 million tonnes has been brought down to one million tonnes by the STC, if it is not a case of decrease of exports? Let him give the reasons. I do not know why he should be so rough with Paradip port.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In the case of the Paradip port, the corporation has utilised the facilities available to the maximum extent. As the ore from the Daitari mine was not becoming available, the corporation developed a new unloading site and organised road transport facilities for moving the ore to Paradip. These were some of the difficulties, but they are trying to develop the facilities.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Please give me a little indulgence. I am not in the habit of disturbing the proceedings of the House.....

MR. SPEAKER : That does not mean that he should disturb now. The hon. Minister has not got the information. There is no use asking him all these questions now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : When development is proceeding a pace a basic change should take place in the pattern of trade. There should be more of export of finished goods and less of export of raw materials. In view of this, may I know at what stage the hon. Minister feels he can put a ban on the export of iron ore and encourage export of more of iron and steel products? Secondly, may I know whether Government have made an estimate of the reserves of iron ore in this country so that a stage may not come when there may not be enough of iron ore for our own mills ten or twenty years hence?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That point is always kept in view. That is why we should not export all our exportable iron ore, but we should conserve it for our own use.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I wanted to know whether he would put a ban at some stage.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No ban at the moment.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : He has not replied to my question. Have Government surveyed the iron ore resources in the country and whether there would be enough for our use?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to export of iron ore, the hon. Minister was explaining to the House the harbour difficulties and ship difficulties. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Japanese when they entered into an agreement with regard to export of iron ore from Bailadilla, also entered into an agreement to give assistance to lay a railway line. It was envisaged that there would be a coordination between the excavation of iron ore and also the development of the shipping facilities and the development of ports. Since Visakhapatnam and Goa happen to be the important ports, what was the action taken all these years to coordinate the efforts regarding promotion of export of iron ore, and whether sufficient amount has been sanctioned to these ports, and if so, whether there has still been a lag in the time-schedule for the execution of the projects, and the actual difficulties in this regard?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that unless there is a coordinated effort at development of the iron ore mines, transportation from the pitheads to the ports and the development of the facilities from the technical point of view, we shall not get the best advantage. It is unfortunate that that has not happened. So far as Visakhapatnam is concerned, already they have decided to take up this question so as to have mechanical loading facilities etc. These things are being done, and I hope that it would be completed according to the programme.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In Visakhapatnam it is awfully behind schedule.

रेशम उद्योग का विकास

* 967 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन कारणों की जांच की है जिनसे रेशम उत्पादन तथा उस के लिए अनुमानित व्यय सम्बन्धी नियत लक्ष्य अब तक प्राप्त नहीं किये जा सके ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लक्ष्य इस कारण प्राप्त नहीं किये जा सके कि राज्य सरकारों अपने भाग का 50 प्रतिशत धन व्यय नहीं करती ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तीसरी योजना के लिए नियत उत्पादन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में केवल 6 प्रतिशत की नाम मात्र की कमी थी, जबकि व्यय में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी रही। इस कमी का एक कारण यह था कि राज्य सरकारों कुल अनुमोदित व्यय के 25 प्रतिशत भाग की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकीं जो केन्द्रीय सहायता के नियमों के अनुसार उनके लिए करना आवश्यक था ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कुदरती रेशम का सवाल है यूरुप के देशों में उसकी पैदावार घट रही है और एशिया में जापान में उस की पैदावार घट रही है क्यों कि रेशम के उत्पादन के लिए कम मजदूरी वाले मजदूर चाहिए जितनी मजदूरी पड़ती है अपने यहां के हिसाब से वह मजदूरी बहुत ज्यादा है। इस लिए जहां एक तरफ दुनिया में रेशम की मांग बढ़ रही है वहां दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन घट रहा है। हम उस रेशम को बड़े पैमाने पर पैदा कर के उस मांग को पूरा कर सकते हैं और अपने लोगों को रोजगार भी दे सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि सूबे की सरकारों उसकी अहमियत को समझ नहीं रही हैं और वह अपने हिस्से का 25 प्रतिशत पैसा खर्च नहीं कर रही हैं जिस के

कारण पूरा देश विदेशी मुद्रा से वंचित होता है और लोग रोजगार से वंचित होते हैं तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में क्या सरकार के पास कोई और स्कीम है, कोई ऐसी बड़ी योजना है जिस के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में यह काम न रहे और आप रेशम उद्योग को बढ़ावा दे सकें ।

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : राज्य सरकारों के हाथ से काम लेना मुश्किल है। यह सिल्क का उत्पादन चूँकि गावों से सम्बन्धित है इसलिए राज्य सरकारों का उस में रहना जरूरी है। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों के हाथ से उसे लेना ठीक नहीं है। सिल्क बोर्ड की स्थापना हम ने इस लिए की कि उन के रिसर्च क्वालिटी और उत्पादन में वह वृद्धि कर सकें और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम इस कोशिश में हैं कि इसको इतना पर्याप्त धन मिल जाय कि कम से कम 30 लाख किलोग्राम जो हमारी जरूरत का है उतना हम पैदा कर सकें, अभी 22 लाख पैदा होता है, उस की जगह 30 लाख किलोग्राम पैदा कर सकें और 31 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट इस से हो। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में हम लगे हैं और इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की, राज्य सरकार की और सभी की मदद हम चाहते हैं ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आप ने जो कहा है कि न्यूनतम लक्ष्य जो है उसे हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं ताकि इतना हम कमा सकें तो न्यूनतम नहीं, अधिकतम लक्ष्य आप क्यों नहीं रखना चाहते ताकि आप निर्यात भी कर सकें, और कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन कर सकें क्यों कि दुनिया में मांग है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सूबे की सरकारों जो अपना पैसा नहीं दे रही हैं क्या उन्होंने केन्द्र से यह कहा है कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं आप उसमें अपना ज्यादा हिस्सा बढ़ावें या उन्हीं ने कोई और सुझाव दिया है ? आप में और सूबों में गतिरोध क्या है ? वह क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं इस तरफ ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो उनकी तरफ से पूरा पैसा नहीं मिला वह तो तीसरी योजना का था। अब योजना बन रही है तो उस में सैंट्रल असिस्टेंस कितना होगा और राज्य सरकारों का कितना होगा यह बातचीत कर के तय करेंगे। अब चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना जो बन रही है उस में राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत इस के लिए कर रहे हैं...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : राज्य सरकारों ने एतराज क्या किया है ? वह रुपया क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : एतराज कुछ नहीं नहीं किया है। उनके पास रुपये की कमी है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश को मालूम है कि बिहार बड़ा पिछड़ा प्रदेश है और इससे थोड़ा पिछड़ा आसाम है और दोनों ही राज्यों में बड़ी सुन्दर कोटि की सिल्क निकाली जाती है। लेकिन बिहार की जैसी स्थिति है, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए 25 प्रतिशत रिसोर्सेज निकालना उसके लिए मुश्किल है। इसके लिए क्या सरकार असम और बिहार के बारे में एक बार फिर विचार करेगी कि 25 प्रतिशत रिसोर्सेज केन्द्र से पूरे किये जायं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, सिल्क की प्रगति जैसी होनी चाहिये, वैसी नहीं हो पाई है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बनारस में सिल्क का बड़ा भारी उद्योग है, वहाँ की साड़ियां सारे देश में भेजी जाती हैं। इधर उस उद्योग को काफी धक्का लगा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग के लिए किसी स्कीम पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि बनारस एक प्रमुख केन्द्र है—कच्चे

रेशम के उत्पादन का नहीं, लेकिन साड़ी और सिल्क का सामान बनाने का। उत्पादन और निर्यात की जो कौंसिल है वह हमेशा इस बात पर विचार करती है कि वहाँ का उत्पादन भी बढ़े और निर्यात भी ;

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : As the industry is likely to earn a lot of foreign exchange, will the hon. Minister be willing to appoint a committee to suggest ways and means of hitting the target and of incentives to be given to silk producers to achieve that end ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Silk Board which has been constituted and is working is engaged in this exercise. As to what amount should be allotted, how it should come, what should be the share between State and Centre so as to achieve the target of production of 30 lakh kg. of silk and export silk worth Rs. 31 crores—all these are being at the moment actively pursued.

SHRI K. LAKKAPA : Mysore is the biggest single producer of silk...

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I called him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPA : So far as the State is concerned, silk production is decreasing day by day. The Silk Board that has been constituted is not able to function properly as it is situated far from the State in Bombay. There are also administrative bottlenecks with the result that the suggestion made to give incentives to the silk producing centres to see that that export target is adhered to are not implemented. What steps have Government taken to shift the office of the Board from Bombay to Bangalore and ease the administrative bottlenecks so as to give proper incentives to the producers in Mysore and other States ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for shifting the office, it was in Bangalore and then it went to Bombay. There is also an idea that it should be brought back to Bangalore. This question is under consideration. It is not yet decided.

As for the production, it is true that Mysore is not only an important but the most important producer.

Specially in forward areas, and border areas the Home Guards are provided with better equipment which is not available to Home Guards in other areas.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों के लिए
सैनिक प्रशिक्षण

+

968. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री सूरजभान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सभी स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने की सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Civilians enrolled as Home Guards are given training in the use of arms. Provision for training in the use of arms also exists under the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme. Apart from the N. C. C. there is no other scheme to impart military training.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री सहोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ कि सारे देश में सैनिक शिक्षा देने का जो प्रबन्ध किया गया है उसके अन्तर्गत सीमा के इलाके में क्या कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध है ? अगर ऐसा प्रबन्ध है तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

SHRI M. R. Krishna : This scheme is operated under the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is a scheme to train about 7 lakhs of people in Home Guards,

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी नागरिकों को जो हट्टे-कट्टे हैं, उन को सैनिक शिक्षा देने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने विचार किया है ? इस में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं या सरकार ने नीति बनाई है कि सब को ट्रेनिंग नहीं देनी है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : This is a general question. The Home Ministry examines the question regularly. Based on the availability of equipment, training of personnel, instructors, etc., the training is being given by the Home Ministry and we are trying to give effective training in weapons etc. to able-bodied persons who join the NCC and the Territorial Army.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 22 वर्षों में केवल कठुआ क्षेत्र से, जो जम्मू का सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, वहां से पाकिस्तानी लुटेरे 1 लाख 67 हजार पशु चुराकर ले गये और हमारी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बसनेवाले राज्यों में आते हैं और लूट कर ले जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों को रोकने, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को हथियार बन्द करने और उनको सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये क्या किया है ? यदि कुछ नहीं किया है तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In the border areas, we cannot introduce universal training and give arms and equipment to everybody in the border. We will have to select people who are first physically fit and who fulfil certain other conditions. After that, we will have to impart training. The scheme is very effective and the Home Ministry is doing whatever is possible.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अब तक क्या किया ? आगे करेंगे—मैं उसको नहीं पूछता,

पिछले 25 वर्षों में क्या किया ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है. यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : There is a scheme to train 7 lakhs people and all the facilities are available. We may even increase the number when required.

श्री सुरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान ने भारतवर्ष पर हमला किया- हमारे उन नागरिकों ने जो बार्डर पर रहते थे, अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर देश की हिफाजत के लिये मोर्चे पर हमारे फौजी जवानों को खाना और एम्प्लीशन तक पहुँचाया । चूँकि उनको हथियार चलाना नहीं आता था, इस लिये वे सिर्फ इसी काम को कर सके । इस लिये जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सात लाख आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग दी जायगी, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा । बार्डर पर रहने वाले हर नौजवान को जो हथियार चला सकता है । देश के हित के लिये जान जोखम में डालने के लिये तैयार है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये आपके पास कोई प्रोजेक्ट है या नहीं ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Fortunately, from the border areas, we have got a lot of people in the armed forces. They have already been trained and their presence in the border areas after retirement will be a great help.

श्री बृजभूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि सात लाख आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग दी जायगी । हमारे देश का बार्डर इतना बड़ा है कि जिसकी रक्षा के लिये ये सात लाख आदमी जिनको आप ट्रेनिंग देंगे, बिलकुल नाकाफी है । जैसा अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बार्डर पर रहने वाले निवासियों में जितने एबल-बाडीड आदमी हैं, उनको कम्पलसरी ट्रेनिंग का एक्ट बना कर ट्रेनिंग दीजिये । साथ ही मैं मंत्री महोदय से

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बार्डर की हिफाजत के लिये आप उन क्षेत्रों में फ्री-डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ वेपन्ज देने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Apart from Home Guards there are various other agencies like Assam Rifles, Territorial Army, etc. Members should not think that we are going to protect the borders only with the help of 7 lakhs of people.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, सरहद पर रहने वाली जो हमारी आबादी है वह एक तरह से हमारे देश की ढाल है । अगर ढाल ही कमजोर होगी तो फर्स्ट लाइन आफ डिफेंस कहां तक मजबूत हो सकती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस ढाल को मजबूत करने के लिए आप की क्या स्कीम है ? खास तौर पर जो लड़ाकू तबका है, जो रिटायर्ड मिलिट्री आफिसर्स और सोल्जर्स हैं जोकि वहां पर बसना चाहते हैं, हजारों-लाखों की तादाद में जिन्होंने दस्वास्ति दे रखी हैं, क्या उनको आप वहां पर बसाने की बात सोचेंगे ? इसके अलावा जो वहाँ के आदमी हैं उनको ज्यादा इंक्रेज करने के लिए फ्री मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम करेंगे ताकि हर लड़का लड़की, बूढ़ा जवान ट्रेनिंग ले सके और जब कभी जरूरत पड़े तो देश के लिये कट मरे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : All these things are constantly examined by the Defence Ministry and also the Home Ministry. We will take all these things into consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat

*963. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Government are taking over on lease the closed textile mills which are being

liquidated and run these mills through the State Textile Corporation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Working of MMTc

*964. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was done :

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGWAT) : (a) and (b). Though no general assessment as such has been undertaken by Government, the Government keep a close watch of the performance and activities of the Corporation.

(c) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has set up a committee consisting of officers of the Corporation and the Planning Commission to review the working of the Corporation and will take appropriate action, in the light of the recommendations of the Committee, to bring about improvements. At present, Government have no proposal to appoint an expert to go into the working of the Corporation.

Import of Wool from Australia

*966. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the statement made by the Executive Director of Raymond Woollen Mills in Thana that the Mills had to close down because of official delay in granting licence for importing raw wool from Australia ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the action taken to remedy the situation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that production in the Raymond Woollen Mills has gone down because of Government's delay in issuing import licences ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make a detailed inquiry into this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There has been no undue delay in the issue of licences to the Raymond Woollen Mills for the import of raw wool from Australia. As a matter of fact, since November, 1967, import of raw wool was canalised through the State Trading Corporation and all imports take place in their name. The woollen Mills have to obtain allotments of imported raw wool from the State Trading Corporation on the recommendation of the Textile Commissioner. There had been some delay in arranging for imports of raw wool from Australia after the issue of the canalisation order in favour of the State Trading Corporation, but this was caused mainly because of the action of the Raymond Woollen and other mills who had filed a writ petition in Bombay High Court against this order and obtained an injunction restraining the State Trading Corporation from importing raw wool. The initial difficulties have now been smoothed over, in consultation with the various interests concerned, and adequate arrangements for the import of raw wool from Australia have now been made. However, the quantum of imports on account of actual users is not such as to ensure the full utilisation of the capacity of the mills. These imports are supplemented by replenishment licences against exports of

woollen and mixed fabrics and hosiery goods, but the choice of the spinner is left to the holder of the replenishment licence. Even with these, full utilisation of the installed capacity in woollen mills cannot be ensured.

Moreover, a Customs Clearance Permit issued to them in April, 1965, for the import of greasy wool worth Rs. 75 lakhs had not been fully utilised till then. Imports against this permit had to be effected by the mills themselves directly. Their applications for issue of release orders against exports were dealt with by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in the order of their receipt, according to the approved procedure.

(d) Does not arise.

मारिशस को आर्थिक विकास के लिये सहायता

*969. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की मारिशस के आर्थिक विकास में सक्रिय रूप से सहायता देने की कोई योजनाएं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने मारिशस को कितनी सहायता दी ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). समय-समय पर भारत सरकार और मारिशस सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच जो विचार-विमर्श होते रहे हैं उनमें भारत ने आर्थिक विकास के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में सहायता देने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, जिनके संबंध में दोनों सरकारें आपस में मिलकर

तय करेंगी। अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ, आर्थिक सहयोग बढ़ाने की भारतीय नीति का अनुसरण करते हुए, सरकार किसी भी ऐसे अनुरोध पर पुरा विचार करेगी, जो इस मामले में मारिशस सरकार करेगी। भारत जिन व्यापक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग दे सकता है उनके बारे में अनौपचारिक रूप से मारिशस सरकार को बतलाया जा चुका है, फिर भी अभी ब्यौरे-वार योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए भारत ने मारिशस को तकनीकी उपकरणों के उपहार द्वारा सहायता दी है। विशेषज्ञों और शिक्षा अधिकारियों की सेवाएं भी उपलब्ध की गई हैं। मारिशस विदेश सेवा के दो अधिकारियों ने भारत में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है। भारत से डाक्टरों और औषध-निर्माण-विज्ञानियों की भर्ती में सरकार मारिशस सरकार को सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

नागा समस्या

*970. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को छिपे नागाओं से कोई ऐसा संकेत मिला है कि वे अब भारत संघ में रहने को तैयार हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) नागालैंड के विकास के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). छिपे नागाओं के एक दल की ओर से बातचीत शुरू करने के लिए एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। उसके अलावा सरकार को इस बात का कोई स्पष्ट संदेश

नहीं मिला है कि छिपे नागाओं ने अपने पहले के विचारों में परिवर्तन किया है।

(ग) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

1. प्रशासन स्थिर हो गया है। भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा और भारतीय वन सेवा के राज्य संवर्ग का गठन किया गया है और कई स्थानीय अधिकार उसमें ले लिये गए हैं। नागालैंड के प्रथागत कानूनों को संहिताबद्ध करना शुरू कर दिया गया है। राज्य सेवा नियम और विनयम बनाकर अधिसूचित कर दिए गए हैं।

2. अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने में सफलता मिली है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप आबादी बढ़ जाने के बावजूद बाहर से ज्यादा मात्रा में अनाज की मांग नहीं की गई है। स्थायी कृषि चालू करने की दिशा में सरकार के प्रयत्न सफल हो रहे हैं। किसानों ने बिजली के हल को बढ़ी तत्परता से स्वीकार किया है। सरकार छोटी और लघु सिंचाई नहरों में बराबर वित्तीय सहायता देती रही है और 200 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि के लिए नहरें बनाने की जिम्मेदारी भी अपने ऊपर ली है।

3. सड़कें तेजी से विकसित की जा रही हैं। पक्की सड़कों की लंबाई बढ़ा कर 200 किलोमीटर कर दी गई है और कच्ची सड़कों की 2000 किलोमीटर। सभी महत्वपूर्ण केंद्रों के बीच राजकीय बसें आती जाती हैं।

4. अब स्कूलों और कालिजों में छात्रों की संख्या 90,000 से ऊपर है।

5. आज नागालैंड में 33 सामान्य अस्पताल 2 क्षयरोग अस्पताल; 83 डिस्पेंसरियां और कई दूसरे चिकित्सा एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

मलेरिया की घटनाएं 33 प्रतिशत से कम होकर 3 प्रतिशत पर आ गई हैं। बहुत से डाक्टर स्वयं नागालैंड के ही हैं।

6. सरकार सभी गांवों और कस्बों को पीने का अच्छा पानी सप्लाई करने को प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

7. आमदनी और राजस्व के नए स्रोतों का पता लगाया जा रहा है। योजना आयोग ने नागालैंड में एक चीनी मिल और एक कागज की लुगदी की मिल लगाने की अनुमति दे दी है। खंडसारी मिल में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है।

8. राज्य में बनों की खोज और विस्तार को युक्तिसंगत बनाने का सम्मिलित प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

8. खनिज संपदा का पूरा-पूरा पता लगाने का भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

10. तुएनसांग जिले के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि यह अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है।

Delhi Corporation's Engineer's flight to Pakistan

*971. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUHDHURI :
SHRI BHAGAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an Engineer, Mr. Mohammed Ahmed of the Delhi Corporation's Slum Department, had fled away to Pakistan after embezzling Rs. 10,000 from official accounts and after getting clearance from his Ministry on forged documents ;

(b) if so, the full facts about this matter ; and

(c) the steps taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to information received from Delhi Administration Shri Mohammed Ahmed left for Pakistan after drawing an advance of Rs. 10,000 from official accounts for alleged payment of charges on certain official consignments. He travelled to Pakistan without getting any clearance from the Ministry of External Affairs, and on the strength of an India-Pakistan passport secured by him from the Delhi Administration on production of a forged "no objection certificate."

(c) A case for embezzlement of official funds has been registered against him and is presently under police investigation. Government of India have also requested the Government of Pakistan to make arrangements for early return of Shri Ahmed to India.

Criteria for Determining Backwardness of any Region

*972. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4153 on the 11th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the backwardness of an area would be determined on the basis of any one of the 15 indicators listed or on basis of the cumulative analysis ; and

(b) if so, the regions classified as backward ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The backwardness of an area within a State is to be determined on the basis of the cumulative analysis of all relevant indicators.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 3622 on March 19, 1969 and No. 4153 on December 11, 1968.

Armoured Brigades with Pakistan

*973. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has got four armoured brigades equipped with Chinese, American and British made tanks ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ; and

(c) the preparations made by India to balance the position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) According to information available with Government, Pakistan has two armoured divisions equipped with American and Chinese tanks.

(b) and (c) : Our armed forces are equipped to deal with the threat from this increase in strength.

Permission to Pilgrims to Visit India and Pakistan

*974. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many East Pakistani Muslims have been given permit after the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965 to visit places of Muslim pilgrimage in India ;

(b) how many Hindus have been allowed by the Government of Pakistan to visit the places of Hindu pilgrimage in India at the same time ; and

(c) what are the corresponding figures of Hindu and Muslim citizens of India who visited East Pakistan and the Muslim and Hindu citizens of East Pakistan who visited India during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a)

Since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965, 305 persons from East Pakistan have visited various Muslim shrines in India for pilgrimage.

(b) No request for the visit of any pilgrim party of Hindus from East Pakistan was received by the Government of India.

(c) According to available information during the period 1.10.1965 to 31.12.1968, 20300 Pakistani nationals entered India from East Pakistan and 17329 Indian nationals entered into East Pakistan on passports and visas. Separate figures for Hindus and Muslims for the whole period are not available.

Textile Export Promotion Council

*975 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Textile Exports Promotion Council by the export of textile goods and yarn during the last two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the textile importers in U. K. have asked for a staggering of shipments of Indian exports and also requested the Council for short and medium term credits and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the target set by the Textile Exports Promotion Council was achieved and if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council does not export any textiles and the question of earning any foreign exchange by it does not arise.

(b) The U. K. Government introduced the Import Deposit Scheme in November, 1968. U. K. importers then requested some Indian exporters to postpone shipments and to offer credit facilities to offset the adverse financial effects of the Scheme.

(c) As against the export target of Rs. 110 crores fixed for mill-made cotton

textiles for 1968-69, exports during April, 1968, January, 1969 were of the order of Rs. 81.35 crores.

Taking over of Textile Mills

*976. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has recommended to Government to take over three more textile mills ;

(b) if so, the mills recommended for taking over ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New Victoria Mills, Kanpur, Cambodia Mills Ltd., Coimbatore and Om Parasakthi Mill Ltd., Coimbatore.

(c) Because the mills are lying closed and they can be made economically viable with injection of limited finances within a reasonable period.

(d) The recommendations are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned and a final decision will be taken as early as possible.

India's Trade with African Countries

*977. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our trade with the African countries may receive a

set-back due to the Africanisation policy followed by Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Ghana ;

(b) whether Government are thinking of evolving a multi-pronged strategy for stepping up our trade with these countries ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) While it is difficult to foresee definitely the effects of Africanisation measures in the individual countries named, there is no indication that our total trade with them has received a set-back.

(a) and (b). Government are making constant efforts to step up India's trade with these and other African countries, taking into account favourable as well as unfavourable factors. Among the measures adopted publicity through exhibitions, delegations and promotional literature ; trade agreements, intensive studies of trade opportunities in particular commodities or countries ; and encouragement to joint ventures in these countries, involving exports of our machinery and capital goods.

Exports under Fourth Plan

*978. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Plan target for exports has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in exports envisaged during the Plan period ;

(c) the estimated total export earnings during the Plan period ; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The Fourth Five Year Plan is await-

ing finalisation and as such it is not possible to indicate the export targets before such finalisation. However, in the Planning Commission's Paper entitled "Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan" it is stated that, "it will be necessary to raise the exports by about 7% per annum" during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Import of Non-ferrous Metals by M. M. T. C.

*979. SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import various non-ferrous metals on the monopoly basis through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether the business circles, including the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have cautioned Government against taking any hasty decision in this regard ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. However, the requirements of non-priority industries will be met by the imports through M. M. T. C. as in the last year.

(b) Representations have been received about difficulties that may result if complete canalisation is introduced.

(c) Consideration is always given to such representations consistent with the need for arranging imports of essential raw materials on economical basis.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मसविदा
तैयार करने में विलम्ब

*980 श्री डॉ.कार लाल बेरवा : क्या

प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप को संसद् के समक्ष कुछ विलम्ब से प्रस्तुत करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का और कितना समय लेने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं; राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर, अपनी इस महीने की 19 तथा 20 तारीख को होने वाली बैठक में विचार किया जायेगा और उसके तत्काल बाद इसे सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

Procedure for making decisions on vital Defence Matters

*981. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis is reported to have stated that India was psychologically unprepared in 1962 to fight China and there was a complete collapse of the system of decision making which was inherited from the colonial days; and

(b) whether the procedure of decision making in regard to vital defence matters has since been set right ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen reports of the speech referred to. As the House is aware, a comprehensive statement was made in the House on the 2nd September, 1963 analysing the various reasons for the reverses suffered in the operations occasioned by the Chinese aggression in October-November,

1962. It was also indicated that the process of taking corrective action had started simultaneously with the institution of the inquiry. Adequate measures have been taken to improve the decision making procedure.

Foreign Collaboration in Trading Activities

*982. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1070 on the 25th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the benefits, in concrete forms, so far accrued to the country from foreign collaboration in trading activities; and

(b) which collaboration agreements have been finalised uptill now and since when they have been in force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No case of foreign collaboration in trading activities has come up for consideration of Government so far.

Distillers Trading Corporation, Bombay

*983. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 151 on the 25th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether any license for the import of chemicals was given to the Distiller's Trading Corporation, Bombay after devaluation ;

(b) the additional exports for which the licence was issued to the company in 1967 over their previous performance ;

(c) whether any donation was given to the Chairman, Degree College at Kalakaker (U. P.) by Seth Jivanlal, a partner of this Company just before the General Election in 1967 ; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). M/s. Distillers Trading Corporation, New Delhi (and not M/s. Distiller's Trading Corporation, Bombay) effected exports of Ethyl Alcohol of Rs. 14.50 lakhs (post devaluation rupee) during 1965-66. Against these exports the firm applied on 8-2-66,

8-3-66 and 15-3-66 for import entitlement licences for Rs. 5,80,101 (post devaluation rupee) to be issued to five firms nominated by it under the erstwhile special Export Promotion Scheme for Chemicals and Allied Products. Licences were accordingly issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Central Licensing Area), New Delhi, during July-November, 1966 to the following parties : —

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Amount	Date of issue of licence.
1.	M/s. Kesar Sugar Works, Bombay.	65,067/- (post devaluation)	25-7-66
2.	M/s. Polychem Ltd., Bombay.	1,57,500/- (post devaluation)	25-7-66
3.	M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India, Ltd., Bombay.	2,71,087/- (post devaluation)	25-7-66
4.	M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India, Ltd., Bombay.	43,922/- (post devaluation)	23-11-66
5.	M/s. Kesar Sugar Work Ltd., Bombay.	42,525/- (post devaluation)	2-9-66

(c) We have no information on the subject.

(d) Does not arise.

Expo-70

*984. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to participate on a large scale in Expo-70 ; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to participate in the Expo—70 at an appropriate scale. An amount of Rs. 195 lakhs including foreign exchange element of Rs. 170 lakhs is expected to be the expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply on this event.

Trade Agreement with France

*985. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed between the Government of India and France recently in New Delhi ;

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

(c) the value of the goods likely to be imported from and exported to France under this agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Following the meeting of Indo-French Joint Economic Commission from 7th March to 11th March 1969 the Indo-French Trade Arrangement came to be renewed for a period of one year from the 1st January, 1969 and Protocol containing agreed conclusions of the meeting was signed on the 17th March, 1969.

The main provisions of the Protocol are as follows :—

- (i) Increased quotas for some of the Indian products still subject to quantitative restrictions in France were agreed to by the French delegation. For example, quotas for dried mushrooms have been increased from 1.5 million Frs. in 1968 to 2.0 million Frs. in 1969, for articles of woollen hosiery from 200,000 Frs. in 1968 to 220,000 Frs. in 1969, for clothing other than cotton from 650,000 Frs. in 1968 to 720,000 Frs. in 1969 for Tennis and basket ball shoes from 660,000 Frs. in 1968 to 800,000 Frs. in 1969 for fairs and exhibitions from 750,000 Frs. in 1968 to 800,000 Frs. in 1969 and for miscellaneous products from 600,000 Frs. in 1968 to 650,000 Frs. in 1969.
- (ii) The French delegation informed that all quantitative restrictions on import of onions into France were abolished for the period 1st March to the 15th of May, 1969.
- (iii) It was agreed that the import licences for the articles made of coir fibres into France will henceforth be visaed by the Indian Embassy in Paris.

(iv) In order to promote trade exchanges between the two countries, a Trade Delegation comprising French importers, exporters, manufacturers and bankers would visit India towards the end of 1969.

(v) The French Government has agreed to receive two experts from India for identifying the specific items in the non-traditional field and studying the measures that may be necessary with a view to promoting their exports to France.

(vi) The French delegation would recommend to the French television authorities to televise special programmes on India depicting her industrial and export potential.

(c) The Indo-French Trade Arrangement is on the pattern of our trade agreements/arrangements with free market economy countries and does not involve import/export commitment from either side.

Export of Walnuts

*986. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether walnut exports have been continuously declining year after year for the past three years ;

(b) if so, the relevant figures showing exports of walnuts in terms of weight and earnings therefrom for each of these years and how they compare with the corresponding estimates for the year 1968-69 ;

(c) the reasons for the decline in exports ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to boost exports of walnuts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

- (d) (i) In order to provide the required packaging materials an import replenishment licence of 2% of the f. o. b. realisation on exports of walnuts is available.
- (ii) The Ministry of Food & Agriculture have drawn up special schemes to produce exportable variety of walnuts.
- (iii) A Standing Committee on Walnuts is being set up to go into the problems of production, marketing, research and packaging for export.

Allotment of Quota of Raw Films to Producers

*987. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3130 on the 3rd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the allotment of quota of raw films to producers has been collected by Government ;

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received against the Film Companies referred to in the aforesaid question that they mostly sold their quotas of raw films in the back market : and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—987/69*].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Target of Commercial Vehicles for the Fourth Plan

*988. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group of Planning Commission on industries has recommended a target of 75,000 commercial vehicles for the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether the recommendation has been examined ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter, and the steps envisaged to achieve the target ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Planning Group for Machinery Industries set up by the Ministry of Industrial Development at the instance of the Planning Commission has recommended a demand target of 85,000 units of commercial vehicles including 10,000 of light commercial vehicles for the year 1973-74 ;

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Planning Group are under examination and a decision will be taken after the Fourth Plan has been approved by the National Development Council.

Trilateral Arrangement between India, Bulgaria and Tunisia

*989. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has recently concluded a trilateral arrangement with commercial organisation of Bulgaria and Tunisia for the export of Tea and other commodities to Tunisia : and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The arrangement envisages export earnings in non-convertible Indian Rupees

to the tune of Rs. 34 million to be utilised for importing urea from Bulgaria.

Illustrated Brochure issued at the Time of P. M.'s Latin American Visit

*990. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 on the 26th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the necessity of issuing an Illustrated brochure with the number of copies printed ;

(b) whether Government are prepared to lay a copy of the brochure on the Table :

(c) if not, the reasons therefor : and

(d) the number of persons who accompanied the Prime Minister with their designations, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The official visit of the Prime Minister to a foreign country is always an important occasion. This was also the first visit of an Indian Prime Minister to the area and the brochure was issued to meet the local demand for detailed information concerning India and the visiting guest. 2,000 copies of the brochure were printed in Spanish and 1,000 in Portuguese.

(b) A copy of the brochure has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—655/69*].

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन

5723. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बन्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से सम्बन्धित सभी आयोजनों, अध्ययन दलों तथा समितियों द्वारा पिछले

तीन वर्षों में प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित किये गए प्रतिवेदनों के नाम, प्रकाशन तिथि, भाषायें जिनमें वे प्रकाशित हुई हैं, उनके मूल्य तथा उनके उपलब्ध होने के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : पिछले तीन वर्षों में सिर्फ एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई है जिसका नाम भारतीय विशेष सेवा समिति की रिपोर्ट है (रिपोर्ट आफ द कमिटी आन द इंडियन फारेन सर्विस) और एक प्रति का दाम 5 रुपये है। यह भारत सरकार के प्रकाशन प्रभाग (पब्लिकेशनस् डिविज़न) में सुलभ है।

Textile Mills in Coimbatore

5724. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of textile mills in Coimbatore district closed by the managements leaving 16,000 workers in "utter misery and despair" ;

(b) the salient features of the reports about the closed textile mills made by the investigating committee set up under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had given notice of the proposed seizure of the closed mills two months ago ;

(d) whether the Governing body of Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union has threatened to seize the mills saying that "it is the only alternative left to us" and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to counter act this proposed illegal seizure and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the

House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-656/69]

(b) Investigation Committees have been appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of 13 mills out of which reports in respect of 8 mills have since been received. Since the reports are of a confidential nature it would not be in the public interest to disclose the salient features of these reports.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (e) : The Textile Labour Unions affiliated to Hind Mazdoor Sabha were reported in Newspaper to have resolved to seize the closed mills if they were not re-opened before a stipulated date. The resolution was, however, not given effect to by them.

Demarcation of Indo-East Pak Boundaries

5725. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 98 miles of the Indo-East Pakistan boundary is still to be demarcated ;

(b) the number of Indo-Pak. conferences held so far on boarder demarcation ; and

(c) the reason for the delay in demarcating borders and the likely date when they will be finally demarcated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Out of a total length of approximately 4050 kilometres of the Indo-Pakistan boundaries, demarcation work has not yet been taken up in respect of about 1050 Kilometres.

(b) The Survey authorities of India and Pakistan have held 164 conferences so far.

(c) There are a few territorial disputes on the Indo-East Pakistan boundaries. The pace of demarcation would depend on the settlement of these disputes. Also the demarcation of the international boundary has to be done jointly with the Pakistan authorities. Every effort is being made to enlist their cooperation.

Transfer of external Publicity Wing to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

5726. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI GNKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to transfer External Publicity Wing of the External Affairs Ministry to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) what are the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

न्यू बिक्टोरिया मिल्स, कानपुर

5727. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यू बिक्टोरिया मिल्स, कानपुर कितने समय से बन्द पड़ी है, इसके बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक पुनः चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मिल मालिकों ने एक छोटी सी बात पर इस मिल को बन्द कर दिया है ताकि जमा हुए स्टॉक को निकाला जा सके तथा सरकार से ऋण प्राप्त किया जा सके और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप हजारों कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) इस मिल के बन्द होने के कारण कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और उनमें से कितने स्थायी तथा कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). 3 अक्टूबर, 1967 से मिल वित्तीय कठिनाइयों तथा घलाभकर कार्यालय के कारण बन्द पड़ी हुई है। मिल के एक प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक की नियुक्ति के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार की सलाह से विचार किया जा रहा है। मिल को पुनः चालू करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक की नियुक्ति के बाद उठाये जायेंगे।

(ग) मिल के बन्द होने के समय उपस्थिति रजिस्टर पर लगभग 5224 कर्मचारी थे; जिसमें से 4244 स्थायी तथा 980 अस्थायी थे।

किसी क्षेत्र विशेष को निर्धारित क्षेत्र घोषित करने की शर्तें

5728. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख जिला, किसी क्षेत्र विशेष को "निर्धारित क्षेत्र" घोषित करने के सभी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त अथवा शर्तें, अर्थात् कम जनसंख्या, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा होना और भविष्य में विकास की सम्भावनाएं पूरी करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लद्दाख का कब तक निर्धारित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया जायेगा ताकि लद्दाख की जनता भी देश के शेष भागों के लोगों के समान उन्नति कर सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री अथवा शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) दिनांक 19 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारंरिक प्रश्न संख्या 211 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Creation of posts of Deputy General Manager in Canteen stores Department

5729 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vacancies of Deputy-General Managers were created in the past two or three years in the Canteen Stores Department (India) ;

(b) the number among them reserved for ex-military officers and for officers belonging to the Department (separately) for the last three-years ;

(c) the number of posts filled up by ex-military officers and also by the Department's own officials, separately, year-wise during the past three years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that these posts are kept reserved for the 'Nominees' of the high officials who are on its Board of Control at the Army Headquarters and that these appointments get confirmation from this Board as a mere formality, resulting in a wholesale frustration among the officials of the Department ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to stream-line this recruitment procedure so that the Department's own candidates could fill up the post of the General Manager, when it becomes vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). Two posts Deputy General Managers have been filled during the last three years. Both the posts were filled by Service Officers. There is no reservation of the posts and the same are filled on merit. Departmental officers are also considered for the posts. The present procedure is considered satisfactory.

Canteen Stores Department (India)

5730 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the Canteen Stores Department (India) i.e. whether it is a Government's sub-ordinate office or a Semi-

Government undertaking run on commercial lines, or it is just a private concern ;

(b) in view of its status not having been defined so far, how is it that facilities applicable to military units like the use of military credit notes etc. are extended to this Department ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to form a Corporation to run this Department, in view of its transactions running into crores of rupees every year ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Canteen Stores Department (India) is a Government departmental undertaking.

(b) Does not arise by virtue of (a) above

(c) No, Sir.

Profits made by Canteen Stores Department

5731. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of profit shown in the last three years (year-wise) by the Canteen Stores Department (India) ;

(b) whether Statement of its annual accounts for the last three years (year-wise) will be laid on the Table showing how the amounts of its profits were disbursed under different heads, such as, Troops Welfare, Defence Services Club, Defence services Yatching Clubs and other sub-heads etc ;

(c) whether any amount was also allocated for the welfare of the C. S. D. Staff during any of those three years ;

(d) if so, the amount thereof under different heads ; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The profits earned by the CSD(I) from the canteen activities as per profit and Loss Accounts for each of

the three years are as follows :—

(i) 1965-66	Rs. 1,35,92,597
(ii) 1966-67	Rs. 1,53,18,577
(iii) 1967-68	Rs. 1,39,81,223

In addition, the profits earned by the CSD(I) Cinemas are as under :—

1965-66	4,77,201
1966-67	3,69,799
1967-68	2,18,666

(b) Audited statements of annual accounts of the CSD(I) are published in the Commercial Appendix to the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services which are placed on the Table of the House every year.

A statement showing the surplus available for distribution and detailed allocation thereof for each of the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-657/69*]

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. These are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-667/69*]

(e) In view of (c) and (d) above, the question does not arise.

Upgrading of the Posts of Tutorial Staff in the School of Foreign Languages

5732. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the tutorial staff of the school of Foreign Languages are required to work for 30 hours a week as compared to 18 hours which is the normal for college teaching ;

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to bring them on par with other colleges teaching staff to relieve them of their arduous duties ;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have not been made permanent even though the posts are permanent posts ;

(d) if so, whether Government will make the incumbents permanent so as to give them a greater incentive for work ;

(e) whether about 5 years back all class II posts of the school were upgraded to class I ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not implementing the programme of upgradation so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The School of Foreign Languages conducts three courses of instruction, namely, Preliminary, Advanced and Interpretership. The first two are part-time courses and these are held in the morning and/or evening. The third is a full-time course of three hours instruction daily, and is run on "as required" basis. The weekly workload in the two part-time courses for a lecturer generally varies between 2½ hours and 15 hours. When all the three courses are run simultaneously the weekly workload increases to about 30 hours.

A comparison of the existing workload with comparable instructions is being undertaken.

(c) and (d). Of the 12 permanent posts of lecturer, three have been filled on a permanent basis. Four lecturers are eligible for confirmation and their cases would be considered shortly.

(e) and (f). Orders for upgrading the posts of lecturers from Class II to Class I were issued on 16.11.1964, and have been implemented.

**Locally Recruited Employees of
India House, London**

5733. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of locally recruited employees in India House, London who have been in service for more than 15 years and 10 years but have not yet been confirmed.

(b) whether they are proposed to be confirmed ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). The information is as follows :

No. of employees with service of 15 years and above but not confirmed	No. of employees with service of 10 years and above but not confirmed
49	97

(b) to (d). Under the existing orders of the Government of India only members of the local staff of the High Commission of India, London who were recruited on or before 31.3.1966 may be made permanent and pensionable subject to their fitness for confirmation and availability of permanent posts. The number of employees mentioned in the answer to clause (a) above, includes employees recruited after 31.3.1956 also. Those who were recruited before 31.3.1956 and yet to be confirmed will be confirmed in due course, subject to fitness and to permanent posts becoming available. They are either waiting for permanent posts becoming available or for being declared as fit for confirmation by the Departmental Promotion Committee/the Union Public Service Commission, as the case may be. Some of those cases are already under the consideration of the Ministries concerned. Others will be considered as an when occasion for their confirmation arises.

**A.M.I.E. Qualified Persons in
Ordnance Factories**

5734. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of A.M.I.E qualified Engineering Diploma-holders are working as Chargemen in Ordnance Factories for the last 4 to 5 years and have not been given any promotion ;

(b) whether the Director General, Ordnance Factories has not been even informed of the fact that they have passed A.M.I.E Examination so that their cases for promotion may be considered ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a few years ago those Engineering Diploma-holders who passed A.M.I.E. examination were promoted to the posts of Dy. Manager ;

(d) if so, the reasons why the A.M.I.E. qualified engineering diploma holders are not being promoted as Assistant Foreman/Foreman, if there are not many vacancies for their promotion as Dy. Manager ; and

(e) the details of the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Promotion of Chargemen in the non-gazetted cadre (i. e. Asst. Foreman and Foreman) is made on the basis of select lists prepared by the relevant Departmental Promotion Committees. While preparing these lists, the Committees take into account various factors such as seniority, qualifications, record of performance and not educational qualifications alone. The position, therefore, is that even though some Chargemen may have passed AMIE examination, they can be promoted only after they have been assessed as fit for promotion by the concerned Departmental Promotion Committee.

(c) No, Sir. Only those engineering diploma holders possessing AMIE quali-

fication were appointed to the post of Deputy Manager who had applied to the Union Public Service Commission in response to the advertisement issued by the Commission and were found suitable by them for appointment.

(d) The position has been explained under parts (a) and (b) above.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय माल का पुनः निर्यात

5736. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री राम गोपाल झालवाले :
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री धूरज मान :
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी योरूप के देश और रूस भारत से रुपयों में भुगतान के आधार पर खरीदे गये बहुत से सामान का पुनः निर्यात करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी वस्तुएं कौन-कौन सी हैं तथा उनका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) किन देशों से इनका पुनः निर्यात किया जाता है ; और किन देशों को इनका इस प्रकार निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितनी हानि होती है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्रीधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ). पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों द्वारा मूलतः भारत से आयातित चाय, पटसन, तेल रहित खली, कोरे वस्त्र काली मिर्च आदि कतिपय मर्दों के पुनःनिर्यात के छुटपुट मामलों के समाचार प्राप्त

हुए हैं। अन्य देशों के पतनों अथवा विशाल सागरों में होने वाले ऐसे पुनर्निर्यातों की पूरी तथा पुष्टयोग्य जानकारी के अभाव में पुनर्निर्यात के फलस्वरूप होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि का ठीक-ठीक हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। समाचारों को देखने से पता चलता है कि पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ते हुए भारत के व्यापार में ऐसे पुनर्निर्यातों का अंश नगण्य है।

Export of Engineering Goods

5737. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL;
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDH-
URY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of engineering goods from India has increased ;

(b) if so, the nature of engineering goods exported to each country during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost up their export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two statements showing separately the principal items of engineering goods exported value-wise and the total exported of engineering goods to each country during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April-October) are laid on the Table of the Home. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 658/69].

(c) A regular programme of market surveys, publicity through publications and advertisements, participation in exhibitions and fairs, sponsoring of delegations and study teams etc. is undertaken through the agency of Engineering Export Promotion

Council, besides other assistance allowed by Government as follows :

- (i) grant of cash assistance ranging from 5 to 30% of f.o.b. value on selective basis ;
- (ii) supply of indigenous iron and steel at international prices for export fabrication ;
- (iii) drawback of central excise and customs duties paid on the materials/components used in the manufacture of the product exported ;
- (iv) import replenishment licences ranging from 5% to 90% depending upon the actual need for imported materials for export fabrication etc.

घड़ियों का निर्यात

5738. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्रमशः वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स में बनी कितनी घड़ियों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष में इन घड़ियों के निर्यात में कमी हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) 1967-68 और 1968-69 (अप्रैल-फरवरी) में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की घड़ियों का निर्यात निम्नलिखित रहा है :

वर्ष	संख्या
1967-68	931
1968-69	730

(अप्रैल-फरवरी)

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की घड़ियों ने निर्यात क्षेत्र में हाल ही में प्रवेश किया है और उन्हें स्विटजरलैंड तथा जापान जैसे सुस्थापित संभरण स्रोतों से प्रतियोगिता करनी पड़ती है । इन देशों ने उपभोक्ताओं की पसंद के अनुसार बनावट तथा नमूने तैयार करने के लिये भारतीय उत्पाद की तुलना में, अधिक तीव्र गति से सुविधाएं विकसित की हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त मूल्य की दृष्टि से भी कड़ी प्रतियोगिता है ।

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के उत्पादन आघार को मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है ताकि निर्यात के लिये अधिक माल उपलब्ध हो सके । इसके अतिरिक्त निर्यात के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता दी जाती है :—

- (1) जहाज पर मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत की दर पर नकद सहायता ;
- (2) 40 प्रतिशत की दर पर आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंस ;
- (3) निर्यातित उत्पादों में प्रयुक्त माल संघटकों पर दिये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन तथा सीमा-शुल्कों की वापसी ; आदि ।

भारत द्वारा अफ्रीकी एशियाई देशों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

5739. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत अफ्रीकी-एशियाई देशों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इन देशों ने कुछ विशिष्ट उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये जोर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) भारतीय सहयोग से विदेशों में (जिनमें अफ्रीकी-एशियाई देश भी शामिल हैं) औद्योगिक उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए प्रायः भारतीय उद्यम-करताओं द्वारा पहल की जाती है । विभिन्न अफ्रीकी एशियाई देशों में संयुक्त औद्योगिक उद्यमों की स्थापना में भागीदारी के लिए विभिन्न भारतीय पक्षों से प्राप्त 67 प्रस्तावों पर भारत सरकार मंजूरी दे चुकी है । इन में से कुछ ने कार्य आरम्भ भी कर दिया है ।

(ख) विदेशी सरकारें अपने-अपने देशों में उद्योगों की स्थापना में भारतीय सहयोग के लिए समय-समय पर अनुरोध करती रहती हैं । ये यूगांडा में चीनी-प्रायोजना, मारिशस में बस्त्र मिल और कुवैत में एक इस्पात पुनर्वेलन मिल, एक एल्यूमिनियम प्रद्रावक संयंत्र, एक सीमेंट संयंत्र तथा एक सिगरेट फैक्टरी से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

(ग) यूगांडा की चीनी-प्रायोजना को छोड़ कर सभी अनुरोधों को सम्भाव्य भारतीय

उद्यमकर्तारों में परिचालित कर दिया गया था। तब से, इसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाले भारतीय पक्ष सम्बद्ध देशों के व्यवसाय सहयोगियों से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। यूगांडा चीनी-प्रायोजना के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार अभी यूगांडा सरकार के अन्तिम उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

Export of Trucks

5740. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to boost export of Indian made (Tata made) trucks to foreign countries ;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with any foreign country ;

(c) if so, the names of those countries and the number of trucks likely to be exported ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is the policy of Government to boost exports of all engineering goods including trucks.

(b) to (d). It is understood that an Indian firm has secured the following order for supply of trucks :

Country	No. of Trucks	Value
U.A.R.	355 Tata Mercedes-Benz vehicles	Rs. 189.39 lakhs
Qatar	5 trucks	Rs. 1.8 ..

Modernisation of Textile Mills

5741. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made to link the reduction in the excise duty on textiles with the renovation or modernisation of equipment of textile units ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible for Government to accept the suggestion.

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5742. श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज भाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में तथा इस अधिनियम के अधीन गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये आदेशों के अनुसार, उनके मंत्रालय ने (1) अपने सभी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाओं को हिन्दी में लिखने, (3) बड़े हुए अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की नियुक्ति के लिये अतिरिक्त धनराशि का नियतन कराने, (4) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष तक की अ.गु वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकारी

कामकाज हिन्दी में करना अनिवार्य करने तथा (6) हिन्दी में कार्य करना आरम्भ करने सम्बन्धी योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को लागू करने के लिये हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को संयुक्त सचिवों, उप-सचिवों तथा अवर-सचिवों के पदों पर नियुक्त करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) किन-किन तारीखों को यह कार्य-वाही की गई थी तथा इससे क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) अपने मंत्रालय में हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण को दूर करने के लिये उनका क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). राज भाषा अधिनियम तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये आदेशों के अनुसार, विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर निम्नोक्त कार्यवाही की गई है :

(1) वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों, राज पत्र अधिसूचनाओं, फार्मों आदि तथा अधिकांश प्रकाशनों को (केवल उनको छोड़ कर जो विदेशों में निर्यात प्रचार के लिये होते हैं) हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है ।

(2) ज्यों ही सेवा पुस्तिकाएं द्विभाषी रूप में उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी, त्यों ही उन्हें हिन्दी बोलने वाले क्षेत्रों में लगे चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धमें हिन्दी में रखने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

(3) जी, हां ।

(4) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अनुसार, अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजा जाता है ।

(5) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिये स्वतन्त्र हैं ।

(6) हिन्दी योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति से सम्बन्धित अधिकारी प्रायः हिन्दी जानते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मंत्रालय में कोई हिन्दी विरोधी वातावरण नहीं है ।

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिये जिरकोनियम मिश्रित घातु

5743. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ट्राम्बे में जिरकोनियम मिश्रित घातुएं तैयार की जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है ;

(ख) उसे आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इसके कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी प्राप्ति हुई है ;

(घ) आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये तथा कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है, कि क्या ट्राम्बे के वैज्ञानिकों ने राजस्थान परमाणु रिएक्टर के लिये जिरकोनियम मिश्रित घातु सप्लाई करने का सरकार से अनुरोध किया था और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जब तक जिरकोनियम मिश्रधातु का उत्पादन भारत में करने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, तब तक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये इस का आयात करना पड़ेगा।

(ग) जिरकोनियम मिश्रधातु से बना जो सामान आयात किया गया उस पर विदेशी मुद्रा में 166 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए।

(घ) ट्राम्बे में विकसित की गई तकनीकी जानकारी के आधार पर जिरकोनियम का उत्पादन करने वाला एक संयंत्र हैदराबाद में लगाया जा रहा है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

Property Rights Under Indo-Nepal Agreement

5744. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Indo-Nepal agreement of 1950, the Nepalese citizens residing in India and the Indian citizens residing in Nepal can acquire property in the countries not of their adoption ; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians residing in Nepal who have so far acquired property in Nepal and the number of Nepalese citizen residing in India who have acquired property in India and the amount thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Article VII of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed between the Governments of India and Nepal in 1950 provides that "The Governments of India and Nepal agreed to grant, on the reciprocal basis, nationals of the country in the territories of other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce movement and other privileges of a similar nature".

(b) We have no authentic statistics of Indians living in Nepal who have acquired property, there. It is equally difficult to establish accurate figures of Nepalese settlers in India because Nepalese nationals are not required to register themselves under the Foreigners Registration Act.

श्रीमती बागची का पाकिस्तान से लौटना

5745. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधी :
क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 834 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उत्तरी बंगाल में डा० एस० के० बागची की पत्नी के बाद में बहकर पाकिस्तान पहुँच जाने की पुष्टि कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख को यह पुष्टि की गई ;

(ग) क्या श्रीमती बागची भारत वापिस आ गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने उसके वापिस आने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का पढ़ाया जाना

5746. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधी :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4963 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के हिन्दी न जानने वाले प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार शीघ्र ही कोई आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) हिन्दी कक्षा के लिए अभी तक नाम न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी हां। गृह मंत्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत मुख्यालय पर और, जहां कहीं सम्भव है, मिशनों में भी अधिकारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के प्रबन्ध विद्यमान हैं जो लोग कार्यालय के सामान्य समय में हिन्दी की नियमित कक्षाओं में नहीं जा सकते उनके लाभ के लिए दफ्तर के बाद विशेष कक्षाओं का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम की शुरूआत भी की है। इसके अतिरिक्त अधिकारीगण प्राइवेट छात्रों की हैसियत से भी परीक्षा दे सकते हैं। मुख्यालय पर और मिशनों में काम करने वाले सभी अधिकारियों और भ्रमले के सदस्यों से कहा गया है कि वह इन सुविधाओं से लाभ उठाएं। इन्हें हिन्दी कक्षाओं में जाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री की विदेश यात्राओं में साथ जाने वाले व्यक्ति

5747. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री बंस नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री के साथ विदेश यात्राओं में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनको किन प्रयोजनों के लिये उनके साथ जाने के लिये कहा गया था ; और

(ख) उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : विवरण में वांछित ब्योरा दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—659/69]

अशोक होटल

5748. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डा० कर्ण सिंह अथवा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली में हिस्से हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अशोक होटल उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में है ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्द्रा गांधी) : (क) डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह के मंत्री बनने के कई वर्ष पहले 1955 में जब अशोक होटल्स लिमिटेड स्थापित किया गया था, तब डाक्टर कर्ण सिंह और उनकी पत्नी

ने उस कम्पनी में कुछ शेयर लिये थे। 1967 में मंत्री बनने के बाद ही उन्होंने ये शेयर अपने नाबालिग पुत्र के नाम कर दिये।

(ख) 168 "बी" प्रेफ़ेस शेयर और 3370 साधारण शेयर ;

(ग) और (घ). प्रसासन सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश पर, और काम को मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए, अशोक होटल्स लिमिटेड का भार जुलाई 1968 से पर्यटन और असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय को दिया गया था।

Nishan Brake Shoes

5749. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1442 on the 20th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the verification of antecedents and value of the orders placed with Messrs Krishna Engineering Corporation, Surat has since been collected ;

(b) whether any irregularity or impropriety was discovered in the placing of order by the Ministry/Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The full required information is not yet available.

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

Indians acquiring Foreign Citizenship

5750. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI NARAYN SWARUP
SHARMA :
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Indian citizens have given up Indian citizenship and acquired

foreign citizenship during the last three years ;

(b) which are the countries whose citizenship has been accepted by these Indians ; and

(c) whether any of them have applied for Indian citizenship again ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Centrally Approved Schemes for States

5751. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 362 on the 27th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Central Ministries have since worked out the details of the approved schemes which are to be sponsored by the Centre in the States in future ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the details of the guidelines formulated with regard to the new development schemes which are to be sponsored by the Centre.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The work is still in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

यादव रंजीमेंट बनाना

5752. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में सिक्ख, जाट, राजपूत इत्यादि

रैजीमेंटों की तरह यादव रैजीमेंट बनाने का सुभाव दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सेना में जातिभेद को क्रमशः समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार की नीति को सामने रखते हुए इस सुभाव को स्वीकार करना कठिन है ।

उत्पादन कार्य में असैनिक कारखानों का योगदान

5753. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असैनिक कारखाने भी भारत सरकार के आयुध कारखानों के उत्पादन कार्य में योगदान देते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में असैनिक कारखानों ने कितना माल तैयार किया और आयुध कारखानों को दिया है तथा इसका मूल्य कितना था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ला० बा० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अर्धपूर्ण सामानों-संघटकों की लागत कि जो 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 वर्षों के लिए डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० डी० जी० ओ० एफ० फेक्टरियों द्वारा भेजे गए आर्डरों के विरुद्ध असैनिक व्यापार से प्राप्त किए गए थे, क्रमशः 5.36 करोड़ रुपये, 4.27 करोड़ रुपये और 5.08 करोड़ रुपये थीं । यह सप्लाइयां आयुध मदों के लिए अर्ध-पूर्ण सामानों संघटकों, ट्रेक्टरों, ट्रकों और गाड़ियों तथा

पैकेजों को आवृत्त करती थी ।

आवृत्त पदों की संख्या बहुत भारी है और राशिवार तथा मदवार सूचना इकट्ठी करने में अन्तर्प्रस्त श्रम और प्रयास प्राप्त हो पाने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप न होगा ।

काश्मीर अवामी स्टूडेंट्स कमेटी के प्रधान मौलवी फारूक को पारपत्र

5754. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री बेनेव संन :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर अवामी संघर्ष समिति के प्रधान, मौलवी फारूक की ने पाकिस्तान की यात्रा करने के लिये पारपत्र प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके आवेदन पत्र में पाकिस्तान की यात्रा करने के क्या कारण बताये गये हैं ;

(ग) आवेदन पत्र में उन्होंने अपनी नागरिकता बता लिखी थी ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें पार पत्र दे दिया गया है ?

बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) मौलवी फारूक से पाकिस्तान की यात्रा के लिए पासपोर्ट के वास्ते कोई आवेदन-पत्र नहीं आया है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

भारतीय दूतावासों में विदेशी राज चिन्ह

5756. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में ऐसे भारतीय उच्चायुक्तों के कार्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे वहां कहां-कहां स्थित हैं, जिन में इस समय उन देशों के राज चिन्ह लगे हुये हैं ; और

(ख) भारतीय उच्चायुक्तों के कार्यालयों से इन विदेशी राज चिन्हों को हटाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : लंदन-स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन में ऐसे कुछ चिन्ह हैं। उन्हें हटवाने की दिशा में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। जहां तक दूसरे हाई कमीशनों का प्रश्न है, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी हो जाने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड, 1969

5757. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 की गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड देखने के लिये प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य, सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा भ्रवर-सचिव को, उनके, उनके मित्रों तथा उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों के लिये कितने-कितने पास दिये गए;

(ख) क्या सरकार को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि जारी किये गए पासों की संख्या मांग से बहुत कम थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क). गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1969 के लिये 600 संसद सदस्यों और उनकी पत्नियों के लिए 1100 स्थानों के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किए

गये थे. कि जिन्होंने बताया था कि वह समारोह में शामिल होंगे। लगभग 590 संसद सदस्यों ने अपने बांधवों और अतिथियों इत्यादि के लिये लगभग 6800 स्थानों के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किये जाने की मांग की थी, जिनके विरुद्ध लगभग 4700 स्थानों के लिए निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किए गये थे।

अधिकृत अफसरों और उनकी पत्नियों के लिये लगभग 24,000 स्थानों के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किये गये थे। उनके बांधवों और अतिथियों के लिये उनके बड़े हो चुके बच्चों समेत लगभग 10,000 स्थानों के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किये गये थे।

मांगी गई विस्तृत सूचना इकट्ठी करने में काफी समय और श्रम दरकार होगा, जो शायद प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप न हो।

(ख) तथा (ग). जी हां। कुछ अफसरों और गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के लिये आमन्त्रितों के वाड़ों में बैठने की क्षमता को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। तदपि, बढ़ाई गई क्षमता से भी परेड के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी करने के बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूर्ण कर पाना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

Defence Plan for Modernisation of Air Force

5758. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any Defence Plan for modernisation and strengthening of the Air Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The five year plan formulated for the modernisation and strengthening of the Air Force, is under the consideration of Government. It would not be in public interest to disclose details.

Permission to Freedom Fighters in East Pakistan to come to India

5759. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former freedom fighters, who belong to Hindu community in East Pakistan, are not given permit to travel to India by the Government of Pakistan and generally the minorities there find it extremely difficult to secure travel permits from the Government of Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether such attitude of the Government of Pakistan violates the provisions of Nehru-Liaquat Pact and Indo-Pak Agreement of 1953 on maintenance of Shrines etc; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps to make movement between India and East Pakistan easy and normal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India are aware of the difficulties faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan in getting travel documents for coming to India.

(b) Discrimination in such matters is in violation of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact.

(c) Government have repeatedly urged the Government of Pakistan to facilitate travel between India and Pakistan as a step towards normalisation of relations between our two countries.

Profits earned by S.T.C.

5760. SHRI B.K. DASCHODHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of profit earned by the State Trading Corporation from exports during the current financial year;

(b) whether there is an increase during the current financial year; and

(c) the total number of contracts signed so far for exports and imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The profit earned by the State Trading Corporation during 1968-69 will be known only after the closing of the accounts for the year which is expected to be completed by the middle of the year.

(c) During 1968-69, upto February, 1969, 492 contracts for exports and 217 contracts for imports were signed by the State Trading Corporation.

Imports from U.S.S.R.

5761. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the new items of import from the Soviet Union under the new five year trade pact proposed to be signed with that country shortly; and

(b) if so, what are the new items of import from that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Negotiations for the next Long-term Trade and Payments Agreement with the U. S. S. R., to be effective from 1971, have not yet commenced. The question of identifying new items of imports from the Soviet Union for purposes of incorporation in the future agreement is engaging the attention of Government.

Translation Arrangements during P.M.'s South-American Tour

5762. DR. M. SANTOSHAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news in the papers stating that translation arrangements during Prime Minister's tour of the South American Countries was most unsatisfactory is true; and

(b) if so, the arrangements that are being made for satisfactory translation in the future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade with Cuba and North Vietnam

5763. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the total volume and value of exports to and imports from Cuba and North Vietnam from the year 1960-61 to 1968-69, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—660/69.*]

Staff Position of Indian Embassies Abroad

5764. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff in Indian Embassies abroad officers as well as others separately, at the moment; and

(b) the total annual pay-bill including salary and emoluments for (i) officers and (ii) other staff working in the embassies in each country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Relevant statements are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—661/69.*]

Supply of Railway Wagon to Poland

5766. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has recently entered into an agreement for the supply of some Railway wagons to Poland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the price at which and the date by which the supply is to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation have signed a contract with M/s. Kolmex Warsaw (Poland) for supply of 500 UIC Type I four-wheeled standard gauge wagons. Two proto-type wagons will be delivered in June, 1970, but bulk delivery will start in April-May, 1971 and is likely to be completed by the end of October, 1971.

Since S.T.C. is exporting railway wagons to many countries, it will not be in their business interest to disclose the unit price of the wagon under any particular contract.

विदेशी पादरियों का सैनिक अस्पतालों में जाना

5767. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से विदेशी पादरी प्रार्थना करने के बहाने अर्ध-रूप से सैनिक अस्पतालों में जाते हैं ?

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त पादरी प्रार्थना करते समय बीमार सिपाहियों में ईसाई धर्म तथा भारत-विरोधी विचारधारा का भी प्रचार करते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच करायेगी और इन राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये आवश्यक पूर्वोपाय करेगी और सैनिक अस्पतालों में ऐसे लोगों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Working Hours of Gun Shell Factory,
Cossipore**

5768. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the weekly working hours of the Shell Section of the Gun Shell Factory, Cossipore have been reduced from 60 hours to 54 hours, involving financial loss to the employees concerned; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such reduction in weekly working hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) . The normal working hours in Ordnance Factories are 44½ hours per week. They have been working overtime depending upon the workload. Due to reduction of workload in the Shell Section of Gun and Shell Factory, the overtime working hours have been curtailed.

Gun Shell Factory, Cossipore

5769. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the forgings for Shell Shop of Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore is not being adequately supplied by Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapore and Ordnance Factory, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for inadequate supply of forgings by the factories at Ichapore and Kanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Requirements of forgings for the Shell Shop of Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore are, by and large being met from supplies by Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapore and Ordnance Factory, Kanpur.

(b) Does not arise.

Rifle Factory at Ichapore

5770. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from the time of the Chinese aggression, Rifle

Factory, Ichapore has started producing semi-automatic rifles alongwith bolt action rifles ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that every month, Rifle Factory, Ichapore has been supplying semi-automatic rifles and bolt action rifles in large numbers since their production started ;

(c) whether it is a fact that from the 6th February, 1969, the inspecting authority has started rejecting a large number of rifles, supplied by the Rifle Factory, Ichapore in consequence of which not only the workers are losing their earnings but Government are losing it their income ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A certain number of Bolt Action Rifles which were found to show some defects were returned to the factory by the Inspectorate for necessary rectification which is in progress.

Meanwhile further production of Bolt Action Rifles has been considerably reduced and production of Semi-automatic Rifles has been stepped up. There has been no loss of wages to the workers as a result of the change in the pattern of production. The question of any loss of income for Government does not arise.

Cannanore Cooperative Spinning Mills

5771. SHRI P. GOPALAN) :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to reduce the spindle capacity of Cannanore Co-operative Spinning Mills ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have requested not to reduce the spindle capacity and also recommended for extending the validity of the Industrial Licence to this Mill ;

(d) If so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As Cannanore Cooperative Spinning Mills had installed, during the validity period of the licence, only, 1,600 spindles against the licensed capacity of 13,000 spindles, it was decided to reduce its capacity to the extent it was implemented.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is receiving the attention of Government.

Ministerial Talks between India and America

5772. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to hold Ministerial talks between India and the United States of America ;

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed ;

(c) whether the decisions taken during the last year's Ministerial talks have been implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The next round of bilateral talks between India and the U.S.A. is scheduled to be held later this year. This composition of the delegations has not yet been decided.

(b) No.

(c) During such talks there is normally an exchange of views on interna-

tional and bilateral issues. No formal decisions are taken.

(d) Does not arise.

Ship Building at Mazagaon Docks, Bombay

5773. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships and their gross tonnage now being built at the Mazagaon Dock, Bombay ;

(b) whether orders for ships are pending execution ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Mazagon Dock at present has five Vessels for the Indian Navy and two Vessels for civilian customers under construction. Except for one Passenger-cum-Cargo Ship, the other Vessels are sophisticated, specialised craft and in these cases gross tonnage would not represent the effort involved in their construction or the size of the Vessel. The approximate tonnage of these is 9,000 tons.

(b) and (c). The Company has an order for another Leander Class Frigate on which work has not yet been started. In addition the Company is likely to receive shortly orders for two Passenger Vessels from the Shipping Corporation of India meant for international routes, each of GRT 10,000 tons.

Modernisation of Indian Navy

5774. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in modernising the Navy ;

(b) the number of new ships acquired during the last two years and the number of new ships proposed to be acquired during the current year ; and

(c) whether the acquisition of new ships will increase the fire power of the Navy or will only help in replacing the obsolete vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The modernisation of the Navy is a continuous and long-term process and Government have taken a number of steps for the purpose. These include procurement of new ships, construction of frigates, minesweepers, Seaward Defence Boats, tugs and other ancillary vessels, establishment of a submarine arm and development of base facilities at Goa, Port Blair and Vishakhapatnam. It is not in the interests of security to give further details.

(c) The modernisation programme is intended to achieve both these objects.

Visit of Chief of French Army Staff

5775. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of the French Army Staff visited India in February, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was a goodwill visit to reciprocate the visit of our Chief of the Army Staff to France in September, 1967.

(c) The visit provided an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on matters of general military importance and has helped to strengthen the bonds of friendship and

mutual understanding between the two countries.

Assistance for Indonesian Five Year Plan

5776. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Minister of Indonesia during his recent visit to India sought India's assistance for the Indonesia's five-year plan ;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance that India had given to Indonesia during the last three years for that country's development ; and

(c) whether the present request has been considered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia welcomed the participation of India in the Indonesian Development Plan projects especially in the field of joint ventures, technical cooperation and investment.

(b) The Government of India granted a credit of Rupees ten crores to Indonesia in 1966. This was by way of being a long-term credit for the purchase of machinery and industrial equipment from India and also technical training in the use of such industrial equipment.

(c) Yes, Sir. While a general agreement regarding India's participation in the Indonesian Development Plan has been reached between the two Governments, the details of such a participation are under consideration.

Secret pact attached with Tashkent Agreement

5778. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARY :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a British daily has pointed out that the Tashkent Agreement had some secret pact between signatory countries and USSR ;

(b) whether the Indian Embassy have taken steps to refute the press report ; if so, when the press report was issued ; and

(c) if not, what is the veracity of the news-item ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The facts are well known and the Government of India consider that the story is too far fetched to merits any consideration.

Defence-based Industry in Gujarat

5779. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any defence-based industry is proposed to be located in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to find out the suitability of such an industry in Gujarat ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Government of Gujarat had suggested the location of a particular Defence Undertaking in their state. No decision has, however, been taken regarding its location for which several other States have also made proposals.

(b) and (c). No survey has been conducted.

Fourth Five Year Plan

5780. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Government of West Bengal have urged upon the Centre to postpone the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether any other State Government has also made similar suggestion ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the matter and if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have been informed that as decided by the National Development Council, the Fourth Five Year Plan would commence from the 1st April, 1969.

Breaking out of fresh hostilities between UAR and Israel

5781. ✓ **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :**
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to fresh hostilities which have broken out between UAR and Israel ;

(b) whether the U.A.R. Chief of Staff had been killed ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to these new happenings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India favour a peaceful solution of the West Asian problem and maintain that the ceasefire should be scrupulously respected. They continue to support the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 and all efforts being made to implement it.

Export of Mica

5782. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which Indian Mica is exported with the quantity thereof during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 ;

(b) the names of other countries which are competing with India in the export of this commodity ; and

(c) the effect of this competition on India's markets abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-662/69*]

(b) and (c). Brazil and South Africa are the other important exporters of Mica. The mica from these countries is not Muscovite (as of India) but Phlogopite type.

Large Scale Production of Nuclear Power

5783. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported suggestion of the Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre that there is need for taking "financial and physical" steps for the production of nuclear power on large scale ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so that the nuclear energy might become available at prices comparable to hydro-electric power ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) with the progressive increase in the size of Nuclear power-stations, and the development of nuclear engineering technology, the cost of nuclear power is expected to become increasingly more economic.

हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के असैनिक कर्मचारी

5784. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के उन असैनिक कर्मचारियों को, जो दिल्ली में रहते हैं, मकान किराया और मंहगाई भत्ता दिल्ली की दरों पर मिलता है और उन कर्मचारियों को जो गाजियाबाद में रहते हैं, ये भत्ते गाजियाबाद की दरों पर मिलते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के उन कर्मचारियों को जो हिंडन के समीप एक गांव में रहते हैं, ये भत्ते नहीं दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). मंहगाई भत्ता भारत भर में असैनिक कर्मचारियों को निर्धारित दरों पर देय है, चाहे वह किसी भी स्थान पर काम कर रहे हों। तदपि, मकान किराया भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के असैनिक कर्मचारी उसे दिल्ली की दरों पर प्राप्त करते हैं अगर वह दिल्ली में रह रहे हों और गाजियाबाद की दरों पर अगर वह गाजियाबाद में रह रहे हों। अगर वह हिंडन के निकट किसी गांव में रह रहे

हों तो उन्हें यह भत्ता मिलता ही नहीं है। ऐसा इसलिये कि ऐसा कोई गांव मकान किराया भत्ते के लिए वर्गीकृत नहीं है। तदपि किसी विशेष दशा में हिंडन और उसके आस पास गांवों में रहने वाले असैनिक कर्मचारियों को समग्रतः एक प्रतिकर भत्ता दिया जाता है।

पालम हवाई अड्डा क्षेत्र में मोर लेन के क्वाटरों की बुरी दशा

5785. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालम हवाई अड्डा क्षेत्र में मोर लेन के क्वाटर बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और उनकी दशा बहुत बुरी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनके स्थान पर नये क्वाटर बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन क्वाटरों में सार्वजनिक नल लगाये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कर्मचारी से जल शुल्क के रूप में 4.50 रुपये प्रति मास लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, इशारा शायद माड लाईन्ज के क्वाटरों की ओर है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) इन क्वाटरों के लिये कोई सार्वजनिक नल नहीं है। तदपि, उनमें रहने वालों के लिये ताजे पानी की सप्लाई के हर एक ब्लाक के बाहर जल वितरण के लिये एक स्थान प्राप्य किया गया है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार प्रत्येक क्वाटर के लिये 4.50 रुपये मासिक सामान्य दर से वसूली की जाती है। हाल ही में

हर एक क्वाटर में अलग अलग टूटिया और मीटर लगा दिये गये हैं, और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही पानी की सुधार दी गई सप्लाई कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी, जब हर एक से मीटर के निशान के अनुसार वसूली की जाएगी।

पंजाब में हलवाड़ा हवाई अड्डे के एम० टी० ड्राइवर

5786. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में हलवाड़ा हवाई अड्डे के एम० टी० ड्राइवरों की सेवाएं समाप्त करने के लिए उनको नोटिस दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे ड्राइवरों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक ड्राइवर ने कितनी-कितनी अवधि तक सेवा की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन ड्राइवरों को कोई अन्य रोजगारी देगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). वायुसेना स्टेशन हलवाड़ा में वैमानिकों के रिक्त स्थानों के विरुद्ध नियुक्त किये गए 23 असैनिक एम० टी० ड्राइवरों की सेवा की समाप्ति के नवम्बर, 1968 में नोटिस जारी किए गए थे। यह नोटिस बाद में वापिस ले लिए गए थे क्योंकि फाल्टु असैनिक ड्राइवरों को काम पर लगाए रखना सम्भव था।

Setting up of Regional Office in Trivandrum for Rubber, Cashewnut, Pepper etc.

5787. SHRI MANGALATHUMA-DAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up of a Regional Office in Trivandrum for the commodities like rubber, cashew-nut, pepper etc. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is already a Regional Office of the Rubber Board at Trivandrum. Government have no proposal for setting up a Regional Office for Commodities like Cashewnut, Pepper etc., in Trivandrum.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Cultivation of Waste Lands by Ex-Servicemen

5788. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have studied the scheme of the Madras Government of giving waste lands for cultivation to Ex-servicemen ;

(b) if so, their reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether other State Governments have also been told to implement schemes on similar lines ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu has made serving and ex-service personnel eligible for allotment of agricultural land to make up (with their existing holdings if any) a total of 5 acres of dry or 2½ acres of wet land. There are similar schemes in other States also.

The Government of India had requested all the State Governments in January 1963 to allot surplus agricultural land to dependents of those service personnel who are killed as well as to ex-servicemen, special preference being given to those service personnel who are decorated for gallantry.

Reorganisation of the Ministry of External Affairs

5789. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of External Affairs has been reorganised recently ; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to avoid wasteful expenditure in various Divisions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No major re-organisation has taken place in the Ministry of External Affairs recently, though there has been some re-allocation of functions between Divisions in the interest of greater speed and efficiency.

(b) The staffing pattern of the various Divisions is kept under constant review by the Internal Work-Study Unit and economy, effected wherever found possible.

Export of Sarees and Jewellery to U.A.R.

5790. **SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an ever increasing demand for Indian Sarees and Jewellery in the U.A.R. ;

(b) if so, whether the demand is for any particular make or type of Indian Sarees and Jewellery or it is for a mixed variety ;

(c) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of the best quality Sarees and Jewellery to U.A.R. ; and

(d) the quantum of exports of these two items during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Negligible.

New Sainik Schools to be opened during the Fourth Plan

5791. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Sainik Schools proposed to be started in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened during this year ; and

(c) the number of suggestions received from different States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society has approved the proposal of the Government of Mysore to open a second Sainik School in Coorg District. The School can be started only after the first phase of the building project is completed by the State Government who have initiated action on the project.

(c) There were proposals in the past to open one more Sainik School each in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana, but the State Governments had deferred them. Haryana Government have recently revived the proposal to open a Sainik School at Jhajjar, but they have not yet accepted the commitment. The Board of Governors will consider the proposal when this is done.

Armoured Regiments

5792. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that our Tank crews manning the Armoured Regiments are woefully short of vital complements for their essential use, namely anti-scratch driving goggles, dust-proof filter masks and anti-flame dungarees ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify these shortfalls ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Constant endeavour is made to improve the per-

sonal equipment for the Tank crews. A new design of goggle and an improved sophisticated face mask are being considered for introduction, which are expected to give better all round performance than the present goggles and face masks. Regarding use of antiflame dungarees, it may be stated that few Armies in the world use overalls made of fire-proof materials.

New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad

5793. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reports on the circumstances in which the New Textile Mills of Ahmedabad were closed ;

(b) whether any efforts are being made to reopen the mills ;

(c) if so, at what stage are the efforts in this direction ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). An Investigation Committee was appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to enquire into the affairs of the Mills and Committee's report is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Indo-Pak Secretaries level Conference on Eastern River Projects

5794. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Pakistan Secretaries level Conference was held at Islamabad on the 18th March, 1969 on Eastern River Projects ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a demand for an Indo-Pakistani Ministerial level Con-

ference was made by the Pakistan delegation at the Conference ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) : The Conference was held at Islamabad from the 21st to 26 March, 1969.

(b) Further data regarding the Eastern rivers was exchanged and it was agreed that another meeting of the Secretaries will be held early in July, 1969. The purpose of these meetings, as the House is aware, is to review the progress already made in respect of the technical discussions and to establish procedures for the intensification and speeding up of the technical level talks.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India consider that it would be premature to consider the question of Ministerial level meeting unless technical data has been exchanged to the satisfaction of the two sides, as envisaged in the Agreement between Prime Minister Nehru President Ayub in 1961.

Clash with Chinese-trained Underground Nagas in March, 1961

**5795. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 China-trained underground Nagas had a clash with the Border Security Force at Kiphire near the Burma border in third week of March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the number Nagas arrested and the weapons etc. seized from the hostile Nagas ;

(c) the number of casualties on either side ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to prevent such clashes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). During third week of March, 1969, a number of clashes took place between the Security Forces and groups of Issac Swu's China-returned gang, near Kiphire. The exact number of this gang is not known. Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 1.4.69, where in it was stated that as a result of the action taken by our security Forces, Issac Swu's gang split into several small groups. These groups continue to be pursued by our Security Forces. According to the latest information available 90 persons from Issac Swu's gang have been captured and three have been killed in the encounters and clashes with our Security Forces. On our side, there has been only one casualty, namely, one officer wounded. Our Security Forces have so far recovered 98 weapons from this gang.

Indo-West German Talks

**5796. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that talks between the representatives of West Germany and India were held in India in March, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The two sides exchanged views on a wide range of international and bilateral questions in a spirit of friendliness and understanding. They also discussed measures to further increase cooperation between India and the Federal Republic of Germany in the economic, commercial and cultural fields. Such consultations are of a confidential nature and it is not the practice to disclose the details of the discussions.

Joint Industrial Ventures in Nepal

5797. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the possibility of settling up joint industrial ventures in Nepal has been examined ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHRY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India have agreed in principle, to set up a Joint Industrial Co-operation Council to aid and assist in the process of industrialisation of Nepal. The suggestion of His Majesty's Government of Nepal regarding the terms of reference of the Council are awaited.

सागर छावनी (मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि के रद्द हो जाने के कारण बेरोजगार हो गये परिवार

5798. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर छावनी मध्य प्रदेश में 700 एकड़ भूमि पर लगभग 500 परिवार गत 100 वर्षों से अधिक समय से सन्निधियां उगाने का काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें उनकी भूमि का पट्टा रद्द करने वाले नोटिस दिये गये हैं जिसके कारण वे बेरोजगार और बेघर हो गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वह नोटिस वापिस लेने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उन्हें इसके स्थान पर कोई अन्य भूमि दिये जाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क). सागर छावनी में लगभग 707 एकड़ भूमि कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए काफी समय से 106 पट्टे-घारियों के पास पट्टे पर है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Export of Railway Wagon and Truck

5799. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the names of the countries which have placed orders for the supply of Railway track and wagons giving details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Export of Railway wagons and track materials is free and as such export orders may be negotiated by exporters without prior approval of Government. According to information available, a statement showing the particulars of the export orders placed on Indian exporters is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-663/69].

Protest by Film Producers on Piracy of Indian Song Records in Malaysia

5800. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association and Indian Phonographic Industry have lodged a protest with the Malaysian High Commissioner about the 'piracy' of Indian song records and have sought copyright protection from the Malaysian Government ;

(b) whether Government of India have also been approached in this connection ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to protect the interest of Indian film industry in Malaysia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The matter has been brought to our notice. We are taking it up with the Malaysian Government at the Diplomatic level.

Export of Jute to Common Market Countries

5801. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Common Market' countries have refused to pay higher prices for the Indian Jute ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that negotiations with them for better terms have failed ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to find suitable markets for Jute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Presumably the reference is to jute goods. During the current season, jute goods prices have been ruling at abnormally high levels owing to an exceptionally short jute crop. Exports to Common Market countries and others have consequently had a set back.

(b) No, Sir. Negotiations with the E.C.M. in regard to quotas and tariffs are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

M/s. Lever Brothers India Ltd.

5802, SHRI ARJUN SINGH Bhadoria : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Lever Brothers India Ltd. imported tallow in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof;

(c) whether this firm was legally authorised to import tallow ; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the said concern ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the following licences for the import of tallow were issued to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

		Value in '000' Rs.	

1967-68		1968-69	
-----		-----	
No.	Value	No.	Value
16	3,20,35	11	3,87
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(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Import of Tallow

5803. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the companies which import Cow and Pig tallow from abroad ;

(b) whether the tallow of these animals is also exported ; and

(c) if so, the names and addresses of the Companies which export it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Separate statistics for import of cow and pig tallow are not maintained. A statement showing the names of firms to whom licences were issued for import of tallow during 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—664/69].

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Only a negligible quantity of Mutton tallow has been exported during 1968-69.

**Import licences for Import of Wool to
M/s. Modella Woollen Mills**

5804. S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any permits for the import of raw wool have been issued to the Modella woollen mills since 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the quantity and the dates of issue of permit ;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently a consignment of the said Mills was seized by the Customs authorities at Bombay since it was found in excess of the import permit ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ;

(e) whether Government are aware that such a practice was in vogue with the said firm previously also ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No customs Clearance Permit was issued to M/s Modella Woollen Mills, Ltd., during 1967-68. However, a Customs Clearance Permit was issued to the mills on 24.7.64 for Rs. one crore involving a quantity of 20 lakh pounds and its validity had been extended upto 31st March, 1969.

(c) and (d). Six consignments involving a quantity of 2,76,129 lbs. of greasy wool, valued at Rs. 10,62,717 were held up by Customs authorities at Bombay, but were subsequently released after re-verification of the relevant documents, in consultation with the Textile Commissioner and the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Chairman, Cardamom Board, Kerala

5805. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the allegations against the Chairman of Cardamom Board in Kerala State which appeared in the Cochin Edition of *Deshabhimani* Daily, dated the 10th March, 1969 ; and

(b) if so; the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

Irregularities Committed by the Textile Mills

5806. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
CHATTERJI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was control on the prices and production of cotton textiles from September, 1960 to October, 1964 ;

(b) whether Government have received a representation, dated the 17th December, 1968 regarding irregularities committed by the manufacturers ;

(c) with reference to the statement made by the then Minister of Commerce on the 10th September, 1964 the names of the mill owners and of the three persons who were prosecuted for having stamped or charged higher prices than the prices specified as the maximum ex-mill prices ;

(d) whether Government have not taken action against the influential textile mills, namely Central India Weaving, Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Nagpur, Express Mills, Nagpur and Birla Cotton Mills Limited, Delhi who, in contravention of the

above price control, charged 17 per cent to 20 per cent higher than the prices allowed under the control scheme ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) While production of cotton textiles was being regulated under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, there was no price control on cotton textiles on statutory basis from September 1960 to October 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). In the absence of statutory price control, the question of Central Government launching prosecution against any party alleged to have charged higher prices of cloth did not arise. However, certain aspects of this matter are at present before a Court of Law.

Permit for Import of Wool issued to Himachal Pradesh Government

5807. **SHRI S. A. AGADI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a permit for import of wool was issued to the Himachal Pradesh Government by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the quantity of wool, worsted weaving yarn and hosiery yarn imported on various occasions since 1967-68 ;

(c) whether the quantity of wool so imported was subsequently allowed to be transhipped to Punjab ;

(d) if so, the grounds on which the wool was permitted to be imported by the Himachal Pradesh Industries Department for weaving and hosiery units ;

(e) the circumstances which prompted Government to change the stipulated conditions ;

(f) whether the Textile Commissioner,

Bombay was consulted before the relaxation of these conditions ; and

(g) whether this relaxation after the issue of permit is in consonance with the regulations for the import of raw materials laid down by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) An allocation of Rs. 12.5 lakhs worth of imported wool was made by the Central Government to the Himachal Pradesh Government for the period April-September 1968. This quota was to be distributed to handlooms in Himachal Pradesh which had previously been using imported wool. The permit was not for import of wool by the Industries Department of Himachal Pradesh Government but for its allocation out of wool imported through the State Trading Corporation who import all wool required in the country since its canalisation in November 1967.

(b) Imports of worsted weaving yarn and hosiery yarn are not allowed. No quantity of wool allocated has so far been delivered to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) to (g). Do not arise.

Tariff Concessions by European Common Market

5808. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether only fresh moves had been made during the last 6 months to secure concessions in tariffs from the European Common Market for safe-guarding and securing interest of Indian exports to European Common Market ; and

(b) if so, the particular items in respect of which such concessions were sought and to what extent and the response of the E.C.M thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have been making requests on a

continuous basis to the E. E. C. for reduction/elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on items of particular export interest to India.

Besides the continuance of tariff suspension measures to several Indian products, the Community has announced recently the suspension of customs duty on unground pepper (for non-industrial purposes) from 17 per cent to 10 per cent and on unground pepper (for Industrial purposes) from 17% to 0.

Discussions are currently taking place on jute goods, colr products and selected handicrafts.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कच्चे माल का आयात

5809. श्री क० बि० मधुकर : क्या बदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के उद्योगपतियों ने आयात के मामले में राज्य व्यापार निगम की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियों का विरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आयात के क्षेत्र में राज्य व्यापार निगम की गतिविधियों के विस्तार को सीमित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्र के व्यापार तथा पूंजी पर उसका क्या प्रभाव होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि निहित स्वार्थों तथा शक्तियों द्वारा भारत में सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे विस्तार को रोकने के लिये संगठित प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

बंधेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : (क). ऐसे अम्यावेदन मिले हैं, जिनमें उन कठिनाईयों का

उल्लेख किया गया है, जो औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के सभी आयातों को केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से ही किये जाने पर उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) ऐसे अम्यावेदनों के अलावा, सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यों के विस्तार को रोकने के लिये कोई संगठित प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

National Satellite for Communications and Television System

5810. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made for setting up of the National Satellite for Communication and Television system ;

(b) whether the Experts Committee has finalised its report in this context ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Study Group on National Satellite for communication and Television has submitted an Interim Report which is still under discussion and study.

Import of Syathetic Fibre and Stainless Steel Utensils from Nepal

5811. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the steps taken to limit the imports of synthetic fibre and Stainless Steel utensils from Nepal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : As a result of the discussions

between the representatives of India and Nepal held in Kathmandu in November, 1968, the Government of Nepal have agreed to limit the export of synthetic yarn fabrics and stainless steel manufactures to India to the level of 1967-68, and to restrict also the allocation of foreign exchange for the production of these items to 1967-68 level. The effectiveness of these steps would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

Export of Tobacco

5812. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :
SHRI G. S. REDDI :
SHRIMATI B. RADHABAI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) the actual quantity of flue cured Virginia tobacco and country tobacco accumulated in the country at present and the steps being taken to clear the stocks ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the barter deal proposal of a Bombay firm, which has in no way any connection with the Tobacco trade and rejected the proposal made by the firm which is having surplus stocks ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any arrangements for the import of tractors against the export of surplus tobacco to foreign countries on bilateral basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The accumulated stocks at present have been estimated at about 9 million kilograms for flue cured virginia tobacco and one million kilograms for country tobacco respectively. With a view to clear these stocks through exports, the following measures have been recently taken :—

- (i) Minimum export prices have been reduced by 20% and 25% for lower grades of flue cured virginia tobacco of the 1968 and earlier crops respectively.

(ii) A barter deal worth Rs.1.5 crores for export of lower grades of flue cured virginia tobacco has been approved.

(iii) A tobacco delegation was sent to European countries in December, 1968 to explore new markets.

(b) A barter proposal of a Bombay firm which is not a regular dealer of tobacco has been approved. At that time, there were no other proposals for export of tobacco under barter.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Jute goods to European common Market Countries

5813. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have of late been held with the European Common Market countries regarding export of carpet backings and other jute goods ;

(b) If so, the proposals and counter proposals made in this connection ;

(c) the outcome of the negotiations ; and

(d) the latest prospects of jute goods exports to the E.C.M. during the year 1969-70 and how it compares with the corresponding figures for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Since the negotiations are currently in progress, it will not be in the public interest to disclose their details at this stage.

(d) Exports of jute goods during 1967-68 and 1968-69 (for 9 months from April to December 1968) were as under :—

Year	Quantity	Value
	(in '000' tons)	(in Rs. crores)
1967-68	37.92	10.05
1968-69 (April-Dec '68)	20.80	7.12

Enquiry into Charges of Corruption against a former senior officer of Proof and Experimental Department at Balasore (Orissa)

5815. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

Of these, exports of carpet backing cloth were of the following order :—

1967-68	4.29	1.72
1968-69 (April-Dec. '68)	4.45	2.36

Prospects of exports of carpet backing cloth to E.C.M. countries during 1969-70 are bright.

(a) whether Government have received a letter from Member of Parliament and a Member of Legislative Assembly of Orissa complaining that a junior officer of the Military Department has enquired into the charges of corruption etc. on the basis of C. B. I. report against a former senior officer of the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore, Orissa and whether they have said an attempt is made to 'hush up' the enquiry after the C. B. I. report.

(b) if so, whether the the facts alleged are true and if so, what steps Government are taking to see that the matter is not hushed up;

(c) whether the letters have been replied to; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It had been decided, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, that the allegations brought out in the S. P. E.'s report should be investigated further by Headquarters Central Command. It is true that the Central Command appointed a junior officer to conduct further investigations. However, when this fact came to the notice of the Army Headquarters, instructions were issued to Headquarters Central Command to appoint a Court of Inquiry, with a Presiding Officer of the appropriate rank under the Regulations for the Army. Final action in this case will be taken in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission after the Court of Inquiry proceedings are completed. The question of the case being hushed up does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

एवरेस्ट पर्वत अभियान

5814. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बंबे-शिक्षक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने अभिष्य में एवरेस्ट पर्वत अभियानों पर हाल ही में कड़ी वित्तीय शर्तें लगा दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जहाँ तक भारत के पर्वतारोहण अभियानों का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

बंबेशिक्षक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) नेपाल सरकार ने पर्वतारोहण अभियान सम्बन्धी अपने नियमों में इस वर्ष संशोधन कर दिया है। इनसे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि माउंट एवरेस्ट के भावी अभियानों की वित्तीय शर्तों को युक्ति-संगत बनाया गया है, सख्त नहीं।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता कि इन नये नियमों से नेपाल में भावी भारतीय पर्वतारोहण अभियानों के प्रति किसी प्रकार का भेद भाव होगा।

Setting up of atomic power Station in Andhra Pradesh

5816. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to locate the proposed fourth atomic power Station at Sokeasila in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken regarding establishment of new atomic power stations either in Andhra Pradesh or in any other state.

Arrangements for bringing Normalcy in Nagaland

5817. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the exchanges between the two groups represented in the Nagaland Assembly, the two groups of underground Nagas and the new middle ground Nagas group in order to arrive at a consensus to evolve some arrangement to bring about normalcy in Nagaland ?

(b) if so, at what stage such exchanges have reached and whether any agreed arrangement has been presented to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports of as speech given by Dr. Aram, Convenor of the Peace Observers' Group in a meeting of Delhi Citizens' Council in March, 1969 in the course of which he is stated to have mentioned that the four political groups in Nagaland,—the two parties in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and the two factions of the underground,—were trying to

reach some sort of a consensus for the solution of the Naga problem. Government have no other information on the subject nor has any agreed proposal been made to the Government in regard to this.

Payment of Salary to Defence services officers without receipt stamps

5818. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Defence Service are still being paid every month their salary without the usual stamp receipt;

(b) if so, the total loss of revenue to the Government in this behalf; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that prior to World War II all such officers were paid after signing their monthly pay bills on revenue stamps ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Except for (i) Service officers serving in field service or operational areas or in the Indian Navy ships afloat, for whom a special exemption has been given; (ii) Army officers generally, in whose case the system of submission of bills and receipts is not in vogue and instead remittances of salaries are made to the bankers who furnish stamped receipts for the cheques received, and (iii) Naval officers who choose to follow the same procedure as the Army officers in general, all Service officers draw their salaries on acquittance rolls and sign across receipt stamps as required by law.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of Calcutta

5819. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has proposed allocation of rupees forty crores for the development of Calcutta in the Fourth Five Year Plan and has placed the proposal before the Central Government; and

(b) If so, what is the final outcome of the proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Plan outlay will be finalised only after the meeting of the National Development Council.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste Gazetted Officers in the Directorate of National Sample Survey

5820. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Gazetted Officers of Class I and II in the Directorate of National Sample Survey ;

(b) the number of Officers belonging to the Scheduled Caste communities confirmed against the permanent posts ;

(c) whether the quota of Scheduled Castes has been completed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Class I—29, of which II are permanent posts. Class II—88, of which 64 permanent posts.

(b) There is one Scheduled Caste officer holding a temporary Class I posts, on an ad-hoc basis ; there is no officer in the Directorate, at present, who is holding a Class I post in a substantive capacity.

Confirmations in Class I are not made against any posts in the Directorate of National Sample Survey, but in the relevant grade of the Indian Statistical Service.

Reservations are made in favour of Scheduled Castes in the Service taken as a whole, not by every one of the departments in which they may happen to be employed.

Three officers belonging to the Scheduled Caste are holding Class II posts in the Directorate. The question of the *inter se* seni-

ority of some of officers of Class II (Superintendents) is under consideration and confirmations will be made after this matter has been decided.

(c) and (d) : Class I post in the Directorate are to be filled by officers of Indian Statistical Service and there is no separate quota for Scheduled Castes in this category in the Directorate. The recruitment quota of Scheduled Castes in Class II posts in the Directorate is short by one. A reference has been made to the Union Public Commission for the selection of a suitable candidate.

फँजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) छावनी बोर्ड के सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

5821. श्री भारद्वाज राय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फँजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) छावनी बोर्ड के सफाई कर्मचारी वेतन-हड़ताल पर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनकी ओर से सरकार को कोई जापान-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) फँजाबाद छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए 76 सफाई कर्मचारियों में से 45 ने दिसम्बर, 1968 से वेतन नहीं लिया है ।

(ख) सफाई कर्मचारी चाहते हैं कि उन की समग्र उपलब्धियों में किसी प्रकार की कमी किए बिना मंहगाई भत्ता उनके मूल वेतन में समाविष्ट कर दिया जाए । यह विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). अपने दिनांक 22 फरवरी 1969 के अभिवेदन में सफाई कर्मचारियों ने शिकायत की है कि 1959 से स्वीकृत की गई उपलब्धियों में वृद्धि उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं हुई । छावनी बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने उन पर स्पष्ट किया है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

Liberalisation of leave for industrial Employees in Defence Establishments

5822. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission recommended liberalisation of leave for the industrial employees in the Defence establishments in the years 1959, but those recommendations have not so far been implemented ;

(b) whether the recommendations will be implemented with retrospective effect ; and

(c) if so, the time by which these will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding leave to industrial works in Defence Establishments, except the recommendation relating to "earned leave", have been implemented. The recommendation relating to earned leave involved slight liberalisation in a few cases, particularly in the first few year of service. It was decided by Government that it should be placed before the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery as it involved a general issue. The Council discussed this item in their meetings held on 11th July, and 12th July, 1968. A detailed note was circulated by the official side, with a view (i) to simplify the procedure in working out the leave entitlement ; and (ii) to get the concurrence of Council to the recommendations of the Commission. As the staff side wanted further time to consider the full implication of the proposal, further consideration of this item was postponed. The question of date of effect of the implementation of the recommendations will arise, if and when it is decided to implement the same.

हिसार (हरियाणा) में अश्व नस्ल सुधार शाला

5823. श्री स० भो० बनर्जी क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिसार (हरियाणा) में अश्व नस्ल

सुधार शाला के विरुद्ध 1968 से अब तक कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

चिकित्सा आदि के लिये विदेश जाने वाले व्यक्ति

5824. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चिकित्सा तथा विश्राम के लिये विदेशों में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को पारपत्र देने के लिये क्या नियम है ;

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को अपने रोग का व्यौरा भी देना होता है ; और

(ग) विदेशों में चिकित्सा व्यय के लिये उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा देने के बारे में क्या नियम हैं ?

बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जो लोग चिकित्सा और विश्राम के लिये विदेश जाते हैं, उन्हें पासपोर्ट देने के सम्बन्ध कोई विशेष नियम नहीं है । पासपोर्ट अधिनियम 1967 के लागू होने से अब पासपोर्ट का दिया जाना अथवा अस्वीकार किया जाना पासपोर्ट अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार नियमित किया जाता है ।

(ख) पासपोर्ट के आवेदन-पत्र में इस तरह का विवरण नहीं देना पड़ता ।

(ग) इलाज के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा भारत का रिजर्व बैंक, निर्धारित फार्म पर आवेदन करने पर, देता है । इसके लिए राज्य के मुख्य प्रशासन चिकित्सा अधिकारी द्वारा प्रतिहस्ताक्षरित एक प्रमाण-पत्र की जरूरत होती है । जिन

मामलों में चिकित्सा प्रमाण-पत्र में यह लिखा हो कि 'भारत में सुलभ बढ़िया-से-बढ़िया इलाज के बावजूद कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है और बीमार की सेहत के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह विदेश इलाज कराएँ, तो साधारणतः एक बार विदेशी मुद्रा जारी कर दी जाती है। जिन मामलों में बीमारी गम्भीर अथवा पुरानी नहीं होती और सिर्फ़ समुद्री-यात्रा अथवा समुद्र तटवर्ती स्थान पर विश्राम की आवश्यकता होती है, उनमें इस आशय का उपयुक्त चिकित्सा प्रमाण-पत्र दाखिल कर देने पर तीन वर्ष में एक बार विदेशी मुद्रा जारी कर दी जाती है। इस वर्ग के जो सदेहा-स्पद मामले होते हैं उन्हें स्पष्टीकरण के लिये स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय भेजा जाता है।

पश्चिम जर्मनी से व्यापार प्रतिनिधि प्रश्न

5825. श्री रघुवीरसिंह शास्त्री क्या बंबे-शिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी जर्मनी से एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल इस वर्ष मार्च में भारत आया था।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ किन किन विषयों पर बातचीत की गई ; और

(ग). उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंबे-शिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी रामसेवक) : (क). से (ग) जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य में राज्य सचिव परमश्रेष्ठ श्री जी० एफ० डकविज के नेतृत्व में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, वाणिज्यिक तथा अन्य मामलों पर द्विपक्षीय बातचीत के लिये, मार्च 1969 में भारत आया था।

व्यापार के सम्बन्ध से जिन मुख्य विषयों पर विचार हुआ वे ये हैं, दोनों सरकारों के बीच सहयोग के क्षेत्र बढ़ाने तथा भारत से जर्मनी को निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये अधिक सघन

प्रयासों की आवश्यकता, ५० जर्मनी के एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के भारत आने तथा जर्मन मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारत को बढ़ी हुई मात्रा में सहायता देने की आवश्यकता। ५० जर्मन प्रतिनिधि-मंडल इन सभी मामलों में भारत को अधिकतम संभव सहयोग तथा सहायता देने के लिए सहमत हो गया।

III-Treatment of Haj Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia

5826. SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Haj Pilgrims are subjected to ill-treatment in Saudi Arabia because of the anti-Indian attitude of the foreign government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Embassy in the Saudi Arabia is not functioning effectively and its voice is not heard by the Saudi Arabian Government ;

(c) whether an Indian Minister of State was subjected to ill-treatment while on Haj pilgrimage by Saudi Arabian Government and no effective help was given by the Indian Mission there ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to remove the difficulties now being faced by the Haj pilgrims and to make the working of the Indian Mission there more effective in giving aid to the pilgrims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have no knowledge that any Indian Minister of State was subjected to a treatment different from that meted out to other Hajjis from India or other countries. So far as the Indian Embassy in Jeddah is concerned,

it gives all possible assistance pilgrims irrespective of their status, who go to Saudi Arabia for performing Haj.

(d) The Indian Embassy in Saudi Arabia tries to meet the problems of the pilgrims within the limits of its physical and financial resources and its functioning must be judged in the context of the presence of over 15,000 pilgrims in Saudi Arabia with a wide variety of personal problems. However, in order that the Embassy may be able to give greater assistance to the pilgrims, it has been decided to create the post of an Assistant Haj Officer in the Embassy of India, Jeddah.

Arrest of General Mowu Angami

5827. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether interrogation of the Naga underground "Commander-in-Chief" "General" Mowu Angami, who was flown to Delhi on the 16th March, 1969 after he was captured by Security Forces in Nagaland, has been completed ;

(b) if so, the facts that have come to light ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The interrogation is still in progress.

Outer-Space Liability Convention

5828. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether experts of five countries—Belgium, Hungary, U. S. A., Russia and India met in New Delhi in March, 1969 to formulate a draft of the outer space liability convention ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the details of the draft, if finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representatives of Belgium, Hungary, the U. S. S. R., the U. S. A. and India met in New Delhi from 13th March to 21st March, 1969 to discuss certain major outstanding issues regarding a draft Convention on Liability for damage caused by objects launched into Outer Space.

(b) The discussions were fruitful and have helped in the solution of certain major issues regarding the draft Convention.

(c) The draft Convention is expected to be finalised at the next session of the Legal Sub-Committee of the U. N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to be held in Geneva, Switzerland in June 1969.

Joint Ventures of India and France

5829. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held in New Delhi recently with the French Delegation for setting up joint ventures in the two countries and also in the third countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). During the meeting of the Indo French Economic Commission from the 7th to 11th March, 1969, the question of Indo-French collaboration in the third countries was also discussed.

The Indian delegation stated that India was now in a position to collaborate effectively in the establishment of a wide range of industries with France in third countries. It was agreed that the Government of France would, from time to time make available to the Indian Embassy in Paris a list of French and international organisations which were assisting in and implementing the develop-

mental projects of the France Zone countries in Africa so that direct contacts could be established between Indian entrepreneurs and the French concerned organisations. It was also agreed that the Indian side would furnish a list of specific industries in which joint Indo-French ventures in third countries would be of interest to India and this information would be transmitted by the Government of France to the French organisations concerned.

It was further agreed that the French Trade Delegation which would be visiting India in October/November, 1969, would also include some industrialists who may be interested in such joint ventures in third countries. The French delegation agreed to encourage such ventures.

Import of cotton through State Trading Corporation

5830. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to canalise import of cotton through State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is a condition for buying cotton from the U. S. A. under PL-480 that it will have to be marketed through the normal trade channels;

(d) if so, the proportion of import to be routed through the State Trading Corporation;

(e) whether any compensation shall be paid to the existing importers of cotton in case its import is taken over by the S. T. C.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) If the Hon'ble Member is referring to a condition for the marketing of cotton through normal trade channels in India, the answer is "No, Sir.

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

Export of Tobacco

5832. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to stated :

(a) the quantity of tobacco exported during each of the last three years ending 1967-68 and the value thereof;

(b) the percentage of exports to total domestic production during these years;

(c) the quantity and value of tobacco exported by the State Trading Corporation and the private traders in these years; and

(d) the special measures taken to promote the exports of tobacco ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—665/69]

भारतीय धर्म गुरु को कीनिया छोड़ कर जाने का नोटिस

5833. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदे-शिक्ष कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोहरा संप्रदाय के धर्म गुरु को, जो आप्रवासियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए मार्च 1969 में कीनिया गये थे, कीनिया सरकार द्वारा 24 घंटे अन्दर कीनिया छोड़ कर चले जाने का नोटिस दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन परिस्थितियों की जांच की है जिनमें उनको उक्त नोटिस दिया गया था और नोटिस का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नोटिस दिये जाने के कारण थे और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैद्यशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने हाल ही में अखबार में एक खबर देखी है, जिसके अनुसार कीनिया में बोहरा सम्प्रदाय के गुरु श्री तेहर मोहिउद्दीन को कीनिया छोड़ने का आदेश दिया गया है और विवरणों का ठीक-ठीक पता नैरोबी स्थित हमारे मिशन से लगाया जा रहा है।

Export of Wool

5834. SHRI GUNANRND THAKUR :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which India is exporting wool;

(b) whether Government are aware that the quality of wool exported by India does not compare favourably with that of other countries.

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take some effective steps such as introduction of new techniques and imparting training to men engaged in wool trade to improve its quality; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned annually from the export of wool ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Lebrary. See No. LT—661/69]

(b) Wool exported from India consists mostly of carpet variety and its quality compares favourably with that of such wool exported by other countries.

(c) Steps are being taken to improve the quality of Indian wool as well as for training personnel in the various processes connected with the production of wool and improvement of its quality.

Misuse of Import/Export Licences

5835. SHRI P. N. SOLANRI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken against firms for the misuse of import/export licences during the year 1968-69;

(b) the action taken against the Government officials found involved in the misuse of licences;

(c) the steps Government have taken to break collusion between private firms and Government officials; and

(d) the names of the firms black-listed in this connection during the year 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (d). 151 firms/persons were debarred from obtaining import licences, Custom Clearance Permits, etc. for misuse of import/export licences during the year 1968-69. A statement showing the names of firms debarred is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Lebrary. See No. LT—667/69.]

(b) and (c). No official has been found to have been involved in these cases. However, the following steps are taken to check the misuse of import/export licences :— :

The sponsoring authorities in the case of units in the large as well as the small scale sector are required to check the proper utilisation of materials imported in the previous period before recommending their cases for the issue of import licences to the Import Trade Control authorities. In the case of units in priority industries also, applications for the grant of import licences have to be

supported by a certificate duly attested by a Chartered Accountant to show that the materials previously imported have been properly utilised by them. Copies of these certificates are sent to the Central Excise authorities by the Licensing authorities to enable the former to check actual utilisation with reference to their production. Particulars of all import licences issued are sent to the sponsoring authorities of the units concerned to enable them to watch the actual import and proper utilisation of the imported materials. All cases of misutilisation or other violations of Import Control Regulations are reported to the Enforcement Section in Import and Export Trade. Control Organisation for further necessary action under the penal provisions of the Imports and Export Control Act. Depending on the gravity of the offence, departmental action by way of debarment from obtaining import licences and allotment of imported materials and/or prosecution after investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation is taken.

India's Pattern of Trade

5836. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with which India has barter trade agreements;

(b) the names of the countries to whom India is paying in foreign exchange for the imported items;

(c) which of the system is more profitable and suitable to India; and

(d) the efforts Government propose to make to shift to the more profitable and suitable system in regard to those countries where both the systems exist ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) India has not entered into barter trade agreements with any country.

(b) India is paying foreign-exchange for the imported items to all countries except

East European countries, U. S. A., Tunisia, and Afghanistan to whom payment is made in Rupees.

(c) and (d). Barter trade agreement system not being in operation, no comparison can be made.

Import of Transistor Radio parts from Nepal]

5837. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that transistor radio parts are imported into India from Nepal and assembled in Delhi and other parts of India sold as transistor radio at a low cost of Rs. 60 to 70 and thus compete with the Indian radio industry;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Radio industry or trade in the country regarding this unhealthy competition; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Import of third country goods—including parts of transistor radios from Nepal into India is not ordinarily allowed. No import of transistor radio parts of Nepalese origin from Nepal have also been noticed. Radio parts to the value of Rs. 1805/- have been seized by the Customs authorities on suspicion of having been smuggled from Nepal during the year 1968. No representation from the Radio Industry or Trade on the subject has been received in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.

(c) Does not arise.

Pakistan's Claim on strip of Territory near Sonadanga

5838. SHRI C. K. BHATTCHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan had been trying to lay claim to a strip of Indian territory ad-

joining the Indo-Pakistan border to Sonadanga, West Bengal, under Taltala Border outpost about 25 miles from Malda, West Bengal;

(b) whether Indian cultivators who had gone there to harvest the wheat grown by them were fired upon by the East Pakistan Rifles on the 22nd March, 1969; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the Indian rights ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Border Security Forces returned fire in self-defence. Subsequently, on the 24th March, 1969, a border meeting was held between the Sector Commanders of the two sides and normalcy has been restored.

Refugees from Sind, Pakistan

5839. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late large number of persons have been migrating to India from Sind in Pakistan through Hussainiwala border ;

(b) if so, the number of persons migrated to India from Sind during the last six months ;

(c) the reasons for their migration ;

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan ; and

(e) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to available information, during the last six months (August 1968 to January 1969), 1814 persons belonging to the minority community migrated from West Pakistan to India. Most of them belonged to the erstwhile province of Sind in West Pakis-

tan and crossed over to India from Hussainiwala check-post. Separate figures in respect of migrants from Sind are not readily available.

(c) According to reports, the reasons for their migration are : economic discrimination, inequality of citizenship, feeling of insecurity of life, culture, property and personal honour.

(d) and (e) The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there and have reminded them of their obligations in this respect but the response from Pakistan Government has not been encouraging.

Talks with Australia on Problems of Communist China in South East Asia

5840. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held recently in New Delhi with the Australian delegation regarding problems of communist China in South East Asia ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the outcome of the talks held with the Australian delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The India-Australia Consultative Meeting was held in New Delhi from the 13th to 15th March, 1969. A copy of the joint press-release issued at the end of talks, which indicates the issues discussed and the conclusions reached, is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Joint Press release at the conclusion of the India-Australia Consultative Meeting held in New Delhi on the 13th, 14th and 15th March, 1969

The third Consultative Meeting between the officials of the Ministry of External

Affairs of India and the Department of External Affairs of Australia was held in New Delhi on the 13th, 14th and 15th March, 1969.

2. The Australian Delegation consisted of Sir James Plimsoll, Secretary, Department of External Affairs, H.E. Sir Arthur Tange, High Commissioner for Australia to India, Mr. J. C. Ingram, Assistant Secretary, Department of External Affairs, and Mr. K. McDonald, Deputy High Commissioner.

The Indian Delegation consisted of Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Shri A. M. Thomas, High Commissioner for India in Australia, Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary (EA-I), Shri V. H. Coelho, Secretary (EA-II) and Shri Manjit Singh Director (EA).

3. The discussions were marked with a spirit of frankness and cordiality. Both the delegations noted with satisfaction the great understanding and the further strengthening of friendly relations between India and Australia and discussed the measures to promote contacts at various levels between the two countries. The two Delegations exchanged views on a wide range of international questions and reviewed the international scene with special reference to developments in Asia. The discussions included Regional Economic Cooperation and also covered bilateral trade, economic, cultural and scientific relations.

4. During his stay in New Delhi, the Leader of the Australian Delegation called on the President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the Minister of Education.

5. It was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Canberra.

Techno-Economic Survey of Tea Growing States

5841. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories where Techno-economic survey of the tea growing regions has been undertaken and completed by Tea Board ;

(b) whether the same has been examined by Government and if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether such survey is proposed to be undertaken in the remaining States and Union Territories where tea is grown ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Tea Board undertook techno-economic surveys in Darjeeling (West Bengal), Cachar (Assam), Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) Annamalai and Kanan Devans (Kerala) and Tripura. A report on the techno-economic survey in Tripura has been published.

(b) The results were studied by the Tea Board and Government along with other information available from different sections of the industry and such actions as were considered necessary have been taken by the Tea Board.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Chinese Protest Note on Dalai Lama

5842. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has accused the Indian Government of using exiled Tibetan leader Dalai Lama to carry out provocations against it ;

(b) whether any protest note has been received in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Chinese charge d' Affairs in New Delhi lodged an oral protest which was rejected as it was baseless.

Balance of Trade with Burma

5843. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been having a continued adverse balance of trade with Burma for the last seven years :

(b) whether India has lost traditional market for textiles in that country to Pakistan and China ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to correct the adverse balance of trade with Burma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir ; till 1967-68 ; but the adverse balance was considerably reduced during 1967-68, and during 1968-69 (April-December 1968), for which the countrywise statistics are available, our exports to Burma were of the order of Rs. 864 lakhs as against imports of Rs. 806 lakhs, thus leaving a balance-of-trade to the extent of Rs. 58 lakhs in favour of India.

(b) It is presumed that the reference of the Hon'ble Member is to cotton textiles. Although there has been a very severe competition from Pakistan and China to our cotton textiles in the Burmese market, it is not true that India has lost that market for our products. India's total exports of cotton textiles-including yarn, have increased from Rs. 16.6 lakhs during 1967 to Rs. 310.8 lakhs during 1968. India has also secured tenders for cotton textiles for the year 1969 to the extent of Rs. 446 lakhs despite competition from other sources including Pakistan and China.

(c) Our balance-of-trade with Burma during the last few years has been adverse mainly on account of heavy imports of Burmese rice due to severe scarcity conditions in India. Foreign trade of Burma has been completely nationalised, and imports are generally affected through global tenders. All possible efforts are being made to maximise our exports by securing maximum volume of import tenders issued by Burma.

Borooh Committee on Tea Industry

5844. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN

TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Borooh Committee which went into the problems of the Tea Industry in India has been published ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in publication ; and

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination. The report of the Committee and Government's decisions on its recommendations will be released as soon as possible.

Desalination of Sea Water

5845. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the progress so far made by the Atomic Energy Commission in its programmes for use of desalted Sea water ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Preliminary studies on the practicability of an Agro-Industrial Complex comprising a nuclear power station, a desalination plant, a fertiliser plant and an aluminium plant in the Kutch-Saurashtra region indicate the possibility of making use of desalinated sea water profitably for agriculture, provided certain crop-rotations and proper water and farm-management practices are followed. It is therefore planned to set up an experimental farm in an arid region, combined with a small fossil-fuelled desalination plant to supply water to the farm, in order to investigate in a practical manner the economics of the use of desalinated sea-water for agricultural purposes.

Export of Iron Ore from Minor Ports of Orissa

5846. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Orissa Government or the Office of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation at Cuttack to export ores from the minor port of Chandbali in Orissa ;

(b) whether a study of such a project has been undertaken and if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey ;

(c) the minor ports from which ores are exported and quantities of such exports ;

(d) whether barges have been constructed by the M. M. T. C. to export Iron ore from Haldia Port and if so, the number thereof and whether they are lying idle ; and

(e) whether these barges could be used to export Iron and manganese and other ores from Dhamra at the mouth of Chanbali port in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No formal proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa. An informal reference made to the Regional Office of the M. M. T. C. for the export of manganese ore through Chandball has been examined by the M. M. T. C. and found uneconomical.

(c) Iron ore exports through minor ports are declining. However, during 1968-69, the following quantities of iron ore have been exported through minor ports :—

Kakinada	—	2.52 lakh onnes
Redi	—	2.01 lakh tonnes
Belekeri	—	1.95 lakh tonnes
Karwar	—	1.61 lakh tonnes
Cuddalore	—	1.07 lakh tonns
Mangalore	—	1.53 lakh tonnes
Haldia	—	0.08 lakh tonnes

No exports of manganese ore were made through the minor ports during 1968-69.

(d) and (e). M. M. T. C. has so far taken delivery of three barges which are being utilised at Haldia anchorage for up-topping of ore carriers partially loaded at Calcutta. Even though the capacity of the barges is not fully utilised at present, is it not economical to export ore through a new minor port, particularly, when a major mechanical iron ore loading facility exists nearby at Paradeep.

Misuse of Import/Export Licences

5847. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms so far detected for misusing the import/export licences during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) the action taken by Government against these firms ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the misuse of import/export licences in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) 121 cases against 291 firms/persons who had misused the import/export licences granted to them were registered during the year 1967-68.

(b) of the 121 cases against 29 firms/persons 61 firms/persons were sent up for trial and cases against 80 such firms/persons were reported to Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for departmental action. Cases against 150 firms/persons are pending investigation. Of the cases sent up for trial against 61 firms/persons, 10 firms were convicted and cases against 51 firms are pending trial. Of the 80 firms/persons which were reported to C. C. I. E., for departmental action, 16 firms/persons were debarred and warned.

(c) The sponsoring authorities in the case of units in the large as well as the

small scale sector are required to check the proper utilisation of materials imported in the previous period before recommending their cases for the issue of import licences to the Import Trade Control authorities. In the case of units in priority industries also, applications for the grant of import licences have to be supported by a certificate duly attested by a Chartered Accountant to show that the Materials previously imported have been properly utilised by them. Copies of these certificates are sent to the Central Excise authorities by the Licensing authorities to enable the former to check actual utilisation with reference to their production. Particulars of all import licences issued are sent to the sponsoring authorities of the units concerned to enable them to watch the actual import and proper utilisation of the imported materials. All cases of misutilisation or other violations of Import Control Regulations are reported to the Enforcement Section in the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation for further necessary action under the penal provisions of the Imports and Exports Control Act. Depending on the gravity of the offence, departmental action by way of debarment from obtaining import licences and allotment of imported materials and/or prosecution after investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation is taken.

Interpretership Course at school of Foreign Languages

5848. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI N. R. PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the School of Foreign Languages, Ministry of Defence, conducts full time Interpretership Course in different foreign languages which are open only to service officers and employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Intelligence Bureau) and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and that only these personnel are allowed by the School to take

the final examination of Interpretership course even as private candidates ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that employees of other Ministries/Departments possessing the necessary qualifications viz. holding a Diploma in a foreign language are denied admission to the final examination of Interpretership course as private candidates and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the hitch in extending the facility of appearing at the final examination of Interpretership course as private candidates to employees of other Ministries/Departments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Admission to Interpretership course in foreign languages conducted by the School of Foreign Languages is open to selected Service Officers and civilians sponsored by Government. However, admission to the Interpretership examination in various languages conducted by the School is open to students of the School and Cadets of the National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy and private candidates belonging to the Armed Forces, officials of the Ministry of External Affairs, staff of Intelligence organisations, candidates sponsored by State Governments and the students of Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.

(b) No application from employees of other Departments has been received in the recent past seeking permission to appear in the Interpretership examination as a private candidate.

(c) The grant of permission to such candidates to take the examination would be considered on the merits of each case, when a request is received.

Officers sent abroad for Technical Equipment Training

5849. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent abroad some Military officers for technical equipment training during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of such officers and the countries they visited, period of stay

abroad, expenditure involved both in Indian currency and foreign exchange ;

(c) whether any selection takes place for sending such teams and whether any criterion is fixed for selection for this purpose ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether any such team is likely to visit Soviet Russia for equipment training ; if so, the names of the officers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a), (b) and (e). Yes, Sir; but it will not be desirable in the interests of security to give the details asked for,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The selection of officers is made based on the officers's suitability as assessed from his record of service and his qualifications and experience in the use and maintenance of similar equipment.

Raising Anguilla issue in United Nations

5850. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that India's representative in the United States is planning to mobilize the Afro-Asian countries to help raise the Anguilla issue in the United Nations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The U. N. Special Committee on Decolonization considered this question, and requested the Government of U. K. to accept a U. N. Visiting Mission to Anguilla. India supported this move. The U. K. Government have refused to receive a U.N. Mission in Anguilla.

Marxist method of Planning

5851. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given due consideration to the Marxist method of planning as applied in any Communist Country in finalising the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, in what respects ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). In formulating our Five Year Plans, the methods enunciated by eminent economists in the country and abroad are taken note of by our Planners. The methods and techniques adopted are those considered best suited to our circumstances as well as to our national interests.

Central Sericulture Research Station West Bengal

5852. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for Government's reported move to shift the Central Sericulture Research Station from West Bengal to some outside location to be decided by the Central Silk Board ;

(b) whether this move will not adversely affect West Bengal's sericulture industry ;

(c) whether it will not also prejudice the livelihood of the Staff of the Research Station ; and

(d) the decision proposed to be taken by the Central Government on the State Government on the State Government's representation in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no move to shift the Central Sericultural Research Station,

Berhampore (West Bengal) to some outside location.

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

Pakistan Forces overflying India

5853. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether personnel of the Pakistan Armed Forces have been allowed to overfly in India in large numbers from West Pakistan to Dacca during March, 1969 ;

(b) whether the martial law administration of Pakistan asked for such facilities from the Indian authorities ; and

(c) if so, Government's response thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Savings in Defence Expenditure

5854. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Lt. Gen. Khanna on the 26th March, 1969 at the Indian International Centre for effecting savings in defence expenditure ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to look into defence expenditure with a view to effect saving therein ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A number of steps have already been taken to effect economy in Defence expenditure ; but for these economy measures, the Defence expenditure would be appreciably higher than it is today. Economy in Defence expenditure

without impairing the operational efficiency of the Services is a continuous process and is constantly under examination in the Defence Services and the Ministry of Defence. An *ad hoc* Committee cannot deal with this matter effectively and, therefore, it is not considered necessary to appoint such a Committee.

Punishment to Navy Personnel for keeping their beards Untied

5855. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR ;

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Navy personnel have been court martialled for keeping their beards untied in Vishakhapatnam and other places, recently ;

(b) if so, their names ;

(c) whether Government will issue instructions to Navy Officers not to punish and body on this account ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, but only at Vishakhapatnam.

(b) (i) Mehnga Singh Gill, Petty Officer.

(ii) Rajinder Singh, Electrical Artificer.

(c) and (d). Defence Services Regulations, orders and tradition provide for the proper dressing of the hair by Service personnel. Sikh personnel are expected to do the same. It is desirable that the

same. It is desirable that the regulations, orders and tradition, which have been followed in the services in the past should continue.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED FIRING ON THE EMPLOYEES
OF GUN AND SHELL FACTORY,
COSSIPORE, CALCUTTA

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, may I just submit one thing ? After this Calling Attention Notice elicits some facts could you be pleased to reconsider the Adjournment Motion of which we gave you notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Reported firing on the employees of Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, Calcutta, by Defence Security Corps on the 8th April, 1969 resulting in death of five employees."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, an unfortunate incident occurred yesterday the 8th April 1969 at about 07.30 hours at the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. Information so far available indicates that a gate meeting was held at about 07.00 hours outside the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore during which agitational speeches were made. According to the usual practice, the factory gate is closed at 07.30 hours after the muster and then re-opened again after a short time to admit late-comers so that a proper record of late-comers can be kept. According to this practice, factory gate No. 3 was closed at 07.30 hours after muster. A large number of workers outside the gate forced an entry into the factory premises. The workers attacked the Defence Security Corps person-

nel and the Durwans on gate duty, during which a musket was snatched from one DSC personnel and the Manager (Admn.) on gate duty were assaulted. Faced with this situation, the DSC personnel opened fire in self-defence. It is reported that ten rounds were fired, and nine persons received gun shot injuries. Five persons are reported to have died. Prompt medical aid to the injured was rendered by the factory medical authorities.

Police authorities were immediately informed by the management and a Magistrate was also requested to come. The Army's assistance was sought for guarding the installation and an infantry company is in position in the factory from approximately 10.30 hours on 8th April, 1969.

According to our information, Shri D.P. Chakraborty, Manager (Admn.), Shri B.M. Gupta, Assistant Manager and Shri J. M. Ghosh, Assistant Manager, and one Durwan have been arrested by the Police.

The Chief Security Officer of the DGOF is holding an inquiry into this occurrence. An Army Court of enquiry will be held. The factory has been closed with effect from 2.30 p. m. yesterday and will remain closed today also. The workers are reported to have left the factory premises yesterday evening.

The DGOF has sanctioned an *ex-gratia* compensation of Rs. 10,000...

MR. SPEAKER : Rs. 1,000/-

(*Shri L. N. Mishra then sat down*).

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, may I complete the statement ?

The DGOF has sanctioned an *ex-gratia* compensation of Rs. 1,000/- for the family of each deceased worker and Rs. 500/- for each worker injured.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am sorry the Minister takes such a cavalier view of an incident which is so serious. Within a few days attacks against workers have taken place in Central establishments in West Bengal, and the statement says things which

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

are entirely contradicted by Ministers of the West Bengal Government, who have gone on record. According to the Ministers of the West Bengal Government, including the Deputy Chief Minister who is so ably conducting the law and order portfolio, the firing was without provocation, that the report of the rifle being snatched was fictitious—'fictitious' is the word used by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in West Bengal—that the firing was done on point—blank range, that not a single personnel of the Security Staff nor any officer was injured, and in spite of all this five people have been killed. And according to the reports in the papers there was a meeting at the gate of the factory which concluded at five minutes before 7.30 a. m. and the workers were going inside the factory when they were stopped even before 7.30 and a situation was created where suddenly, precipitatedly, without provocation firing was resorted to. In view of this I would like to know how it is that the Minister considers that an army court of inquiry would satisfy the needs of the situation, when the Central Government is putting forward a case which is entirely contradicted by the State Government, when the State Government is asking for the military personnel involved in the matter to be handed over to the police for legal proceedings to be taken against them, when the entire question of the Centre-State relationship in regard to the use of CRP, which is successor of the Crown Reserve Police of the British days and all that sort of thing, when the whole thing is on the anvil, how is that the Minister merely tries to satisfy the House by reference to an army court of inquiry. I would like to know if the Minister has got into contact with the Government of West Bengal, if the Minister has tried to understand the situation along with the Government of West Bengal and tried to solve the situation in a manner which would really produce results, which would be good for the workers as well as for the whole of the country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to assure the House we not take a light view or, as the hon. Member has said a cavalier view or attitude in this respect. It is a very serious matter, because the Gun and

Shell Factory is a very important defence property which is engaged in the important task of manufacturing very vital equipments for the defence forces.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : In spite of that, workers are murdered every day in this country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as this incident is concerned, my colleague, Shri L. N. Mishra spoke to the State on telephone. The officers of the Defence Ministry have spoken to the officers of the West Bengal Government. We are in touch with them. Our attitude is not to hide anything, or come in the way of whatever legal procedures or processes have to be gone through.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why has no Minister gone there ?

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padruma) : Why these threats ?...(*interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. All of your will get a chance. Now let us hear the reply to the question, which is a pertinent question, raised by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. As he has himself stated, it is a serious matter...(*Interruptions*). My fear is that the importance of the question will be reduced if the attention of the House is diverted. The Centre-State relationship is a very important question. If some interruptions come the importance of this question will be reduced. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members to patiently hear the reply. It is no doubt a very serious matter. If the reply of the Minister is not satisfactory, certainly Shri Banerjee and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu can ask questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : If the Minister were taking a serious view of the whole thing, he would have flown to that place instead of having a telephonic talk.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Defence Security Corps personnel are governed by the Army Act and it is according to law that an Army Court of Inquiry has to be constituted to look into the incident, investigate the matter and take appropriate action. That is perfectly according to law.

It is also a fact that a case has been registered by the West Bengal Government police. They are investigating and some

arrests, as has been mentioned by my colleague, have already taken place. Our approach in this matter is to have the best possible inquiry into this matter.

It is one of those cases where I am myself initiating action even to hold a high-power judicial inquiry so that everything may come to light and we may be able to find out as to what happened, what were the circumstances and what is the best way of dealing with the situation. We are approaching this question in that manner.

We are conscious of the fact that there are several matters involved in this. It is not our desire either to hustle or to hide anything but we must at the same time adopt procedures which are legal and correct and which also inspire confidence. That is precisely the spirit in which we should approach this problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This is a very tragic incident because it involves, apart from anything else, the major defence establishment of this type in the country which manufactures shells for the army. Before Shri Kashi Nath Pandey gets so excited he should remember if he has read the papers carefully this morning.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : I will correct the information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You will correct the information. You are interested only in the sugar industry.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : The State Government has allowed these people to make provocative speeches. It is the Communist Government there...*(Interruption)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I was requesting Shri Pandey not to get excited and he got excited again immediately I said that.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Why should Shri Banerjee get excited ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are also getting excited.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am excited because five of my workers have been killed. I have known them for the last 20 years.

MR. SPEAKER : You have known them for 20 years. Now you wait for 20 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A gentleman, called Shri Madan Sen Gupta, who is the Secretary of the INTUC Union at that plant—therefore, he must be well known to Shri Pandey—has issued a statement on behalf of the INTUC Union protesting in the strongest possible terms against this killing of workers. So, there is no need for his boss to get so excited here.

SHRI K.N. PANDEY : These people were allowed for five days to make provocative speeches...*(Interruption)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : These people were not taken back after the assurance of Shri V. C. Shukla twice that temporary employees will be taken back. That assurance has not been fulfilled and we will go on agitating throughout the country for its implementation. What do you say ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee has finished his chance now. Shri Pandey will now reply to the question of Shri Banerjee.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : You are never so unkind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a serious matter.

In the statement that the Minister has read out there are certain obvious omissions which I must place before you. In the first place, we do not know whose report is this, on the basis of whose report they are making this statement in this House. We do not know whether the report has been taken from the sources exclusively of the management of the factory or of the DGOP's Office or whether the State Government was at all asked over the telephone as to what their version of the fact was. We are not told about that.

Secondly, strangely enough a very vital fact is not revealed to us at all to who give the order to fire. Here, he says, in the statement :

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

"The workers attacked the Defence Security Corps personnel and the Durwans on gate duty, during which a musket was snatched from one DSC personnel and the Manager (Admn) on gate duty were assaulted".

That means, according to the statement, the Manager (Admn) was at the gate—he was on gate duty. The next sentence says :

"Faced with this situation, the DSC personal opened fire in self-defence."

Would it, therefore, be illogical to conclude that the Manager (Admn) was at the gate duty, Mr. D. P. Chakraborty, is the gentleman who actually ordered them to open fire? Otherwise, we have to say that they opened fire on their own without any orders from superior officers. I do not think normally such a thing happens. Therefore, Mr. Chakraborty must be the gentleman who is to be blamed for giving the order to open fire although the Minister has cleverly glossed over it.

There is a report this morning in the newspapers that the General Manager of the Factory knew nothing of the firing and he did not order it but the Manager (Admn), Mr. Chakraborty, said he had taken permission from the General Manager for the firing. So, the General Manager says, "I do not know anything about it", and this gentleman, Mr. Chakraborty says, "I took permission from the General Manager". But the Minister says absolutely nothing about it. He keeps quite about that.

There is one more thing. In the statement, he has said that an army court of enquiry is necessary because DSC personnel are army personnel. Therefore, their conduct will be enquired into, I presume, by an army court of enquiry. But the previous sentence says :

"the Chief Security Officer of the DGOF is holding an inquiry in this occurrence."

I would like to know what is the necessity of this procedure. Why should the Chief Security Officer under whom the Security Forces operate be entitled to hold an inquiry into the whole incident? What kind of an

inquiry? It will be a hoax. Therefore, apart from these obvious defects and deficiencies in the statement, I would only say, in conclusion, that, eventually, the matters will have to be brought to light by some impartial inquiry, by some high-powered inquiry, because the versions of the State Government and the Central Government do not tally at all. In conclusion, I would just draw your attention to the fact that this is becoming a pattern which is most disturbing. It may be beyond the competence of the Defence Minister to answer this point—the Prime Minister has thought it desirable just at the moment to go out. What exactly is happening? If in Central Establishment located in States where the State Governments do not belong to the party which is ruling at the Centre, if a series of incidents like this take place, what is going to happen? It happened in Durgapur only the other day. The workers demonstrate or agitate or something, they are fired upon by a force which is a Central force, whether it be the C.R.P. or whether it be the U. P. Armed Constabulary or whether it be the Defence Security personnel, and then the State Government carries out the arrest of either certain members of that administration or of officers who are employed in the Central Government. This is what is happening and is bound to happen now.

I want to know whether instructions have been given at the Central Establishments to their security personnel or the Central Police Forces which are posted there that they need not be afraid because the State Government does not have any control over them and they are free to do what they like. If that is what is going to happen and the State Government retaliates by arresting officers belonging to the Central Government how the Central and State Governments, going to function?

My hon. friend, Mr. Benerjee, asked why some Minister did not go there immediately. Somebody should have gone there. In such a serious situation, at least, they could have talks with the State Government about it. If they do not go there, if they are afraid of being arrested there, they could inform the State Ministers to come here provided they guarantee that they will not be arrested. Is this the pattern of Centre-State relationship that is going to

develop? I would request the entire Government here—it is not only a matter of one Ministry—to take up this matter very seriously because, in future, unless there is some pattern of functioning by which the Central and State Governments on occasions like this can get together and have mutual discussions to decide how to handle the situation, unless this is done, the Centre-State relationship will break. They are sitting here and the State Government is sitting in Calcutta and they are issuing statements contradictory to each other. There is nobody to make any suggestion how the parties are to be brought together and how the matter is to be satisfactorily investigated and settled. Is this the way the Central Government and State Government are going to function?

I hope this matter will be speedily investigated and for the future, Mr. Chavan and the Prime Minister too will lend their thought to this matter. This is becoming a dangerous precedent. If that is the way we go on, then the whole pattern of Centre-State relationship is going to break down completely.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I fully appreciate the importance of the issues involved and I, for one, would not like to jump into the fray by issuing one type of statement or another type of statement. It is not for me to criticise the statements that have appeared in the newspapers as having been made by West Bengal Ministers because I would not like to comment on these unless I have got an authentic report from Government itself about the statements that are said to have been made. It is a common practice and a rule of prudence that in matters which are under investigation either by the police or by any other authority, no statements on the merits of dispute or the merits of the occurrence are made, particularly by persons in authority, because the very act of making a statement might prejudice the ultimate determination of the point which is in dispute. So, I would not like to go into any details...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have already gone,

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : ...and would not like to comment upon the authenticity or upon the content of the statements because I have read only the Press reports and I would like to assure the hon. Member that I have gone through all those statements that have appeared in the various newspapers, but after having gone through all those, I do not feel I am the wiser by that because the versions do not quite tally. It is quite elementary that in an incident of this nature whether people have died as a result of firing and the processes of investigation have been initiated—actually some offices have been arrested—for any Minister, for me or for any other responsible person, to make a comment upon the rights or wrongs of the incident will not be correct...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have done that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have done that because your party and yourself are asking me to make a statement. But even there I have carefully avoided saying anything on my own and I have said that this is what has been reported to me...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : By whom?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My report is from the D. G. O. F. We are also in touch with the State Government. As I have said already, Shri L. N. Mishra actually got in touch with them. I would appeal to the hon. Member not to look at either my statement or the statement of West Bengal Government in any form except that this is the report with the West Bengal Government as it has appeared in the newspapers and what I say is what has been reported to me. I have already said that I am initiating action, so that a high-power judicial inquiry is held and they go into the whole aspect, go into causes and go into the nature of the incident. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta himself has said, there should be some high power judicial inquiry. I have already said that and I stand by that. I would, in this background, appeal to the hon. members not to go into the merits of the case as might be put forward

[Shri Swaran Singh]

either by the police or by me, because, this is what has been reported to me and what the West Bengal ministers have said if they have made any statements, is the report that went to them from their agency...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No ; the Minister visited.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Even if the Minister visited himself, he would have heard from others. I have enough of judicial experience not to be hustled to make a statement merely on hearsay—whether he is a friend or foe, he makes a statement and on that basis I jump to the conclusion ; that is not the way. Complicated matters of fact and matters where there are two versions cannot be sorted out merely by the amateurish way of rushing to the spot and trying to find out for oneself. This is the function of law, of various investigating agencies, and we should permit them to function rather than impose ourselves. I would appeal to the hon. members that they should not forget that they are not only union leaders but they through their party are also in government there ; they have the government machinery to initiate action, to hold inquiry and then place it before a court of law or a judicial forum. Let us remember that we—even I or anybody else who happens to be a Minister or Member—are not investigating authorities. We should not arrogate to ourselves the functions which, in law, are entrusted to others. This should be our approach and I would appeal to the hon. members that they should not raise any controversy over this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This incident that has happened in Cossipore has actually killed 4 persons from bullets and injured 11 people. One Bihari worker friend ours Mr. Fouzdar Paswan, who came there for his livelihood was bashed in his head to death and his dead body was hidden in the bathroom guarded by a jawan of the factory. The whole thing is unwarranted. This is a paper from Calcutta. My party Secrerary, Mr. Sundarayya, came flying this morning with the news that the workers were rushing to

meet the Welfare Officer of the factory to say certain things about the difficulties they were facing. At that moment, this man, Chakravarty—it is all a pre-arranged thing it seems—ordered firing. Immediately the Defence Security Force without giving any warning, without doing a lathicharges, without firing a single tear gas shell, resorted to firing. There was no brick-batting and there was no damage to the Government property, either inside or outside.

MR. SPEAKER : That is your report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Four Ministers of the United Front Ministry personally went there, stayed there for 3 to 4 hours and investigated. If they want to call them liars, I do not know.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I never said that. He is putting words into my mouth.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said that there are two versions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Two incidents have happened during this short span of 6 weeks of the United Front rule. One is the CRP firing Durgapur and the second one is this firing and bashing in the head. In the background of Centre's hostile attitude towards the United Front Government it has naturally raised certain justified misgivings of something deeper at work behind.

I would require the hon Minister to state here categorically whether he is going to institute an impartial inquiry. If so, how soon and what is the composition ? Is he going to hand over the Police-wanted personnel to the local police so that the law can take its own course ? Would he give adequate compensation to the dependants of those people killed there and, if so, how much and how soon ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to say categorically that it is not fair that the Centre's attitude towards the United Front in West Bengal is in any way hostile. It is an insinuation which is unjustified and there was absolutely no occasion to make that insinuation.

The second point is about the substance of the incident itself. It appears that my earnest appeal to the hon. Members not to comment upon the substance of the incident has fallen on deaf ears. (*Interruptions*) When a matter is under investigation by Police...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a Point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call you.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In a matter when their own Police is looking into the case, would they like to prejudice the investigation of cases by comments of senior Members of the Party, by hon. Members of this House or by statements made by their own Ministers to give opinion on the facts of the case? Then what is the use of investigation or inquiry? What is the use of going to courts of law? We should resist this temptation of ourselves pronouncing upon the substance of the incident. It is a matter for investigation by the Police or by the army authority or even by the other inquiries which might be initiated. The other point that is mentioned is this why this thing is happening. Well, I must confess that I myself feel greatly disturbed as to why this did happen there and why should there be an incident of this nature. He has asked me this question, but I would myself like to be enlightened as to why suddenly this turn of events took place and why the workers are adopting a certain attitude. I do not know the background myself. But that is a matter which can be gone into... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister himself is making a reference to it... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The other question that was asked was whether it is our intention to institute a high-powered inquiry and if so how soon. It is our intention to institute a high-powered inquiry either by a High Court Judge, serving or retired, or even by somebody higher than that, if possible and we are initiating action immediately to institute

such an inquiry. The other point was as to whether the defence security personnel will be handed over to the Police or not. I have said already that an Army Court of Inquiry is being instituted and they will look into it and whatever is the legal procedure under the Army Act will be followed. I need not go into the legal procedure. The Army Act has laid down the conditions under which those who are subject to Army discipline, if they commit any offence, are to be handed over to the Police and when they are to be tried by Court Martial. The manner of dealing with them is laid down there. This is not a matter within my discretion. It is a matter laid down by law and law will take its normal course.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the compensation?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that some amount *ex-gratia* has already been paid. We will examine the case further and if any further amount has to be paid, we will certainly not hesitate to do that.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Banerjee can raise his Point of Order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I may invite your attention to the Rules. Here it was mentioned that we should not ask about the substance. But the Rules are very clear on the subject. This is a Calling Attention Notice and we are putting questions. The Rule clearly says that no motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved. Here it is a court of enquiry under the Army Act. I understand that the Chief Security Officer is not a judicial officer. He is the head of the Defence Security Forces.....

MR. SPEAKER : He said that it will be a High Court Judge.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The only question is whether we can make a reference to it or not. He said that we should not

[Shri S.M. Banerjee]

ask about the substance because it is under inquiry. That applies only if it is an inquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act. So, I request you that we should be permitted to put questions on substance also.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any rule. He has given information which he got from certain authorities. You are giving the facts which you got not only from the Minister, but also from other sources such as respected Party leaders like Shri Sundarayya. Now that a judicial enquiry is announced...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In that case let us have a condolence meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : A stage will come when we will have to pass condolence resolutions also. Do not take this serious matter to the limit where everybody will laugh at us. It is serious, but there is a much more important and much more bigger question involved here. This is only a particular incident. There is a bigger issue and perhaps one Minister alone cannot answer that question. Perhaps this Cabinet and their Cabinet and leaders of both the Governments may have to sit together. Perhaps it may have to be on an All India basis also involving leaders of Parties and Governments. It is a bigger question involved. But we should not touch that here. The Defence Minister alone cannot answer this. That is a much bigger matter. So, the hon. Member may kindly ask his question about this now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the statement, we find that the hon. Minister has said :

"Information so far available indicates that a gate meeting was held at about 0700 hours outside the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore during which agitational speeches were made".

I as the president of the All India Defence Employee's Federation wish to make it clear that after the solemn assurance was given in the House by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 14th of this month that all employees including temporary employees with the exception of

a few dozens will be taken from among those who had participated on the strike of 19th September, 1968 and after he had confirmed that again on 28th March, 1969 when he was intervening in the debate on the Demands of for Grants relating to the Home Ministry, people took it more seriously ; I can tell you that the assurance of the Minister is taken seriously. On the basis of that assurance the workers thought that the temporary employees would be taken. But when the officers said that the Minister could say any damn thing in Parliament but they were not to abide by it and they would care two hoots for it and they would only go by the letter and spirit of the order and not by the Minister's assurance, naturally we on behalf of the federation decided that people should hold mass meetings outside the factory for half an hour demanding reinstatement of the workers who were on the verge of starvation, because six thousand men are still on the verge of starvation.

This meeting was held at 0700 hours and was addressed by the general secretary of the Mazdoor Union, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. Just at 0725 hours what happened was this. I am speaking not on the basis of the press reports, but I had contacted the president of the union, Shri K. G. Bose, the general secretary and also an MLA of the West Bengal Assembly and also Mr. Jatin Chakravarty, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the West Bengal Government. I had a telephonic talk with them for nine minutes each and I am speaking on the basis of the information that I got from them.

The meeting ended at 0725 hours. Mr. D. P. Chakraborty, who is very well known for his highbrowed attitude because he was the vigilance officer under the DGOF, who is the most unworthy son of a worthy father, Shri Tripurari Chakraborty, one of the most respected men of West Bengal, was the duty officer at that time.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to his question now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am only contradicting the statement of the hon. Minister. So, kindly allow me.

At 0725 hours, the people were going. I have served in an ordnance factory for 20

years and I know how the gates are closed, when five hundred or six hundred people are waiting outside. It is not closed in such a manner that it results in a stampede or in injury to anyone. The closing of the gate is always done in this manner. First, one gate is closed and then another gate is opened, because if the workers are late, they will be marked late and the wages will be deducted for half an hour.

But this gentlemen Shri D. P. Chakraborty ordered the gates to be closed. The Defence Security Corps personnel wanted to close the gates. There was some scuffle, and a worker was injured very badly. A worker wanted to take that person on his lap; he wanted to take that boy of 22 or so lap and put him before the Labour Officer to show what had been done. When the workers were going to see the Labour Officer whose room was just a hundred yards away and not just 50 yards away from that place, Shri D. P. Chakraborty said :

इनको अन्दर जाने मत दो, ये गड़बड़ करेगा ।

'Fire, fire, fire'. He said 'fire' thrice, and this was the result that three or four of the Security Corps men started firing at blank range and killed that man. I was rudely shocked when I came to know it. The body was there. The injured man was lying there. They sat on his chest and shot at him. The first man who was shot at was that injured man. This was what had happened. There are just there narrow gates there. One gate was barricaded by the Defence Security Corps. When the search is going on, so that people could not come out, all the gates are closed. So, all the gates were closed.

Today, we are observing the Jallianwala Bagh Centenary. All those people were killed and they were not even allowed to run. Those four people were killed. One man died at the R. G. Kar Hospital; another man was mercilessly beaten to this extent that he was dumped in a lavatory from where he was actually taken out afterwards.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this has been brought to his notice. Four Cabinet Ministers were

there and three of them had visited the place. The hon. Minister of Defence may not believe that statement because they belong to the UF Government, but he would only believe the statement of Shri Thimma Reddy against all opposition because he belonged to the Congress Ministry. I do remember all this. This is double-dealing.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister why he did not visit the place. We knew it yesterday afternoon, and we contacted our people and got the information. He could have contacted the DGOF, because the DGOF was at Dehra Dun along with Shri L. N. Mishra, and he had come with him; he could have visited in the night. In the meantime, the UF Government has arrested all these murderers. There were four people there; three of them have been arrested; the fourth one, Mr. Verma has just been sneaked out and he is absconding and he has not been arrested. He also should have been arrested. I am glad that those officers were handcuffed like criminals.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : They are criminals.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : And they should have been charged under section 302 Cr. P. C.

The hon. Minister has said that they are governed by the Army Act. But I would like to ask him whether they get the Army Pay. No. In fact, we fought for the Defence Security Corps people and we said that they were full-fledged Army people, but we were told that they were only half-Army and half-civilian people. It was in 1951 or 1953 when their pay was revised and they were brought on the civilian list. There was a similar incident in Khamaria, in Jabbalpur and other places.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to do one thing. Up to this time, we had thought that it was the monopoly of the Home Minister to create trouble for the UF Government. I would like to ask the Defence Minister why he should also become a party to the nefarious activities. We had respect for him and his Ministry. Why should he also become a party to these nefarious activities? I would like to ask whether he is prepared to receive a delega-

[Shri S.M. Banerjee]

of the federation from Calcutta and those Ministers who had made that statement and discuss the entire issue. Here and now, I would urge upon you to allow a discussion, because the facts are to be brought to the notice of the House that these are daylight murders which have taken place at Cossipore.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this has already been answered by the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But one point should be answered, namely whether those employees who were addressing the meeting have not been taken back as yet.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Certainly, some Minister should go from here, my colleague Shri L. N. Mishra or the Deputy Minister or myself. One of us can go to make an on-the-spot study. We shall do that. But I would again appeal to hon. Members about one thing. Our going will have its own effect in the sense of easing tensions and trying to restore normalcy. But so far as the process of law is concerned, namely whether it is an inquiry by the police, investigation by the police or inquiry by the Chief Security Officer or inquiry by an Army court of inquiry, that is something which should proceed according to law and according to normal procedure. That is all that I am submitting.

The hon. Member tried to make a distinction about the Chief Security Officer holding the inquiry. He has forgotten that the police is investigating the case and they have actually made arrests. In a matter which is under investigation by the police, surely we do not discuss on the floor of the House the rights and wrongs of the actual incident.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is he sheltering someone ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a matter which will be gone to by the police. That is the normal procedure. I have further said that I am initiating the move to constitute a high-power judicial inquiry so that the whole thing might come out. In the fact of this, I fail to understand what particular thing hon. Members are urging now, because I have gone to the farthest limit to their viewpoint.

I would also like to add with your permission that it was an unfair suggestion or a fling at the Home Minister when the hon. Member said that he wanted to be hostile or he did not want to act in the interests of the State Governments. That was an absolutely unjustified remark for which there was no warrant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is what the hon. Minister is saying.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Home Minister, the Prime Minister and I myself are in touch with the whole matter. We have already had discussion, and it is as a result of that that I have made this announcement that we are constituting a high-powered judicial inquiry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has evaded my main question, namely whether those employees have not been taken back as yet, in spite of the assurances of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. All of them had promised that they would be taken back, but nobody has been taken back, with the exception of two who have been transferred to Kanpur, because they were told that unless they agreed to go to Kanpur the orders of suspension would not be cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question altogether.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is one of the reasons given. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to have a discussion on this matter, invite a delegation from the federation and discuss the entire issue when he happens to go there and whether he is likely to discuss the matter with the Chief Minister or the Home Minister of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ramen Sen.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : He has not answered. Then you allow us a discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not ?

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Since yesterday we are getting trunk calls from our friends who has visited the area, some of whom were present when the shooting took place. We are also told that the Central Government, the Defence Ministry and officials concerned, instead of trying to help the normal process of law functioning there are trying to put all sorts of obstacles, giving rise to a sense of suspicion born out of the past experience of West Bengal people about the attitude of the Central Government towards the UF Government which is reinforced by the present attitude which is also under suspicion and doubt in West Bengal, that the Defence Ministry is trying to obstruct the normal process of law which should actually operate in West Bengal in this case.

It is reported in the newspapers and we are also told on the 'phone that the Home Minister, West Bengal, demanded of the DGOF that all those personnel, not only officers but even the sentries who fired on the people, should be handed over to the State police. We are informed that the DGOF has refused to do so, and ultimately the Deputy Commissioner of police somehow or other entered the factory gate and caught hold of these three gentlemen while another officer escaped. But none of the security personnel could be arrested.

I want to know whether the suspicion that the Central Government and the Ministry are trying to create difficulties for the West Bengal Government which wants to see the law takes its normal course is not substantiated by the fact that the Minister makes a statement here without making any reference to the talks he had with the West Bengal Ministers on the subject. So it is a fact or not that the report that Shri Misra got from the Minister when talked with him on the 'phone has been suppressed and only the DGOF'S report has been given to the House? I say this because his talk with the Minister must have been related to this particular incident and nothing else. Secondly, is it true that the Home Minister, West Bengal, wanted all those people involved in the shooting to be handed over to their police, a

request which was rejected by the DGOF? If so, what steps are the Government of India going to take in regard to handing over the guilty or allegedly guilty persons to the custody of the State police? Thirdly, will the army court of inquiry stand in the way of the normal functioning of the law courts in West Bengal in regard to this case? If it does, what would be the attitude of the Central Government in regard to this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will confine myself to the specific questions he has put. One was concerning the talk my colleague, Shri Mishra, had with the Ministers there. This was about the general situation; as regards the actual facts, at the stage he got into touch with them, they themselves were investigating. The talk was with a view to find out what the situation was; there was; no talk going into the merits of the case.

As regards the press report which he quoted in which the Home Minister of West Bengal had said that the defence security personnel should be handed over to them, I have already touched upon it. This is a matter governed by law. Whatever are the legal procedures, we do not grudge. Equally the West Bengal Government should not grudge that; if there is a procedure in the Cr. P. C. that has to be followed. If there is a procedure in the Army Act, that has to be followed. That should be appreciated rather than be highlighted in this form.

About the third question, I have partially covered it, because the Army itself lays down the procedure for courtmartial and investigation by a court of enquiry. That will be gone into and thereafter a decision can be taken as to what happens to those persons. I would appeal to the hon. member not to have any suspicion that might be lurking in the mind of his party or of the ministers, there. We on our side want to function in the normal manner, recognising whatever is their authority and their jurisdiction; and, we expect them to recognise what is our authority and our jurisdiction.

DR. RANEN SEN : I seek your protection, Sir. I asked whether it is a fact

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

that the Home Minister of the West Bengal Government wanted from the D. G. O. F. that all those persons involved in the shooting should be handed over and D.G.O.F. refused to do it and whether this is an attempt to obstruct the normal functioning of law.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In the first instance, no request as much has been made. But I have seen press reports and I cannot comment purely on that. I presume that after the legal advisers of the Home Minister of West Bengal have examined the provisions of the Army Act, I am sure they will advise him as to what is the procedure to be followed. It is not something on which publicly a demand can be made I should reject or accept that. It is a matter of law governed by statute. If a proper request is made, we will examine it on merits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, we want a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say anything about it now on the spot.

12.53 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAIN- ST EDITOR OF "BASUMATI"

MR. SPEAKER : On the 21st March, 1969, Shri Samar Guha had sought to raise a question of priviled in respect of the editorial published in the *Basumati* dated the 18th Mach, 1969, As decided by the House, the Editor was asked to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter dated the 31st March, 1969 from the Editor of the *Basumati* in which he has stated *Inter alia* as follows :—

"From the report of the proceedings of Lok Sabha on the 3rd of March last of reported in several papers, including *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on 4th March, 1969, an impression was created that Shri Samar Guha, M. P., opposed the admission of the short notice question put by Shri Jyotirmoy

Basu regarding the recall of the West Bengal Governor, Shri Dharma Vira... On the basis of that report the editorial in question was published in *Daily Basumati* on the 18th of March, 1969...Having regard to the statement of Shri Samar Guha I find that the said reports on the basis of which the said editorial was written were not correct and I regret that the said editorial was written on anerroneous, though bonafide, impression of the stand taken by Shri Samar Guha, M P. In any event no personal reflection was meant against Shri Samar Guha."

In view of this, I think the matter may be dropped and the Editor asked to publish the factual position in the next issue of his paper.

I take it that the House agrees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : He has expressed his regret and he says there is no reflection. He should publish that.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No discussion on it now.

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REORT OF BHARAT ELEC- TRONICS LIMITED FOR 1967-68

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-657/69.*]

REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM
SEWAK) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers
under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of
the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on
the working of the Minerals and
Metals Trading Corporation of
India Limited, New Delhi, for
the year 1967-68.

(b) Annual Report of the Minerals
and Metals Trading Corpora-
tion of India Limited, New Delhi
for the year 1967-68 along with
the Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller and
Auditor General thereon.

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on
the working of the State Trading
Corporation of India Limited,
New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.

(b) Annual Report of the State
Trading Corporation of India
Limited, New Delhi for the year
1967-68 along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor General
thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-652/
69].

(2) (i) A copy of the Central Silk
Board (Amendment) Rules, 1968,
published in Notification No.
G. S. R. 2038 in Gazette of
India dated the 23rd November,
1968, under sub-section (3) of
section 13 of the Central Silk
Board Act, 1948.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for
delay in laying the above Notifi-
cation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—
653/69.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : Sir, I
beg to present the Forty-seventh Report of
the Committee on Private Members' Bills
and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAK-
INGS

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) :
Sir, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report
of the Committee on Public Undertakings on
action taken by Government on the recom-
mendations contained in the Twenty-second
Report of the Committee on Public Und-
ertakings (Third Lok Sabha) on Indian Drugs
and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi.

12.57 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-
OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER ; The House will now
take up discussion and voting on Demand
Nos. 29 to 33, 113 and 114 relating to the
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation for which
10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who
are desirous of moving their cut motions
may send slips to the Table by 14.15 hours
indicating the serial numbers of the cut
motions they would like to move. They will
be treated as moved if they are otherwise
admissible.

DEMAND NO. 29—MINISTRY OF FOOD
AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT AND COOPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

[Mr. Speaker]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,22,000 be granted the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE,

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,85,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 31—PAYMENT TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,91,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,98,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue

Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 113—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS AND FERTILIZERS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,40,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member's may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : (Trivandram) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make India self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. (1)]

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to give incentive to the farmers by not levying heavy taxes which touch their economy in all respects. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to provide funds through the co-operatives and the commercial banks to agriculturists. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to bring up the district-wise agricultural pilot projects to effective function. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to provide adequate opportunity to agriculturists to gather and gain experience and technique of advanced agriculture by visiting certain foreign countries at the cost of the Government. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government in not implementing the Malnad Improvement Schemes. (6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make a study of the real need of the tractors for the farmers in the country. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to evolve a national policy to augment agro-industries and agro-business in the country to facilitate the agricultural development and to improve the conditions of the agriculturists with a change for better economy. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds in the shape of loans to the agriculturists to purchase tractors. (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to see that the monopoly procurement drive had led and is leading to fraud and corruption. (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give a free market to the cultivators by not imposing controls. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to visualise that the continuous use of chemical fertilizers makes the land barren as per the opinion of agricultural experts. (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make proper arrangements of water supply along with chemical fertilizers. (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

[Shri N. Shivappa]

Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to take necessary steps to increase the cattle wealth so that it should serve as a natural source of manure which is necessary to keep up productivity of the soil. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to see that the use of insecticides and pesticides has proved harmful to the cattle consuming the fodder as also the human beings. (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to provide cheap foodgrains. (16)].

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA (Sawal Madhopur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to keep the Rice Mills in Rajasthan running which are closing down due to scarcity of paddy. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide assistance to Rajasthan for the expansion of Rice Mills in Rajasthan. (18)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala State in order to maintain at least 8 oz. rice ration per adult per day. (20)].

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I beg to move :
"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to provide land to the landless. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to provide enough minor irrigation facilities either by tapping the under ground water or the surface water resources. (24)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

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

[Need to start without delay the proposed large size State farm in Kerala. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the administrative expenses in the Food Corporation of India with a view to reduce the selling price of foodgrains handled by it. (39)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for the development of fisheries in Kerala State. (40)].

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish food zones. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in food production. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange for adequate warehousing capacity to store foodgrains. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to save foodgrains from mice etc. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Loss of thousands of tonnes of foodgrains by allowing it to be carried in open railway wagons during rainy season. (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create stocks of foodgrains in rural areas. (67)].

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

[Need to pay attention towards milk production. (68)].

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

[Failure to protect cows. (69)].

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

[Delay in presenting the report of the cow protection committee. (70)].

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

[Failure to set up Go-Sadans and to improve the breed of cows. (71)].

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

[Need to encourage the scientists engaged in agricultural research. (72)].

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

[Need to utilise fully the ground water. (73)].

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

[Failure to arrange for the spare-parts of the tractors and also for their repairs. (74)].

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

[Failure to protect the crops against bats, parrots, monkeys and other harmful creatures. (75)].

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

[Failure to achieve the same per acre yield as in other developed countries. (76)].

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

[Failure to provide water, fertilizers, and implements for agriculture. (77)].

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

[Failure to bring about land reforms legally. (78)].

[shri Om Parshad Tyagi]

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

[Failure to provide land to the landless. (79)].

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

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices of foodgrains and sugarcane to farmers. (80)].

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

[Failure to make improved seeds easily available. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in achieving the progress to improve the breed of cattle. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mismanagement in the purchase of foodgrains. (83)].

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Looting and harassing the farmers in regard to the procurement of foodgrains by Government agents (84)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove food zones when there has been good crop in the consecutive two years. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to complete big river valley projects such as Gandak and Kosi in North Bihar. (86)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to assure economical price to the cultivators for the foodgrains produced by them. (87)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to get economical price to the sugarcane cultivators. (88)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise vast tracts of land in the hilly and plateau regions of Bihar for cultivation purposes. (89)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to cancel PL-480 agreement. (90)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop further imports of foodgrains. (91)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down long range policy for the production and

development of sugar industry. (92)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start floating lift irrigation schemes on the banks of perpetually flowing rivers. (93)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start cultivation of such crops in the hilly and plateau regions of Hazaribagh and Santhal Praganas areas which can be easily grown by cultivators in those lands. (94)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a net-work of power-driven tubewells throughout the country especially in Bihar which is more susceptible to drought in case of failure of rains. (95)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to finalise the agreement with World Bank for the scheme for water resources studies. (100)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest the increase in price of seeds and equipment. (101)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to modernise fisheries and make it a great foreign exchange earner. (102)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to activate the Intensive

Agricultural District Programme. (103)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to completely modernise agriculture in the country. (104)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to start more farms like the one at Suratgarh in each State. (105)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discontinuance of subsidies to manufacturers of fertilizers. (106)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce administrative expenditure of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. (107)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to form a Bhoomi Sena (Krishi Sena) on the lines of the Army to reclaim and bring into cultivation desert areas of Rajasthan and Kutch in Gujarat. (113)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide means and technical know-how to agriculturists in the desert areas of Rajasthan and Kutch (Gujarat) for reclaiming large tracts of barren land for cultivation. (114)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to prepare a comprehensive scheme aiming to get two crops from

{Shri Beni Shankar Sharma]
the 'Khazan' lands of 'Comunidades'
in Goa. (115)]

"That the demand under the head
Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to prepare a scheme for
the development of deep sea
fishing in the Konkan Coast of
Malabar. (116)]

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

[Need to provide substantial funds
to the Union Territory of Goa,
Daman and Diu for the development
of forest wealth. (117)]

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

[Installation of more saw-mills in
the public sector, in the big islands
of Andaman group. (118)]

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

[Need to educate the people of
Nicobar engaged in coconut plantations,
to follow the methods used in Goa
and Kerala for the same plantations.
(119)]

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

[Need to scrap the monopoly in
Nicobar Islands to buy the Area
and Coconut. (120)]

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

[Need to instal plywood factories in
the Andamans in public sector. (121)]

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

[Need to exploit by organized
planning the forest wealth of
Andamans which can give India
crores of Income. (122)]

"That the demand under head Other
Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of
Food, Agriculture, Community Develop-
ment and Cooperation be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal fruit and fish
canning plant in Goa in public
sector. (123)]

"That the demand under the head
Other Revenue Expenditure of the
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide necessary funds to
maintain the river side Khazan
bunds in Goa threatened by sea-
tides. (124)]

"That the demand under the head
Other Revenue Expenditure of the
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Commu-
nity Development and Cooperation be
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open in Goa an agricultural
college. (125)]

"That the demand under the head
Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry
of food, Agriculture, Community Develop-
ment and Cooperation be reduced by 100."

[Need to supply at moderate cost
seeds of hybrid qualities to the
farmers in Goa. (126)]

"That the demand under the head
Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry
of Food, Agriculture, Community Develop-
ment and Cooperation is reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Need to open in Goa an experi-
mental Agricultural Farm on the
lines of Suratgarh. (127)]

"That the demand under the head
Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry
of Food, Agriculture, Community Develop-
ment and Cooperation reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Need to experiment the grafting
methods used in Goa regarding

mango-crops, in other suitable parts of India. (128)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to investigate into allegations against cooperative societies in Goa dealing with selling of fertilizers. (129)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for regular supply of fertilizers to the small agriculturists on credit basis. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced Rs. 100."

[Malpractices by Government servants in regard to distribution of Fertilizers. (131)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper training to the staff of Cooperative Societies which is engaged in purchase and sale of fertilizers and foodgrains. (132)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disregard by Government servants in Diglipur Area of Andaman group of Islands by evading the timely purchase of paddy from farmers. (133)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare a scheme to purchase fertilizers made from fish in Goa. (134)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food,

Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide funds to the small-holding-agriculturists of Goa through Agricultural Credit Corporation personal surety. (135)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide fishing trawlers to Corporative Societies in Goa on easy terms. (136)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur) :
I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to formulate a national policy for the expansion and development of agro-trade. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make available foodgrains at cheap rates. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make India self-sufficient in food production. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make adequate arrangements for fertilizers and water. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Sarjoo Pandey]

lopment and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up cooperative sugar mills in U. P. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant licences for rice mills in U. P. (154)]

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK (Chanda) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of restricting free movement of wheat which is detrimental to the interests of the cultivator and consequently on agricultural production. (155)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide land to the landless for purposes of cultivation. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide minor irrigational facilities. (157)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to tap underground water as also the surface water for irrigational purposes. (158)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Leading agriculture of the country to

ruin by forcing the cultivators to take to hybrid and to the use of fertilisers without ensuring a regular and timely supply of water. (159)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Use of chemical fertilizers without giving any thought that the land after some time becomes unfit for any crop. (160)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take adequate steps to increase cattle wealth producing natural manure which is necessary for retaining the fecundities of the soil. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take note of the fact that the use of insecticides and pesticides have proved deleterious to the safety of cattle and men consuming the produce. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement in full or part the recommendations of the study team on agriculture appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the policy of purchase through cooperatives. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide free trade to agriculturists by removing all controls and zonal restrictions (165)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agricultural, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the problem of agricultural development and production owing to its failure to pursue realistic policies as opposed to ideological approaches. (166)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to act on the experience gained by removing control over the free movement of pulses including gram which has shown distinct advantages to the producers and consumers. (167)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate schemes to locate underground water resources. (168)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide land to the landless. (169)]

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

[Failure to provide boring rigs in drought-hit areas of U. P. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Purch-

ase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Purchase of fertilizers and its faulty distribution system. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agricultural, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of foodgrains by the Food Cooperation of India. (172)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the policy of allowing the sale of 40 per cent produce of sugar in open market. (173)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the import of foodgrains under P. L. 480 and thus make the country self-reliant. (174)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to control the price of essential commodities. (175)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the wholesale trade of foodgrains. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Deve-

lopment and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check black marketing by monopolist grain merchant in India. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check profiteering and hoarding. (178)]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to run Super Bazars on second business economical lines so as to save them from losses. (196)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to run the Suratgarh farm on sound economical basis. (198)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to grow quick growing and fruit-bearing trees in the hilly and plateau regions of South Bhagalpur, Santhal Parganas and Hazaribagh areas Chironji dana, Kend and Katahal. (199)]

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

[Need to grow Kendu leaf trees used Bidi manufacture in hilly regions of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. (200)]

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

[Need to construct small reservoirs for storing rain water for irrigation purposes in the hilly and Plateau regions of Bihar. (201)]

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

[Need to dig deep tube-wells by diamond ring movement process in the hilly and plateau regions of the country. (202)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced to Re. 1."

[Necessity of afforestation of the hilly and plateau areas of South Bhagalpur Santhal Pargana, and Hazari Bagh regions (203)]

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check speedy deforestation of the regions lying in the Katoria and Chandan and adjoining hilly tracts under the Banka and Devghar sub-divisions in Bihar. (204)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for colourisation of vanaspati. (205)]

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the working and service of the service of the Delhi Milk Scheme. (206)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to exempt uneconomic holding from land revenue. (207)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to provide land to cultivators though progressive land reforms. (208)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring all cultivable fallow land in country under the Plough. (209)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to distribute all cultivable fallow land among the landless and cultivators having inadequate land. (201)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the import of food-grains. (211)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop imports under P. L. 480. (212)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enable farm labourers to rid themselves of indebtedness and clutches of illegal money-lenders. (213)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, community Development and Cooperation be Reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check rise in prices of sugar. (214)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in starting large scale cooperative farming. (215)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide drinking water for the agriculture labour. (216)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in nationalising the wholesale trading of Foodgrains. (217)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in reducing the gap between wealthy and poor in village through developmental works. (218)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check or abolish illegal money lending in rural areas. (219)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make country self dependent in food. (220)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to set up Cooperative Societies for agricultural labourers and landless farmers in all the villages. (221)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to sell entire sugar at controlled prices. (222)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to nationalise all Sugar Mills. (223)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to nationalise the wholesale trade of foodgrains. (224)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to give proprietary rights to the families in rural areas over the land tilled by them. (225)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to take over the Mohini Sugar Mill of Warsaliganj in district Gaya in Bihar by Government. (226)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community De-

velopment and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in starting Mohini Sugar Mill of Warsaliganj in district Gaya in Bihar. (227)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in fixing the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 15/- per quintal. (228)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in laying down a maximum difference of 15 percent in the purchase and sale prices of foodgrains. (229)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to give land to the tillers by introducing progressive land reforms. (230)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Re. 1/-."

[Failure in checking corruption rampant in cooperative societies. (237)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in laying a net work of minor irrigation facilities in the entire country. (238)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community De-

velopment and Cooperation be reduced to Rs. 1/-."

[Failure in ending the famine conditions in various States. (239)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in arranging free relief in famine affected areas. (240)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in implementing Panchayat Parishad law in all districts of Bihar except three districts. (241)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in entrusting the cooperative societies to the poor after getting them freed from the grip of rich persons. (242)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to reduce the prices of wheat available at ration shops. (243)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to supply other consumer goods through ration shops. (244)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Rs. 1/-."

[Failure in fixing the price of sugar can at Rs. 14/- per quintal. (245)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in reducing the prices of sugar. (246)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in free distribution of Government's waste land among the agricultural labourers and poor farmers. (247)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in introducing graded income tax system in place of land revenue in rural areas. (248)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in implementing fundamental land reforms. (249)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Need to give more powers and provide more resources to Panchayats so that they could work more effectively. (250)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in abolishing land revenue on uneconomic cultivation. (251)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community De-

velopment and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in abolishing the Block Development Offices (252)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in holding elections to Panchayats in time. (253)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in supplying seeds in time and at cheap rates to the cultivators. (254)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in checking rise in the prices of fertilizers. (255)].

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

[Failure to make available good seeds to farmers to increase food production. (256)].

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

[Failure to check the theft of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides. (257)].

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

[Failure to fix adequate price for the produce of farmers. (258)].

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

[Need to give special assistance to fruit growers. (259)].

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

[Need to grant special assistance to banana and mango growers. (260)].

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

[Failure to check blackmarketing in the sale of fertilizers. (261)].

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

[Need to lay more stress on the development of fisheries. (262)].

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

[Unsatisfactory progress in the direction of agro-scientific education (263)].

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

[Failure in propagating and publicizing process of conservation of plants among villagers. (264)].

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

[Failure to provide incentive to agriculturists for co-operative agriculture. (265)].

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

[Failure to check the misuse of money in Government Agricultural Farms. (266)].

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

[Need to make the Government Agricultural Farms useful. (267)].

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

[Failure in protecting crops and foodgrains from mice. (268)].

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

[Failure in fixing suitable prices of commercial crops- (269)].

"That the demand under the head agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in supplying fodder or paying wages to the nearby village women in lieu of their working daily for two hours in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (270)].

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

[Failure in checking the malpractices, arbitrary actions and corruption by officers in Central Potato Research Institute, Phulwari (Patna). (271)].

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

[Failure in reinstating the retrenched employees of Central Potato Research Institute, Phulwari (Patna). (272)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to confirm the male as well as female labourers working in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. (273)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to increase the wages of Rs. 2.50 paid per day to the labourers working in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. (274)].

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find a solution in regard to the difficulties of the Indian

Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (272)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi into a most modern Institute (276)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research by reduced by Rs. 100.

[Violation of the agreement concluded between Central Potato Research Institute and the Central Potato Research Institute Workers' Union, Phulwari before the Deputy Labour Commission of the Central Government (277)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research by reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give recognition to the Central Potato Research Institute Workers' Union, Phulwari (278)]

That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to fix the minimum wages of the workers of the Central Potato Research Institute, Phulwari at Rs. 100 per month (279)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to confirm all the workers of Central Potato Research Institute, Phulwari (280)]

"That the demand under the head Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for the further development of the Pusa Agricultural Research Laboratory Bihar (281).]

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD
(Kurnool) : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to provide sufficient drills to Community Development Blocks for digging wells (282)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Policy regarding selection of farmers to see the agricultural development in foreign countries under the youth exchange scheme (283)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide adequate medicines in the primary health centres in Community Development Blocks (284)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure of cooperative rice mills set up in Andhra Pradesh (285)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide facilities to the agriculturists under T.B.P. in Andhra Pradesh (286)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to abolish the Suratgarh farm in spite of the recommendations

of the PAC and also to drop Sidanor project and other such projects in the country (287)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH
(Gorakhpur) : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Dependence on foreign countries particularly USA for food stuffs (288)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in food (289)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to encourage the farmers to grow more food in the country (290)]

“That the demand under the head, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to provide the facility of loans to farmers through cooperative banks (291)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish the food zones in country (292)]

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agricultural, Community Development and Corporation be reduced to Re. 1”

[Failure to provide the facility of free movement of foodgrains in the country (293)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ask the "Krishi Pandits" to go to the villages and teach the farmers the best methods of cultivation (294)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to hold annual agricultural exhibitions in various parts of the country (295)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to pay more and more attention towards the supply of good and sufficient quantity and quality of tractors to farmers (296)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to pay any heed to the warnings given by the agriculture specialists that the land becomes barren as a result of use of fertilisers (297)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps to protect the animals which provide the natural manure to lands (298)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to examine the anti-germs medicines which causes troubles to the animals and human beings (299)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide cheap foodgrains to the public in the country (300)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the quantity and quality of ration given to ration card holders in the country (301)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a good policy relating to food production in the country (302)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to fix a favourable price of sugarcane in the country (303)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have good and sufficient godowns in the country (304)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Damage caused to the foodgrains in transit in open wagons during monsoon season (305)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect foodgrains in

stores from mice and other harmful insects (306)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct more godowns in the villages (307)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the PL 480 help (308)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide irrigation projects to the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, particularly Gorakhpur district (309)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of sugar in the country (310)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the price of sugar in the country (311)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to compete with the foreign countries in the field of export of sugar to foreign countries (312)]

"That the demand under the head

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to export sugar at low price to foreign countries (313)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ban on the manufacture of gur in villages which is the main diet of farmers (314)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Overlooking the domestic needs of sugar while exporting it to other countries (315)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage farmers to grow more sugarcane in the districts of Eastern U. P. and particularly the Gorakhpur district (316)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce the floating lift irrigation projects in the country (317)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the provision of storing of foodgrains mandis in the country (318)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the price of the foodgrains in the country (319)]

"That the demand under head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide cheap fertilisers and irrigation facilities to agriculturists (320)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide vocational training to farmers in the country after harvest (321)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply the boring machines in the drought effected areas of the country particularly the Eastern districts of U. P. and more particularly the Gorakhpur district. (322)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the black-marketing in foodgrains. (32S)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take stern action against the boarders in the country. (323)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate relief steps in the famine effected areas in Haryana

State and most particularly the Gurgon district. (325)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide seeds to the farmers at cheaper rates in the country. (326)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban the sub-division and fragmentation of land in the country. (327)]

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

[Need for projects for the use of underground water in the country. (328)]

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

[Need to convert sea water into the irrigatable water. (329)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end corruption and mismanagement in the Food Corporation of India. (330)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend uniform treatment to all the employees working in the Food Corporation of India. (331)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the union of employees of the Food Corporation of India (332)]

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

[Failure to conserve the forests. (333)]

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

[Failure to safeguard the traditional rights of the people living in the forest areas to chop wood, month-cleaning twigs and leaves from the forest. (334)]

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

[Selling of forest wealth at less price to the monopolists of the country. (335)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make adequate and extensive arrangements for the treatment of cattle in rural areas. (336)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend poultry farming. (337)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Benefitting sugar magnates by National Sugar Manufacturers Association. (338)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of

Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to nationalise sugar industries. (339)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over Mohini Sugar Mill, Varisliganj (Bihar). (340)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure the payment of arrears to cane-growers by sugar Mills. (341)]

"That the demand under the the head Other Revenue Expenditures of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end the policy of depending on the foreign experts. (342)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory working of the Department of Animal Husbandry. (343)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :—

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

[Need to pay more attention towards the increase of milk production in the country. (344)]

"That the demand under the head Agri-

culture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban cow slaughter in the country. (345)]

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

[Failure to declare the cow as National Animal in the country. (346)]

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

[Delay in submission of the Cow Protection Committee Report. (347)]

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

[Failure to take immediate steps for the improvement of Haryana breed of cows in the country. (348)]

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

[Need to make provision for free training in operation of tractors. (349)]

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

[Need to make provision for the manufacture of spare parts of tractors in the country. (350)]

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

[Failure to introduce foreign methods in cultivation for growing more food. (351)]

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

[Failure to help Grow More Food Campaign in the country. (352)]

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

[Need to improve the position of milk supply in Delhi. (353)]

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

[Need to apply the Bombay milk supply technique for improvement of Delhi Milk Supply Scheme. (354)]

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

[Need to set up agricultural farms in Gorakhpur on the pattern of Suratgarh farm. (355)]

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

[Failure to stop the land slides in Uttar Pradesh. (356)]

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

[Need to set up more and more agriculture colleges in Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and particularly in Gorakhpur district. (357)]

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

[Need for soil conservation in the country. (358)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the shortage of good breed of bulls in the country. (359)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of fodder for cattle at cheap rates during famine. (360)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of

Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to guarantee the supply of pure ghee and milk in the country. (361)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to diagnose the animal diseases. (362)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure payment of arrears amounting to lakhs of rupees due from South Bihar Sugar Mills, Bihta to cane growers. (388)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to oust foreigners from agricultural sector. (389)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check many-sided American infiltration in agriculture sector. (390)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to oust American Peace Corps active in agricultural sector in various State in the country. (391)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in fertiliser production. (392)]

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up fertiliser factories in each State in the country. (393)]

SHRI. GADILINGANA GOWD : Kurnool): Sir, this is one of the most important ministries of the Government of India whose help has to reach 70 per cent of the population of our country who happen to be agriculturists. My leader, Professor Ranga, during his speech on the General Discussion on the Budget rightly said that adequate funds have not been kept at the disposal of this Ministry. In spite of these drawbacks and in spite of there not being coordination and cooperation this Ministry headed by a senior Cabinet Member and ably assisted by two State Ministers has brought a green revolution in the country for which the Ministry and the concerned Ministers deserve congratulations.

I have been submitting to you for the last about fifteen years that some of the schemes evolved by the Ministry after deep thinking and a lot of research are not being properly implemented in the States by the persons in charge of implementation. I can cite hundreds of such instances but in the limited time at my disposal I will only give a few so that Government may look into them and rectify them in order that the farmers may benefit and there could be increased food production in the country.

There is the TB Project in Andhra Pradesh. Water was jet into the canals nearly 15 years ago—in 1953-54. But till now, even after 15 years, nearly 50,000 acres in this area still remain undeveloped. Government has to make enquiries and give proper assistance to the farmers here to get their land developed. I do not know how many such instances are there in the whole country. All these things must be thoroughly gone into.

When I asked a question I was told by the Minister of Irrigation that 1,14,000 acres of land have already been developed.

Of course, this Ministry is not concerned with that. As I also happen to be a member of the irrigation advisory board of the State, I asked him outside how he supplied this figure when only 50,000 acres of land have been developed and 50,000 acres are yet to be developed. He said that this is the information furnished to him by the State. Therefore, my submission is that the Centre should not reply completely on the information furnished by the State Government. They should have a separate machinery to get these things verified and give necessary help.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech in the afternoon.

13. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS —contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION — contd.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Mr. Chairman, the Government set up the Suratgarh Farm about 13 years ago for the production of good seed for distribution to the farmers. It has completely failed to achieve its objectives. The Public Accounts Committee in their Report, on p. 17, strongly recommend the abolition of this Farm and the distribution of 36,000 acres of this Farm to progressive farmers. Likewise, on Singanoor Farm in Mysore State, the Government intends spending Re. 1 crore and 68 lakhs. It is of an area of 7500 acres and it amounts to nearly Rs. 2500 per acre. The Public Accounts Committee has also said that in view of its location in the drought-affected area, the Government should not think of investing large amounts in this Farm. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to kindly examine this.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been very good work. When it was constituted it was decided that 80 per cent of the money allotted to it should be spent on research work and only 20 per cent on administration. Now, what has happened is that the Government is spending about 80 per cent of the money allotted to the Council on administration and 20 per cent only on research work. This should be avoided. The administrative expenditure should be reduced. They should, strictly, adhere to their original intentions.

As regards the Central Seeds Corporation, the high yielding seeds are being distributed and the black-marketing is going on because the farmers are very much impressed with these seeds and there is great demand from the farmers and, taking advantage of this thing, some middlemen have come in the field. Somehow or other, they have been able to get agencies from the Central Seeds Corporation and these middle-men are making a lot of black money. Therefore, this has got to be investigated and middle-men should be avoided. The cooperatives should be entrusted with the work of distribution of seeds.

As you are aware, for Youth Exchanges, the farmers are selected to go to foreign countries to study the development of agriculture in those countries. What is actually happening is that the farmers belonging to the Congress party only are being selected and I do not know if even one farmer belonging to Opposition parties has been selected. Selections are not made on the merits of the candidates but on the party considerations. That should be avoided. The merits of the youth are not taken into consideration in the selection. The persons who are in a position to give Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000, even among Congress people, for some building—I do not know whether it is for the building of Bharat Krishak Samaj or some other building—are selected. I was told by persons who gave the amount of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000 for being selected to go to foreign countries that they were the only persons who were being selected. This kind of a thing is going on.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : To whom is the money paid?

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Some people who are in charge of selections are paid. How can a poor man afford to pay Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000 for being sent to a foreign country to study the development of agriculture? Therefore, the Government should examine this and see that not single pie is collected from such people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I would like to have more information from the hon. Member.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I can give the names of the persons who have paid the money. But I did not like to mention them here. I can give the names.

Then, the Government are giving titles of Krishi Pandit and First prizes to farmers with a view to give impetus to farmers to produce more. Here again, only the persons who can manoeuvre to get the statistics inflated are being given the First prize. I am telling you this from my personal experience. I come from Andhra Pradesh. In 1966, one Mr. Machan Gangana was awarded the title of Krishi Pandit and given the First prize. There, the big industrialists can afford to purchase the officers and get statistics inflated. I would request the hon. Minister to send somebody to find out these things. It is said that they have been given the title of Krishi Pandit because they have produced 35 quintals of paddy per acre. That comes to about 43 bagt. I am prepared to resign my membership if this is a fact. I am a farmer myself, and I know that they cannot produce even 25 bags of paddy. In fact, this has become a matter for laughter in my area. Anyhow, it is a past event. I would request the hon. Minister to see that such things do not recur.

Regarding financial assistance to farmers, I am glad that the State Bank of India has been instructed to give financial assistance to the farmers. But the State Bank authorities do not appear to know

the rules and regulations properly. One of the agents of the State Bank of India in my place approached me and asked me to take a loan. I said that that was not necessary. Then he said that I had to take it because then alone other ryots would come and take advantage of the facility. I agreed. Then he said that the Bank would give at the rate of Rs. 250 per acre for producing paddy. I accepted it and they recommended Rs. 4000. After a month or so, the agent came and told me that I had to mortgage 15 acres of my wet land. We land would cost about Rs. 10,000 per acre and he wanted 15 acres to be mortgaged for a loan of Rs. 4000. I could understand if the crop is to be mortgaged, because there must be some security for the amount that is being advanced by the banks. I do not know whether the rules are like that or not. These things are to be gone into and thoroughly examined; the crop has to be mortgaged and else personal security may be taken for the amount that is advanced.

Co-operative societies are working more on political lines rather than with a view to helping the agriculturists. If co-operative institutions are headed by Congressmen, they get all the benefit but if they are headed by non-Congressmen, they are condemned. All these aspects should be got examined.

It is only recently that agriculturists have started coming up and they have begun to stand on their own legs. I would like to know whether before proposing the tax on agricultural wealth, the Deputy Prime Minister had consulted the Agriculture Ministry or not and whether this Ministry gave its concurrence to that tax or resisted it. I would like to know what is going to happen to these poor agriculturists.

It may not be possible for Government to take up big projects like Nagarjunasagar or Tungabhadra or Bhakra-Nangal etc. because there appears to be dearth of funds. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister to kindly make available drills so that underground water may be tapped and lift irrigation may be arranged. I have seen a report in *The Hindu* dated the 3rd instant that the Government of Tamil Nadu has been able to procure one

drill manufactured in Tamil Nadu itself. It can bore a hole of 8 inches to 16 inches, and up to a depth of 1000 feet and it can bore at the rate of 15 to 60 feet per hour. That appears to be a good thing. Instead of wasting money in farms like the Suratgarh farm and the Singanur farm etc, these amounts could be invested on purchasing these drills. I would suggest that these drills may be made available to the community development blocks in all the States.

Coming to community development and co-operation I would say that the scheme has completely failed. I would suggest the abolition of the posts of gramsevaks and gramsevikas. As a matter of fact, you must all be aware of it and yet you may probably hesitate to say it, that the presidents of panchayat samitis have become like Lord Krishna going about with these gramsevikas who have become like *gopis*. Actually, they do not do any work. I was a member of the panchayat samiti and I know that there are rules and regulations and there are also guidebooks which are bulky volumes. But none of them is doing any work. I was told that the gramsevikas were expected to go about and preach about smokeless *chula* and so on. But they are doing nothing. Therefore, I would suggest the abolition of these posts. Instead, I would suggest that engineering supervisors or additional demonstrators may be made available to the community development blocks.

As regards primary health centres, Rs. 42,000 are being spent on the staff while the cost of medicines to be used there is only about Rs. 7000. Even this amount of medicines is not supplied to them and they have to purchase only from certain medical stores where they are not available. They make an indent for the medicines, but these are not supplied to them. Things required are not being supplied to them. Distilled water is required to the extent of only about Rs. 200 and it appears that that would be enough for one year, but when indents are made, Rs. 2000 worth of distilled water is supplied instead of the medicines needed.

I would submit that the doctors should be given some authority to purchase the medicines. The medicines are intended for preventing diseases. For instance, suppose cholera starts spreading somewhere and the

doctor has made an indent with the central stores and the medicine does not come in time, then many people would die by the time the medicine is received. Therefore, there must be some provision for giving authority to the doctor to purchase the medicines required under such circumstances.

I am very glad to find that Government have an intention to set up a vanaspati factory at Adoni. It is a very good centre which produces a lot of groundnuts needed for the vanaspati factory.

I am told that the State Government have recommended some new society for this purpose. There is a society called the Adoni Co-operative Marketing Society which was started in 1939. But when the Central Government asked for proposals from the State Government, it appears that the State Government wanted their followers or friends to form themselves into a society, and that society was organised and registered and afterwards they submitted a proposal for giving this plant to that society. I did know about it till I received a representation from my area saying that such a thing had happened. I immediately wrote to the hon. Minister about it. I did not mention a single word about the directors. I am now told—of course, I have not yet received any reply from the hon. Minister, but I have got information from my State—that the Government have said that this society is not working properly and, therefore, the new society has been given that plant...

SHRI K. SURYARAYNA (Eluru) : He wrote to the State Government, not to the Central Government.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : My information is from the State. I would like to point out that the work of this society has been praised at all levels by the Department during all these years. Successive registrars have been praising that society. That resulted in the NDCM giving Rs. 3½ lakhs or so for the installation of oil expellers, decorticators and ginning machines. The registrar had recommended Rs. 21 lakhs for the working capital of this society. Since the processing for Rs. 21 lakhs would take time, very recently the registrar had recommended to the Government to give an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs. This was on 6th October, 1967; On 8th November, 1967 he had recommended to

[Shri Gadilingana Gowd]

the bank to see that Rs. 2 lakhs were given to the society. I would, therefore, like to know when this society became a bad society. I want to tell you that this society became a bad society on 23-4-1968. The Registrar recommended Rs. 5 lakhs. The Government, in turning down the proposal of the Registrar, has observed in the last para, as follows :—

“Further, there is no information whether a close watch was kept by the Department over the working of the society. The efforts made by the Department in this regard may please be intimated to this Department as early as possible.”

That is to say, upto 23-4-1968 this society was good, but from that time it became bad. The Registrar, who was appreciating the society for its good work, reversed his stand from appreciation to condemnation. This is how things go on. Of course, this is not a small affair. I would appeal to the Minister to send a team from here. Agriculture may be a State subject, but still the Centre also has to take action; otherwise, there is no necessity for the existence of this Ministry here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : I have already decided to send a team of officials to look into the matter.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : This Team should also examine who are the promoters of the new societies whether they have vested interests or not. My information is that they are persons doing export business in groundnut oil which is mainly required by vanaspati factories. There is also, I am told, litigation from the STC and Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation...
14.23 hrs.

At this stage, two visitors threw some pamphlets from the Visitors' Gallery on the Floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

The Team should be asked to investigate into all these things. The Adoni Co-operative Marketing Society has already set up oil-exPELLERS and decorticators and provision has been made in the building for the installation of four more oil-exPELLERS. I request that the team that is going must be asked to investigate whether it is going to cut down the expenses of the factory if this plant has an adjunct to the society. I request you to look into the matter.

I have just received information from the tobacco growers of my State, which is as follows. Government gets more than Rs. 194 crores from tobacco through the excise duties in 1969. So much benefit was derived through foreign exchange i. e., Rs. 19 crores in 1967. Yet, Government does so little to help the tobacco growers. Tobacco stocks worth more than Rs. 10 crores, graded and redried and produced during the last three years, are still groaning in godowns because the S. T. C. has not made any effort to promote its export. In the past, the STC rendered some help by itself coming into the market, and through its competition, tobacco prices were prevented from falling too far below the cost of production. But during this year, the STC has refused to make any purchases, so that its favourite firm from Bombay, controlled by some Valia, can have freedom to purchase at low prices some tobacco upto Rs. 2 crores. Actually this Valia firm has no firm order from England or other countries for tobacco exports, as it is not a tobacco exporter. This firm is trying to beat down tobacco prices by forcing regular exporters at Guntur and other places to quote too low prices and hand over their firm orders in favour of the Valia firm. The result is that there has been no export, no movement of tobacco to other countries and a heavy depression has set in tobacco trade.

While this is the fate of tobacco stocks of 1967, 1968, 1969 crop is finding no market. As a result of this mischief by Valia firm and STC, peasants and traders are losing heavily. The result is that peasants have no credit to invest in the next crop.

Therefore, we urge that the STC should be persuaded to enter the market, purchase

this year's tobacco crop primarily from growers and later from traders, stock it in the Government warehouses, draw credit from State Bank etc. against those stocks and thus help growers.

To discharge such functions I request the formation of tobacco development and marketing Board.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को और उनके साथी श्री गुरुपदस्वामी, श्री शिन्दे और श्री एरिंग जो कि इस समय यहां पर हाजिर नहीं हैं, उनको बधाई देता हूँ। इस बात पर कि उनकी वजारत के दौरान इस देश में खेती में क्रान्ति आई है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। जब ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होता था उस वक्त भी हम लोग बड़ी मुसीबत में हुआ करते थे और आज जब देश में इतनी आबादी बढ़ी है, उसके बावजूद देश में जो इन्कलाब आया है उसके लिए यहाँ एक तरफ किसान जिम्मेदार है वहाँ दूसरी तरफ हमारे वजीर साहब ने और उनकी वजारत ने और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बेहद सरर्गामियां दिखलाई हैं और बहुत शानदार काम किए हैं और साथ ही साथ हमारे जो खेती के साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, जोकि अलग-अलग संस्थाओं में काम करते हैं जैसे कि पूसा है या पन्त नगर है या सारे देश में मुस्तलिफ जगहों पर यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं—चार पांच जगहों पर मैंने खुद जाकर देखा है और हमारे साथी पार्लैमेंट के सदस्य भी गए हैं—वहाँ पर उनके काम को देखकर हमारी आँखें खुल गई। पहले तो हम समझते थे कि सब कुछ किसान ही कर रहा है लेकिन वहाँ पर जाकर हमने देखा कि बड़ी लगन के साथ, बड़ी देशभक्ति के साथ, बड़ी खामोशी के साथ और बड़े प्यार के साथ वे लोग फार्मों पर और लेबो-रेट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं। गेहूँ बाजरा, मक्का की एक एक बेरायटी के लिए वे 8-8, 9-9

साल तक जाफिशानी से काम करते हैं। अपने इन साइन्सदानों पर हमें बड़ा फ़ख्र है। सारे देश की उनके प्रति श्रद्धा है। उन्होंने ने इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का काम किया है और हमें उम्मीद है कि साल दो साल में ही बहुत जल्द वह समय आने वाला है जब कि हम अपना गेहूँ और दूसरे अनाज दूसरे मुल्कों में भी भेज सकेंगे। आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन साइन्सदानों को जो रेम्युनेरन्स हैं या जो उनकी लिविंग कंडीशंस हैं, उनकी जो तनख्वाहें हैं वह दूसरे साइंटिस्ट्स के मुकाबले में थोड़ी है। जो साइंटिस्ट्स एटम वम या दूसरे किस्म के डिफेंस इक्वीपमेन्ट्स तैयार करते हैं उनके मुकाबले में मैं साइंटिस्ट को ज्यादा अहमियत देता हूँ। वे लोग तो देश को और दुनिया को खत्म करने के लिए हथियार बनाते हैं लेकिन ये लोग तो देश को और दुनिया को बनाने का काम करते हैं, सारे देश और दुनिया को भुखमरी से बचाने का काम करते हैं। मैं आप की मार्फत उन लोगों को बड़ा प्यारभरा सलाम भेजता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब उन लोगों की मांगों को पूरा करें। जो काम उन लोगों ने किये हैं उनको हमने वहीं पर जा कर अपनी आँखों से देखा है। हर पार्टी के लोगों ने 50,50 के डेलीगेशंस में वहाँ पर जा कर देखा है। उनका काम निहायत शानदार है, आप हमारे इन खयालात को उन तक जरूर पहुंचायें।

दूसरी चीज में मल्टी क्रापिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज की जरूर तारीफ होनी चाहिए, आपोजीशन के भाई इसकी तारीफ करें। मल्टी क्रापिंग में गेहूँ, दालें, मक्का और आलू ये चार फसलें एक के बाद एक ले सकते हैं। भगवान की कृपा से हमारे देश की क्लाइमेट बहुत अच्छी है। सारा साल सूरज जोर से तपता रहता

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है। यहां पर हर किस्म की फसलें पैदा की जा सकती हैं। सारी दुनिया में सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जहां पर साल भर में चार फसलें उगाई जा सकती हैं। इसके लिए मैं अपने उन साइन्सदानों की बार बार तारिफ करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उनको हर किस्म के पुरस्कार और डेकोरेशन्स दें। शराब बनाने वाले तो पद्मश्री बना दिए जाते हैं लेकिन जो देश का नाम ऊंचा करते हैं, अन्न के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाते हैं—जबकि अन्न के लिए हम सारी दुनिया में मांगते फिरते थे—मैं चाहूंगा कि इन लोगों को भी आप स्पेशल तौर पर रिकग्नाइज करें।

एक जो सराहनीय कार्य हुआ है वह यह है कि हमारे देश में सोया बीन और शुगर बीट की नई फसल हमारे देश में आयी है और गन्ने की फसल के साथ 4 महीने कोल्हू के बन्त में जो मिल बन्द रहता था वह बन्द नहीं होगी और शुगर बीट से शकर बन सकती है। इसशुगर बीट का प्रचार देहातों में होना चाहिये। सोया बीन में दुनिया भर के प्रोटीन हैं इसको पोपुलराइज करना चाहिये।

हम लोगों ने पन्त नगर और दिल्ली में देखा है कि इतना बड़ा भुट्टा पैदा किया गया। उसको ब्रान्स व्हिट बोलते हैं। अगर वह कामयाब हो गया तो वह तो बिना पानी के भी पैदा कर सकते हैं और पैदावार को बढ़ा सकते हैं। जिस मुल्क में ऐसे साइन्सदां हों वहां हमें उनकी तारीफ़ करनी चाहिये। केरल वाले भाई कहते हैं कि राई व्हीट पैदा कर रहे हैं, और इधर ब्रान्स व्हीट हो गया तो जो आप 120 मिलियन टन पैदा करने चले हैं, पता नहीं उससे कितना ज्यादा आप पैदा करने लगेंगे। इन तरह तरह की वैराइटीज से जो हमारे साइन्सदां लोगों ने निकाली हैं। हमारी थ्रीड काफी बढ़ जायेगी। किसान

लोग नई वैराइटीज को अपना रहे हैं, आज उनके दिलों में तबदीली आयी है। हमारे साइन्टिस्ट जो रिसर्च का काम कर रहे हैं, जो गरीब किसान के लड़के हैं उन की दिल से तारिफ़ होनी चाहिये। हमारे वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री जी भी गांव से आते हैं, उनके दिल में गरीबों के लिये दर्द है। जिस प्रकार आज हम रफ़ी साहिब को याद करते हैं, उसी तरह बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को भी मेरे खयाल में हमारे किसान सदियों याद रखेंगे।

गेहूं में शरबती, सोनारा और एक कल्याण वाला गेहूं की वैरायटो आयी है जिन की वजह से काफी पैदावार बढ़ी है। पहले गेहूं छै मिलियन टन होता था अब उसकी पैदावार इन नयी नयी वैरायटीज की वजह से तिगुनी हो गई है। इसलिए सरकार, हमारे मंत्री जी और रिसर्च फ़ार्म्स पर काम करने वाले साइन्सदां मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन वैराइटीज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार किया जायें।

मैं तारिफ़ करूंगा कृषि मंत्रालय की यहां के एग््रीकल्चर कमिशन की कि गेहूं की कीमत को कम नहीं होने दिया। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि बाबू जी गेहूं की कीमत को कभी कम नहीं होने देंगे। मुझे पता है कि वह किसान हैं, गरीबों की तड़प उनके दिल में है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने गरीब किसान की गेहूं की कीमत घटने नहीं दी। आप और किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव देते जाइये। किसान देश के लिये मर मिटेगा। आज किसान के ऊपर सैंकड़ों तरह के टैक्स हैं। उस को इन्सेन्टिव की जरूरत है, आप उस को इन्सेन्टिव दें, जो अंग्रेजों के बन्त में थे उससे कई गुने ज्यादा होने चाहियें। फ़टिल्लाइजर पर जो टैक्स आप लगा रहे हैं यह नहीं लगना चाहिये। सारे एम० पी० और सरकार यह चाहती है कि किसान का

श्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव मिले, उसको रेम्पू-नरेटिव प्राइस मिले । आज फ्रंटिलाइजर बहुत महंगा है, उसको गरीब नहीं खरीद सकते, सिर्फ़ अमीर खेती वाले किसान ही उसको खरीद सकते हैं । (शुद्धबधान) What is all this nonsense ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : He said what is all this nonsense.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That was because he did not allow me to speak.

मैं कह रहा था कि चूँकि फ्रंटिलाइजर महंगा है इसलिये गोबर का इस्तेमाल कराओ । देहात के लोग गोबर को जलाते हैं । अगर जलाने के बजाये उसको खेत में पट्टाचाया जाये तो एक और इनकलाब आयेगा । लेकिन इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि अभी जो गोबर के उपले किसान बनाता है तो उसको उपले के बजाय सस्ते दाम पर कोयला दें जिससे गोबर को जलने से बचाया जा सके । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो आप देखेंगे कि जो फ्रंटिलाइजर नहीं खरीद सकते वह गोबर से ही इनकलाब ला देंगे । पंजाबी भाई बड़े सयाने होते हैं उनके जितने मवेशी होते हैं उन को वे खेत में ले जा कर बांधते हैं ताकि जितना पेशाब और गोबर वह करते हैं वह सारा खेत में ही रहता है । इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि अभी जो आप करोड़ों रुपया बाहर फ्रंटिलाइजर पर खर्च कर रहे हैं वह गोबर का इस्तेमाल बढ़ने से बच सकता है । साथ ही मेरी गुञ्जारिश है कि फ्रंटिलाइजर को सस्ता कीजिये ताकि गरीब किसान उसको खरीद सकें । अभी तो दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा महंगा फ्रंटिलाइजर हमारे यहां है ।

पंपिंग सेंट और ट्यूब वेल पर टैक्स लगा है । मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर नहीं लगना चाहिये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगर आप को इस टैक्स को खत्म करना है तो बेहतर यही है कि विरोधी लोगों के

रील मचाने से पहले ही, कांग्रेस के जितने एम० पी० हैं उनके कहने से आप क्यों नहीं कर देते । मुझे उम्मीद है कि बाबू जी इस टैक्स को खत्म करायेंगे और पंपिंग सेंट पर जो टैक्स लगाने की तजवीज है उस को लागू नहीं होने देंगे ।

ट्यूब वेल और पंपिंग सेंट्स के लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि एक कौरपोरेशन होनी चाहिये । क्योंकि अभी जो किसान को दो तीन हजार रुपया लैंड मार्गज बैंक वगैरह से मिलता है उसमें से काफी रुपया बीच में खाने वाले खा जाते हैं । नाम क्या लूँ, ऊपर से नीचे तक भेड़िये बैठे हैं । तो गरीब आदमी को कुछ नहीं मिलता है, और उस पर भी 20 जगह उसको जाना पड़ता है । इसलिये इस गरीब किसान को आप बचाइये । ट्यूब वेल कौरपोरेशन आप बना जिससे दें सीधे एक ही जगह किसान को जा कर अपनी जरूरत के लिये रुपया मिल जायें ।

बाबू जी की तारीफ़ मैं करूँगा, तारीफ़ किये बगैर नहीं रहूँगा क्योंकि यह पहले कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट में वज़ीर हैं जिनके जमाने में ऐग््री-कल्चर कमीशन मुकर्रर करने की तजवीज चल रही है । मैं चाहूँगा कि कमीशन मुकर्रर हो और ऐसा कमीशन जो लार्ड लिनलियगों के वक्त में 40 साल पहले मुकर्रर हुआ था, वह कमीशन सारे देश का सर्वे करे, ज़मीन का पानी का सर्वे करे, किसान की जरूरतों का सर्वे करे । उस कमीशन में शहरी बाबूओं को और प्लानिंग कमीशन के लोगों को नहीं रखियेगा बल्कि इस हाउस में जो किसान एम० पी० हैं उन को लीजियेगा । इन अफसरों को उस कमीशन 100 गज दूर रखना वरना यह कमीशन का भट्टा बँटा देंगे । कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने पर मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे देश में एक और इनकलाब आयेगा । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस की तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान दें ।

[श्री रमेश्वरी सिंह]

एक शिकायत मुझे यह करनी है कि यह जो कारखाने लगाते हैं, चाहे कोल का ही कारखाना हो उसके लिये तो ऐग्रीकल्चर इण्डस्ट्रियल कौरपोरेशन वाले करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया दे देते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों की तादाद कम है और जो ज्यादा तादाद में हैं, 80, 85 फ्रीसदी छोटे काश्तकार हैं उनको मदद देने के लिये कोई ऐग्रीकल्चर फ़ाइनेंस कारपोरेशन नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो फ़ूड कौरपोरेशन है इस की जगह पर ऐग्रीकल्चर कौरपोरेशन हो और जो अनाज किसान पैदा करके लाये वह आप को ला कर जमा करा दे और कौरपोरेशन उस को कूपन दे दे और जो भी वह लेना चाहे चीज, जैसे बैल है, ट्रैक्टर है, उसको कूपन पर फ़ाइनेंस कौरपोरेशन चढ़ाता रहे। इस से फ़ायदा यह होगा कि उस को अपने काम की चीजें आसानी से मिल जायेंगी और जहरत के वक्त मिल जायेंगी। दूसरे देशों में यह चीज चलती है। किसान कमा कर आपका कमीशन दे देगा। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि फ़ाइनेंस कौरपोरेशन की मारफ़त ये चीजें हों।

मेरी बड़ी परेशानी है। एक तो मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने दरख्वास्त करता हूँ और दूसरे इनको लगाम लगाऊँ। मैं कैसे करूँ। दो काम कैसे करूँ। चैयरमेन महोदय, मुझे इसका इनाम मिलना चाहिए। थोड़ा सा टाइम मिलना चाहिए। थोड़ा सा टाइम आप मेरा और बढ़ा दें।

अगली बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि आप की ऐग्रीकल्चर मार्केटिंग जो आबकल है, मैं उसकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ। एफ० सी० आई० आपकी है, बड़ा ठीक काम कर रही है लेकिन शिकायतें भी हैं कहीं कहीं पर हैं। लेकिन सारी चीज मिलाकर वह ठीक है। मैंने एक तजवीज की है फ़ूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में। आप की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं। मैं कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ। मगर कितनी जगहों पर किसान को माथा टिकाना पड़ता है,

शिजदा करना पड़ता है। बनिया इसको मारता है, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी इसको खाती है, तकाबी लोन इसको खाता है, गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर इसको खाते हैं। एक जगह इसको मार लो अगर मारना है, पचास जगह डाल-डाल कर इसके बक्कल क्यों उखाड़ते हो। इसको आप बचाओ। मैंने आईडिया आपको दे दिया है और इसको आप किसी तरह से करो। इसको बचाओ, यह देश का अन्नदाता है।

चैयरमेन साहब, एक आपका इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन है, जिसका दो या तीन परसेंट इंट्रेस्ट है और किसान को 11 परसेंट इंट्रेस्ट देना पड़ता है। मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि आप इस ओर जरूर देखें।

एक और बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सेट्टलेशन प्वाइंट पर रिक्लेमेशन आ गया है, लेकिन किसान और भी करेगा। जो आपकी पथरीली जमीन है या और भी जो जमीन है उसके लिए आप वैसे ही करें जैसा कि इंग्लैंड और दूसरी जगहों में होता है। वहां पर रिक्लेमेशन के लिए ग्रांट दी जाती है, इनाम दिये जाते हैं। आप भी किसानों को जो रिक्लेम करके जमीन में काश्त करना चाहें, ग्रांट दें। पिछली बार भी मैंने इसके बारे में कहा था। आप भी इसका तजुर्बा करें। आप ऐसा करेंगे तो किसान बह महसूस करेगा कि जो खेती बोएगा, गवर्नमेंट उसकी पूरी सेवा करती है, पूरी तारीफ़ करती है। इस तरह के इंसेन्टिव की बात आप सोचें।

14.42 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—in the Chair.

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि मैं भी महसूस करता हूँ और हरेक किसान महसूस करता है कि किसानों की जमीन पर तो आप ने सीलिंग लगा दी कि 20 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं होगी, 30 एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। लेकिन शहरवालों की जमीन के

लिए, जितने यहां सरमायदार बैठे हैं वे बुरा न मानें, बहुत से शहरवालों ने शहरों में धरबों रुपये की जायदाद बना ली है, कारखाने बना लिए हैं, बड़े-बड़े बंगले बना लिये हैं और बाजार के बाजार और दूकानों की दूकानें उनकी हैं, कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। यह डिस्क्रीमिनेशन क्यों? गरीब किसान की जमीन पर तो सीलिंग मुकर्रर करें और यहां पर जो शहर में जमीन जायदाद है, उसके ऊपर कोई सीलिंग मुकर्रर न करें। आप अगर इन्सेटिव देते हैं तो सबको बराबर दें। आप यह कर दें कि एक लाख या दो लाख रुपये से ज्यादा की जायदाद किसी के पास न हो। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसको आप करें। अगर आप टैक्स लगाएं तो सब पर यूनीफार्म टैक्सेशन लगाएं। किसानों पर 100 तरह के टैक्स हैं। फर्टीलाइजर्स पर टैक्स है, बॉल टैक्स है, पम्पिंग सेट पर टैक्स है और हर तरह का टैक्स है और ये जो बड़े-बड़े कारखानेवाले हैं और जो ये मगरमच्छ टाटा, डालमिया और दूसरे लोग हैं ये बच जाएं। हम इस चीज को नहीं चाहेंगे और बाबू जी के होते हुए और कांग्रेस सरकार के होते हुए यह चीज न हों क्योंकि यह चीज कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जाती है, सरकार के खिलाफ जाती है। (समय की घंटी)

मुझे खत्म कर लेने दीजिए, कभी-कभी तो मौका मिलता है। जब आप आते हैं तो फांसी पर चढ़ाते हैं, यह क्या बात है। वह चैयरमेन ही अच्छे थे।

एक चीज जो मैं और कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि बाबू जी आपने और प्राइम मिनिस्ट्र साहब ने गन्ने की कीमत 10 रुपये मुकर्रर की और यह कहा कि यह लागू हो। आप के हुकम को बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने नहीं माना और उसको साढ़े सात रुपये कर दिया। चाहे वह यू० पी० हो, पंजाब हो, हरियाराणा हो, कहीं हो, आप के हुकम को नहीं माना और चाहे वे शूगर मिल्स काओपरेटिव के हों या पुरी के हों या और भाइयों के हों, किसी ने आपके हुकम को नहीं माना। इस-

लिए किसानों का एतबार हटता जा रहा है कि जो बात हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्ट्र साहब कहते हैं वे तमाम स्टेटवाले नहीं मानते हैं। आप अगर केरल के लिए ही ऐसा कहें तो मैं नहीं मानता। किसान इस बात को महसूस करने लगा है कि यह जो बात कहेंगे, इनकी बात मानी नहीं जाती। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि शूगरकेन की जो प्राइस आप ने कही है वह इम्प्लीमेंट हो, व्वायदाशकनी न हो, ताकि सरकार का एतबार लोगों की तरफ से दूर न हो। (समय की घंटी) अभी तो मेरी चार पांच बातें और रह गई हैं। मैं कन्वीनर हूँ। इसलिए मुझे ज्यादा टाइम मिलना चाहिए। कितना टाइम हो गया मैं 400 आदमियों की पार्टी का कन्वीनर हूँ एग््रीकल्चर का और वे चार आदमियों की पार्टी के कन्वीनर हैं। उनको तो 30 मिनट मिल गये और हमें कुछ नहीं। उतना टाइम मिले जितना उनको मिला है। यह कन्वीनर की बेइज्जती है। डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा। एक आप की कपास है और आपकी ग्राउन्डनट है। मेरे भाई नायडू ने सवाल उठाया था कि शूगरकेन की ठीक कीमत नहीं मिलती। उसकी ठीक कीमत मिलनी चाहिए। जब किसान का माल मंडी में आता है तो आप बाहर से कभी सोया बीन, कभी सूत और कभी कुछ मंगाने लगाते हैं। हम इनको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। आप तो किसान के बेटे हैं और देहात के रहने वाले हैं। आपके सामने यह ज्यादाती हो? इसको आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

एक बात कीमत मुकर्रर करने के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप फाउन्टेनपेन, घड़ी या कार की कीमत को मुकर्रर करते हैं तो आप देखते हैं कि इतना उत्पादन पर खर्च हुआ है और फिर 50 परसेन्ट मुनाफा लगाते हैं। किसान का कभी हिसाब लगाया आपने कि कितना खर्च होता है और उसको मुनाफा हो?

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

उसको काटा जाता है। जो पैदावार में खर्च होता है, वह भी नहीं दिया जाता है। सवाल यह है कि आप प्राइस कैसे मुकर्रर करें? उसके लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन के जितने मेम्बर हैं वे सबके सब किसान होने चाहिए। यह नहीं कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर ही हों। जो किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हों, वे उसमें हों। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन में भी, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि वह थोड़ी गिरी हुई बात होगी; मेम्बर बदले जाएं। वहां पर जो लोग चौधरी बने हुए बैठे हैं, वे किसानों के खिलाफ हैं, वे उनके सिरों पर कुल्हाड़ा चलाते हैं। हम इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे चाहे कितना बड़ा आदमी हो। (समय की घंटी)

मैं खत्म ही करने वाला हूँ। आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मेरे दोस्त बुरा न मानें, मेरे भाइयों ने कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट की बात कही है। बहुत बढ़िया चीज है। अमृतधारा की तरह पंडित जी की बनाई हुई है, लेकिन देहातों को नष्ट कर दिया आपकी पंचायतों ने। हरेक गांव में पार्टीबाजी है, ब्लॉक समिति में पार्टीबाजी है। जिला परिषद् में, एसेम्बली में और पार्लियामेंट में है। देहातों को फाड़ फाड़ कर रख दिया है। आप मेहरबानी करके इसको ठीक करें। जिला परिषद् और पंचायतों को याद रखें। यह ठीक है लेकिन इलेक्शन यहां कराएं। कैसे कराएं? यूनेनीमसली कराएं जैसा प्रताप सिंह कैरो ने पंजाब में किया था। उन्होंने ऐसा किया था कि जो आदमी यूनेनीमसली इलेक्शन कराएगा, उसको खास तरह का इसेन्टिव दिया था। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको आप करें। (समय की घंटी)

एक बात और कह कर खत्म करता हूँ। वह हरिजननों के बारे में है। बाबूजी, जितनी

जमीन सरप्लस गवर्नमेंट की है, रेलवे की जमीन है, फोरैस्ट की जमीन है, गांव पंचायत की जमीन है, वह 6 लाख एकड़ है। 6 लाख एकड़ क्यों वह 6 करोड़ एकड़ बताई जाती है। उस जमीन को आप देखें। देहात में किसान तो आराम करते हैं लेकिन वे गरीब हरिजन उनके बेलों को चलाता हैं और उनके हल को चलाता है। उन को आप जमीन दें। आपने यह जमीन एक एक लेसी को दे दी और वह यहां दिल्ली में बैठा है और उसकी वे गरीब देखभाल कर रहे हैं। आप अगर कोई ऐसी चीज कर देते हैं तो देश में इन्कलाब आ जाएगा। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की जो ऐसी सरप्लस जमीन है चाहे वह नजूल की हो, कस्टोडियन की हो, नहर की हो, सड़क की हो और रेलवे की हो, वह इन लोगों को दे दी जाए, लीज पर नहीं बल्कि इनका मालिक बना दो। सारे इस बात को चाहते हैं।

एक आखिरी बात यह है कि हरियाणा की गाय के नीचे बंगलोर की गाय का दूध कर दो। किस तरह से यह हो सकेगा, इसका पता लगाओ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हो सकता है। हरियाणा की गाय बहुत अच्छी है, खूबसूरत है। उसका बछड़ा एक एक हजार और दो दो हजार का है लेकिन दूध बंगलोर की गाय का बना दो। आप साईंसदां हैं। यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में एक से एक काबिल आदमी बैठे हैं, वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

एक आखिरी बात यह है कि यहां जो एग्जीबीशन हो रही है, उसको मेरे सारे भाई जा कर देखें। यहां पर टर टर तो करते रहते हैं। किसानों की बात आती है तो कुछ नहीं करते। दो दिन से किसानों के ऊपर लेक्चर हो रहा है। वहां कोई नजर नहीं आता है। यहां पर किसानों के लिए हमदर्दी दिखाते हैं। 500 एम० पीज० हैं। सिर्फ 15 एम० पीज० वहां दिखाई देते हैं। मेरे कंवर लाल भाई हैं, अटल

बिहारी जी हैं जो किसान हैं, क्यों नहीं वहाँ जाते हैं। ये सब लोग किसानों का एक्सप्लायटेशन करते हैं लेकिन दिखाते ऐसा हैं कि उनके हमदर्द हैं। वहाँ पर नुमाइश में जाकर सारी किसानों की बातों को देखें और बात करें। मैं आपका बेहद मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया।

14.50 hrs.

RE : ORDER OF THE CHAIR

8-4-1968

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि आप किसी नये बक्ता को बोलने के लिए कहें, मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कल सदन में जब दिल्ली के डाक्टरों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही थी तो काफी उत्तेजना पैदा हुई, काफी शोरगुल हुआ और उस शोरगुल में आपने कब यह आदेश जारी कर दिया कि मेरे देश के दो सदस्य श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त और श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय के भाषणों को 8 दिन तक नहीं लिखा जाएगा। अगर उसी समय हम सुन लेते तो हम आप से निवेदन करते कि इस तरह का आदेश जारी करना वांछनीय नहीं है। न तो नियम ही उसकी इजाजत देते हैं, न संसदीय परम्पराएँ हैं। और जब मैंने कार्यवाही देखी तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ गलतफहमी हो गई है। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने केवल दो डाक्टरों के बारे में कहा था कि और शायद आपने ऐसा समझा कि वे सभी डाक्टरों के बारे में कह रहे हैं। आप कार्यवाही देख सकते हैं। सब डाक्टरों पर लांछन लगाने का उनका कोई इरादा नहीं है।

जहाँ तक हुकम चन्द कछवाय का सवाल है, कार्यवाही में उनका नाम भी नहीं है। हो सकता है कि वह जोर-जोर से बोल रहे हों।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : माफ कर द्रिया जाये इनको। बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं। हम इनको जमानत लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, सदन का काम क्रम से चले, हम हर दम इसमें सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am glad Mr. Vajjapye, the leader of the Jan Sangh has raised this issue. In fact, I thought yesterday itself it could have been raised. When you sit in the Chair continuously for 2 hours and 15 minutes, out of which for one hour you are absolutely driven to desperation and a member persists, you come to a breaking point. I am satisfied that Shri K. L. Gupta never made a general charge. He wanted to charge only two doctors about whom he has some evidence. But some of us heard—it can be verified—that the doctors' profession was unnecessarily dragged in a general way. Therefore, I said nothing will be recorded. Mr. Kachwai was shouting. I must say that Mr. K. L. Gupta makes a good contribution and I am always helping those who make good contributions by even going out of my way. Hon. members will bear me out in this respect. I do not want to shut out or suppress any member. On the contrary, I have been charged with a little generosity. Therefore, there is nothing personal at all either against Mr. Gupta or against Mr. Kachwai. They know it very well. They will get their opportunities.

SHRI P. VEKATÁSUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Some distinction should be made between shouting and talking.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I was under the impression that it was only for the time being.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said, the time was such. When a man comes to a breaking point, members should realise that nothing is meant personally. No prejudice is meant against any individual so far as I am concerned.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION—contd.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Sir, we are given to

[Sri V. Krishnamoorthi]

understand that due to the adoption of new agricultural strategies by the ministers, there has been increased production and a fall in the import of foodgrains from foreign countries. But we are disappointed to note that we are still importing foodgrains. Last year, as stated in the report, about Rs. 360 crores worth of foodgrains were imported. After 20 years of independence, if we are importing foodgrains, it is really a matter of disgrace that we are not actually going in the direction in which we wanted to go.

Why are we not producing enough foodgrains? Is there any shortage of land or human labour? Both are available. But there is no concerted effort. I do not want to discourage these ministers, but they should put in more and more efforts to produce more and more foodgrains, so that we may be in a position to export foodgrains. That should be our approach. What are the necessary facilities required for producing more foodgrains in this country? We want more tractors, more pump sets, more power drills as well as boring materials. Are they available in this country? No. The reason is, tractors, power drills, manufacture of pump sets, oil engines and motors are all under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development and not under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Ministry of Industrial Development has no interest in more Road Production. There is no coordination between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Industrial Development. That is why tractors are not available in this country. Some days back I read in the papers that lots are being drawn in Chandigarh and thousands of farmers are being waiting for getting tractors. In Delhi a Hindustan Tractors fetches Rs. 3000 in the blackmarket, another make fetches Rs. 4000 and so on. What is this Ministry doing even after seeing all these things, even after seeing that agricultural implements like tractors, pumps, power drills and other things are being sold in blackmarket? That shows there is lack of efficiency and there is no concerted effort in the matter of production of foodgrains in the country. That is why I say, apart from the efforts which this Ministry is taking to produce more and more

foodgrains, production of tractors, pump sets, power drills and other agricultural implements should also be brought under this Ministry and it should not be left to the Ministry of Industrial Development which pays no attention to this aspect of the problem.

There is a lot of demand for tractors. We in Parliament for the past two years have been fighting for it. We are unable to get tractors. You will be surprised to know that even I am waiting for the last one year or even more to get a tractor for ploughing my land. If it is the case with a Member of Parliament, who is there to help the poor farmer in this country? They are paying higher and higher blackmarket money to get tractors. That is the situation as far as day-to-day affairs in this Ministry are concerned.

I am coming from Tamil Nadu. Ours is a self-sufficient State. It was once a surplus State. Due to the vagaries of nature we are short of some foodgrains this year. I want to thank the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Jagjiwan Ram for the generosity which he shows very often to Tamil Nadu. Whenever we needed foodgrains, whenever we needed any special facility for growing more foodgrains, he has always been helpful. He says very often that food policy or production of foodgrains is beyond party politics. We agree. We do not play politics in the production of food. Whether a Congressman produces food or a Communist friend produces food or that food is produced by a DMK man it is all the same. So there is no politics in food production.

But I am really sorry to place some information before this House about which the hon. Minister may not be aware because it has been published in the Tamil Nadu Congress official paper in Madras State about the visits of Shri Jagjiwan Ram to Madras State very often. There is nothing wrong if he praises some Ministers in Madras State that they are showing more and more interest to produce foodgrains and solve the problem in Madras. His party paper in Tamil Nadu, *Navasakthi* in its issue, dated 2-4-1969, only a week back, has written this passage.

While I was coming I was really shocked to read such a report about the hon. Food Minister here. For his benefit I will read it and then translate it.

(Tamil extract read)

Now I will translate it :—

"Whenever the Food Minister, Jagjivan Ram comes to Madras, he not only praises the Madras Government but also praises the Ministers individually that they are good people."

What a curse for the Congress Party !
Not only that :

(Tamil extract read)

The translation is :—

"When Jagjivan babu visited Madras State this time he has praised the DMK Minister's implementation of socialistic policy as the best policy in this country."

15 hrs.

What is wrong with it ? We are not going to be cajoled into doing something by that statement. Perhaps, it may even bring my party into disrespect. It may even be that we are crying hoarse and this statement is to see that we may not work very hard. We do not know. But we welcome that statement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal) : Take that compliment with good grace.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : We are doing it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Then how do disrespect and other things come ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : We do not question the *bona fides* of the Minister. We take the compliment in the spirit in which it is offered.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am quoting this so that the House may have

some idea about the working of the Tamil Nadu Congress Party. If a Central Minister praises the State Government the Congress Party does not like it. If Shri Jagjivan Ram says "it is a rose" they immediately say "no, it is not a rose". If he says that a crow is black, they immediately say "no, it is white". Imagine the position to which the Congress Party has been reduced in Tamil Nadu. Then it adds :

(Tamil extract read)

The meaning of "vitharani Illamal" is, senselessly or nonsense. So, the translation is that when the Central Government Ministers come to Madras they speak nonsense; they speak senselessly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : They do not use discretion; that is all.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : "vitharanai illamal" is worse than nonsense.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi) : Sir, that term only means "without knowing facts". They are misinterpreting it.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I am quoting the editorial of *Navasakti* dated 2.4.1969... (*interruptions*). The meaning of that sentence is that the Central Ministers are praising the Madras Ministers without any common sense. Is it not utter nonsense on the part of those people to say that merely because the Central Minister is praising a Madras Minister he is speaking nonsense ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Probably the advice of the Minister was meant to Congressmen.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : It is true that we belong to an opposition party and the Congress Party is ruling at the Centre. Even then, if a Central Minister comes to Tamil Nadu, our Ministers go to Meenambakkam aerodrome and receive him. Party differences do not stand in the way of their functioning as friends. We feel that we are all co-workers in the administration of this country. My hon. friend, Shri Arimugam should realise it. He should tell the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee through

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his good leader, Kamaraj, that they should not do this sort of muds-linging over Ministers.

Now I come to the new taxation proposals which are before the House, namely, 10 per cent duty on fertilisers and 20 per cent on pump sets. I do not know how Shri Morarji had the courage to tax the agricultural field even while they are importing foodgrains. A time will come when there is self-sufficiency in the country in the matter of availability of food and we may be exporting food. Then he can tax; but when we are importing Rs. 361 crores worth of foodgrains from foreign countries, putting our begging bowls before all the toilers of this world, is it reasonable and fair on the part of the Finance Minister to tax the agricultural sector by levying 10 per cent duty on fertilisers and 20 per cent on pump sets?

Sir, I come from an area where there is not even sufficient drinking water. In my constituency in hundreds of villages even drinking water is not available. The water table in my area is 150 to 200 feet below and I have to bore a well 500 to 600 feet deep. In such a case if I am to purchase a pump for irrigating my field, I have to pay Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 extra tax due to this imposition on pump sets. Is it fair? I do not know Babu Jagjiwan Ram has agreed to such a proposal.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : He has not agreed.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : If he has not agreed, we stand by him. If he fights for the retention of the old prices and the abolition of this tax, the entire House and all the agriculturists and *Kisans* in this country will stand by him. There should not be any tax in the agricultural sector if we want to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

Then, we produce about 40 million tonnes of paddy or rice in this country. But we are having so very old rice mills that they give only 55 per cent recovery. If we adopt modern methods of processing rice, we can get 70 to 72 per cent recovery. Where is 55 per cent recovery and where is 72 per cent recovery? There is 15 per cent of increased rice content

if we could change all the rice mills in the country from the conventional, old polishing rice mills to the modern processing method of rice. If we could switch on from now onward, I think, we could save several thousand tonnes of rice from being wasted by way of bran and other things. This should be considered by this Ministry.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the policy pursued by this Ministry with regard to the production of sugarcane. I agree that there was a time when we produced 30 lakh tonnes of sugar, during 1964-65, but immediately it came down to 20 lakh tonnes and then even to 17 lakh tonnes. But with some incentive given by this Ministry, production increased last year to about 22 lakh tonnes and this year I hope we will even reach up to 27 or 28 lakh tonnes.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : 30 lakh tonnes.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I am very glad. The hon. Food Minister admits that the production of sugar in this country will be 30 lakh tonnes. What is the home consumption? It is 29 or 30 lakh tonnes. So, there is self-sufficiency. Then why is sugar being sold in the free market at Rs. 4 or Rs. 4/25 a kilogram? There is something wrong in the sugar Directorate, I know; Babu ji may not know and my hon. friend, Shri Shinde, may not know. They are manipulating the release of sugar. Last month, the price of sugar was Rs. 300 to 320 per quintal but they cut short the release. Immediately, the price jumped up from Rs. 320 to Rs. 390 or even Rs. 400 at times, within a week. It is because of the manipulation in the release of sugar that the poor consumers of this country are forced to pay 75 paise in excess immediately within a week. Are we short in sugar? As the hon. Minister himself has accepted, we are self-sufficient.

I would also like to plead one more thing. He has stated in this big forum that as long as he continues as the Minister for Agriculture, he will see that the sugarcane growers get a minimum of Rs. 100. Where is it being paid? It is not paid anywhere in

the country; not even in UP it is not paid as has been recently pointed out by the Chief Minister C.B. Gupta and some others. The mill owners do not want to pay Rs. 100. Shri Brahmananda Reddi has already voiced the feeling that unless there is enforcement by statute or under a notification, the factories are not at all going to pay Rs. 100. Thus, we are left to the mercy of the factory people. I had to wage a war before the factories in my State, which are about 15 in number, for getting an increase of even one rupee a tonne, but we were not able to succeed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what he is going to do in this matter. When he makes an announcement, he should see that he implements it. Either he should see that the factories pay the minimum of Rs. 100 or else he should bring forward legislation to compel the factories to pay Rs. 100.

But the fact remains that we get only Rs. 85 a tonne in Madras State. We are able to get even one rupee more than that. We had reached a settlement even before the taxation proposals had been announced; otherwise, we would have got only Rs. 73 or 74 per tonne. That is the position in my State.

In my constituency alone, about 2 lakhs of tonnes of sugarcane are perishing, because nobody is there to purchase the cane even for Rs. 60 a tonne or even for Rs. 50 a tonne. Our people are willing to part with it even for that amount but there is nobody to purchase the cane which is perishing and is thus a national waste and it is a shame on the part of the Government of India as well as the State Government that they are allowing this cane to perish without being crushed.

SHRI SONAVANE : Why should they not manufacture gur?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The reason is that the factories there are over-booked. The booking is up to the end of July, and there is no capacity to crush the cane. If they crush cane after July, the recovery will go down from 6 to 4 per cent and it will be uneconomic for them, and so, they are not at all willing to purchase it. So, the cane growers in my State, who have grown

unregistered cane to the extent of 21 lakhs tonnes in my area alone and about 5 to 6 lakhs tonnes in the whole State are suffering. The Central Government are not taking any steps to relieve their difficulty at all. The Tamil Nadu Government wanted three licences to be granted under the co-operative sector. They had also recommended for the expansion of some of the existing sugar mills in our State. If I say that the Central Government are showing partiality, the hon. Minister will get angry. But I would like to place before this House the painful fact that they are not at all looking to the interests of Tamil Nadu with regard to the starting of sugar factories in the co-operative sector or the expansion of the existing sugar factories in my State.

I shall cite just one example. I would like to quote a small extract in this connection from *The Hindu*, dated the 7th April, 1969, with regard to the evolution of a new process for manufacture of sugar by Messrs. Aruna Sugars in Madras State, which is situated in Pennadam adjoining my constituency. They are trying to crush more cane but they do not have the capacity. When I talked to the managing director, he said 'What could we do? Our capacity is only about 1200 or 1300 tonnes per day. If only our capacity could be expanded, we could take the entire unregistered cane from your area. But we know what the facts are. They applied to Government for a licence as early as 1965. Before I come to that, I would like to quote from *The Hindu*, dated the 7th April, 1969, which reads as follows :

"Aruna Sugars Limited, Pannadam, is the first factory in India to eliminate the costly sulphitation process in the manufacture of sugar. In the conventional process, lime and sulphur are mixed after the cane juice stage and sulphur in the subsequent stages when the juice passes through the various clarifiers and evaporators. In this process, after the raw cane juice stage, lime (only 50 per cent of that used in conventional process) alone is mixed and the sulphitation process completely avoided."

So, there is no need to have sulphur which costs foreign exchange. They had applied

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to the Government of India for expansion of their capacity from 1200 tonnes to 2000 tonnes. I am citing just one example because I do not have enough time at my disposal to mention every case. The expansion programme suggested by the Tamil Nadu Government has been given a step-motherly treatment by the officials as well as some of the people in the secretariat. They had applied to the Sugar Directorate in 1965 itself. From 1965 onwards, they have been writing, and writing, and but there is no positive reply from the Ministers. Why? The reason is that they are giving licences to Maharashtra and other areas, but as far as Madras is concerned, they have not agreed to the expansion in spite of the recommendation of the State Government. The former Industries Minister of my State Shri Nedunchezian had written a d.o. letter to Shri Jagjivan Ram in this regard. But what has happened? The Tamil Nadu Government had brought up the question time and again that there was need for expansion of the capacity of the sugar mills in Madras State as well as for grant of licences under the co-operative sector, at least three licences under the co-operative sector in that State. But that has not been agreed to. From page 44 of the report I find that :

'In 1967-68 an additional capacity of 10.06 lakhs tonnes in the new units and 7.82 lakhs in the existing units have been created".

May I know why they have not created additional capacity or sanctioned expansion of existing capacity in my State, when the factory says that it does not want any foreign exchange and it does not want any sulphur and it does not want any loan from the Government of India or anybody else, and it has got its own capital and it could expand by itself and it wants to help the farmers by crushing the unregistered cane in our area by adopting the new technique? Is that not a step-motherly treatment meted out to the Madras Government? Is that receiving the attention of the Food Minister here? Will he concentrate on this? I feel unhappy at the treatment meted out to a government ruled by a non-Congress party.

SHRI SONAVANE : A minute back the hon. Member complained that no body

was purchasing sugar. But now he is pleading for more licences. How does he reconcile the two things?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That was not the hon. Member's point.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In spite of the drawbacks and in spite of the inefficiency and other defects in this Ministry I congratulate Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Annasahib Shinde and other Ministers in the Ministry. They are really working hard and let them concentrate more and more on it. Let them know the things happening in the country. Let them identify the people; let them identify the people who are really working. The hon. Minister has praised the people of Tamil Nadu more than once and said that they are working hard and they do not blame the Central Government for this and that. But I would submit that we need some help, and the Centre should give us more help.

This year, we are short of 3 million tonnes, and the hon. Minister has promptly agreed and he has said that he will release one million tonnes immediately. That really shows his generosity.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : They asked for 3 lakh and not 3 million tonnes.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He has agreed to give 3 lakhs tonnes of rice. I thank him on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government. Next year, if there is no vagary of nature, we shall produce more and supply to the Central pool and we shall supply to the needy States and shall produce more and more. Let the hon. Minister concentrate on greater and greater efforts in this direction.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to hear in this House some praise for Congress Ministers and Congress party. The climate of the House has always been against Congress Ministers and Congress party and, in season and out of season, we are blamed for doing this thing, omitting that thing and so on, it is, of course, heartening to hear from the DMK Member some praise about the Food

and Agriculture Ministry. But that was also done with a view to condemn Congress organisation in Madras. That was not fair for him...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Congress is so foolish in Madras to say such things.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : You say everywhere the same thing, not only in Madras. Have you ever praised anywhere ?

Sir, I have read all the four Reports of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. I am very sorry to say that the Department has ignored my friend, Shri Gurupadaswamy, It has not mentioned him anywhere in any of these Reports. I have read all these Reports. These Reports should be more meaningful. They are not meaningful. Right in the very beginning, it says :

"Shri Jagjivan Ram continued to be incharge of the Ministry with Shri A. P. Shinde as the Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Shri A. L. Dias continued to be the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Food during the year."

But you omit the name of my friend, Shri Gurupadaswamy...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It is a serious lapse.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I have read other Reports also. It is not mentioned anywhere.

What I mean to say is that you find unnecessary things in the Reports. The information that should really be given is not given there. Anyway, that was by way of humour when I said that my friend has been ignored.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is a serious lapse.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस डिमांड पर बोलते हुए मैं सबसे पहले फूड मिनिस्टर श्री जगजीवन राम जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में बहुत दिनों के

बाद फूड सिचुएशन ईज कर गया है। एक बेड़ बरस पहले इसी हाउस में हर स्टेट को लेकर एक विवाद खड़ा होता था कि केरल को कम दिया गया है, बंगाल को कम दिया गया है, मद्रास को कम दिया गया है, मध्य प्रदेश को कम एलाटमेंट हुआ है। लेकिन आज उस प्रकार का विवाद नहीं है, उस तरह की बात नहीं है।

एक बाक की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी प्रदेश प्रदेश में विभिन्नता है। अवेलेबिलिटी आफ फूड स्टफ्स हर प्रदेश में एक सी नहीं है। कहीं 16-17 आउंस है, कहीं 12-13 है, कहीं 14-15 है। दो दिन पहले इसी सदन में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था और उसी के जवाब में यह सूचना दी गई थी। जब देश एक है, तो एक आदमी को अधिक खिला कर मोटा ताजा करना और और दूसरे को कम भ्रन्न देकर उसको दुबला पतला करना ठीक नहीं है। इससे देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसा आप करेंगे तो एक अंग तो कमजोर रह जायेगा और दूसरा अंग मजबूत हो जायेगा। कोई भी अंग कमजोर नहीं रहना चाहिये। ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि सारे प्रान्तों में एक सा वितरण हो, एक सी अवेलेबिलिटी आफ फूड प्रॉज हो। देश में सभी लोग ऐसा समझें कि हम अगर तकलीफ में हैं तो सारा देश तकलीफ में है और अगर देश सुखी है, अन्य भागों के लोग सुखी हैं तो हम भी सुखी हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि अगर आंध्र में अन्न अधिक पैदा होता है और बंगाल में कम तो बंगाल के लोग सफ़र करें और आंध्र के लोग ज्यादा खायें।

यह सही है कि फूड सिचुएशन ईज हुआ है। आज से आठ दस बरस पहले फूड की स्थिति देश में बड़ी खराब थी और समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि क्या किया जाय। उस वक्त किदवई साहब ने आकर इस दशा को सुधारने की कोशिश की थी। श्री जगजीवन राम जी के आने के पहले वही दशा देश की

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

थी। मालूम नहीं होता था कि देश भुखमरी का शिकार होने से बच भी सकेगा या नहीं। लेकिन इनके आने के बाद धीरे-धीरे खाद्य स्थिति की दशा सुधरती गई और अन्न के मामले में ही नहीं शूगर के मामले में भी स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। एक तरफ तो चीनी के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और दूसरी तरफ राशन में जो चीनी दी जाती है उसके दाम कम हैं। उसका एक कारण भी है। राशन में जो चीनी दी जाती है, उसको तैयार करने में जो खर्चा पड़ता है उससे कम दाम में वह चीनी लोगों को दी जा रही है। जिन को यह चीनी दी जा रही है वह वोकल सैंकशन आफ दी पायुलेशन है जिसको अगर सन्तुष्ट न किया जाय तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने एक सवाल खड़ा हो सकता है। इसलिये सरकार उनको घूस देती है। यह जो वोकल सैंकशन है यह गवर्नमेंट पर असर डाल सकता है। अगर लोगों का मंशा यह है कि सब को एक सी मात्रा में चीनी मिले और एक से दामों पर मिले समुचे देश में राशन किया जा सकता है। अनुभव के अनुसार आपने साठ सैंकड़ा जो वितरण का अन्दाजा लगाया था वह ठीक नहीं चला और इस कारण से आपने उसको सत्तर प्रतिशत कर दिया है ताकि गवर्नमेंट के पास अधिक चीनी आये और कंट्रोल प्राइस पर अधिक चीनी वितरित की जा सके। इस पर भी जो एतराज किया जाता है वह ठीक है। एतराज का कारण सब से ज्यादा इसलिये होता है कि जो राशन प्राइस पर चीनी मिलती है उसको जो सफेद पोश लोग हैं, जो अच्छी स्थिति वाले लोग हैं वे ही ज्यादातर ले लेते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको सफर करना पड़ता है। उनको चीनी कंट्रोल रेट पर मिलती नहीं है। होना इससे उलटा चाहिये। चीनी के वितरण में ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि जो गरीब लोग हैं उन्हीं को राशन प्राइस के अनुसार चीनी मिले और

जो धनी आदमी हैं, जो सफेदपोश हैं वे फ्री मार्केट में खरीदें। वे अगर चार रुपये किलो के हिसाब से चीनी खरीदते हैं तो उनको कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ना है, उन को कोई परवाह नहीं होती है।

मैं कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। फूड के लिये वे अपने अपने जौन के लिये लड़ते हैं। यह कभी नहीं देखते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में क्या स्थिति है। केरल की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपने प्रदेश के लिये लड़ती है। बंगाल की अपने प्रदेश के लिये। वह नहीं देखती है कि बिहार में क्या हो रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है। ये तो इंटरनैशनल लोग हैं, सीमा हीन लोग हैं, सारा संसार इनके लिये एक है...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : You will allow me to explain our party's position. We have been insisting for a national food budget for the last several years.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : जो हाउस में मैं देखता हूँ उसको मैं कह रहा हूँ। आपके यहां के रवैये को देखकर मैं बोल रहा हूँ। इनका आउट-लुक तो विस्तृत होना चाहिये और सब जगह एक सा वितरण हो सके, इसका प्रयत्न इनकी ओर से होना चाहिये।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : फूड पालिटिक्स के जो विकिटम हो गए हैं, उनके लिये पहले लड़ना होता है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : फूड सिचुएशन ईज हो गई है और कोई ऐसा आसार मालूम नहीं होता है कि हम लोग किसी गम्भीर कठिनाई में फंसे। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 1967-68 में जितना प्रोडकशन हुआ था शायद उतना ही 1968-69 में भी होगा। किसी भी हालत में उससे कम नहीं होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया कि उतना ही प्रोडकशन अगर

होता है तो शायद हम लोग डिफिकल्टी में पड़ सकते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी जन संख्या बढ़ रही है। यू विल हैव मोर माउथ्स टू फीड। अगर 1967-68 के बराबर ही 1968-69 में आपका फूड प्रोडकशन होता है, उससे ज्यादा नहीं होता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अवेलेबिलिटी आफ फूड पर कॅपिटा कम हो जायेगी और इससे डिफिकल्टी पैदा होगी। हम को प्रयत्न यह करना है कि हर साल कुछ न कुछ प्रोडकशन बढ़े ताकि जो नये लोग पैदा होते हैं उनको भी खाने को मिल सके। पहले जितने प्रोडकशन पर ही हम सन्तोष कर लेंगे तो मुश्किल हो जायेगी और हम लोग डिफिकल्टी में पड़ जायेंगे इस वास्ते इस ओर भी मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

एक बात और मैं कहूंगा कि आप के यहां एक ही काम करने के लिये भिन्न भिन्न आर्गनाइजेशन हैं। जैसे वेयरहाउसिंग का काम है, उसके लिये वेयर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन आप का है। हम लोग समझते थे कि वेयर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के बाद खितने वेयर हाउसेज के निर्माण इत्यादि का काम है वह सब वेयर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के जिम्मे है और वह वेयर-हाउसेज बना कर फूड मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफर कर देगा...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Warehousing was done by hoarders so far in West Bengal.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : लेकिन आज क्या देखते हैं कि गर्वनमेंट भी निर्माण करती है वेयर-हाउसेज और फूड कारपोरेशन भी निर्माण करता है, वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन भी निर्माण करता है और स्टेट गर्वनमेंट भी निर्माण करती है, यह चार आर्गनाइजेशंस हैं। चारों का ध्यान इधर बंटता है। और तो और फूड कारपोरेशन का ध्यान क्यों इधर जाय ? जब सेंट्रल गर्वनमेंट का वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन है तो फूड कार-

पोरेशन के जिम्मे इस काम को देने की क्या जरूरत थी ? फूड कारपोरेशन का सारा कंसंट्रेंशन तो होना चाहिये कि फूड ग्रैन्स की खरीदारी हो, उस का ठीक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो और उस का प्रोडकशन बढ़े। उनकी अपनी एनर्जी वेयर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के काम में या वेयर-हाउसेज के निर्माण में क्यों खर्च करनी पड़ती है ? अच्छा हो कि आप वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन को और मजबूत करें और उन्हीं के जिम्मे यह सारा काम सौंपे, न गर्वनमेंट के जिम्मे छोड़ें न फूड कारपोरेशन के जिम्मे सौंपे। मैं ने इस विचार के लिये यह बात आपके सामने रख दी कि मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ आर्गनाइजेशंस न हो और काम को करने में अधिक सुविधा हो, इस दृष्टि से आप इस के ऊपर विचार कर लें।

मैं एक बात सीड कारपोरेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सीड कारपोरेशन, मालूम होता है, बड़े लैथार्जिक वे में चल रहा है। कुछ ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है। सीड कारपोरेशन का काम यह था कि अच्छा बीज मुहैया कर या उस का उत्पादन कर किसानों में वितरण करे। लेकिन यह स्थिति नहीं है। किसी किसी चीज के बीज के लिये अगर दो चार छटांक भी हम मांगते हैं तो वह वहां मिलता नहीं है। चिट्ठी लिखते हैं, उस का जवाब नहीं आता है। तो मालूम नहीं होता इस का क्या कारण है ? क्या वहां काम ही नहीं होता या वह लोग बीच में केवल दलाली करते हैं ? दूसरे लोग बीज उत्पादन करते हैं और वह लोग केवल वितरण करते हैं ? इस तरफ उन का ध्यान जाता है या नहीं, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सीड कारपोरेशन के काम की तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाय और ऐसा उसमें इन्तजाम हो कि केवल उनका वितरण बड़े बड़े किसानों में ही न रहे जैसे कि आज हो रहा है, छोटे छोटे किसान भी उस से नफा उठा सकें यह देखना होगा, नहीं तो सब चीज में आगे तो हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी चौधरी जैसे आदमी आ जाते

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

हैं और गरीब किसान को कुछ मिलता नहीं है...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सर, मेरा नाम लिया, मैं कोई बड़ा फार्म होल्डर तो नहीं हूँ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इन के पास जमीन अधिक हो चाहे न हो, लेकिन ये उनके बोकल तो हैं और बोकल होने से इन को हर चीज मिल जायगी लेकिन जो गरीब किसान भूक हैं उन को कुछ नहीं मिलता। इसलिये मिनिस्ट्री को यह देखना चाहिये कि छोटे छोटे किसानों को भी वह बीज मिल सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri Randhir Singh speaks for big farmers.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जमीनों की सीमा निर्धारित की जा रही है हर एक स्टेट में। बड़े बड़े गृहस्थ छोटे छोटे गृहस्थ हो जाएंगे, आज न हों, कल परसों हो जाएंगे। आलरेडी भारतवर्ष में छोटे-छोटे किसानों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। उनके पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकें, पम्पिंग सैट लगा सकें। जो दो एकड़, तीन एकड़ या चार पांच एकड़ जमीन वाले किसान हैं वह यह काम नहीं कर सकते इससे उनके खेत की जुताई डीप नहीं होती है। आज सब लोग पढ़ना चाहते हैं। स्कूलों में आने के बाद कुदाल चलाना उनसे छूट गया। वह कुदाल चलाना नहीं चाहते बलों से जितना हो सकता है पुराने हल के जरिये उतनी जुताई होती है। डीप प्लाउइंग हो नहीं पाती। इसलिए छोटे-छोटे किसान अधिक अन्न उपजा नहीं सकते। मैंने लास्ट ईयर भी इसके ऊपर एक सजेसन दिया था और आज फिर दोहराता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को ब्लाक लेवल पर कुछ ट्रैक्टरों का प्रबन्ध करके किसानों को भाड़े पर देने के लिए रख देना चाहिये। इसलिए कि छोटे-छोटे किसान उससे लाभ उठा सकें। आप उन से

भाड़ा लें। वह भाड़ा देने को तैयार हो जायेंगे। वह मजदूर लगाते हैं कुदाल चला कर खेत गोड़वाने लिए जो कि आज कल मिलते नहीं हैं, तो उनकी गहरी जुताई के लिए अगर प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा तो वह उसका भाड़ा देने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे। इससे अन्न भी अधिक पैदा होगा, उनको भी फायदा होगा और जो फारेन एक्स-चेंस जहाज के जरिये फूड लाने में खर्च होता है, वह भी कम हो जायेगा। दूसरी जगह का मुंह भी नहीं देखना पड़ेगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि खेतों की जुताई अच्छी हो सके तो बाकी सब काम किसान स्वयं कर लेंगे। केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर यदि छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिलता है तो उसकी परवाह मुझे नहीं। लेकिन उनकी अच्छी जुताई हो जाय, बीज मिल जाय और पानी मिल जाय तो किसान अधिक अनाज पैदा कर लेंगे। लेकिन ट्रैक्टर वह नहीं खरीद सकते। अगर उन्हें ट्यूबवैल दे दिए जाएं और उनके खेत ट्रैक्टर से जुतवा दिए जायें तो आप का ग्रहसान वह मानेंगे और आप को पैसा भी देंगे। इस लिए मैं आप से अपील करूंगा कि इस तरफ आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।.....(अवधान)..... अब इस हाउस में कौन ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं, कौन नहीं है, इसमें मैं इस समय नहीं जानना चाहता। जो ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट नहीं हैं शायद ऐसे बहुत कम सदस्य होंगे जो केवल बिजनेस पर जीते हैं। सभी को ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट होना पड़ता है।

मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं कि जहां जमीन बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन चूंकि वहां साधन नहीं हैं इसलिये वहां अच्छी खेती नहीं हो पाती। जैसे हमारा नार्थ बिहार रीजन है। नार्थ बिहार की पापुलेशन दो करोड़ से अधिक है। देश की 4 परसेंट पापुलेशन नार्थ बिहार में है। वहां गरीबी बहुत अधिक है। वहां का पर-कैपिटा इनकम बिटवीन 105 और 110 है। समूचे बिहार का 222 और 223 है लेकिन नार्थ

बिहार का 105 से ज्यादा नहीं है। उसमें भी सारन और दरभंगा जिलों का बिलो 100 है। उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं जमीन वहां की बड़ी अच्छी है और अगरचे नार्थ बिहार की खेती को ठीक से किया जाय तो केवल नार्थ बिहार की पैदावार से सारा बिहार सेल्फ सफिश्येंट हो सकता है लेकिन वहां न कोई सिंचाई का साधन है न कोई फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह खरीदने का सामर्थ्य है उनके अन्दर। हमारे यहां गंडक योजना की बात हुई मगर वह भी दस बर्षों से ऐसे ही चल रही है। मैं नहीं जानता कि अभी और कितने वर्ष उसमें लगेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उम एरिया में जब तक कोई नहर वगैरह का इन्तजाम नहीं होता और मुझे विश्वास है कि पांच सात वर्ष अभी इन्तजाम नहीं होगा क्योंकि जिस तरह से कुछेक की चाल वह स्कीम चल रही है, उससे वह इससे पहले नहीं हो सकती है, कुछ ट्यूबवैल आपके जिम्मे हैं, जो आप करा सकते हैं, उसका प्रबन्ध वहां करा दीजिए। यह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होना चाहिए क्योंकि किसान पांच छः हजार रुपया उस पर लगा नहीं सकते हैं। पहले जो सन्सिडी मिलती थी वह भी बन्द हो गई। आज सन्सिडी नहीं मिल रही है। या तो वह सन्सिडी जारी होनी चाहिए या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कुछ ट्यूबवैल वहां दिए जाएं तो वहां की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। आज की स्थिति में भी कुछ पैदावार हम वहां कर लेते हैं लेकिन एक ही फसल कर सकते हैं क्योंकि पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाते हैं। आप पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए तो वहां की गरीबी दूर हो सकती है और अधिक अन्न की पैदावार हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ, चूँकि दो बार घंटी बज चुकी, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to accommodate as many Members as possible each having 15 minutes. I would also like to point out that since the parties suggest too many names, you must divide the names among yourselves.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत वर्ष की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का, इस देश की उन्नति का मूल आधार इस देश की खेती रही है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश इस देश की सरकार ने इस तथ्य को न ही जाना और ना ही माना और यही कारण रहा कि इसकी तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि की उपेक्षा की गई और इसकी अपेक्षा उद्योग-धन्धों को बहुत ज्यादा महत्व दिया गया। मैं इसके कारण में नहीं जाना चाहता—ऐसा किसी के प्रभाव में आ कर किया गया या अज्ञानतावश किया गया, परन्तु हुआ ऐसा ही। परन्तु अब स्थिति कुछ बदली है : मैं अपनी बात के समर्थन में आपने जो आर्थिक समीक्षा पुस्तिका निकाली है, इसके एक ही वाक्य को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ—इस में लिखा है :

“भारतवर्ष के सामूहिक विकास में कृषि का असन्तोषजनक विकास बाधक रहा है।”

कृषि की उपेक्षा करके भारतवर्ष की जितनी भी प्रगतियाँ हैं, उन प्रगतियों को कर सकना असम्भव है, इसलिये कृषि के इस तथ्य की ओर ध्यान देना परमावश्यक था, लेकिन वह नहीं दिया गया। फिर भी जो कुछ आज हो रहा है, उसके लिये मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री जो क्रो धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज जो सज्जन मंत्रियों के पदों पर इस मंत्रालय में बैठे हैं, वह समूचा वर्ग खेती के काम से परिचित और खेती का ज्ञान रखता है ; अन्यथा इस पद पर ऐसे आदमी भी आते रहे हैं जिनको गेहूँ और जौ के पौधों का भी ज्ञान नहीं था अर्थात् जिनको यह भी पता नहीं था कि किस मौसम में कौन सा पौदा पैदा होता है।

यह ठीक है कि आज कुछ स्थिति बदली है, परन्तु, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी दूसरे उद्योग-धन्धों के मुकाबले कृषि के क्षेत्र हम बहुत पीछे चल रहे हैं। जो आंकड़े सरकार की ओर से मिले हैं, मैं जन्हीं के आधार पर कुछ तथ्य आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ—

[श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी]

(दस लाख मीट्रिक टनों में)

उत्पादन के आंकड़े

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
दालों से भिन्न अनाज	76.6	62.2	65.9	83.4
चावल ...	39.0	30.7	30.4	37.9
गेहूँ ...	12.3	10.4	11.4	16.6
कुल अन्न ...	89.0	72.0	74.2	95.6

यदि आप इसकी औसत निकालें तो यह 2.4 प्रतिशत निकलती है। यह स्थित आज है।

15:44 hrs.

[श्री गार्डिलिंगन गौड़ पीठासीन हुए]

सभापति जी, यद्यपि गेहूँ की उपज में कुछ

प्रगति हुई, परन्तु हमारी वारिणज्यिक फसलों की पैदावार बिल्कुल उपेक्षित रही और ऐसा महसूस होता है कि इनकी तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उदाहरण के लिए मैं इनके कुछ आंकड़े आपकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

(लाख टन)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
तिलहन	105	80	82	102
मूँगफली	59	42	44	58
कपास	57	48	50	56

इन आंकड़ों से बिल्कुल साफ जाहिर हो रहा है कि जितनी हमारी औद्योगिक चीजें हैं, वाणिज्यिक फसलें हैं, उनकी ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस देश की बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री जूट, कपास और तिलहन पर आधारित है, लेकिन इनकी पैदावार में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई। जो स्थिति 1964-65 में थी, 1967-68 में वह स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है।

एक खास बात जो मैं इस अवसर पर कहना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि जो भी थोड़ी सी वृद्धि अनाज की पैदावार में हुई है, वह सरकार के विशेष प्रयत्नों से हुई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं

है। आर्थिक समीक्षा के पृष्ठ 5 पर लिखा हुआ है—

“अनाज की पैदावार में जो वृद्धि हुई है उस में से अधिकतर वृद्धि पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक जमीन पर खेती करने से हुई है।” यह पुस्तक मेरी नहीं है, सरकार ने इस पुस्तक को प्रकाशित किया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको कुछ प्रमाण भी देना चाहता हूँ। 1966-67 में 466 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती हुई थी, जो सिंचाई वाली भूमि थी, लेकिन 1967-68 में 1492 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती हुई, जिसमें अच्छे और उन्नत बीज बोये गये। खेती की जमीन में जो वृद्धि हुई है,

उसके कारण अनाज की वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि उन्नत बीज का भी इसमें बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। इसलिये मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फी-एकड़ कितनी पैदावार आपने बढ़ाई है, उन्नत बीज के हिसाब को छोड़कर, इस पर आप को ध्यान देना होगा।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—कि कपास की तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अगर इस तरफ शीघ्र ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो खाद्य की तरह इस देश का कपड़ा उद्योग भी लड़खड़ा जायेगा, गड़बड़ा आयेगा। जिस प्रगति के साथ कपड़ा उद्योग चल रहा है, उस अनुपात के साथ हमारी कपास की उपज नहीं बढ़ रही है। हमारे कपड़ा उद्योग में 1955 में 1 करोड़ 20 लाख स्पिंडलज थीं, लेकिन 1968 में इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर 1 करोड़ 70 लाख हो गई है, अर्थात् स्पिंडलज की संख्या में 42 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है, जब कि कपास की पैदावार में केवल 22 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस समय कपास की उपज में 20 प्रतिशत की जो कमी चल रही है, उसके कारण हमारा कपड़ा उद्योग खतरे में आया हुआ है। अगर कपास की वृद्धि की ओर तुरन्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो इससे बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा हो जायेगी। हमारे यहां 1955 में रुई की 50 लाख गांठें पैदा हुई थीं, जब कि 1968 में केवल 61 लाख गांठों का कोटा है, इस तरह से पिछली तीसरी योजना में 10 लाख गांठों की प्रतिवर्ष हमारे यहां कमी होती रही है, जिनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है, उस कमी को हमें पूरा करना है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारे पास कृषि की जमीन नहीं है, लेकिन जितनी कपास फी एकड़ में पैदा होती है, इस फी-एकड़ उपज को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जितनी भूमि में हमारे यहां कपास की खेती होती है, संसार भर में उतनी भूमि में खेती नहीं होती है, लेकिन फिर भी दुनिया में हमारा चौथा स्थान है। हमारे देश में आठ करोड़

एकड़ में कपास की खेती होती है जब कि अमरीका में हम से आधी भूमि खेती होती है और उपज हम से दुगुनी होती है—

आप इन आंकड़ों को देखिये—

रूस	.....692	पौंड प्रति एकड़
मैक्सिको	.....614	पौंड प्रति एकड़
अमरीका	.....508	पौंड प्रति एकड़
यू०ए०आर०	.....591	पौंड प्रति एकड़
भारत	.....115	पौंड प्रति एकड़

अर्थात् भारतवर्ष में दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले प्रति एकड़ उपज सबसे कम है। यू० ए० आर० भी हमसे ज्यादा है। यहां खेती में उपज की सामर्थ्य नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। एम्सपेरीमेन्ट्स किये जा चुके हैं—पंजाब के गांव वर्कसेरा में एक एकड़ में 652 पौंड कपास पैदा हुई और सरकार समाकुलम (कोयमबदूर) ग्राम में 1,430 पौंड की पैदावार हुई। इसलिये अगर सरकार ध्यान दे तो कपास की फी एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है लेकिन सरकार उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

इसी प्रकार से जहां तक अनाज की पैदावार का सम्बन्ध है, दूसरे देश रूस, अमरीका में फी एकड़ यादा जपेदावार होती है, उसी प्रकार से इस देश में भी इतनी जमीन से ही चौगुनी पैदावार की जा सकती है, यदि सरकार उस तरफ ध्यान दे। इसके लिए अधिक जमीन की भी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जंगल काटने की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में अनाज की वृद्धि का जो अनुपात है वह 2.4 प्रतिशत है जब कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का अनुपात (1951-61 के अनुसार) दो प्रतिशत है। 1961 के बाद से खाने-पीने और इलाज में सुधार होने के कारण मृत्यु का औसत घट रहा है और जनसंख्या कम्पाउण्ड रेट पर बढ़ रही

[श्र ओ० प्र० त्यागी]

है। आप इस स्थिति का मुकाबला किस प्रकार से करेंगे? अगर खेती के प्रोडक्शन की गति यही रही तो हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ा खतरा पंदा हो जायेगा।

खेती में उन्नति न होने का कारण क्या है? उसका एक कारण यह है कि कृषि से सम्बन्धित जितने विभाग हैं उनमें आपस में समन्वय नहीं है। कृषि के लिए अच्छी खाद की जरूरत है, पानी की जरूरत है, औजारों की जरूरत है, ऋण की आवश्यकता है। इन सारी चीजों के लिए जो अलग अलग विभाग हैं, मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि उनका आपस में कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। वे आपस में मिलकर कोई योजना नहीं बनाते जिससे कृषि की आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं होतीं इसलिए जब तक उनमें आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा तबतक कृषि में उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि चतुर्मुखी योजना का अभाव है। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि कालेजों से निकले हुए जो स्नातक होते हैं जो कि कृषि के मर्म को जानते हैं, उनमें से एक भी खेती करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज के प्रोफेसर बनने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन खेती के लिए कोई भी तैयार नहीं है। एक बात मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक पंदावार न होने का एक कारण यह है कि जो खेत जोतते हैं वे उसके मालिक नहीं हैं। खेती किसी और की है और काम कोई और कर रहा है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि किसानों में जब तक ममत्व पंदा नहीं होगा कि यह भूमि मेरी है तब तक अधिक उपज नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिए आप जब तक आमूलचूल भूमि सुधार नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई बात बनने वाली नहीं है। दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में जोतने वाले बहुत कम लोग ही जमीन के मालिक हैं।

खेती की उन्नति के जो मूल आधार हैं जैसे पानी, खाद, बीज, आधुनिक कृषि साधन, प्रशि-

क्षण, ऋण, उपज का उचित मूल्य, गोवंश की रक्षा, कीटाणु से संरक्षण और भूमि-सुधार इन सब की ओर सामूहिक रूप से अगर कृषि मंत्रालय ध्यान नहीं देता है तो फिर कोई बात बनने वाली नहीं है।

अब जहाँ तक पानी का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी सरकार को यह प्रतिज्ञा करनी चाहिए कि हम प्रत्येक खेत को पानी देंगे और हर हथ को काम देंगे। सरकार का यह नारा होना चाहिए। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सरकार ने पैसा लगाया नहीं लेकिन उसने यह पैसा बड़े बांधों और बड़ी नहरों पर ही लगाया। अगर वह पैसा लघु सिंचाई के ऊपर लगाया जाता, ट्यूब-वेल्स और कुओं पर लगाया जाता तो आज भारतवर्ष के हर खेत को पानी मिल रहा होता। आपने अरबों रुपया बांधों पर लगा दिया लेकिन आज तक भी किसानों को पानी नहीं मिल पाया है। वही रुपया लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर यदि लगाया गया होता तो हर खेत को पानी मिल सकता था। आजकल एक और बहुत बड़ी घांघली चल रही है। गांवों में ट्वेल्स और कुओं के लिए सरकार ने जो पैसा देना शुरू किया है उसका आधा पैसा ही किसान को मिल पाता है। इसके अलावा आप 1500 रुपया जो देते हैं वह सौ रुपया फी एकड़ के हिसाब से देते हैं। यानी जिसके पास 15 एकड़ जमीन होगी उसी को 1500 रुपये मिल पायेंगे। सरकार को चाहिए कि तुरन्त इस नियम को बदले और चार पांच एकड़ वाले को भी वह ऋण प्राप्त हो सके बल्कि जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है, जो कि जमीन खरीदना चाहते हों उसको भी वह ऋण प्राप्त हो सके। उस नियम में तुरन्त परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। छोटे किसानों के नाम पर आज जो आप बड़े किसानों को ऋण दे रहे हैं उस नियम को तुरन्त बदलिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जमीन के अन्दर कहां तक पानी है, इसकी खोज करने में भी

आप किसानों की सहायता करें। सभी जगह पर गंगा जमुना का मैदान नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां पर पहाड़ के नीचे पानी है या नहीं, इसका पता किसान को नहीं रहता है—बहुधा हजारों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद उसे पता चलता है कि पानी नहीं है। उन किसानों की सहायता आपको करनी चाहिए। सरकार पत्थर तोड़ने वाली मशीनों की सप्लाय करे नहीं तो किसान अपने बूते पर कुयों नहीं खोद पायेंगे और आपकी यह लघु सिंचाई योजना फेल हो जायेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आप जो खाद के लक्ष्य निर्धारण का कार्य करते हैं, उसमें नीचे से जिंलाधीश और खंड अधिकारी जो आंकड़े तैयार कराकर भेज देते हैं, जोकि बिल्कुल गलत होते हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर आप लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर लेते हैं। आज खाद के वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं चल रही है। आज रेल के द्वारा उर्वरकों को पहुंचाने की जैसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए वह भी नहीं हो रही है। दूसरे उन उर्वरकों का प्रयोग काश्तकार कैसे करें, इस बात की भी जानकारी उनको नहीं हो पाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि आप किसानों को सरकारी फार्मों पर ले जायें और वहां पर उनको बतलायें कि किस प्रकार की खाद के लिए कितने पानी की जरूरत होती है, नये बीजों से किस ढंग से उत्तम खेती की जा सकती है। इस प्रकार की सारी जानकारी आप उनको दें अन्यथा आपके सारे प्रयत्न बेकार चले जायेंगे।

अब और बातों को छोड़कर एक खास चीज पर आना चाहता हूँ और वह है खाद समस्या। खितना अनाज इस देश में पैदा होता है अगर उस अनाज का ही संरक्षण यह सरकार अच्छी तरह से कर ले तो भी काम बन सकता है लेकिन उस अनाज का भी संरक्षण नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने बकरे स्टॉक के लिए

जो स्कीम बनाई उसके लिए उसके पास गोदाम नहीं थे। जब मैंने यहां पर प्रश्न पूछा था तो शिन्डे साहब ने यह जबाब दिया था कि गोदाम नहीं थे लेकिन अब बना रहे हैं। यानी आप गेहूँ खरीद रहे थे लेकिन आप के पास गोदाम नहीं थे। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बफर स्टॉक के अनुसार गोदाम बनवाइये। किसानों के पास भी गोदाम नहीं हैं इसलिए अपनी ओर से उनको आप सब्सीडी देकर गांवों में भी गोदाम बनवाइये। वहां पर चूहे अनाज खा रहे हैं। उस अनाज का ही अगर आप संरक्षण कर लें तो बात बन सकती है। घरों में अनाज रखने पर पाचन्दी लगादी जाए। इसके अलावा खुले डिब्बों में अनाज के आने जाने पर भी आप पाचन्दी लगा दीजिए। यहां पर एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्र ने कहा था कि उन्होंने खुले डिब्बों में अनाज भेजने की स्वीकृति खाद्य मंत्री से ले ली थी। इस प्रकार लाखों मन अनाज वर्षा से खराब हो गया था।

एक खास बात और है। पी० एल० 480 के आधार पर इस देश में अन्न लाकर जो आप पाप कर रहे हैं उसको तुरन्त बन्द कर दीजिए। इससे हमारे देश के राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक ढांचे, दोनों के लिए खतरा है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पी० एल० 480 के आधार पर इस देश में अन्न न लाने की आप प्रतिज्ञा कीजिये अन्यथा 22 अरब रुपया जो यहां अमरीकन इम्बेसी का रखा हुआ है वह कहां-कहां किस प्रकार से बट रहा है, उसका कोई पता नहीं। अभी कल परसों ही सवाल पूछा था—उत्तर मिला यहां पर विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरीज को 1,24 लाख रु० पी० एल. 480 से दिया गया और पता नहीं कहां-कहां नागालैंड और दूसरी जगहों पर उसका किस ढंग से दुरुपयोग हो रहा है? इसलिए इस अन्न को मंगवाने का काम आप तुरन्त बन्द कीजिए। आप जो बफर स्टॉक बनाते हैं उसमें आपके पास आत्म विश्वास

[श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी]

की कमी है। पहले तो आप यह लक्ष्य बनाते हैं कि विदेशों से कितना मंगया जायेगा और उसके बाद यहां संग्रह करने का लक्ष्य बनाते हैं जबकि आपको पहले इस बान को देखना चाहिए कि देश में ही कितना आपको मिल सकेगा और उसके बाद आप विदेशों की बात सोचिए। मैं तो समझता हूँ आपको जितने स्टॉक की जरूरत है वह यहां के किसान ही आप को दे सकते हैं। आज भी किसान को, आपको गल्ला देने के बाद, अपना गल्ला बाजार में ले जाना पड़ता है। आप खुली झूट दे दीजिए कि किसान जितना गल्ला देना चाहें दें, फिर आप को बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आप कितना ही प्रयत्न कर लें इस देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या का अनाज से मुकाबला कर सकेंगे, अर्थात् उसको भरपेट अन्न दे सकेंगे, इसमें संदेह है। आज नहीं तो 10, 15 साल बाद यह समस्या आयेगी और आप को अनाज का सबस्टीट्यूट खोजना पड़ेगा। अनाज के सबस्टीट्यूट आपने बहुत खोजे हैं लेकिन सबसे बढ़िया जिस को इस्तेमाल करने के बाद अनाज की क्षति कम हो सकती है वह केवल दूध और घी हो सकता है। इनकी वृद्धि करनी चाहिये। इस क्षेत्र में गौ सदन की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। जगह-जगह गौ शालायें बननी चाहिये।

16 hrs.

आप ऋण उनको देते हैं जिन के पास जमीन है। लेकिन इस देश में करोड़ों हरिजन ऐसे हैं जिनके पास आनी कोई जमीन नहीं है, उबको ऋण कैसे देंगे? अगर वह भैंस खरीदना चाहता है, गाय खरीदना चाहता है जमीन खरीदना चाहता है तो ऐसे लोगों को भी जिन के पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, ऋण मिलना चाहिये। और खेती का भी बीमा होना चाहिये, नहीं तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

आप दूध के उत्पादन पर ध्यान दीजिये, हमारा देश पाकिस्तान से भी दूध के मामले में पीछे है। स्वेडन, आस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध का औसत 303, 754 और 638 ग्राम है। पाकिस्तान में भी 200 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति दूध मिलता है। जब कि हमारे यहां 123 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति मिलता है।

आप ने केन्द्र की ओर से गोसंवर्धन समिति बनायी थी, उसने कुछ काम भी किया था। लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि उस समिति को आप खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उसके हाथ मजबूत कीजिये, और खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की तरह से उसको स्थायी बना दीजिये, जिससे कि अनाज के साथ साथ दूध का उत्पादन भी इतना ज्यादा हो जाय कि अन्न बाहर से इस देश को मंगाने की जरूरत न पड़े। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री बसवन्त (भिवन्डी) : मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए इस विभाग के वैज्ञानिकों, मंत्रियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को धन्यवाद देना भी जरूरी समझता हूँ। हम ने वैज्ञानिक तरीके देखे थे। पूसा में हम ने गेहूँ के ऊपर गामा रेज का प्रभाव देखा। इसके अलावा विनोयर ग्राफ्ट भी देखा कि डेढ़ साल के आम के ऊपर विनोयर ग्राफ्ट किया था। इन सब से पता चलता है कि कृषि विज्ञान काफी तरक्की कर रहा है। किसान लोगों ने इस में दिलचस्पी ली मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि मार्गों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सब से ज्यादा खेती घान की होती है। 35 लाख हैक्टर भूमि घान के नीचे है और 12 लाख हैक्टर भूमि गेहूँ के नीचे है। 1955-56 में घान का उत्पादन प्रति हैक्टर 8.7 क्विन्टल था जब कि गेहूँ का 7 क्विन्टल वन पीइंट था और 1965-66 में गेहूँ का उत्पादन 8 क्विन्टल

चार पाइन्ट प्रति हेक्टर था। जिसका मतलब है कि गेहूँ की बीज का प्रचार अच्छा किया होगा, मगर धान के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया है, या प्रचार नहीं किया, प्रचार करने में बहुत बातें आ जाती हैं, एक तरफ कुछ लिटरेचर छपवा कर बांटते हैं लेकिन किसान पढ़े न होने के कारण छोटे किसान उस का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते; पांच एकड़ से कम खेती के 60 फीसदी किसान पढ़े हुए नहीं होते इसलिये उन को चित्र से कृषि विज्ञान के बारे में बता सकते हैं या फिर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ले जा कर दिखाने से उनको समझाया जा सकता है। चार, पांच साल पहले विकास खंडों से किसानों को खेती दिखाने के लिये ले जाया जाता था मगर अब उस प्रथा को बन्द कर दिया गया है। कृषि मंत्रालय को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये ताकि उत्पादन बढ़े।

छोटे कौस्तकारों के पास अभी खाद की सुविधा नहीं है और इधर वित्त मंत्रालय खाद के ऊपर टंकस लगा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब तक छोटे तबके के किसान खाद इस्तेमाल न करें तब तक टंकस लगाना बाजिब नहीं होगा। इस लिये कृषि मंत्रालय को उस पर सोचना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से मुझे यह कहना है कि खेती-हर मजदूरों के बारे में तीन योजनाओं में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये। जिन पर सारी खेती निर्भर करती है उन के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और कह नहीं सकते कि हमने उन के लिये क्या किया है।

कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने जो काम किया है मैं उस के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर चीनी के दाम का मामला कृषि मूल्य आयोग को दे देते तो हालत और खराब हो जाती। मंत्रालय ने चीनी को 40 फीसदी ओपिन बाजार में बेचने की इजाजत दी उस से चीनी को हालत सुधरी। अगर चीनी का मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग के ऊपर सौंप देते तो वह

उस की कीमत 10 या 5 पैसे बढ़ा कर रख देता जिस से चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता था। मगर मंत्रालय ने जो खुले बाजार में 40 फीसदी चीनी बेचने का निर्णय किया उस से देश में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी संस्थाओं के जरिये चीनी का उत्पादन और जो कारखाने बढ़ रहे हैं इसलिये बढ़ रहे हैं कि देश में जो चीनी का उत्पादन है उस से कई राज्यों से तीगुने से ज्यादा उत्पादन महाराष्ट्र में होता है। और जगह तीन बीघा जमीन में जितना गन्ना पैदा होता है उतना महाराष्ट्र में एक बीघे में निकल आता है वहाँ के किसान मांग करते हैं कि हम को कारखाने खोलने की इजाजत दो, मगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इजाजत नहीं देती। चीनी की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो मांग की है उस के ऊपर कृषि मंत्रालय ध्यान दे तो अच्छा होगा।

कृषि के साधनों के बारे में यह कहना है कि देशी ट्रैक्टर से बाहर के ट्रैक्टर अच्छे होते हैं और उस के लिये चार, पांच हज़ार ६० ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। और बैसे ही धान का पावर टिलर नहीं मिलता है, जापान से अच्छे मिलते हैं। अगर ये साधन किसानों को मिलें तो कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। मगर तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज से हम ने उस को बाहर से भी नहीं मंगवाया। इस पर मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ डेरी उद्योग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में दूध की जरूरत है। कृषि अनुसंधान व शिक्षा क्षेत्र में नवीन प्रगति नामक किताब के पेज 4 पर यह दिया हुआ है।

पशुपालन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गायों के लिये आपने 320 लाख रुपये रखा है और भैंसों के लिये 100 लाख रुपये रखा है। मगर दूध की तरफ आप देखें तो देश का

[श्री बसवन्त]

जितना उत्पादन है उसका 80 फीसदी भैंस देती हैं और उसके ऊपर आप एक-तिहाई खर्च करते हैं। जिसके लिये आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करते हैं उसका दूध का उत्पादन 20 फीसदी है। यह जरूर है कि जो विद्वान, पंडित है, उनका कहना है कि गाय कम खर्च पर ज्यादा दूध देती है। वह सही होगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि वह झूठ होगा मगर अन्ना साहब खुद जानते हैं। उन्होंने डयेरी का घंघा भी किया है और वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हमारे भारत में एक कठिनाई है और वह कठिनाई यह है कि आपने देखा होगा कि इलेक्शन में गाय को आये करके लोगों ने वोट मांगे और वे जीत कर आए। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। मगर गाय जो आगे दूध नहीं देती है तो उसका बाद में क्या करें? इसका कोई जवाब मंत्रालय से नहीं मिलता। आपने देखा होगा कि मुर्गी पालन का जो व्यवसाय है, मुर्गी जब अंडा नहीं देती तो मुर्गी का क्या करते हैं? उसको लोग खा जाते हैं। इसी तरह से भेड़ पालन का जो व्यवसाय है, उसमें अगर भेड़ अच्छी बूल नहीं देती तो उस को बेचकर पैसा कमा लेते हैं। मगर जब गाय का दूध नहीं होगा तो उसके लिए भी गवर्नमेंट कोई पेंशन नहीं देगी और हिन्दू धर्म में यह भावना है कि कसाई को गाय बेच नहीं सकते। इस सम्बन्ध में जो अनुसंधान हुआ है, उस अनुसंधान से भारत में जो दूध का व्यवसाय है, वह बढ़ नहीं सकता और जब तक भैंस पालन व्यवसाय नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक देश में लिए पूरे हिसाब से दूध मिलना बहुत मुश्किल होगा।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश का डयेरी व्यवसाय कृषि के बिल्कुल समीप है। जो भी गोबर या खाद होगी वह खेत में चली जाएगी और उसका जो दूध होगा वह किसान बेच सकता है और पैसा कमा सकता है। तो यह घंघा बहुत आसान है और कृषि के बिल्कुल समीप है। मगर इसके साथ ही साथ जो अभी

काओपरेटिव डयेरी का व्यवसाय चला है, वह कुछ सीमित है और उसको पूर्ण कर लेना चाहिए। जहां तक सोसाइटी के पास दूध इकट्ठा करने की बात है, उतना ही उनके पास काम है। उसके ऊपर जो प्रक्रिया करने का काम है यह सारे देश में गवर्नमेंट के पास है। सिर्फ गुजरात ही ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ पर यह काओपरेटिव के पास है। बम्बई में गवर्नमेंट के कब्जे में है। एक प्वाइन्ट कम स्टैंडर्ड का मिल्क होगा, तो बिल्कुल घी के हिसाब से लेते हैं। जो भी घी की परसेन्टेज होगी उतने ही दाम उसको दिए जायेंगे दूध के और कोई दाम नहीं दिए जाते हैं इसलिए भी यह व्यवसाय नहीं बढ़ता है। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह व्यवसाय काओपरेटिव के जरिये से हो और वितरक तक उसका सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जाए जिससे वितरण और उत्पादन एक ही संस्था करे। उस से देश को अधिक दूध मिल सकता है और उत्पादकों को अधिक लाभ होने की गुंजाइश है।

एक दूसरी बात मैं मछली उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में केरल एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ पर मछली का उत्पादन सब से ज्यादा होता है। 14 लाख 2 हजार टन मछली का उत्पादन इस देश का है। मगर जितनी मछली नान-वेजीटेरिन को चाहिए उतनी मिलती नहीं है। इस लिए उसके दाम हर साल बढ़ते हैं। मछली उद्योग में दूसरा नम्बर महाराष्ट्र का आता है और फिर मद्रास और बंगाल हैं। इस उद्योग में मछुओं जो की कठिनाइयाँ हैं वे यह हैं कि देशी इंजिन लगाने से अच्छा काम नहीं बनता है, देशी इंजिन उतना काम नहीं करते हैं जितना जापान के इंजिन करते हैं। मछली पकड़ने का काम सब से ज्यादा जापान में होता है और मुझे इसको देखने का मौका मिला है। अंडमान में मैंने देखा कि वहाँ पर एक मछुवे को पकड़ कर रखा था क्योंकि वह डेढ़ हजार मील से वहाँ पर मछली पकड़ने आया

था और मछली पकड़ कर जापान जा रहा था। भारत से अण्डमान 800 मील पर है और जापान से 1500 मील पर। और वहां से वे मछली पकड़ने आते हैं। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारा जो ढंग है, जो तरीका है, वह सही नहीं है और इंजिन में कुछ खामी है जिस से मछली उद्योग आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता।

अण्डमान द्वीप में 1200 मील का दरिया का किनारा है। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि सबसे ज्यादा सम्पत्ति वहां पर वन सम्पत्ति और मछलियों की है, मगर वहां पर अभी तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। मछली के बारे में जो प्रोजेक्ट है चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, सारे देश में जो मछली पकड़ने की योजना आप बना रहे हैं मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह योजना आप अच्छे ढंग से चलावें जिससे हमारे देश में यह उद्योग तरक्की कर सके।

तीसरा प्रश्न, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जंगल का है। हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग ये भूमिहीन हैं। इस देश में 1950-51 में 40 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि जंगलों के नीचे थी। अभी 1968-69 में सरकार ने 55 लाख हेक्टेयर बनाई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अण्डमान के फौरेस्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिनसे अगर गवर्नमेंट 50 साल तक भी लकड़ी लेना चाहे तो वहां से लकड़ी ला सकते हैं। उसकी लकड़ी कम होने वाली नहीं है। वहां पर 800 और 1000 साल के बहुत से बुजुर्ग पेड़ पड़े हैं जिनमें से एक हजार और डेढ़ हजार क्यूबिक फुट तक लकड़ी निकल सकती है। मगर वहां के लिए आपने कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बनाई जिससे वह लकड़ी ला सकें। दो मिल ओनर्स वहां पर बैठे हैं। वे उनका फायदा उठा रहे हैं, मगर देश के लिए कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। यहां पर आप 40 लाख हेक्टेयर से 55 लाख हेक्टेयर वनों में वृद्धि की योजना बनाते

हैं और कहते हैं कि इस देश में वन सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि हमारी जो द्वीप समूह में पड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति है उसको लाएं और और वहां के जो भूमिहीन काश्तकार हैं या खेतीहर मजदूर हैं; फालतू भूमि उनको दें। इससे दोनों का काम सफल हो जाएगा।

चौथी बात यह है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बम्बई के नजदीक दापचरी की एक दूध की परियोजना बनाई गई थी। सात करोड़ रुपये की वह योजना थी। 1961 के साल से वह योजना शुरू हुई मगर छोटे मोटे काम करने के सिवाये वहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वहां खर्च आपका हो रहा है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन काम कर रहा है मगर प्रगति अभी तक कोई नहीं हो पाई है। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि चौथी योजना में इस तरफ ध्यान दें और इस परियोजना में जल्दी से जल्दी काम हो, जिससे बम्बई में जो दूध की कमी है, वह दूर हो। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने समय दिया, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (गाजीपुर)—अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोग खाद्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमसे पहले कई कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने इस मंत्रालय को बहुत घन्यवाद दिया है और उसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा की है और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे देश में इस मंत्रालय ने बड़ा काम किया है। मगर हमारा आरोप है कि इस मंत्रालय ने इस देश की जनता के साथ जितना दुर्व्यवहार किया है, उसके लिए इस मंत्रालय को कोई सजा मिलनी चाहिए हालांकि इस हाउस में कोई सजा नहीं दे सकता सिवाय इसके कि आलोचना करूं। मगर मेरा यह दावा है कि इस मंत्रालय ने आने बीस वर्षों के शासन काल में देश की जनता को भूखा मारने पर, तबाह होने पर मजबूर किया है और हमारे देश की सरकार

[श्री सरजू पाण्डे]

दुनिया भर के देशों में भ्रन्न के लिए अपना दामन फैलाती है जिसको सारा सदन जानता है। उसको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। 1965 में जो सर्वे प्रकाशित हुआ है, उस के अनुसार 5 फीसदी परिवारों के पास कोई कृषि सम्पत्ति नहीं है। 50 फीसदी इससे ऊपर खेती करने वाले परिवारों के पास समूची ग्रामीण सम्पत्ति का 7 फीसदी है। और दो करोड़ जो सबसे हमारे देश में नीचे की जनता उसकी दैनिक आमदनी 27 पैसे है और उससे ऊपर 5 करोड़ ऐसे श्राद्धमी हैं जिनकी दैनिक आमदनी 42 पैसे है। यही नहीं, 1967 में हमारे देश की आबादी 46 करोड़ 60 लाख थी। इसमें से 32 करोड़ 60 लाख आदमियों को पीष्टिक आहार नहीं मिल रहा था। अगर जमीनों को देखा जाये तो पता चलता है कि 5 एकड़ से छोटी जोतें कुल जोत का 63 फीसदी है और 5 से 10 एकड़ की जोतें 18 फीसदी है और इस तरह दोनों को मिलाकर 81 फीसदी है। यानी देश का बड़ा भाग जो खेती करने वाला है वह जमीन से बंचित है। जो देश का भ्रन्नदाता है, उसके पास जमीन नहीं है। संस्कृत में एक श्लोक है :

जगत्कर्त्तापि ओ भिक्षु, भूतवासो निकेतनः ॥

अर्थात् जगत का कर्त्ता भिखारी है और महलों में भूतों का वास है। हमारे मंत्रियों की बड़ी तारीफ़ के गुण गाये जा रहे हैं। यह तो इन की मर्जी है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि देश को कभी भी आप आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बना सकते। जब चुनाव आता है तब हमारे मंत्री लोग नारे दिया करते हैं। इसके पश्चात् आप कह रहे हैं सन् 1972 तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे। 72 आयेगा तो कहेंगे, 77 में हो जायेंगे और जब 77 आयेगा तो 5 वर्ष और कुछ न कुछ बतायेंगे। हमारा यह दावा है कि जब तक श्रीमान जी रहेंगे, देश आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता।

श्री हा० ना० सिबारी : आप तो मानते हैं कि 82 तक रहेंगे।

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : मानने का सवाल ही नहीं है। देश की जनता फँसला करेगी। लेकिन हमारा कहना है कि आपके आंकड़े सिद्ध करते हैं कि हमारी सरकार ने खेतीहर जनता के साथ क्या-क्या किया है। इनके नारे क्या हैं—अधिक भ्रन्न उपजाओ। दूसरा नारा है—देश में बच्चों की पैदावार घटाओ। तीसरा नारा है—अन्न नहीं मिलता है तो भ्रन्न खाना छोड़ दो और कभी-कभी तो यह कह देते हैं कि हफ्ते में दो दिन खाना मत खाओ और कहते हैं कि अनाज नहीं मिलता है तो शकरकंद खाओ, आलू खाओ, सिंघाड़े का हलवा खाओ। देश में जमीन उन लोगों को नहीं मिलेगी जो खेती करेंगे।

अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि सरकार ने 1956 में एक कमेटी बनाई थी इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कि हमारे देश में बंजर भूमि कितनी है और जांच करने के बाद बताया है कि हमारे देश में 4.88 लाख हेक्टर खेती करने लायक जमीन है और उस जमीन पर खेती नहीं हो रही है। पिछले दिनों, पार-साल हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम दलों ने मिल कर आन्दोलन किया कि प्रदेश की बंजर जमीनों का बटवारा किया जाय, हमारे प्रदेश में जंगल के नाम पर जमीनें रिजर्व करवाई गई, ऐसी जमीनें जो जंगल के काबिल बिलकुल नहीं हैं। फिर भी जंगल लगाने के नाम पर जंगलों के अधिकारियों ने कब्जे में रखी है जहां तमाम ठेकेदार उनमें से खेती कराकर फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। गरीब जनता अगर उनके ऊपर खेती करती है तो उनको दण्ड दिया जाता है और उनसे वह छीन ली जाती है। बंजर जमीन बांटी जायेगी, मगर 4 लाख हेक्टर जमीन हमारे देश में पड़ी हुई है जिसका बटवारा करने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। फिर भी सरकार

कहती है कि हम तो बहुत तरक्की कर रहे हैं। अगर इनकी रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़ें तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम एक दूसरी ही दुनिया की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी भी बाजारों में 1 रुपया किलो गेहूं बिक रहा है और आज भी खाने के लिए गरीब मरता है—कहते हैं कि हालत अच्छी हो गई है। आप खुद जानते हैं कि आज यहाँ पर क्या हालत हो रही है। खुद सरकार आंकड़े बनाती है। पिछले साल 9 लाख 56 हजार टन अनाज हमारे देश में पैदा हुआ जो हमारे देश के लिए कम है। अगर करीब 60-70 हजार टन और अनाज मंगाया जाये तो एक आदमी को पेट भर खाना मिलता मगर इसके ऊपर बहुत शोर किये जा रहे हैं कि हमारे देश की हालत अच्छी है। अगर सही तौर पर देखा जाए तो मिडिल क्लास के लोग—मिलों में काम करने वाले, कारखानों में काम करने वाले, सरकारी नौकर—सबके सब अन्न के बिना परेशान हैं, इसलिए कि सरकार ने अन्न बढ़ाने का कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया नहीं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सरकार की कोई मूल्य नीति नहीं। अनाज के दाम कैसे तय किये जायें, सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। आज गन्ना 7.33 पैसे क्विंटल है। शुगर बिक रही है 400 रुपया क्विंटल। गन्ना बिकेगा 7.33 पैसे क्विंटल और फिर सरकार यह उम्मीद करती है कि हमारे देश के जो काश्तकार हैं उनको हानि न उगनी पड़े। आलू की खेती करने वाले लोगों ने बताया है कि तमाम कर्षखेताबाद में और दूसरे जिलों में 10-12 रुपये मन आलू बिक रहा है, उसको कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। अभी आसाम-से हमारे एक भाई के पास तार आया है कि फूड कारपोरेशन के लोग धान नहीं खरीद सके हैं। इसी सदन में मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि अभी हम फूड कारपोरेशन में कोई छान्टनी नहीं

करेंगे। आज हमारे सारे विभाग काम करते हैं। इतने विभाग बनाये गये हैं कि चप्पे-चप्पे पर अफसर मुकर्रर हो गये। ग्राम सेवक है, बीडीओ है, ए० डी० ओ० है, पता नहीं हजारों अफसर इन के गांवों में घूमते हैं और देश का करोड़ों रुपया प्लानिंग के नाम पर बर्बाद करते हैं। हम योजना के विरोधी नहीं हैं। योजना ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिससे कि लोगों का कल्याण हो। योजना के नाम पर टैक्स देने वालों का लाखों रुपया बर्बाद हो जाये, यह योजना मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। एक एकड़ गन्ना पैदा करने में 12-13 सौ रुपये खर्च करते हैं। मगर 7.33 पैसे क्विंटल गन्ना बेचा जाये तो 400 रुपये का घाटा सह कर कौन किसान गन्ने की खेती करेगा।

श्री अन्नासहिव शिन्धे : एक एकड़ में कितना गन्ना पैदा होता है ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : डेढ़ सौ मन होता है। आपके यहाँ ज्यादा होता है, मगर हमारे यहाँ इतना ही होता है। पर गन्ना पैदा करने में कितनी लागत खर्च होती है। खाद मंहगी, पानी मंहगा, लेबर मंहगी और सारी मंहगाई के बावजूद गन्ना बिका 7.33 पैसे क्विंटल। बता दीजिये कि सरकार की नीयत अगर साफ होती तो पिछले साल 18-19 रुपये क्विंटल बिका तो इस साल केवल 10 रुपये बिक रहा है। मगर सरकार ने जोर नहीं किया कि मिल वाले उनका गन्ना सही दाम पर खरीदें। सरकार ने पिछले साल लगभग 10 लाख रुपये का फ़ारन ऐक्सचेंज कमाया। जो इतनी ज़रूरी हमारे देश की पैदावार है आज उसकी यह हालत हो रही है। अनाज के दाम गिरते जा रहे हैं, मगर जो दूसरे सामान किसानों को खरीदने पड़ते हैं, जैसे सीमेंट, लोहा, कपड़ा, साईकल, गाड़ी, खितने भी इस्तेमाल में आती हैं उनके दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। तो सरकार

[श्री सरजू पाण्डे]

की कोई मूल्य नीति नहीं है, देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई नीति नहीं है, जमीन बांटने की नीति नहीं है। थोथे नारे और कोरे नारे से देश को आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनाया जा सकता। केवल झूठे नारे देकर जनता में झूठा विश्वास पैदा करने से मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का कोई भला नहीं होगा। हजारों आदमी गांवों में अपने कूए बोर कराकर बैठे हैं, उनको बिजली नहीं मिली। अपने पैसे से कनैक्शन लेना चाहते हैं, मगर उनको बिजली का कनैक्शन नहीं मिलता।

सरकार ने लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक बना रखा है लेकिन जो भी किसान लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक से उधार लेना चाहते हैं, अगर दो हजार रुपए उनको कर्ज लेना है तो आधा रुपया उनको घूस देना पड़ता है। लेखपाल से लिखाओ, तहसीलदार से लिखाओ पटवारी से लिखाओ, वह बेचारा दौड़ते-दौड़ते मर जाता है। उसको जो भी रुपया मिलता है वह घूस में चला जाता है। ऐसे लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक से क्या फायदा? आज भी किसान को न पानी दिया जाता है, न बिजली दी जा रही है सिवाय यह कहते रहने के कि हमने साहब बड़ी तरक्की की है। वह देश को मालूम है।

हमारा पूर्वी जिला तो सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा है, मगर सीधा है। आज दूसरे प्रदेश तेलंगाना में आन्दोलन हो रहा है। तेलंगाना के लोग मांग करते हैं कि हमको अलग कर दो। हम उन लोगों में नहीं हैं कि कह दें तेलंगाना को अलग कर दो, मगर हम यह जरूर कहते हैं कि अगर अब भी उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा तो दूसरा तेलंगाना बन सकता है चाहे हमारी मंशा न हो। सिंचाई के साधन वहाँ 6 परसेंट भी नहीं है। सौ एकड़ में से 6 एकड़ की सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता है। केन्द्र सरकार उस इलाके की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन में कांग्रेस के मੈम्बरों ने रो रो कर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी दयनीय दशा को बतलाया था। सरकार द्वारा पटेल कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया। पटेल कमीशन के सारे सुझावों को सरकार निगूल गई। एक भी सुझाव उन्होंने नहीं माना और कोई काम नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की खाद्यान्न समस्या पर मुख्य रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय। उन इलाकों में खेती की तरक्की के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि वहाँ के किसान अपना काम चला सकें।

दो, तीन बातें कोआपरेटिव के बारे में कह कर मैं खतम करूँगा। यह जो कोआपरेटिव विभाग है इसको सरकार ने इसलिए बनाया है कि जो सोसाइटी का कमजोर हिस्सा है उसको वह रुपया दिया करे लेकिन यह कोआपरेटिव विभाग किसी कमजोर हिस्से को रुपया नहीं देता बल्कि उसके दुहरे कर्ज में किसान फंस जाते हैं। पैसे वाले लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी से कर्जा लेकर खुद उस रुपये को गरीबों को दुगुने सूद पर देकर चलाते हैं। दरअसल हो यह रहा है कि कोआपरेटिव के नाम पर घनिक और भी घनिक हो रहे हैं। उनकी जो सामुदायिक विकास योजनाएँ हैं उनकी खुद यहाँ हर कई बार बहुत आलोचना हो चुकी है। सारा का सारा रुपया इस सिलसिले में बर्बाद हाता है। उससे किसी को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है सिवाय इसके कि कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों के और कुछ कांग्रेसी एम०पीज० और एम०एल०एज०के भाई-भतीजे य ग्रन्य रिस्तेदार इसमें नौकर रख लिये जाते हैं जो कि अलैक्सन में इनके लिए काम करते हैं। यह जितने ग्राम सेवक हैं वह कांग्रेस के लिए काम करते हैं और जब चुनाव का जमाना आता है तो यह लोग घूम-घूम कर कांग्रेसियों के लिए वोट मांगते हैं। वह कोई विभाग का काम नहीं करते हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। इसके मंत्री को तो रहना नहीं चाहिए। ईमानदारी की बात तो यह है कि जो मंत्री देश की समस्याएँ हल नहीं कर सकता उस मंत्री को मंत्री बने रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अगर देश में एक भी आदमी भूखा मरता है और मंत्री मजे से बैठ कर अपनी प्रशस्ति की गाथा सुनाता है तो उस से बड़ा अपराधी और कोई नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यह जो इस विभाग के मंत्री लोग हैं दो यहाँ बैठे हैं तीसरे यहाँ से चले गए, वे चुपचाप यहाँ से हट जायें। उस विभाग में आमूल परिवर्तन किए जाएँ ताकि हमारे देश के लोगों को अन्न मिले। जाहिर है कि अगर आप लोगों को पेट भरने की रोट्टी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आप वजीर बनें रहें।

इस 20 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि हिमालय से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक बहुत से क्षेत्रों से अकाल की खबरें आ रही हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री लोग स्वयं इज्जत से अपने पद से हट जायें नहीं तो इस देश की जनता आन्दोलन करेगी। आगे ही खाद्य समस्या जटिल है, किसानों की हालत दिनों दिन खराब होती जा रही है इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि किसान लोगों को खाद दीजिये, पानी दीजिये और अन्य आवश्यक कृषि सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ उन्हें सुलभ कीजिए ताकि देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़े, देश आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सके और इस देश में खुशहाली आये। केवल भूटे व थोथे नारों से देश आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। नया मैं आशा करूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देकर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे? उनके द्वारा ऐसा किया जाने पर ही इस देश में खुशहाली आयेगी, देश खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा और मंत्री महोदय इस देश की जनता व किसानों का सही मायनों में समर्थन हासिल कर सकेंगे।

SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bagalkot) : Mr. Chairman, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demand pertaining to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation.

At the outset, I congratulate our agricultural scientists for evolving a new strain of foodgrain varieties, that is, the high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. At the same time I want to congratulate our farmers for adoption of these in our country in order to increase our food production.

I have heard many speeches from both the Benches. Some friends have stressed on increasing food production while some others have stressed on increasing dairy products. The important point is that agriculture is an important sector and it generates nearly 49 per cent of the national income. Our Government should take note of this and increase their activities in this sphere of agricultural development.

But, Sir, what are the bottlenecks that we face in the agricultural sector? And what are the bottlenecks in not achieving our food targets? One of them is that we are mainly dependent on agriculture and 80% of our countrymen are engaged in agricultural occupations. It is really shameful that we are not even getting food to eat in our own country. But, we are importing foodgrains from seven million tonnes to eleven million tonnes from foreign countries. And we are spending Rs. 1000 crores on this account. Our new agricultural strategy has started only from the last year and our agriculturists—farmers—are taking keen interest as to how to achieve the maximum yield from out of the limited resources of their own.

In the First Plan period, our Government stressed their emphasis on agriculture. But in the Second and the Third Plan periods, the emphasis on agriculture was shifted to heavy industries and other types of industries. In the Fourth Plan period and especially in the last two years or so, in our Annual Plans the Government have taken a firm stand as to how to increase our agricultural production by using all means of costlier inputs. But, still, there are some bottlenecks which we must try to

[Shri S. B. Patil]

remove. Our farmers and the small-holders of lands are also experiencing some difficulties. Unless we remove these difficulties then and there, we shall not be able to achieve our target on this important item of food production.

Now taking our agricultural growth in the last seventeen years, that has increased from a mere stagnant figure of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ in 1951 to 3.94% in 1968. The rise in food production was by 61.1% from 54.9 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 89 million tonnes in 1964-65. But, unfortunately, our production fell to 72 million tonnes in 1965-66 which was due to severe drought conditions in our country. But, again, it picked up in the following year touching the mark of 75 million tonnes. We are producing nearly 95 millions tonnes of foodgrains at present. That represents an increase of 73% over the production in the year 1950-51. Side by side, Sir, our output per acre has also been increased from 2.45 quintals in 1949-50 to 3.37 quintals in 1964-65. But, still, we have imported in the year 1966 nearly 10.4 million tonnes of foodgrains while in the year 1967 we imported about 9.4 million tonnes of foodgrains. In the year 1968, our imports were restricted to about 7.5 million tonnes. But, nowhere we have reached self-sufficiency in food even though that is well within the capacity of our country. The farmers today produce foodgrains in about 120 million hectares of land. If we even have a modest yield of one tonne per hectare, that would satisfy our present requirements and by using high yielding variety of seeds, we can easily raise our output even to 2 tonnes per hectare. My own experience shows that our output can be increased by two to three tonnes per hectare. The gap between foodgrain production and demand is not more than about 15% at present. It may also be noted that a similar proportion is estimated to be lost through the action of pests and through faulty storages. By this 15% of our food production has been lost. I have stressed on the importance of achieving self-sufficiency in food. What are the bottlenecks that stand in the way to achieve the required food production per hectare? The country is facing many problems. Unless and until these are solved, we cannot really achieve our target of food production. We have to remove the bottleneck first of all if we want to reach the target of food production to a

maximum extent. One of the major difficulties that I mentioned was the costlier inputs. And many other friends here also mentioned that. Secondly, slow implementation of Land Reform Laws. These two important factors are affecting the food production in the country.

Firstly, we must consider the prices of agricultural inputs and the low consumption of chemical fertilisers, which lead to low output per unit in India as compared to other countries of the world. The prices of inputs in our country continue to be costlier, one of the highest in the world. In the U.S.A., for example, a farmer can purchase one Kg. of NPK with 1.5 Kg. of paddy or 2 Kgs. of wheat; in Japan one Kg. of NPK can be bought with 1.2 Kg. of paddy or 1.7 Kg. of wheat. The Indian farmer has to pay to buy an equivalent quantity of NPK, 5.2 Kgs. of paddy or 3.7 Kgs. of wheat. This ratio is much more favourable even in Pakistan, where a farmer has to pay only 0.85 Kg. of rice for one Kg. of NPK. One of the major contributing factors for agricultural development in the developed countries has been the low price of agricultural inputs.

Then, we have to compare the consumption of fertilisers per acre of agricultural area in India and in other developed countries, as also the output per hectare. In Belgium, they are using 268.68 Kgs. of fertilisers and they are producing 37.5 quintals of wheat. In West Germany, they are using 204 Kgs. of fertilisers and they are producing 30.5 quintals of wheat. In Netherlands, they are using 249.32 Kgs. of NPK and they are getting 43.5 quintals of wheat. In China and Japan they are using 255.84 Kgs. and 277.33 Kgs. of NPK respectively and they are getting 21.1 and 27 quintals of wheat respectively. I will now come to India. In India, we are using only 4.57 Kgs. of NPK per hectare and we are getting only 9 quintals per hectare. This is the position obtaining in India.

This goes to prove that in India our farmers are not capable of using costlier inputs. That is why our fertiliser consumption is very low and naturally, as a consequence, the output per acre is also low

in India. In my State, Mysore, huge quantities of imported fertilisers, imported chemical fertilisers, are lying in the godowns for the last two years. Nobody is coming to purchase it. Why, Sir? Because, it is costly and they cannot afford to buy. In India, only 4% of the farming community is able to use costlier inputs like fertilisers pesticides, tractors, etc. The other 96% of the farming community is absolutely helpless. What have the Government done so far to help these people and what are they going to do in the future for these people? A firm action on the part of the Government is needed in this respect.

I will now come to the peasantry system. According to the National Sample Survey, 1961-62, 12% of the estimated 72 million rural households owned no land at all. 72.2% of the households had less than 5 acres and owned hardly 20.2% of agricultural lands. Those holding less than 10 acres were 88.1%, owning 40.5% of the total land in the country. In contrast to this the households with more than 20 acres were only 4.4% of the total but they owned 35.8% of the land in the country. The remaining 95.6% are within the limit of 15 acres per household. This is the situation in our farming community. In order to solve this problem, the existing Land Reforms Acts must be implemented properly. I will now quote official opinion in this respect. The National Development Council's implementation Committee (Land Reforms) has said in its report :

"Delays in implementing land reforms add to great uncertainties and hamper execution of agricultural production programmes' in the Fourth Five Year Plan".

Again : they utter this warning :

"Unless reforms are speedily implemented, the benefit of the proposed large-scale investment in the Fourth Plan in agriculture will not accrue to the rural poor. Disparity will be further enhanced and tensions in the rural areas accentuated".

The Working Group of the Ministry of Agriculture has said in its report :

"In the final analysis, effective imple-

mentation of the programme of security of tenure and participation in agricultural production programmes by the cultivating tenants who constitute one-fourth of the total number of cultivating households will, to a great extent, determine the rate of growth in agriculture."

FAO studies have shown that lack of adequate investment and lack of real incentives to the cultivator were major obstacles to agricultural growth or progress. Land reforms in developing nations like India were a strong weapon in battling hunger and vital to increasing productivity.

These reports are before Government. They must take immediate action to implement land reforms in various States.

Now I come to the National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India undertaking. It has an important task to perform, to produce high-yielding varieties of grain and improved seeds for supply to farmers. This is necessary if we have to achieve the maximum growth in agricultural output. But here new 'gentleman' farmers have entered the field and have taken up seed multiplication and seed production programmes in various parts of the country. Far from encouraging and helping the poor cultivators, these 'gentlemen' agriculturists harass the poor cultivator. This creates trouble for agriculturists in various parts of the country. Instead of quality seeds, the agriculturists are supplied impure seeds. This matter should be looked into and proper action taken. I suggest that this important task of producing high-yielding varieties of seeds be assigned to various research stations and quality seeds supplied to farmers.

With regard to the community development programmes, I will say one word. In the report of the Department on p. 48, under 'Coverage of *panchayati raj* institutions', in col. 4, we find against Mysore the number of zila parishads as 19. But the fact is that for the last 8 years the Joint Committee report on *zila parishads* is lying with the State Legislature. I do not know how it has been included in this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur); There is no *zila parishad* in Mysore.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

But in the report it is mentioned as *zila Parishads*. It shows the utter ignorance prevailing in the Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : The terminology used is wrong. Mysore State has got District Development Councils and no *zila parishads*. It is a mistake.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Ignorance is not the monopoly of Mysore State.

SHRI S. B. PATIL : I congratulate the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana on producing this leaflet with regard to the new agricultural taxes and tax on fertilisers. Here it is said :

"One of the reasons why this change in the existing tax structure is being proposed is to check the entry of businessmen and industrialists in the farming profession with the object of legalising their black money. The entry of these persons into agriculture has been unfortunate. Thus, the only honest profession in the world has been corrupted."

This is an important matter. Big business people are entering into the seed industry and discouraging the poor farmers who are producing seeds in small quantities on their own land. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, last year, we were discussing about the bumper crop and buffer stocks. This year, the ministry and hon. members of the ruling party have raised the slogan of "Green Revolution" and new strategy in agricultural development. Every year a new slogan is raised, but the fact is quite contrary.

The economic Survey itself reveals that the net *per capita* daily availability of foodgrains was lower than the availability in 1965 by 3.6 per cent and not substantially higher than the availability in earlier good years. It was only 457 grams in 1968 as against 474 grams in 1965.

We are discussing the agrarian reforms and food situation after 22 years of freedom

and after three Five Year Plans have been implemented. The fourth Plan is not finalised yet. As a sober assessment of the so-called green revolution in the economic survey, for the first time, an attempt was made to separate facts from fiction. Comparing themselves of output in 1967-68 with 1964-65, the Economic Survey has come to the conclusion that marked improvement in productivity has been registered in the case of wheat and maize, not in other foodgrains. In spite of last year's record harvest, the net availability of foodgrains in 1968 was only 457 grams, which was lower by 3.6 per cent than the availability in 1965, as I have mentioned. In fact, 1968 *per capita* availability was less than that of some of the earlier years.

This, together with the fact that the Government proposes to withdraw food subsidies is bound to raise the prices of foodgrains next years. Our Food Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Stated in Rajya Sabha on February 21st that the rise in the issue price of wheat might become inevitable at a later date as the Government continues to incur heavy losses because of a subsidy of nearly Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 11 crores. With this inevitable rise in food prices the purchasing capacity of the ordinary man in the city will be under heavy pressure and industry will in vain try to forge ahead. The urban cost of living index is bound to go up. Even now 82 per cent of villagers get below one rupee. This information was given by the Prime Minister in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha. At the same time, cost of living is increasing.

Self-sufficiency in food has been a national objective since the days of freedom movement. But today self-reliance as an objective of policy exists merely on paper in government programme and it is promised to be achieved by the end of March, 1971. But it has not been built into the frame-work of a national food policy. Even now we are depending on the import of foodgrains under P. L. 480 agreement from U. S. A.

The break up of the land monopoly and distribution of land gratis to the agricultural labour and poor peasants and abolition of their heavy debts burden are the pre-requisite for releasing the creative energy and labour

enthusiasm of millions of peasants. The Government of India is continuing the pro-landlord policies.

Between 1960 and 1968 the dependence on foreign food imports increased. The huge imports of food and other commodities under the American P. L. 480 also helps to strengthen American grip over economy. Assistance under P. L. 480 amounted to Rs. 544.81 crores during the period of the Second Plan and the total during the Third Plan was Rs. 853.22 crores. The total up to September, 1967 amounts to the huge figure of Rs. 1719.83 crores. This leaves a colossal amount of rupee currency in the hands of U. S. A. to manipulate our economy.

The *per capita* availability of food-grains were 16.48 ounces in 1959 and since then it has been continuously below the figure except in 1965 in spite of heavy imports. In 1966 and 1967 it fell to 14.17 ounces—a figure less than in 1953. It is quite clear that unless agriculture is relieved of its present relations, land is distributed and production is reorganised on a co-operative basis enabling science and capital to be applied to the land, steady development of industry is impossible.

Even now we are relying heavily on imports. The total imports in 1969 may thus be almost at last year's level of 5.7 million tonnes. This is the net result of the 'new strategy of agricultural development.'

Deficit States like Kerala and Bengal are suffering even now due to the shortage of food supply from the Centre. Last year we discussed about the deficit position of Kerala. The Centre's attitude towards Kerala in the matter of food supply continue to be discriminatory. 75 thousand tonnes of rice is needed every month for Kerala State for the distribution of six ounces to every adult. The Food Minister has promised that they will not take a discriminatory attitude towards Kerala in the matter of the supply. But from experience we have seen that Central Government has taken a discriminatory attitude towards Kerala. In 1965, the Centre allotted 9.10 lakh tonnes of rice to Kerala, in 1966 it was 8.03 lakh tonnes of rice and in 1967 it was reduced to 5.37 lakh tonnes of rice when the non-Congress Government came to power. In 1968 also the Centre had given to Kerala

only 5.85 lakh tonnes of rice. Even now Kerala is unable to distribute 6 ounces of rice and varies the ration from 3 to 4½ ounces of rice.

17 hrs.

Kerala had a rice ration of six ounces in 1966-67 which was cut to three ounces in 1967-68. Moreover there had been two increases in the price of rice supplied by the Centre in this very period—the first of the magnitude of Rs. 11 per quintal beginning with the end of December, 1966 and another of Rs. 16 per quintal beginning with January, 1968. This is policy of the Centre towards Kerala State when a non-Congress government came into power. The propagation of self-sufficiency in food has already become a hoax.

Coming to agrarian relations, the economic crisis is interwoven with the agrarian crisis, the crisis of the agrarian land relations. Growing concentration of land in the hands of a tiny minority has led to the virtual land monopoly intensifying semi-feudal exploitation along with a certain growth of capitalist relations super-imposed on the farmer and adding to the exploitation. It is estimated that 47 per cent households in rural India own no land or less than five acres of land each and their share of the total land is only one per cent. 74 per cent. households in rural India own no land or less than five acres of land each and have 16 per cent of the total area under their ownership. The share of 2.5 per cent households each owning 30 acres of land or more amount to 28 per cent of the total landed area. About one per cent of household owning more than 40 acres each hold 20 per cent of the total area.

This is the net result of the Congress Government's land reforms. This result was achieved by mass eviction of peasants to evade the provisions regarding ceilings on holdings or abolition of zamindari. Under Congress regime old feudal relations and exploitation continued. 82 per cent of rural population have an income of less than one rupee per day.

Feudal exploitation through usury has grown apace and is seen in the enormous increase of the indebtedness of the peasants, which has increased from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 2,489.10 crores by 1961-62. Since then the debt must have piled up rapidly in the last six years. Now we can assume that it has gone up

[Shri E. k. Nayanar]

to Rs. 3,000 crores. It was estimated by the Reserve Bank Survey (dealing with 1961-62) that the rural indebtedness amounted to Rs. 2,489.10 crores and every year the peasant had to foot the bill of Rs. 299.83 crores by way of interest charges, which comes to 4.3 per cent of the total production under agriculture for that year.

Agricultural labourers, poor peasants, artisans and tribals are heavily indebted. The fleecing by the money-lenders of the propertyless semi-proletarian strata knows no bounds. The agricultural labourers in a large measure represent the mass of unemployed in the rural area. Under the Congress regime no proper land distribution to the agricultural workers has taken place. Repression against the tribal and agricultural workers continues. There are more than five crores of cultivable waste land in this country. This crisis of agrarian relations becomes the foundation of the crisis of the Indian economy, which is created by the Congress Government, which allied itself with the landlord capitalists of this country and ruled the country for the last twenty years.

Without ending the feudal land relations and capitalist economy it is impossible to solve the food crisis and agrarian crisis. But the Central Government are not interested in land reforms even though they claim to believe in the socialist pattern of society. What is the attitude of the Central Government towards the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill? Even an attempt to introduce agrarian reforms in favour of the cultivating peasantry leads to conflicts between a State Government and the Centre. In 1957-59 the Communist-led government's Land Reforms Bill led to such a better conflict that the State Government was dismissed by the Centre and the land reform measures were watered down by the Congress Government which took office subsequently. Today the Congress Government at the Centre is again trying to create trouble in relation to the Agrarian Relations (Amendment) Bill drafted by the present United Front Government of Kerala. The Planning Commission and the Union Government officials had concurred earlier

with the provisions of the Bill when the Kerala Land Revenue Minister visited New Delhi and had discussions with them. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1968 was sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, on the 14th August, 1968 for obtaining their prior concurrence for introducing the Bill in the Assembly. Since reply was received from the Ministry.

Instead of giving formal clearance of the Union Home Ministry to the Bill for which the State Government was waiting, the Centre has made further suggestions to be incorporated in the Bill. These suggestions were contrary to the interests of the actual tillers of the land and poor peasants.

The suggestions of the Centre were not acceptable to the Kerala Government. We are not going to accept the suggestions of the Centre. The Centre had not said that any of the provisions of the Bill violated the Constitution. The present suggestions of the Centre mainly related to the definition of occupants of homesteads, provisions regarding loan from bank in the Debt Relief Bill—the suggestion given by the Centre to the Kerala Government was that all commercial loans must be deleted from the Bill; then what help will the peasants get through the Debt Relief Bill?—regarding fair rent in the Agrarian Relations (Amendment) Bill and ceiling on plantation provided for in the same Bill.

The Kannan Devan Plantation Company have 1,25,000 acres of which only 1 lakh acres is under plantation and 25,000 acres is waste land. Some provisions are there in the Bill for giving these lands to the peasants. The Central Government wants to support the Kannan Devan Company which is a British company.

Obviously, none of the proposals suggested by the Central Government are acceptable to the Kerala Government because the whole purpose of giving relief to the cultivating peasantry, who are tilling the lands, from the burdens of rent arrears and usurious debts would be nullified.

If the Centre is interested to help the poor peasants and agricultural workers, they

must change the pro-landlord and pro-capitalist policy. Give concurrence to the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill to help the peasants in Kerala.

In the Report the Government has said :-

"Comprehensive legislations conferring substantial rights on tenants have been enacted in all States except Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area)"—

no land reforms in Telangana; they have themselves written this :—

"and West Bengal."

I want to know the position in Mysore. Has no land reform been implemented there? Is there no ceiling? The Bill is there but it is not mentioned anywhere in this document. Mysore is not mentioned; other States are mentioned. Shri Lakkappa will speak about this, I think.

If you keep the outmoded landlord policy, if you do not abolish landlordism and the outmoded social system, I would warn you in the words of Mahakavi Kumaran Asan, who wrote about the old feudal and caste system :

Malyalam poetry recited.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Very melodious.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the benefit of the House please translate it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Yes.

Times have changed and with that the shorn threads of customs have worn out. The people cannot be kept bound with such a weak chain. You have to alter this outmoded system or else they will ultimately destroy you.

The case system and the feudal system are all outmoded systems. They will destroy you. It is going on in this country. In a number of provinces your power has been lost. If you do not abolish the landlord system, if you do not give land to the tiller if you do not help the poor peasantry, the

agricultural workers, the backward Tribal people and Harijans, you will be thrown away in the rest of the country also.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Is there no caste system in Kerala ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It is not there. You see the Government record in Kerala. I am not speaking; the facts will speak.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : सभापति जी, अभी केरल के माननीय सदस्य जो बोल रहे थे और उनके पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य ने जो कहा है उससे तो यह मालूम होता है कि उन लोगों का जो अनुभव है और उन लोगों के प्रदेश में जो हो रहा है वह सारे देश में ही हो रहा है। सबसे पहले तो केरल सरकार और उनके पक्ष में बोलने वाले सदस्य को यह समझना चाहिए कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार एक बार नहीं आई, कई बार आई और अन्न की समस्या को वहां हल नहीं कर सकी। वहां के संसद सदस्य और ज्यादा मांगते हैं, रोते हैं, चिल्लाते हैं, आन्दोलन करने की घमकी देते हैं इसलिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जितना दे रही है, उससे ज्यादा दे। लेकिन इसके मुकाबले जहां कम्युनिस्ट सरकारें नहीं हैं, वहां इतनी चिल्लाहट नहीं है, वहां इतनी मांग नहीं है और वहां कुछ हद तक समस्या का हल भी हुआ है।

उत्तरप्रदेश के एक माननीय कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने कहा कि वे कुछ लोगों को जंगल की जमीन देना चाहते थे। उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि संसार भर के देशों में जंगल की भूमि का जितना प्रतिशत है, उतना भारत में नहीं है। यहां पर फॉरेस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जितनी भूमि है, दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में वह कम है। उस जंगल को और कम करने का नतीजा यह होगा कि देश में वर्षा कम होगी और साथ ही साथ जिस प्रदेश से वह आते हैं उसमें गाजीपुर तथा

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार के उन जिलों में जो हिमालय के नीचे के प्रदेश के भाग हैं, जहां प्रायः हर साल बाढ़ आती है, जंगलों के लुप्त कर देने से वहां बाढ़ और ज्यादा भयंकर हो सकती है।

अब मैं अपने विषय पर आता हूँ। हमें इस बात को नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि 1947 में जिस वक्त देश आजाद हुआ था, हमारे देश की आबादी करीब साढ़े छत्तीस करोड़ थी, लेकिन इस समय सरकार को लगभग 50 करोड़ आदमियों को खिलाना पड़ रहा है। दो सालों के लगातार सूखा पड़ने के बाद पिछले साल से देश में जो रिकार्ड प्रोड्यूस हुआ है—वह बहुत सराहनीय है। 1967-68 में देश में 9 करोड़ 56 लाख टन गल्ला पंदा हुआ जब कि उससे पहले 1964-65 में 8 करोड़ 90 लाख टन पंदा हुआ था इस तरह से 66 लाख टन गल्ला ज्यादा पंदा हुआ। मैं शूगर-केन की बात को भी लेना चाहता हूँ। हमारे दक्षिण भारत के एक डी० एम० के० के सदस्य ने उसकी चर्चा की थी। शूगर केन में भी 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह सारी वृद्धि किसी प्रदेश की नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आय के सबसे बड़े साधन कृषि के द्वारा हुई है। मतलब यह है कि देश की 50 प्रतिशत आय में किसानों का योगदान रहा है इसमें सरकार का भी हाथ रहा है। यह सही है कि कोई भी योजना या कोई भी कार्यक्रम एक दम जोर नहीं पकड़ता है, लेकिन जिस कार्यक्रम को 1951 में शुरू किया गया था, योजनाओं के द्वारा, उस योजना में अब तेजी आई है और विकट सूखे और बाढ़ के आने पर भी, प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के होने के बावजूद भी, उनका सामना करते हुए हम आगे बढ़े हैं। गल्ले और गन्ने की रिकार्ड प्रोड्यूस होने से हमारी हिम्मत बढ़ी है।

यह ठीक है कि इस में किसानों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, लेकिन इसका श्रेय सरकार को

भी है। जिस तरह से सरकार ने उनको साधन पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया, उनको समझाने का प्रयत्न किया, योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए प्रेरणा दी, जबकि हमारे देश में केवल 17 प्रतिशत साक्षरता है, उतना तो नहीं फिर भी कुछ लोगों ने उनको समझाने का प्रयास किया। इस तरह से आज हम देखते हैं कि हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आगे बढ़े हैं। हमारी बढ़ती हुई आबादी के मुकाबले में हमारा खेती का उत्पादन अब जोर पकड़ रहा है। जो लोग इन नये साधनों का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते थे, जो इन को समझते भी नहीं थे, उन लोगों में भी सरकार के समझाने पर उनका उपयोग करने लगे हैं। यह भी ठीक है कि जो देवी विपत्ति हमारे देश पर सूखे के कारण आई, उस से भी हमको प्रेरणा मिली। जब सरकार के द्वारा बताया गया कि उन साधनों का उपयोग किया जाय, तब उस से लोगों के अन्दर चेतना आई है।

17.13 hrs.

[श्री बासुदेवन नायर पीठासीन हुए]

लेकिन सभापति महोदय, जितनी पंदावार बढ़ी है, जितना उत्पादन किसानों ने बढ़ाया है, उतना फायदा हमारे किसानों को नहीं हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके गल्ले की बिक्री उनके द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं की बिक्री की संगठित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। इसके कारण उन लोगों को अपनी वस्तुओं को उनके हाथों में बेचना है, जो उन को समय-समय पर पैसा देते हैं, जिनको मिडिलमैन कहा जाता है, जो व्यापारी हैं। जब किसान को पैसे की जरूरत होती है, उसे विवश होकर अपना गल्ला उन लोगों को बेचना पड़ता है। इस तरह से उनको परिश्रम से, जो प्रेरणा उनको सरकार से मिलती है, उसमें भी जो साधन उनको मिलते हैं उनसे उन साधनों का उपयोग करते हुए भी उतना

फायदा उनको नहीं पहुँच पाता है, जितना उन को मिलना चाहिए। विशेष रूप से छोटा किसान उतना फायदा नहीं उठा पा रहा है। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में और खास कर मेरे जिले में जहाँ चौथाई एकड़ की औसत भूमि प्रति व्यक्ति पड़ती है और जहाँ 1100 से भी अधिक आबादी फी वर्गमील में है, ऐसी जगहों में जो साधन सरकार उपलब्ध कराना चाहती है, वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं। यह सही है कि सरकार ने कुछ प्रदेशों में मार्केटिंग के कुछ नियम बनाये हैं, किसी-किसी मंडी में सहकारी संस्थायें भी हैं, लेकिन सब जगहों पर ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है जो किसानों का गल्ला उचित मूल्य पर खरीदे या सरकारी गोदामों में उस गल्ले को प्लेज करके रखा जाय और किसान जब चाहे उस गल्ले को बेच सके। इसलिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि जहाँ आप किसानों को हर प्रकार की सहायता दे रहे हैं, साधन दे रहे हैं, वहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करें कि उनके द्वारा उत्पादित सामग्री की विक्री के लिए भी साधन हों। ऐसे साधनों को संगठित किया जाय। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि हमारे किसानों की गरीबी घट सके और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सके।

छोटे किसान न ट्यूबवेल लगा सकते हैं और न ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकते हैं। वे पम्पिंग सेट भी नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। सरकार ने किसानों की सहायता के लिये एग्री इंस्ट्रूज कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन की शाखाओं को बढ़ाया जाय ताकि ये किसानों तक पहुँच सकें। हम इस बात को भी देखें कि जहाँ पर ब्लाक्स हैं, ब्लाक्स के द्वारा उन का काम बढ़े, जिससे ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सके कि ट्रैक्टरस और पम्पिंग सेट्स किसानों को किराये पर मिल सकें। इस बात को कई साल पहले मैंने इस सदन में उठाया था और दो-तीन बार

इस प्रश्न को उठा चुका हूँ कि जब तक इस तरह के साधन गांवों में उपलब्ध नहीं किये जायेंगे, हमारे किसानों को फायदा नहीं पहुँच सकेगा। मैं इस बात को खास कर इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि केरल के लोगों का—जहाँ केश क्रॉस पँदा होती है, केश्यू-नट्स पँदा होता है, उनका स्टेन्डर्ड हम लोगों से बहुत ऊँचा है लेकिन जहाँ से हम लोग आते हैं, हमारे यहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति भूमि का औसत 8 विस्वा है इसलिए वहाँ के किसानों की ही बात हमारे सामने रहती है वे लोग ही हमारे निर्वाचक हैं, इसीलिये मैं उनकी बातों को इस सदन में समय समय पर उठाता रहा हूँ, जो अब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी हैं। एग्री इंस्ट्रूज कारपोरेशन या बैंक से रुपया लेने की शर्तें छोटे-मोटे किसान पूरा नहीं कर सकते, जिनके पास बहुत थोड़ी भूमि है, उन को इन से लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये छोटे किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिये एग्री इंस्ट्रूज कारपोरेशन के जरिये या और किसी साधन से ऐसी सहायता उपलब्ध कराइये, जिससे उनको ट्रैक्टर और पम्पिंग सेट किराये पर मिल सकें तथा उनकी मरम्मत की भी व्यवस्था हो सके।

मैंने कई जगहों पर देखा है कि जिन लोगों के पास ट्रैक्टर हैं या पम्पिंग सेट्स हैं, अगर वे खराब हो जाते हैं तो उनको बनवाने के लिए जिले के हेडक्वार्टर पर जाना पड़ता है, इससे उनका बहुत नुकसान होता है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था कर सकती है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के जरिये या राज्य सरकार कोइ संगठन कायम करके चलता फिरता छोटा-मोटा कारखाना बना दे जो मोटर के जरिये चलता हो और जो उनके औजारों की मरम्मत का काम कर सके। जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, आपके दिये हुए पम्पिंग सेट्स और ट्रैक्टरस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी को तथा अन्य

[श्री विश्व नाथ राय]

जो मंत्री इस मंत्रालय में हैं, उनको बघाई देना चाहता हूँ, वे एग्रीकल्चर स्ट्रेटिजी में एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं और किया है। जहाँ इस मंत्रालय के बड़े-बड़े अफसर और कर्मचारी यह समझते थे कि अच्छे बीज और खाद से हम अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ालेंगे, वे इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि खाद और बीज का पूरा उपयोग तभी हो सकता है जब वहाँ पर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध होंगे। मैंने यह सुना है कि यह मंत्रालय अब सिंचाई को सबसे अधिक प्रमुखता देने जा रहा है ताकि खाद और उर्बरकों का अच्छा उपयोग हो सके। खाद और उर्बरक देने के बाद अगर पानी काफी न मिले तो इसका उल्टा असर हो जाता है। माइनर इरीगेशन का कार्य इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत है, उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रादेशिक सरकारों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और यह निर्णय लेना चाहिए कि योजनाओं के द्वारा उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं बड़ी योजना के भी पक्ष में हूँ। अभी कुछ देर पहले तिवारी जी ने यहाँ पर गंडक योजना की बात कही थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा कैबिनेट के सामने इस बात को पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ। 5 अप्रैल, 1953 को इस संसद में सबसे पहले मैंने गंडक योजना का सुझाव रखा था जिसका बिहार के सदस्यों ने भी समर्थन किया था। लेकिन उसकी प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। अगर वह पूरी हो जाती है तो उसके श्रुगर इंडस्ट्री बहुत हद तक मजबूत हो जायेगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि प्लानिंग के जरिए या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जरिए इस योजना को जल्द पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

एक बात फूड कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हुई है तो उसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि सरकार ने एक बार जो यह नीति बनाई थी कि खाद्य के मामले में हम राजकीय व्यापार को चलायेंगे दुर्भाग्यवश उस नीति को,

पाटिल साहब के समय में छोड़ दिया गया या फिर उस नीति की उपेक्षा की गई। यह सही है कि वर्तमान मंत्रालय इसकी तरफ कुछ कदम बढ़ा रहा है लेकिन जब तक इस देश में खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्रय विक्रय के रोजगार के बीच में नहीं आयेगी, व्यापारियों के हाथ में ही इसको छोड़े रहेगी, तबतक किसानों का नुकसान तो होगा ही, साथ ही साथ हम लोगों का और सरकार का कार्यक्रम भी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं जोरदार शब्दों में सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन के जरिए से या और किसी प्रकार सरकार खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में राजकीय व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले।

17.22 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जो रिसर्च की जा रही है। आज गांवों में भी अच्छे बीजों की मांग बहुत बढ़ गई है। सिंचाई और खाद की मांग तो अलग से ही है। लेकिन जहाँ तक रिसर्च का प्रचार करने की बात है, उसमें बहुत कमी है। कल एक कमेटी में एग्रीकल्चर विभाग के साइंटिस्ट्स कुछ बातें बतला रहे थे, उसमें मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि उसको गांवों में किसानों तक कैसे पहुँचाया जाये तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसका प्रचार रेडियो के जरिए से किया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि स्टेट्स में ब्लाक्स के अन्दर जो कृषि अफसर रहते हैं उनको बुलाकर आप कोई सेमिनार चलाइये, रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स पर उनको महीने दो महीने की ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रबन्ध कीजिए। तभी ये बातें गांवों में जल्दी से जल्दी पहुँच सकती है। यह सही है कि खेती का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का नहीं है, एग्रीकल्चर स्टेट्स ब्वेजेंट है, लेकिन अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लाभ उठाना चाहती है तो कम से कम उनको इतना करना चाहिए कि अपने कर्मचारियों को, केन्द्रीय

सरकार के अन्तर्गत इंस्टीट्यूट्स में भेजकर ट्रेनिंग दिलवायें ।

अन्त में एक बात हमारे यहाँ जो चीनी का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है उसके बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । मेरे जिले में 14 शूगर फैक्टरीज हैं और पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 फैक्टरीज हैं । एक समय में देश की 60 प्रतिशत चीनी का उत्पादन केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा था लेकिन अब वह 45 ही रह गया है । इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि वहाँ के किसानों में कोई कमी है या वहाँ पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों में कोई कमी है बल्कि इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ की लगभग सारी फैक्टरीज सन 31-32 और सन् 40 के बीच में कायम हुई थी जोकि अब पुरानी हो चुकी हैं । उनमें काफी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । आज वहाँ पर गन्ने से जितना परसेन्ट रस या चीनी निकलनी चाहिए वह नहीं निकलती है । पाटिल साहब जब यहाँ पर खाद्य मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने सुक्रोज के परसेन्टेज के हिसाब से गन्ने का भाव तय करने की बात उठाई थी लेकिन मैंने उसका विरोध किया था और दूसरे साधियों ने भी विरोध किया था जिसका कारण यह था कि किसान की किसी गलती के कारण गन्ने में सुक्रोज का परसेन्टेज कम नहीं होता बल्कि पुरानी फैक्टरीज होने के कारण से सुक्रोज का परसेन्टेज कम हो जाता है इससे किसानों को नुकसान होता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जों पुरानी फैक्टरीज हैं उनका नवीनीकरण होना चाहिए इसके लिए सरकार को कोई फंड कायम करना चाहिए ताकि फैक्टरीज का नवीनीकरण हो जाये जिससे किसानों के गन्ना से भी ज्यादा परसेन्टेज मिल सके और उनके गन्ने की कीमत भी बढ़े ।

अन्त में एक बात मैं सरकार की शुगर पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं शुरू से चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन

कर रहा हूँ । यह किसानों के भी हित में है और चीनी उद्योग के लिए भी लाभप्रद है । अब यह बात साबित हो चुकी है । इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े भी देने की जरूरत इस समय नहीं है । किन्तु मिल मालिक केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो समझौता करके जाते हैं वे उसको भी नहीं मानते हैं । मैं 12 रु० प्रति क्वींटल गन्ने का भाव रखने के लिए कह रहा था, इससे कम भाव किसी प्रकार से नहीं होना चाहिए था लेकिन वह नहीं हो सका । किसी तरह से बातचीत हुई और उन लोगों ने मन्त्री जी से दस रुपये का क्वींटल देने का वायदा किया था वे वह भी नहीं दे रहे हैं । वे आप के आदेश की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में किसी भी शुगर फैक्टरीज का लाइसेन्स नहीं मिलना चाहिए । या तो कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज को लाइसेन्स मिलना चाहिए । या आवश्यकता हो तो इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए । चीनी एक आवश्यक वस्तु है इस देश की जनता के लिए ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the very outset I want to say that India is mainly dependent upon agriculture. Indian farmers live on debts and die in debt. Farmers of India are gambling in the vagaries of monsoon and nature which have been conforning them all along. I would like to question this Government—are you a worthy Government when you did not take care of the sons of the soil who by the sweat of their brows are defending our country and shouldering heavy responsibilities of this country? They are heavily burdened with taxation measures and nothing else. What is the agricultuer that has been developed in this country? No agriculture has been developed in this country and all the while this Government has been going abroad to beg and borrow food-grains to feed our babies. This is the food policy that has been pursued by this Government. It is distressing to note that the Food Corporation of India which has been created is, under the very nose of this Government, dealing in black-market and big

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racket. I would like to quote one instance how the foodgrains that have been acquired and collected by the Food Corporation of India are being blackmarketed with the connivance of the big business people. They are in the hands of big business people. One X who is the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India is a big racket in South India. He is a big millionaire and a bank owner.

After that, a political sufferer, defeated Congressman, and a man who did not get any job, has been ultimately installed as the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India. Who is responsible for all this food muddle in this country and the big racket that is going on here? I would like to quote one instance, a company, but I would not like to mention the name, which is dealing in food rackets in Kerala and elsewhere. They are doing a lot of business. What is the reason for showing patronage to one contractor in this country for handling all grains from the ship to the train? He has taken the contract and is making a lot of profit in that. He is the person who is nursing the tottering Congress in Kerala State and elsewhere in our country. I do not know in which other country such a thing will be allowed to go on.

Do you know, Sir, how much of foodgrains handling has been taken over by the Food Corporation of India and what price has been fixed for that? I do not know the position obtaining in other States. As regards Mysore State, every day some levy is collected. From whom has the levy been collected? It is not collected from the black-marketeters or from the big land-owners but from the ryots who have not even got sufficient food for their family to eat. They have been inflicting severe blows on the poor ryots. Where have all the Land Reforms gone? Why have the Land Reforms not taken deep roots in our country? It is due to the faulty policy followed by the millers towards the farmers. They have invented a new device by which the farmers are asked to produce security for getting financial assistance. But what kind of security can you expect from the farmers? 90% of the farmers in this country cannot afford to get the security. Even for their life they cannot get any security. Their families live under poor nutrition. Every

big man wants security from these farmers. Big Business wants an insurance for their crops. What can the poor farmers do. The Government of India is shouting all along with a long vice.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Where is the long voice? It must be loud voice.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But where is the loud voice? You say that there is a drought condition in the State. But where is the programme to fight out this famine? Is there a phased programme in this country to fight the drought condition in the State? Both inside and outside, we create an impression so as to show that the views of the people are reflected in this sovereign House and even in the Legislatures. But what has happened to all our crops is my question. It is this government which allows the business people and the blackmarketeters every where in this county to thrive well. That is why our farmers have no confidence in this Government. There is a *kisan lobby* here. Chaudhury Randhir Singh has been telling that. I do not know how many Randhir Singhs are there in the country. I do not know how many tons of grains have been sold at black-market rate. These things are going on here.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, this is a very serious insinuation against our hon. friend here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But he is not referring to any Member by name.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Let him say that, I do not mind, as he has no brains.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This government has created this situation everywhere in this country. During the lifetime of Lal Bhadur Shastri, it was almost decided to put an end to the N. E. S. scheme—this note-eating scheme. This has become officers-oriented, I. A. S. Officers-oriented and it is to help the politicians, and to provide jobs to the kith and kin of politicians in power. If I may refer to a particular case, for the Farmer's Forum in Mysore State the Americans have given a jeep and that jeep

is utilised—not only the jeep but the entire machinery—by Officers and others in authority for election propaganda and other official things. The entire State of Mysore is covered in this jeep. Under the present regime, the downtrodden continue to be downtrodden, the richer are growing richer and the poorer are becoming poorer. I would request the Government of India to scrap all the wasteful expenditure on scheme like the N. E. S. etc. All the Officers are becoming jeep-oriented, all the village level workers are becoming jeep-oriented. If we do away with these schemes, then alone we will be able to improve the things.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Sir, there is no N. E. S. scheme now. There is only Community Development Programme.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Minister should refresh his memory. I know there is the N. E. S. working in Mysore. The money has been provided to the Taluka Boards and N. E. S. section is there. The Block Development is there and jeeps are provided in the Blocks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The National Extension Service as such does not operate and it operates through the Community Development Block.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The scheme is very much there. The jeeps are there; the Officers are there and they are utilising the jeeps for election propaganda. Today the Cooperative Societies, the Super Bazars and the Bharat Sewak Samaj are ruling the country. I happened to see in this Report that a Committee has been appointed to go into the affairs of all these bodies. Shri Jagjiwan Ram is a senior politician and I don't know how many more years he is going to take to disintegrate this country. Does he want the farmers and the untouchable to perish in this country?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will send them to you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Are we self-sufficient in food? We are bowing our head before all the countries of the world for food. In what matter we are self-sufficient in corruption, in black-market rackets and in the

manufacture of fake notes. After so many years of Independence we are not able to provide food for the people and fodder for cattle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I remind the hon. Members that his Party has another speaker?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Every Party must have only one speaker. I will conclude now. Everything centres round agricultural inputs, mainly fertilisers. There was a started question No. 889. The question was: whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the requirements of fertilisers over the next five years in the country. The answer reads: the statewide assessment regarding the requirement of fertilisers during the next five years has not yet been made... At the first stage we are getting information from various States; the next stage, it has not yet been finalised; the third stage, the Fourth Plan is not yet ready. I do not know what is the fourth stage, whether there will be anything at all. I need not go into the details. In 1969-70, they propose to import a certain quantity. There is no question of producing enough in the country, leave alone exporting anything. In this country, only taxes are distributed among the people no benefits to the people (*Interruptions*). That is its lot.

I come from Mysore State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His party's second speaker will not get a chance.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Now he has come to the real subject.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is all real. I am not fabricating evidence like him. I am not creating corruption in this country like him,

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This must be expunged, What is he talking?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We have no minor irrigation schemes. I have submitted a memorandum to the President of India urging that permanent measures should be taken in Mysore in certain districts including the border districts of Andhra from

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which Shri Venkatasubbaiah comes. You know he had brought in a motion with respect to drought conditions prevailing in Andhra. Then this Government gave a solemn assurance that they will implement all the schemes. Here I want a categorical answer to the question whether the Government of India will see to it that all the schemes by way of permanent measures to relieve drought conditions will be implemented forthwith,

So far as establishment of sugar factories in Mysore State is concerned, the Government of India should take one step and must follow one policy. So far as my State is concerned, they insist that the co-operative societies and come forward for sanction. But the authorities say 'You are not able to mobilise funds'. Again they are giving licences to the company people. The society-wallas merge with company people, grab something; they want to establish sugar factories with the connivance of these big people here. This should be stopped.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has exhausted his party time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : With this I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Gautam.

SHRI KAMESWAR SINGH (Khagaria) : What about SSP ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was told his party spokesman will speak tomorrow only and does not want to speak today.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : I am prepared to speak now.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : आखिर इन बेंचेंज का भी नम्बर आना चाहिए। अन्य पार्टियों का तो दूसरी बार नम्बर आ रहा है लेकिन इन बेंचेंज से एक भी नम्बर नहीं आया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Normally I follow a certain procedure, and call members according to that. After Shri Gautam, I will call Shri Koushik as he has to leave for some urgent work. His party has a little time left.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Gautam. The hon. member can sit and speak.

श्री चि० गौतम (वालाघाट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अनुदानों की माँगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ मैं यह जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य और अन्न उत्पादन के लिए हमको उच्चतम प्राथमिकता अर्थात् टाप प्रायारिटी देनी चाहिये, खासकर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध जितना हो सके उतना करना चाहिये। सरकार द्वारा अन्नोत्पादन के लिये जितनी भी योजनाएँ चलाई गई हैं, उनमें हम देखते हैं, काफी प्रगति हुई है, परन्तु उस प्रगति का फायदा बड़े लोग ही उठा रहे हैं, छोटे काश्तकारों को, उससे कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ है, और वह ज्यादा लाभ ले भी नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास उतने साधन नहीं है।

मैं जब कुछ किसानों को लेकर पूसा इन्स्टिट्यूट गया था, तब वह लहलहाते खेतों को देख कर अत्यन्त प्रसन्न हुए। ऐसा मालूम होता था कि एक एकड़ में कम से कम 30-35 क्विंटल उत्पादन होगा। उन्होंने कुछ फसलों को देखा और यह भी देखा कि किस प्रकार से प्रगति हो रही है। उन्होंने उन फार्मों को भी देखा जो गवर्नमेंट ने चलाये है। उन सब फार्मों के बाद हम लोगों को अन्दाज हो गया कि अच्छी फसल उनसे मिलने वाली है तब भी उन फार्मों से हमारे किसान लोग अभी तक ज्यादा सीख नहीं ले पाये हैं। हमारा प्रचार कम हुआ है और जो छोटे किसान हैं उनको सीखने की ज्यादा जरूरत है।

वहाँ पर बहुत सी कमियाँ हैं। यहाँ तक कमियाँ हैं कि जो ग्रामसेवक खासकर इस काम में लगाए जाते हैं उनको भी ठीक क्षेत्र के लिए नहीं चुना जाता। कहीं-कहीं जहाँ पर धान की फसल बोई जाती है वहाँ पर कपास गेहूँ की खेती जानने वाले ग्रामसेवक को रखा जाता है और जहाँ गेहूँ कपास बोई जाती है वहाँ धान की खेती

जानेने वाले ग्रामसेवक को रक्खा जाता है। यह बहुत गलत नीति है। सरकार की यह नीति बहुत अच्छी है कि उन्होंने हर जगह पर ग्रामसेवक तायनात किये हैं, परन्तु जिस ध्येय से वह उनको रख रही है ग्रामसेवक लोग वह ध्येय इस तरह से पूरा नहीं कर सकते। उनको फसलों का ठीक से ज्ञान भी नहीं होता है। पहले तो यह होना चाहिये कि ग्रामसेवक उस स्थान का होना चाहिये कि जिस स्थान का वह रहने वाला हो और वहां की फसलों की जानकारी रखता हो क्योंकि ग्रामसेवक का उपयोग वहीं पर ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकता है जहां उसकी जान पहचान ज्यादा हो। वे अपने लोगों में जाकर बतला सकते हैं अच्छी तरह से कि किस तरह से काम करना चाहिए और काफ़ी प्रचार कर सकते हैं। इस तरह का प्रयोग करने में खेती की प्रगति काफ़ी हो सकती है, इसलिये इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इसके बाद में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े काश्तकार हैं वे तो सब कुछ कर सकते हैं, उनके पास ट्रैक्टर होता है, वे फर्टिलाइजर ले सकते हैं, वे जरूरत के अनुसार पैसे का प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं और वह कर्ज भी काफ़ी ले सकते हैं। उनके पास बड़े-बड़े बैल होते हैं। परन्तु छोटे किसान के पास छोटे-छोटे बैल होते हैं। अगर बड़े किसान के पास 2,000 रु० की जोड़ी होती है तो छोटे किसान के पास 200 रु० की जोड़ी होती है। बड़ा किसान दस एकड़ से जितना कमा लेगा छोटा किसान उसका आधा उससे नहीं कमा सकता क्योंकि उसके बैल वहां पर इतना अधिक काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसके हल भी जमीन के अन्दर इतने गहरे नहीं जा सकते हैं इसके ऊपर भी सरकारी अधिकारियों को विचार करना चाहिये और उन्हें किस तरह से सहूलियत हो सकती है इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां तक कर्ज का सम्बन्ध है छोटे जो किसान हैं उनको आसानी से कर्जा बिल्कुल नहीं

मिलता है। वे अगर जमीन को रहन रख कर कर्जा लेना भी चाहें तो भी उनकी जमीन रहन नहीं की जा सकती है। जहाँ जमीन को रहन रख कर पैसा मिलता भी है लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक से वहां उनको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। सौ रुपये मिलना हो तो कभी-कभी उनको 75 ही मिलते हैं। और उसमें भी बहुत तकलीफ का उनको सामना करना पड़ता है। लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक टाउंज में होते हैं और उनको शहरों में भ्राना पड़ता है और कई बार उसके चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। इसी में उनका काफ़ी खर्च हो जाता है। फिर बहुत सी इनक्वायरीज होती हैं पटवारी से लेकर ऊपर तक। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको पैसा मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। यह जो लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक सिस्टम है यह है तो बहुत अच्छा लेकिन इसमें कर्जा देने का जो तरीका है वह अच्छा नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। लगान की उसके पास रसीद बही होती है। उसमें सब एरिया खसरा नम्बर वगैरह लिखा रहता है। उसको अगर दिखा दिया जाए तो उससे ही उसका काम हो जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो ग्राम पंचायत जो है वे हर एक आदमी को जानती हैं। वहां से अगर सर्टिफिकेट ला कर दिखा दिया जाए तो काम हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई सुविधा आप छोटे किसान के लिए पैदा करें ताकि उनको आसानी से कर्जा मिल सके।

अगर किसी छोटे किसान का बैल मर जाता है तो वह दूसरा बैल खरीद नहीं सकता है। बैल खरीदने के लिये उनको दो तीन सौ रुपया भी नहीं मिलता है। बिना बैल के वह खेत की कमाई नहीं कर सकता है। वह छोटा किसान हो तो उसको कोई कर्ज भी बैल खरीदने के लिए नहीं देता है। जब वह खुद काश्त नहीं कर सकता है बिना बैल के तो उसकी अपनी भूमि बटाई के लिये देनी पड़ती है। अब बटाई का कानून ऐसा है कि एक साल से

[श्री गोतम]

ज्यादा अगर किसी को बटाई पर जमीन दी जाती है तो उस अर्से के बाद वह जो जमीन है वह बटाईदार की हो जाती है। तब उसके हाथ से वह निकल जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटा किसान है उसको आप बटाई का यह जो कानून है, इससे मुक्त करें, इससे उसको एग्जैम्प्ट करें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको अपने जिले की बात बताता हूँ। हमारे यहां जो छोटे किसान हैं और बड़े किसान भी हैं, वे जितना अनाज पैदा करते हैं, धान हो या गेहूँ हो या और अनाज हो, वे एक विबटल के पीछे एक किलो निकाल देते हैं और इस तएह से अन्न भंडार हमारे कुछ ग्रामों में बन गए हैं। छोटे किसानों को जब कभी जरूरत पड़ जाती है तो इन अन्न भंडारों में से दे दिया जाता है और इस तरह से उनकी मदद कर दी जाती है। छोटा किसान अगर साहूकार के यहां जाता है और उसके पास से पांच सौ रुपया लेता है तो उससे एक हजार रुपया लिखवा लिया जाता है कि उनसे उधार लिया है। ब्याज भी दो रुपया सैंकड़ा उससे लिया जाता है। अब वह जब इस राशि को वापिस नहीं दे पाता है तो उसके ऊपर डिग्री हो जाती है और वह एक हजार रुपये की हो जाती है क्योंकि उस ने लिख कर दिया होता है कि उसने एक हजार रुपया उधार लिया है। कभी कभी अदालत को कुछ कल्पना होते हुए भी कि उसने पांच सौ रुपया लिखा है, अदालत मजबूर होती है क्योंकि उसने लिखकर दिया होता है कि एक हजार रुपया लिया है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि साहूकार के चुंगल में उसे उसको बजाया हो तो इन अन्न भंडारों को आपको बड़ाया देना होगा। हमारे यहां पांच पांच सौ विबटलके अन्न भंडार तैयार हो गए हैं जिनसे गरीब किसानों की जरूरतें कुछ हद तक पूरी हो जाती है। ऐसे अन्न भंडार अगर सब जगह तैयार हो जायेंगे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। उस में उनको ज्यादा

पैसा नहीं पड़ता है। हार्वैस्ट के वक्त जो खेती वे कमाते हैं धान हों या गेहूँ हो कुछ भी हो उस में से थोड़ा सा देने में उनको कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है। एक एक रुपया वसूल करके भी काफी पैसा हो जाता है और जरूरत पड़ने पर हम उन लोगों को दे देते हैं। इस तरह से छोटे किसानों को कुछ मदद मिल जाती है।

जहां तक ट्रैक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है, उसका उपयोग बड़े किसान बहुत अच्छा करते हैं। वे ट्रैक्टर ले सकते हैं, छोटे किसान नहीं ले सकते हैं। उन में हिम्मत नहीं होती है। जिस के पास पचास एकड़ ऊपर भूमि होगी वही ट्रैक्टर का अच्छा उपयोग कर सकता है। उससे कम जिस के पास खेती है उसको लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। बारह तेरह हजार का ट्रैक्टर वह खरीद भी नहीं सकता है। वह 50 एकड़ के नीचे बाला जिसकी आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा होगी, जिसकी जमीन बहुत ही अच्छी होगी, जिस में 20-30 विबटल प्रति एकड़ अन्न होता होगा, वह ले सकता है, दूसरा कोई नहीं ले सकता। लेकिन मामूली तौर पर भारत में एबरेज एक एकड़ में पांच छः विबटल धान होता है और गेहूँ तो और भी कम होता है, तीन चार विबटल ही होता है। तो वह आदमी ट्रैक्टर नहीं ले सकता। ऐसी हालत में ट्रैक्टर अगर ग्राम पंचायत रखे या कोई कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी रखे और रख कर के छोटे लोगों को किराये पर देवे तो उस का बहुत कुछ उपयोग हो सकता है।

फर्टिलाइजर का ऐसा है कि फर्टिलाइजर अगर मई के महीने से मिल जाय तो उस का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है। छोटे किसान भी उस से फायदा उठा सकते हैं। परन्तु होता क्या है कि वह मिलता है बरसात में, ज्यादातर जुलाई और अगस्त में जबकि रोपण का काम चलता है और किसान उस में बहुत ज्यादा व्यस्त रहता है। वह जा नहीं सकता, फर्टिलाइजर लेने के लिए क्योंकि उन दिनों में बैलगाड़ियां

बगरह चलती नहीं हैं या वह लेने जाता है, लाता भी है, अगर पानी बरखा तो वह वहीं विपल जाएगा। इस लिए यह फटिलाइजर जो दिए जाते हैं उन की सप्लाई बहुत लेट की जाती है जिस से बहुत थोड़े छोटे किसान उन का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वह तो किसी भी साधन से ला सकते हैं लेकिन छोटे किसान उस का काफी फायदा नहीं उठा सकते। फटिलाइजर के लिए आज लोगों की मांग बढ़ रही है। पहले फटिलाइजर बहुत कम निकलते थे। लेकिन जब लोगों को इतने फटिलाइजर की जरूरत पड़ने लग गई है कि कड़ियों को मिलता भी नहीं है।

दूसरी बात बहुत सी जमीन ऐसी पड़ी हुई है बंरेन, फंलो लैंड हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल नदी है, वहां पर वीहड़ जमीन है, उस में बहुत सी खाइयां हैं, गढ़े हैं परन्तु जमीन की किस्म अच्छी है। अगर जमीन को बड़े बड़े बुलडोजर्स से जोत कर के सम करें तो कई हजार एकड़ जमीन काश्त के लिए निकल सकती है। दूसरे, मेरे जिले में कुछ जमीन तो ऐसी है जो कि 5 हजार रुपये एकड़ में बिकती है और कुछ ऐसी भी जमीन है जैसे बंहर तहसील में जो कि जंगली जमीन है वह सौ रुपये एकड़ में बिकती है। तो ऐसी जमीन जो जंगली इलाके की है, बीहन जमीन है, उस को सरकार बुलडोजर से जुतवा कर सम करा दे क्यों कि किसान यह नहीं कर सकता चाहे बड़ा काश्तकार हो या छोटा काश्तकार हो, उस के बस की यह बात नहीं है, यह तो बुलडोजर के उपयोग से ही हो सकता है अन्यथा नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे।

ऐसी ही और बहुत सी बातें हैं। पानी के साधन जब तक हमारे छोटे किसानों को नहीं दिए जायेंगे तब तक वह फसल तैयार नहीं कर सकेंगे। आज उसको जो ऊपर से पानी बरसता है, उसी पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और उसमें बहुत थोड़ी फसल बह उगा पाता है। तो पानी

का साधन बड़े बड़े बांध बना कर उस के लिए मुहैया करना जरूरी है। कुछ बांध बने भी हैं, सरकार इस खिलसिले में कुछ कर भी रही है मगर उस से हमारी जरूरत जितनी पूरी होनी चाहिए थी वह पूरी नहीं हो रही है। तो यह सब बातें ख्याल करने लायक है जिन पर सरकार के लिए विचार करना जरूरी है।

कंट्रोल के बारे में कहना है कि अब फसल कुछ अच्छी हुई है। तो जितना कंट्रोल कम हो सके उतना कम किया जाय। हमारे यहां पर जब रफी अहमद किदवाई खाद्य मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने कंट्रोल बिल्कुल हटा दिया था। उस वक्त आज की परिस्थिति से काफी खराब परिस्थिति थी। परन्तु ऐसे वक्त भी उन्होंने कंट्रोल हटा दिया था। अब जो कंट्रोल है उसको जितना कम किया जा सके उतना कम करिए। जिला बन्दी तोड़ दीजिए, प्रान्त बन्दी भी जितनी हो सके तोड़ दीजिए। इस ओर भी ख्याल करने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरे, यह जो कृषि सम्पत्ति पर कर लगाने का निर्णय लिया है उस को भी हम चाहेंगे कि कोई भी टैक्स कृषि सम्पत्ति पर न लगाया जाय। एक चीज यह कि जो छोटे छोटे ट्रेक्टर्स हैं, वह अगर बन सकते हैं, दो तीन हजार तक के अन्दर बन सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा क्यों कि उस हालत में दस बारह एकड़ वाले किसान भी उस का फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

18 hrs.

श्री भोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे कृषि का मामला इतना जटिल है कि लोग सही बात कहने में हिच कचा रहे हैं। अभी उधर सरकारी बैंच पर बंटे हुए जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, मैं उन्हीं की बात को थोड़ा सा लेना चाहता हूँ। वैसे तो इस देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं और राष्ट्रीय आय का 50 प्रतिशत कृषि से प्राप्त

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

होता है तो फिर क्या कारण है कि कृषि सम्पत्ति कर के बारे में लोग आपत्ति करते हैं। सिद्धान्ततः तो मैं इसका समर्थक हूँ, लेकिन जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि 81 प्रतिशत खेती वाले लोगों में से—हमारे यहां 63 प्रतिशत जोत ऐसी है जो पांच एकड़ से छोटी है और 18 प्रतिशत ऐसी है जो 5 एकड़ से ज्यादा 10 एकड़ तक है—19 प्रतिशत वालों की जब ये लोग बकालत करते हैं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। ये लोग अपने बहुमत के बल पर 81 फ्रीसदी वालों की उपेक्षा कर के 19 प्रतिशत वालों की बकालत कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है—खास कर कृषि सम्पत्ति कर के लिये—कि यह कर राज्य सरकारों को लगाना चाहिए, केन्द्र सरकार को इस कर को लगाना उचित नहीं होगा, हालांकि इस का फंसला यह हाउस करेगा और यहां पर 81 फ्रीसदी वालों का बहुमत नहीं है, ये लोग जो चाहेंगे करेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि नये नये पूंजीपति जो अब खेती की तरफ खिसक कर आने लगे हैं, उन पर कर लगाना उचित है, क्योंकि नौकरी पेशे में 4 हजार रुपये से अधिक आय होती है तो आय-कर लगता है, तो फिर 30-40 हजार आय वाली खेती पर आय-कर क्यों न लगे, लेकिन यह विषय राज्य सरकारों का है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का नहीं है।

लेकिन इसके साथ एक खास बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब खेती पर आय कर लग रहा है—चाहे केन्द्र सरकार लगाये या राज्य सरकार लगाये, तो इसके साथ साथ लगान को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। लगान वाली प्रथा समाप्त हो जानी चाहिए, आमदनी कर जरूर लगाना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ेगी। जब तक राष्ट्रिय आय नहीं बढ़ेगी, तब तक समाजवादी समाज की जो डींग आप हांका करते हैं, उस का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक विशेष बात यह देख रहा हूँ कि कृषि मंत्रालय जितना धन कृषि

विकास पर खर्च करने जा रहा है, उस से अधिक धन वह कृषि अनुसन्धान पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं—पता नहीं ये कौन सा अनुसन्धान करते हैं—कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। 1964-65 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस पूरे देश का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 32 करोड़ 68 लाख हैक्टर है, जिस में से वन क्षेत्र 6 करोड़ 11 लाख हैक्टर है, चरागाह, वृक्ष तथा कूज वाला भाग 3 करोड़ 63 लाख हैक्टर है और पड़ती-भूमि 2 करोड़ 3 लाख हैक्टर है और कुल कृषि भूमि 15 करोड़ 80 लाख हैक्टर है। जो भूमि कृषि के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है यानी जो किसी प्रकार के उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही है, वह है लगभग 5 लाख हैक्टर। 1964-65 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2 करोड़ 51 लाख हैक्टर में सिंचाई का काम हो रहा है, इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि साढ़े पन्द्रह करोड़ हैक्टर भूमि में से केवल ढाई करोड़ हैक्टर भूमि को आप पानी दे रहे हैं, पता नहीं ये अफसर वहां बैठकर कौनसा रिसर्च करते हैं—कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। जिस खेती को पानी नहीं पहुंचेगा, वहां फटिलाइजर की बात करना एक बिल्कुल मूर्खता पूर्ण बात है, पानी के बिना फटिलाइजर की बकालत करने का क्या अर्थ है। इस देश में आप पूरी खेती वाली जमीन पर पानी पहुंचा दीजिए तो फिर कोई रिसर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं इस सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सही दिशा में कदम उठाये वरना इस देश का सारा मामला गड़बड़ है।

अभी हमारे साथी ने जमीन के सम्बन्ध में बातें कहीं। लेकिन जमीन के मामले में भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून इस देश में जो लागू किये गये या भूमि बितरण की जो व्यवस्था हुई उसमें कैसा नाटक रचा गया, यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में सन 60 में एकछत्र राज्य कांग्रेस का था जबकि सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू किया गया था। मेरे पास सरकारी पब्लिकेशन है—भारत 1968—जिसके पेज 204 पृष्ठ छपा हुआ है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में

अधिकतम जोत की सीमायें किस प्रकार से निश्चित की गई हैं :

राज्य	भविष्य के लिए	वर्तमान
असम	50 एकड़	50 एकड़
आंध्र प्रदेश	18 से 216 एकड़	27 से 324 एकड़
उड़ीसा	20 से 80 एकड़	20 से 80 एकड़
उत्तर प्रदेश	साढ़े 12 एकड़	40 से 80 एकड़
केरल	15 से 36 एकड़	15 से 37 एकड़
गुजरात	19 से 132 एकड़	19 से 132 एकड़
जम्मू कश्मीर	22 से 314 एकड़	22 से 314 एकड़
पंजाब	30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़	30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़
प० बंगाल	25 एकड़	25 एकड़
बिहार	20 से 60 एकड़	20 से 60 एकड़
मद्रास	24 से 120 एकड़	24 से 120 एकड़
मध्य प्रदेश	25 से 75 एकड़	25 से 75 एकड़
महाराष्ट्र	18 से 126 एकड़	18 से 126 एकड़
मैसूर	18 से 144 एकड़	27 से 216 एकड़
राजस्थान	22 से 336 एकड़	22 से 336 एकड़
हरियाणा	30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़	30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड़
दिल्ली	24 से 60 एकड़	24 से 60 एकड़
मणिपुर	25 एकड़	25 एकड़
माहे	15 से 36 एकड़	15 से 36 एकड़
हिमाचल प्रदेश	30 एकड़ चम्बा जिले में, अन्य क्षेत्रों में 125 ह० मालगुजारीवाली	30 एकड़ चम्बा जिले में अन्य क्षेत्रों में 125 ह० मालगुजारीवाली
त्रिपुरा	25 से 75 एकड़	25 से 75 एकड़

जब विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न मापदंड रखे जायेंगे तब इस देश में अगर विभिन्नता नहीं रहेगी तो फिर क्या रहेगा ? भूमि सुधार में असली गड़बड़ तो वहीं से पैदा हो गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि मैं इस मंत्रालय से प्रश्न करते करते थक गया। उत्तर

प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति के शासन काल में मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जिला बोर्डों में करोड़ों रुपये का गोलमाल है, 5 अगस्त, 1969 को पहला प्रश्न किया था, अतारांकित प्र० सं० 2672 और फिर दूसरा प्रश्न किया 18 नवम्बर को और अब तक चला आ रहा हूँ पूछते हुए। वह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है। आखिर यह मंत्रालय किस बात के लिए है ? अब फिर आपके कृषि मंत्रालय से 13 मार्च को प्रश्न भेजा गया

[श्री मोहलू प्रसाद]

है—प्र० सं० 286814-6 बार पहले स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न था अब पता नहीं कृषि मंत्रालय में कैसे आ गया। इसमें उन्होंने कुछ विवरण अनुबन्ध (क) में और अनुबन्ध (ख) में दिया है। अनुबन्ध (ख) में उन्होंने दिया है कि वर्ष 1967-68 तक निम्नलिखित 33 जिला परिषदों के लेखों की लेखा परिक्षा की गई है :

“जिला परिषद मुजफ्फरनगर, देहरादून, सहारनपुर, अलीगढ़, बुन्दलशहर, आगरा, मथुरा, मैनपुरी, एटा, पीलीभीत, बदायूं, बरेली, पिथौरागढ़, मुरादाबाद, शाहजहांपुर, विजनौर, चमौली, गढ़वाल, वाराणसी, लखनऊ, फैजाबाद, उन्नाव, सीतापुर, गौड़ा, फरुखाबाद, इलाहाबाद, झांसी, मिर्जापुर, बाराणसी, देवरिया, गोरखपुर, जोनपुर तथा वलिया। इनकी लेखा परीक्षा हो गई लेकिन पता नहीं यह मंत्रालय में रखे हुए हैं क्या ? यह सरकार का नियम है, लोक सभा का नियम है कि इसको तीन महीने के अन्दर आश्वासन को पूरा कर देना चाहिए। इसमें आपका सचिवालय बीच में शिखंडी बन कर खड़ा हुआ है। वह कहता है कि यह राज्य का विषय है। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में पूछा गया था इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो जानकारी 33 जिलों की प्राप्त हो गई है उसका विवरण तो कम से कम हमें मिलना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो खाद्य मंत्रालय के अनुदान प्रस्तुत है, मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जब से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई, तब से हमारी सरकार का ध्यान विशेष रूप से खेती की तरफ गया है। लेकिन यह भी मैं मानता हूँ कि खेती की उन्नति के लिए जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था उतना नहीं दिया गया, परन्तु इस चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय

योजना में इसको प्राथमिकता दी गई है, यह बड़े संतोष की बात है।

जब से कांग्रेस के हाथ में देश के शासन की बागडोर आई, तभी से खेती की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है और आज यह बात देखने में आ रही है कि खेती भी कोई चीज है, नहीं तो पिछले 200 वर्षों में खेती की जितनी उपेक्षा की गई मुख्यतः ब्रिटेन शासनकाल के प्रारम्भ होने के बाद से, उतनी उपेक्षा कभी खेती की हुई नहीं थी। जब से स्वराज्य हुआ, तब से खेती के लिए अच्छे अच्छे बीज, खेती के लिए रासायनिक खाद और अच्छे किस्म के सुघरे हुए औजारों की तरफ बड़ा ध्यान गया है और उसका बड़ा व्यापक, बड़ा गहरा असर किसानों पर पड़ा है। यही नहीं, सिंचाई के जो पुराने जमाने के साधन थे, उनके स्थान पर नहरों का जाल बिछाये जाने की कोशिश की गई और जगह-जगह नलकूपों का जाल बिछ गया जिससे कि आज पढ़े-लिखे हुए लोग भी खेती में दिल-चस्पी लेने लगे हैं। अन्यथा बड़ी तेजी से लोग खेती की तरफ से मुँह मोड़ते चले जा रहे थे। इन स्थितियों में आज जिसकी अधिक आवश्यकता थी, सरकार ने उसे प्राथमिकता दे कर देश की प्रमुख समस्या को हाथ में लिया है और यह बड़े संतोष की बात है।

एक बात यह जरूर है कि जहां खेती के लिए अच्छे बीजों का प्रयोग हुआ और बड़ी तेजी से वे फैलाये गये, खाद का भी प्रबन्ध हुआ वहां पर आज जिस तेजी से लोग खेती में लगे हुए हैं और जिस तरह से देश की बढ़ती हुई आवादी को देखते हुए अन्न की समस्या सामने आ गई है, उसको देखते इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि पानी का अधिक से अधिक प्रबन्ध किया जाए। पानी का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए जहां ट्यूबवैल लगाये जा रहे हैं और धरती के नीचे का पानी निकाल करके उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है, वहां जगह-जगह बांध बांध करके, नहरों के द्वारा सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो रहा है। लेकिन

फिर भी इस दिशा में बहुत काम करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बात कहता हूँ कि वह सारा मैदानी इलाका जो किसी समय देश को ही नहीं विदेशों को भी अन्न देता था, वह आज सिंचाई के अभाव में अपने खाने भर के लिए अन्न पैदा नहीं कर पा रहा है। वहाँ कई 12 महीने बहने वाली नदियाँ हैं। अगर उन के पानी को रोकने की कोशिश की जाय और नहर के द्वारा या पम्प करके उस पानी को बहा कर सिंचाई के लिए दिया जाय तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है लेकिन जिस दिशा में जितना प्रयास होना चाहिए उतना अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है इसलिए इस ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

खेती के साथ पशुपालन का भी बड़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध होता है। खेती में जहाँ जुताई के लिए बैलों की आवश्यकता होती है वहाँ पशुओं से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में खाद भी कृषि को सुलभ हो जाती है। पुराने जमाने में यह बहुत बड़े साधन थे। आज देखा जा रहा है कि एक तरफ पशुओं की संख्या क्षीण होती जा रही है, कम होती जा रही है बावजूद इस बात के कि जगह जगह पर सरकार द्वारा गोशालाएँ स्थापित कर पशुओं की नसल में सुधार करने का यत्न किया जा रहा है। इसको देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है बड़ी आशा बंधती है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा पशुओं की संख्या में बड़ी कमी आती जा रही है। इस से एक तरफ किसानों को जोकि छोटे किसान हैं उनको हल में जोतने के लिए बैल नहीं मिल रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ खेती के लिए पशुओं से जो काफी खाद सुलभ हो सकती थी उसकी भी कमी पड़ती जा रही है। ऐसे पशु जो कि बेकार होते थे और जिन से दूध नहीं मिलता था लेकिन उनसे भी यह उपयोगी खाद मिल जाती थी और उस से यह खाद की एक बड़ी समस्या हल हो जाती थी वह भी जैसा मैंने कहा पशुओं की संख्या कम होती जाने के कारण नहीं मिल पा रही है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि केवल रासायनिक खादों के जरिए स्थायी रूप से खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती है और उसके लिए पशुओं के गोबर से बनने वाली खाद का उसमें मिलाना आवश्यक होता है। लेकिन पशुओं से मिलने वाली खाद की काफी मात्रा किसानों द्वारा बतौर ईंधन के अर्थात् जलाने के काम में लाई जाती है जोकि नहीं होना चाहिए। उस गोबर की खाद को जोकि उपले बनाकर किसान जला डालते हैं जब तक उसकी जगह पर दूसरे आग जलाने के साधन किसानों को मुहैया नहीं किये जाते हैं, उनके वास्ते लकड़ी और कोयले आदि का इंतजाम नहीं होता है तब तक यह पशुओं के गोबर से प्राप्त होने वाली खाद का ईंधन के तौर पर जलाना बंद नहीं होगा। सरकार को उस को रोकने के लिए प्रयास करना होगा।

पशुपालन की तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। लेकिन पशुपालन में जो एक कमी आ रही है वह इस तरह कि कुछ दिनों से चरागाहों की कमी होती जा रही है। प्रान्तीय सरकार के स्तर पर कोई चरागाह नहीं है यहाँ तक कि पंचायतों के स्तर पर भी कोई चरागाह नहीं है जब कि पशुओं का पालना सबसे ज्यादा चरागाहों पर निर्भर है। पशुओं को बांध करके खिलाया जाय और उन्हें लाभकर बनाया जा सके यह असम्भव है इसलिए इसका बड़े पैमाने पर कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और पशुओं के चरने की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय।

आज किसानों ने अन्नोत्पादन में जो थोड़ी दिलचस्पी ली है उसका मुख्य कारण उर्बरक खाद और पानी का प्रबन्ध होना है। अब देखा यह जाता है कि जब कुछ अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ जाती है तो अनाज के भाव एकदम गिर जाते हैं। अगर अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है तो अनाज का भाव बावजूद सरकार की कोशिशों के मंहगा हो जाता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जैसे अन्य वस्तुओं के भाव निर्धारण करने में उनकी लागत

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

निकाली जाती है, सारा खर्चा वगैरह निकालकर तब कीमत निकाली जाती है वैसे ही अन्न के दाम भी फिक्स किये जाने चाहिए। इसके अलावा हर वस्तुओं के बारे में यह देखा जाता है कि उसका दाम निर्धारित करने वाले वह होते हैं जोकि उन चीजों को तैयार करते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में केवल एक अर्धभाग किसान ही ऐसा है जिसके उत्पादित अन्न का मूल्य निर्धारित करने वाले दूसरे लोग होते हैं। उससे पूछा भी नहीं जाता है। उसकी राय भी नहीं ली जाती है। इस तरीके से जो किसान के साथ यह अन्याय किया जाता है वह बंद होना चाहिए और अन्न के दामों का निर्धारण सरकार द्वारा ठीक से होना चाहिए और उस में उस की राय भी ली जानी चाहिए।

आज किसान की स्थिति यह है कि सारा परिश्रम वह करता है लेकिन बहुत सा समय किसान का अपनी जमीन के मालिकाना हक के स्पष्टीकरण के सिलसिले में मुकद्दमेबाजी में चला जाता है। उस मुकद्दमेबाजी से किसानों को कैसे छुटकारा मिले इसके बारे में कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

जैसे बैंकों की पासबुक होती है और उसमें हर आदमी जब रुपया जमा करता है या निकालता है तो वह उस में दर्ज कर दी जाती है उसी तरीके से अगर किसानों की पासबुक बना दी जाय जिसके कि कागज में इंट्री रहे उसको कोई बयानामा लिखे तो दर्ज कर दिया जाय और अगर वह अन्य को बयानामा करे तो उस में से उतना निकाल दिया जाय। इस तरह से सारी इंट्रीज दर्ज कर दी जाय और जिसके अभाव के कारण मुकद्दमेबाजी में जो समय और पैसा उस का बर्बाद होता है उसको बचाया जा सकता है। इन सब परिस्थितियों से आज किसान परेशान है। मंत्री महोदय खुद भी किसान रहे हैं और उनके आते ही योजना में खेती को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। मैं उनसे आशा करूंगा कि उनका

ध्यान इस तरह आयेगा और मौलिक रूप से वह इस में सुधार करने का कोई प्रयास करेंगे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि एक तरफ जहाँ आज सिंचाई के लिए नहरें हैं, जहाँ उनका विकास हो रहा है, नल्लूओं की संख्या बढ़ाई गई है वहाँ जो सिंचाई के छोटे साधन हैं, वे बड़ी तेजी से घटते जा रहे हैं। पुराने तालाब पटे हो गये, पुराने कुओं का पानी नीचे चला जा रहा है और आज लोग इस तरह कुएं बनवाने की ओर ध्यान भी कम देते हैं। अगर रकबे का स्थाल किया जाए तो सिंचाई का रकबा भले ही कुछ क्षेत्रों में बढ़ गया हो, लेकिन अगर इस तरह से छोटी सिंचाई घटती चली जायेगी और बड़ी सिंचाई योजनायें बढ़ती चली जायेंगी तो इस से उत्पादन में कमी आयेगी। इसलिए जो छोटी सिंचाई के साधन हैं उनके ऊपर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समयन करता हूँ।

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो साल के बाद आपकी कृपा से बोलने का समय मिला है, वह भी इतनी तपस्या के बाद। मेरा पांचवां नाम था जो कि खिसक कर 13वां या 14वां आ गया। अब आप आये हैं तब मुझ को अवसर मिला है। इस के लिए मैं आप के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

मैं खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय की मांगों का समयन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : यह आपकी दृष्टि में गलत है, मेरी दृष्टि से नहीं।

जब यहां पर अन्न की कमी थी और हम लोग विदेशों से अन्न मंगा रहे थे और पी. एल. 480 के अन्तर्गत भी अन्न आ रहा था, तब स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने एक नारा दिया था कि एक समय खाना खाओ। उस समय लोगों ने एक समय खाना आरम्भ भी किया, विरोधी सदस्यों में से किसी ने इस का जिक्र भी किया था श्री शास्त्री का मत था कि देश को अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक अन्न का उत्प.दन करके विदेशों के ऊपर हम को निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। जब से श्री जगजीवन राम ने यह मंत्रालय सम्भाला। और उनको श्री शिन्दे श्री गुरुपदस्वामी तथा उप-मंत्री डा० एरिंग का सहयोग मिला, तब से, मैं समझता हूँ कि खेती में एक जोर की हरी क्रान्ति आई है। अगर कोई इस पर अविश्वास प्रकट करता है तो अपनी कान्स्टिट्यूंसी अथवा चुनाव क्षेत्र में जाकर बोलने और समझाने की बात तो अलग है, लेकिन जिस के आँखें हैं वह स्वयम् जाकर और देख कर पता लगा सकता है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अगर वह रंगीन चश्मा न पहने हो।

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : और लोग आप की तरह से रंगीन चश्मा पहन कर नहीं आते हैं जो किसी सीधी चीज को भी नहीं मानना चाहते। लोगों में सही विचार तो जरूर ही आयेगा। इसलिये, मैं समझता हूँ, श्री बनर्जी को, जो कि एक सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, दूसरों को बोलने देना चाहिये और इस तरह के बीच में टोका टोकी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

मैं अभी इस सदन के कुछ सदस्यों के साथ पूसा इंस्टिट्यूट में गया था। वहां मैंने देखा बहुत से कृषि वैज्ञानिक बड़े-बड़े प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। पूसा इंस्टिट्यूट में जो प्लाट बने हुए हैं उन में जो 200 तरह की गेहूँ की किस्में हैं उन को वह देखते हैं कि एक किस्म की दूसरी किस्म कैसे सबल हो सकती है। कम से कम जमीन कितनी अधिक उपज दे सकती है, इस का परी-

क्षण वह कर रहे हैं। इनको कई क्षेत्रों में सफलता मिली है। गेहूँ की ऐसी वाली उन्होंने तैयार की है जोकि बाजरे की वाली की तरह बढ़ी है और जिससे उपज बहुत ज्यादा प्राप्त की जा सकती है। बाजरे की एक वाली से काफी ज्यादा उपज उन्होंने प्राप्त की थी और अब उसी तरह से गेहूँ की वाली निकाली है जिससे बहुत ज्यादा उपज प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इसी तरह के प्रयास पन्त नगर में तथा देश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी हो रहे हैं। उनका यह प्रयास है यह सराहनीय है। मैं जगजीवन राम जी से इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अपने जो वैज्ञानिक हैं उनको हेय दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। उनकी योग्यता की कद्र नहीं होती है। जो फारेन टेक्नोलोजिस्ट हैं, उनके ऊपर हम बहुत आघातित रहने लग गए हैं। ये टेक्नोलोजिस्ट घटिया भी हों तो भी हम उनको देवता के समान मानते हैं। यह जो मनोवृत्ति देश में चल रही है, इस मनोवृत्ति को हमें भगाना होगा, फिर चाहे वे अमरीका के टेक्नोलोजिस्ट हों या रूस के हों। यह जो मनोवृत्ति हमारी बन गई है, इसकी वजह से हमारा देश अन्न के मामले में परावलम्बी बना हुआ है।

हरी क्रान्ति में हम सफल हुए हैं कुछ अंशों में। जब हम हरी क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं तो हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि हमारे देश का एक वर्ग ऐसा है जोकि खेती की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है और वह विंग हाउसिस का है जिसकी चर्चा रात-दिन होती रहती है। उसने सभी प्रान्तों में बड़े-बड़े फार्म ले लिये हैं वे यह जो हरी क्रान्ति है इसके जो बीज हैं उनका उत्पादन उन फार्मस में करते हैं। अब आप देखें कि उस बीज को उन्होंने दो-दो सौ रुपये पर फे० जी० के हिसाब से बेचा है। यह सब स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का नाम लेकर किया गया है जिन्होंने त्याग और तपस्या के बल पर इस देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की प्रेरणा दी थी और उस प्रेरणा का परिणाम यह है कि खाद्यान्नों

[श्री रामचन्द्र व्यास]

के मामले में हम स्वावलम्बन की ओर अग्रसर होते जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक कृषि सम्पत्ति कर का सम्बन्ध है, उसका बहुत जिक्र आता है। इसकी बहुत चर्चा होती रहती है। इसके बारे में बड़ा हल्ला-गुल्ला भी हुआ था। हमारे रणधीर सिंह जी ने एक लाबी भी बनाई थी इसका विरोध करने के लिए। लेकिन आप देखें कि यह जो कृषि सम्पत्ति कर है वह किस पर लगेगा। देश में सबसे नीचे के पांच फीसदी खेतिहर परिवारों के पास कोई कृषि सम्पत्ति नहीं है। इससे ऊपर के पचास फीसदी परिवारों के पास समूची ग्रामीण सम्पत्ति का सिर्फ सात फीसदी है।

1965 में प्रकाशित हुए सर्वे के अनुसार सब से नीचे के दो करोड़ लोगों की दैनिक आमदनी सिर्फ 27 पैसे और उससे ऊपर के पांच करोड़ की 42 पैसे है।

1967 में देश के 46 करोड़ 60 लाख लोगों में से 32 करोड़ 60 लाख को पोष्टिक भोजन नहीं मिल रहा था। करीब 30 लाख लोग अंधे थे और करीब 4 करोड़ आंखों के रोगी। पोष्टिक आहार न मिलने के कारण 1 से 6 साल की उम्र के लगभग सब बच्चे रोगी थे। यकान और बीमारियों से बेकार गए मजदूरी के घंटों में 8 अरब रुपये का अतिरिक्त उत्पादन हो सकता था।

पांच एकड़ से छोटी जोतें कुल जोतों का 63 फीसदी और 5 से 10 एकड़ की जोतें 18 फीसदी हैं। इस तरह दोनों मिलाकर 81 फीसदी हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत से उन किसानों पर भी जिनकी जोतें 10 एकड़ से अधिक हैं कृषि सम्पत्ति कर नहीं लगेगा। यह कर सिर्फ उन्हीं किसानों पर लगेगा जिनकी जोतें बहुत बड़ी और लाभकारी हैं और जो आसानी से कर दे सकते हैं। फिर कृषि सम्पत्ति कर इतना दुखदायी क्यों बताया जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है।

आपके माध्यम से मैं—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue tomorrow.

18.29 hrs.

MOTION RE CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, in regard to the incident this afternoon, I beg to move the following motion :

“This House resolves that the two persons calling themselves (1) Shri Rambir Singh and (2) Shri Dharendra Kumar Sharma, who threw pamphlets from the Visitors' Gallery on the Floor of the House at 2.23 P. M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 7 P. M. on Friday, the 11th April 1969 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi”.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool) : What are the contents of the leaflet ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have given their names—Presidents and Secretary of the *Berojgar Sangh*, Agra. The substance of the leaflet is this. They are agitating for the removal of unemployment. Unemployment is growing. For the purpose, they have thrown this pamphlet.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Am I not entitled to know the contents ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have give you the substance. What is written here is not the main offence. The offence is throwing this pamphlet into the House. You can have a copy of the pamphlet and read it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am not saying 'no' to this motion. I have just read the pamphlet when it was thrown. It is a very serious problem. They are trying to focus attention on the growing unemployment in the country. They may be punished, but this is too harsh. They are young unemployed men and because of section 144, they cannot come and demonstrate before Parliament House. Previously people used to come and demonstrate here and we used to address them. Now they cannot demonstrate here. They have to go to Boat Club or India Gate. That is not Parliament House. Therefore, section 144 should be removed.

AN HON. MEMBER : Indirectly you are supporting their action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Indirectly I do support that the problem of unemployment is growing and it should be solved. You are not unemployed. The moment you lose the ticket, you will run to Kamaraj or Ramaraj. (Interruptions).

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : क्या बात करते हैं यह ? जो इन्होंने कहा है मैं उस की सख्त मुखालिफत करता हूँ। पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है और आज फिर यह हुआ। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि किसी न किसी पार्टी का इस में हाथ है, यह बात मालूम कि जाय कि किस पार्टी का यह काम है। यह जो बेरोजगारी वाली बात है, जो उद्देश्य है, हमारी उन के साथ उस में हमदर्दी है और अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये जो भी संभव है गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हो रहा है। लेकिन यहाँ आ कर प्रोसीडिंग्स में बाधा डालना किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं कहा जा सकता। इन के ऐटिट्यूड से हर रोज यह किस्से हुआ करेंगे। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि चेकिंग पूरे जोर से होनी चाहिए और हमें यह बताया जाय कि किसने उन्हें टिकट दिया है। आगे इस किस्म की बात न होने पाए इस के लिए पूरा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। बल्की रही अनएम्प्लायमेंट की बात उस के लिए जितना भी किया जा सके वह किया जाना चाहिए।... (ब्यवधान)... वह जैसे बच्चे

आप के हैं वैसे ही हमारे भी हैं। लेकिन इनकी बातों से वह एनकरेज होते हैं और इस तरह से यह हाउस नहीं चल सकेगा।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा कहना यह है कि चौधरी रणधीर सिंह ने जो कहा कि है किसने उन को दशक दीर्घा का पास दिया यह बताया जाय, मैं समझता हूँ चौधरी रणधीर सिंह भी इस बात की कठिनाई को अनुभव करेंगे कि जितने भी व्यक्ति हमारे पास आते हैं पास के लिए उनके मुँह को देख कर कुछ भी अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। प्रायः उन की पृष्ठ भूमि से हम परिचित नहीं होते - आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं, आप के जो 5 लाख वोटर्स हैं आप भी शायद सब से परिचित नहीं होंगे। इस लिए अगर किसी सदस्य से किसी ने आ कर इस प्रकार पास ले लिया तो यहाँ उस को उठाना उचित नहीं होगा। लेकिन इतनी बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन का गौरव बनाये रखने के लिए हम में से किसी को इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिए। जहाँ तक उद्देश्य का प्रश्न है, बेरोजगारी की बात है, उसके साथ सब की सहानुभूति है। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट की अपनी एक परम्परा है। अगर इस तरह से परचे यहाँ पड़ने लग जाएंगे तो पार्लियामेंट का गौरव समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र मा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जो तरीका भ्रष्टियार किया गया है, वह भ्रष्टाचारी तरीका नहीं है, लेकिन उन की उम्र का ब्याल रखते हुए मैं चाहूँगा कि उनकी सजा पर फिर से गौर किया जाय और उन पर रहम किया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ- चूँकि दफा 144 चारों तरफ लगी हुई है, इसलिए उन

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

को डिमास्ट्रेट करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है और यही कारण है कि वे लोग इस तरह का रास्ता बख्तियार करते हैं। इस लिये मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि दफ़ा 144 को उठा दिया जाय ताकि लोगों को डिमास्ट्रेशन करने का मौका मिल सके।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Sir, whether there is Section 144 all around or not, the House cannot make itself responsible for allowing such things happening here. If anybody wishes to make Members of this House aware of any trouble certainly their houses are open and it is open to the aggrieved people or sympathisers to go to Members of Parliament and make representations orally or through correspondence, apart from whatever they can do by approaching the Ministers and so on. Therefore, I do agree with this proposition. After all, we expect law and order to be maintained by the Government and we find fault with them if the Home Ministers become too weakened and so on. When things like this happen in our own House in our very presence, when we are supposed to be making laws here in order to see that the Ministers behave in the interest of the people, use police and so on, it would be right for us here to be condoning any such misbehaviour. But, at the same time, I would like to make this suggestion, as many others have already suggested, that when they have been taken in soon after lunch interval today this may be considered as one day tomorrow may be considered an another day and after that they may be let off and with these two days you may content yourself that the object of our discipline is satisfied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I wish to move an amendment that it may be reduced to 24 hours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, the dignity of the highest national forum should certainly be preserved and defended and, therefore, any demonstration in the House in any form cannot be supported, I think, by any of the Members here. I also do not do that. But, Sir, there are many avenues by which the grievances of people

can be expressed and we are here to voice the grievances of the people. I think it is desirable that before resorting to such demonstration such agitated members or aggrieved representatives of a section of the people should meet us. Shri Banerjee has raised a very pertinent point, that in the case of the Assemblies as also in the case of Parliament scope should be given to the people so that they can demonstrate their grievances near the Parliament. But there is Section 144 and it is very difficult for them to approach Parliament. Therefore, I should request the Government, through you, Sir, to see whether Section 144 can be removed. Also, as Professor Ranga has stated, the punishment should not be harsh and I suggest that it should be only 24 hours, not more than that.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, I am glad the generality of opinion has been in strong condemnation of the action of these two people who violated the sanctity and sacredness of this House. As a matter of fact, on an earlier occasion the punishment was four days and we have tried to be a little lenient this time. In due deference to the opinions expressed by Shri Ranga and other hon. Members from all sides of the House, I will agree to make it two days. But I would like to make it very clear that there should be no association about the assessment of the offence by the nature of the pamphlet thrown here or by any condition outside and I would like to beg of the House to appreciate that this being a serious thing, it should not be taken as a general precedent. We shall certainly do it this time, but the House shall reserve to itself the right to impose more serious punishment should there be a repetition of this type.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out one thing. There was a query about the name of the hon. Member in whose name the visitor's card was issued. It was issued in the name of Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria. But, as Shri Shastri has pointed out, with all the precautions taken by the Administration as well as the members themselves, it is extremely difficult to stop it. Some individual is bound to enter and do such thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, Sir. It is very difficult for us to pick and choose. We have to it in good faith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even though office is taking sufficient precaution, still it happens sometimes. Of course, the unemployment problem is a grave one. But I do not think any hon. Member would say that focussing the attention of the House in this manner should be tolerated. Then, about section 144 etc. this is not the time to consider them. About the punishment, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has already agreed to the plea made by almost everyone here. But I may remind the House that formerly the punishment was for four days. We are showing some leniency now. While exercising our judgment in showing leniency we must also bear in mind that if leniency is shown even if such instances are repeated then an impression may go round that we are taking a lenient view on every occasion. The House should bear that in mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Keeping them in jail would be taking a lenient view because they will get two hot meals a day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : While appreciating the plea for leniency, at the same time, we must unanimously condemn such methods of demonstration, however important the issues might be. That is the only point I wanted to mention. Now I shall put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : दफा 144 के मामले में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not concerned with that point. Government will take note of it ; but not now.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : May I say that the motion, as amended, will read as follows :

"This House resolves that the two persons calling themselves (1) Shri

Rambir Singh and (2) Shri Dharendra Kumar Sharma, who threw pamphlets from the Visitors' Gallery on the Floor of the House at 2.23 P. M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 7 P. M. on Thursday, the 10th April, 1969 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi.."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House resolves that the two persons calling themselves (1) Shri Rambir Singh and (2) Shri Dharendra Kumar Sharma, who threw pamphlets from the Visitors' Gallery on the Floor of the House at 2.23 P. M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 7 P. M. on Thursday, the 10th April, 1969 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

18.44 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RUSSIAN ARMS TO PAKISTAN

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
 मंत्री महोदय, ने जो कुछ सवाल के उत्तर दिये कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को कितने हथियार दिए, उसको देखते हुए यह निश्चित रूप से कहा जा

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

सकता है कि रूस की पालिसी भारत के लिए अब दिन व दिन तेजी से बदल रही है। दो साल से इसकी शुरुआत हुई है। पहले भारत के साथ जो रूस की नीति थी वह इस प्रकार की थी कि वह भारत का इन्ट्रेस्ट देखता था, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वह न्यूट्रलाइज हुआ और अब उसकी प्रो-पाकिस्तान पालिसी बनती जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं है, जो हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं उनकी सप्लाय की गति बढ़ गई है और साफिस्टिकेटेड हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा सोवियट डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने जो स्पीच दी है वह एक खतरे की घंटी है। सोवियट डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने पाकिस्तान में जो कहा है, जिसको कि रेडियो पाकिस्तान ने भी कोट किया है, उसको मैं आप के सामने पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"Marshal Grechko was quoted by the Pakistani press and radio saying that the Soviet Union was interested in Pakistan strengthening its defence against its enemy and in the maintenance of military balance in the region."

सभापति जी, आपको मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान कई बार यह कह चुका है कि दुनिया में हमारा कोई दुश्मन नहीं है भारत के अलावा और जो यह बैलेंस की बात कही है वास्तव में स्थिति यह है कि मिलिटरी बैलेंस जो है अगर पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए जाते हैं तो और बिगड़ जाता है और खतरा और भी बढ़ेगा, जैसा पुराना अनुभव बताता है। तो यह जो बात कही गई है इस का मतलब यह है कि स्वयं रूस भी यह स्वीकार करता है रूस का डिफेंस मिनिस्टर कहता है कि भारत पाकिस्तान का दुश्मन है और उसको मजबूत करना चाहिए मिलिटरी बैलेंस इस रीजन में रखने के लिए।

इतना ही नहीं बहाना सोवियट रूस की नेवी के डिप्टी चीफ ने जो कहा है वह 20 मार्च के

पाकिस्तान टाइम्स में जो छपा है वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

18.46 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair.]

"Powerful Pakistan fleet is a pre-condition for peace in the Indian Ocean."

अब इस से स्पष्ट है कि रूस के बड़े बड़े नेता आज पाकिस्तान के नेताओं को खुश करने में लगे हुए हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को दे हैव टेकिन इट फार ग्रान्टड कि वह तो हमारे साथ हैं ही, बदल नहीं सकती है। इस प्रकार का उन का ऐटीट्यूड है। इसलिए मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि आया सरकार की राय में जो नीति रूस की भारत के लिए ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट के समय थी आया उस में कोई बदल आया है या नहीं? अगर आया है तो क्या आया है?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सोवियट डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर और नेवी के डिप्टी चीफ ने जो पाकिस्तान में कहा उस के बारे में भारत सरकार का क्या रीएक्शन है और उस के ऊपर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि रूस का ऐटीट्यूड हमारे लिये बदला नहीं है तो क्या सरकार विश्वास के साथ कह सकती है कि कल को अगर पाकिस्तान ने सेक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में कश्मीर का सवाल उठाया तो जिस तरह से रूस पहले वीटो करता था क्या आप को यह विश्वास है कि रूस फिर भी इस की वीटो कर देगा?

कितने हथियार अभी तक पाकिस्तान को दिये गए हैं नेवी का सामान भी मैंने सुना है दिया है, सब-मैरीन्स दी हैं। मैंने सुना है कि फिशिंग वैसेल्स के नाम से कुछ ऐसे पानी के

जहाज भी पाकिस्तान को मिले हैं जो स्पार्ड का काम करते हैं और ऐसे चार पानी के जहाज मिले हैं जो रूसी लोग चलाते हैं और ट्रेनिंग देते हैं और वह बहुत ही खतरनाक किस्म की सब-मैरीन्स हैं ।

नया रिजीम जो पाकिस्तान में आया है रूस और अमरीका दोनों उस को खुश करना चाहते हैं, और ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि हम लोग कमप्लेसेन्सी में रहें, आज पाकिस्तान में भगड़ा हो रहा है और हम कमप्लेसेन्ट हो जाय । लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के लोग जब अपनी आवाज उठाते हैं तो पाकिस्तान की सरकार का हमेशा रवैया रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान का होवा दिखा देती है । वह हम पर हमला भी कर सकते हैं । और नये डिक्टेटर ने कहा है कि बंगाल में हम इसलिए फोर्सेज भेज रहे हैं चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान की फोर्सेज का वहां पर कनसेन्ट्रेशन है । तो क्या यह सही है कि हम ने कोई अपनी फोर्सेज भेजी हैं और उसकी वजह से पाकिस्तान ने फोर्सेज भेजी हुई है ? क्या हमारा कोई कन्ट्रेशन है ? दूसरे हम ने क्या प्रोकाशंस लिए हैं जिससे कि न्यू रिजीम को इस तरीके का मंड ऐक्शन न लेना पड़े ? क्या यह सही है कि इस तरह की बात आई हैं कि पाकिस्तान को हम ने कुछ फोर्सेलिटिज दी हैं, जैसे कि उन की सेनाएं ईस्ट बंगाल में जाने के लिये या उन के हवाई जहाज जाने के लिए इस प्रकार की भी क्या कोई बात की है ?

आखिरी मेरा सवाल यह है कि यू एस एस आर के ऊपर हमारा जो मिलिटरी इक्विपमेंट के के लिये डिपेंडेंस है इसके लिए बहुत हद तक जो हम रूस पर डिपेंड करते हैं वह ठीक बात नहीं है । केवल एक ही जगह पर कतई डिपेंडेंट होना ठीक नहीं है इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूँगा कि दूसरे देशों के साथ भी वह अपने डिफेंस पैकट करें । सब से अच्छी बात तो यह होगी कि सुरक्षा के लिये हम स्वयं अधिक से अधिक अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों और ज्यादा से

ज्यादा हथियार और अन्य आवश्यक लड़ाई का सामान हम स्वयं अपने देश में बनायें, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे कि हम ज्यादा लड़ाई का सामान अपने देश में तैयार कर सकें ? क्या मिजाइल्स भी हमारे देश में बन रही है यह मेरा प्वाएंटंड सवाल है ?

एक सब से आखिरी बात निवेदन करके मैं समाप्त कर दूँगा । जैसे चीन, पाकिस्तान की वह जो पिंडी चीन ऐक्सिस है, चीन की ताकत बहुत बड़ी है, हम से कई गुनी ज्यादा है और अगर कहीं यह दोनों मिलकर हम पर आक्रमण कर दें तो हम उनकी मिली हुई ताकत का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह बात साफ है और इस तथ्य को छिपाना नहीं चाहिए और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस खतरे का सामने करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

क्या आप ने जब रूस और चीन के बाऊंडरी क्लेश के बारे में रूस का समर्थन किया तो रूस से आप ने क्या यह विश्वास प्राप्त कर लिया है कि अगर कल को चीन हमारे ऊपर हमला कर दे तो रूस हमारी मदद करेगा या रूस पहले ही की तरह से कह देगा कि चीन तो हमारा भाई है और यह हिन्दुस्तान वाले हमारे दोस्त हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नीति गलत होगी और मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूँगा कि यह बात स्पष्ट करें कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का मिल कर अगर हमला हो तो उस का सामना करने के लिये उन्होंने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ? क्या किसी दूसरे देश ने ऐसी हालत में हमें मदद करने का विश्वास दिलाया है विशेष कर क्या रूस ने ऐसा विश्वास दिलाया है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the points that have been raised by the hon. Member are important and we have ourselves expressed our concern about the supply of lethal equipment by U.S.S.R. to Pakistan. It may be recalled that the Prime Minister made a detailed statement about our attitude on the supply of arms by

[Shri Swaran Singh]

U.S.S.R. to Pakistan and, on several subsequent occasions, I myself had to say a great deal about this matter.

The basic point in this connection is our constant desire to normalise relations with Pakistan. We have said on innumerable occasions that we want to live in peace and in good neighbourly relations with Pakistan. But notwithstanding all our efforts, we have not succeeded in persuading Pakistan also to reciprocate to our desire. Therefore, any accrual to the armed strength of Pakistan makes Pakistan all the more intransigent and also makes the restoration of normalcy more difficult. It is in this context that we have to view the accrual to the armed strength of Pakistan. So, from whatever source Pakistan gets the arms, whether it is from United States of America or from China or from several other NATO countries or from Soviet Union, this definitely creates a situation in which Pakistan's intransigence increases and restoration of normal conditions becomes all the more difficult. Apart from that, it imposes a heavy burden on India to take measures to increase our defence potential in order to meet any possible threat. This is not a theoretical matter or a matter of assessment. We have seen that we had to face aggression from Pakistan on three occasions after Independence. It is for this reason that we know that any accrual to the armed strength of Pakistan throws a heavy burden on us to take adequate steps to ensure that our capacity to repel any aggression is not in any way impaired. We have no aggressive design against any country, but at the same time we are determined to defend our own sovereignty and our own integrity, whatever may be the price. This is the whole basic question. We have explained our position more than once to the USSR Government and to its various dignitaries. I explained this when I went to the Soviet Union towards the end of last year. And when the Defence Minister of USSR visited our country, we reiterated our concern in this respect. We have, however, to admit that we have not been able to convince USSR about the great danger is implicit in their supplying arms to Pakistan. Their policy in this respect continues to be one of supplying arms to Pakistan, although they go on saying that they will supply comparatively a small

quantity of arms. But we know that, whatever may be the quantity of arms supplied, it will definitely impose a greater burden on us. That is our whole approach. How do we meet the situation? We have to continue our efforts to reiterate our view point and to make it clear to all countries, including USSR, that any supply of arms to Pakistan will create a very difficult and explosive situation and that they should desist from pursuing that policy. This has been our constant approach. We have succeeded in certain cases in dissuading countries from supplying arms to Pakistan and we have not succeeded in certain other cases. But we have to continue our effort because it is worthwhile to make that effort and it may yield results on some occasions. At the same time, as was mentioned by the hon. Member towards the end of his speech, we have to take adequate steps on our side to be ever ready to meet any aggressive design or line which Pakistan may be tempted on any occasion to adopt. It is for this reason that we have taken action in various directions.

19 hrs.

The hon. Member has mentioned that we should try to manufacture all the equipment that we require for our defence needs. That is precisely the policy that we are pursuing and I am happy to report that every successive year has added to the production from our ordinance factories, from State undertakings which are engaged in the task of manufacturing vital equipment for the armed forces and also from mobilising the effort from the private sector. That is an effort which has continued and which will continue. At the same time we cannot take risks, and in regard to certain categories where we have not yet been able to establish capacity to manufacture equipment of sophisticated type, we have to depend on acquisition from abroad. And we have acquired equipment from whatever sources it may be available, to meet our requirements. There is bound to be a gap between the time when our own manufactured equipment of various types may be available but the danger to us being a sort of constant one and which cannot wait, in the meantime we have to augment our defence potential by acquiring equipment of various types from abroad. In this respect we have no inhibitions. I want to make it clear that from whatever source it may be avail-

able, we will acquire because we pay for it and I do not see any objection in getting equipment from whatever source it may be available. Without going into details it is a fact that we have acquired various types of equipment from several European countries including UK and France. We have also got equipment from the Soviet Union and from other East European countries. That is the policy we have pursued.

I would like to say further that we are fully conscious of this additional burden that we have to carry in diverting our resources for meeting the Defence needs; even in this respect I would like to say that we are not over spending having regard to the size of our country and having regard to the fact that it is not only Pakistan but also China against whom we have to prepare ourselves to meet any aggression; it is in that context that we have to carry a heavy burden to meet the challenge. It is no doubt a heavy burden. But the valour of our forces, the co-operation from the people, the unity on issues like this that has been shown by our country on all crucial moments, and the acquisition of equipment by indigenous manufacture and from abroad, has enabled us to feel confident that we are in a position to meet any threat of the type that the hon. Member mentioned. I would like to say that we are not at all complacent because of the happenings in Pakistan. They are political issues, they are internal problems, but we cannot relax our effort in this sphere of preparedness and we have to continue our vigilance and our preparedness.

Having said this, now I will try to touch very briefly some of the specific points that have been raised by the hon. Member. One of the points that he mentioned was as to whether there is any change in the policy of the Soviet Union as compared to the time when the Tashkent Declaration was signed. Well, I have no hesitation in saying that there is a change because when we signed the Tashkent Declaration they were not supplying lethal equipment to Pakistan which they are now doing. Obviously there is a change in their policy towards Pakistan. I would also like to say in fairness to the Soviet Union that they have been assuring us that they want to normalise the relations with Pakistan. They want to have friendly

relations with Pakistan, but this will never be done at the cost of friendship with India.

The second question that has been asked is as to what are our reactions to the press reports about the statements of the USSR Defence Minister and USSR Deputy Naval Chief. They are reported to have been made in Pakistan. We have made some inquiries about this. We still continue to make further inquiries but one point that has been mentioned is that the sentences that are quoted out of context. But we have not yet got any firm or authentic report about the actual words that have been used.

The third question that has been asked is a political question as to what is likely to be the attitude of USSR if Pakistan tries to raise the Kashmir issue in the United Nations. Well, I am not directly concerned with this issue. But having been associated with the Kashmir question and the happenings in the United Nations, I can say that we have given notice to the entire international community that there is a limit upto which they can pressurise us on this question of Kashmir. I have no doubt in my mind that not only USSR, but several other countries who unfortunately in the past did not always see eye to eye with us on this issue, are now changing their attitude and realising the strength of our case. Our case is simple. There are certain matters which are entirely within the jurisdiction of the Government of India because Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, and any attempt to drag us before the international community on issues which are entirely internal will be resisted by us and we will not participate in any such discussion, and on that issue I would like to recall that I actually refused to participate in the discussion and contrary to my normal functioning, I even staged a walk-out which is not the exclusive privilege of the Opposition members over there. The important question that we have to bear in mind in this connection is that we should take a clear and unequivocal stand in this respect and having taken that stand we should not care at all as to who supports us or who opposes us, because I feel that India is big enough and large enough and our cause just enough to resist any pressure from whatever quarter it comes. I have no

[Shri Swaran Singh]

doubt in my mind that we are clear on this issue and no country can further pressurise us and I do not want our country to feel beholden to another country for the exercise of veto. If they exercise the veto, then they act according to the rights and wrongs of the situation. I do not want any partial treatment to be meted out to me even by a friend. In the international sphere, we have to stand on our own legs. It is wrong to expect some other country to pull our chestnut out of the fire. I am all for standing on our own legs. We have to take a correct stand and stick to it irrespective of what others do or do not do. When I say this, it is not in the spirit of defying any particular authority. It is the justness and the righteousness of our cause which is the correct rebuttal of any effort which might be attempted by any country to pressurise us on this issue.

Another question has been asked as to whether the USSR Government has supplied any naval equipment to Pakistan. To my information, they have not. Then, he talked about spying vessels and submarines. According to our information, they have not supplied any submarines. There is no question of supplying any spying vessels. This information is not correct.

Then it has been mentioned about countries trying to befriend the new regime in Pakistan. They have to deal with the country whatever may be the regime in that country. Other countries are entitled to have their own assessments and take action accordingly. We are also trying to befriend Pakistan because it is our neighbouring country. We have no illwill against them. The only thing that we want them to do is to abandon their hostility towards us. I have no doubt that the people of Pakistan do not want to live in an atmosphere of tension with India. They also want peace and we should encourage those tendencies and not talk of any other attitude.

We are vigilant about our defence and there is no let-up or slackening of effort in that direction.

Then it has been asked whether we have given any facility to Pakistan to enable them to transport their troops to East Pakistan. I have made some enquiries, because this

matter was raised sometime ago here and also perhaps in the other House. Perhaps it is true that Pakistan did move certain armed forces to East Pakistan. But that movement was organised essentially by sea. According to our information, they chartered several ships and transported a large number of soldiers to East Pakistan.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Essentially by sea, but partly by air over our territory.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No, They have not asked for permission and we did not give them permission.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Have they flown without permission ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They have not. The agreement is that their air force planes can overfly India just as our air force planes can overfly Pakistan territory, but they have to land here. So they never asked for any permission to fly any aircraft to carry any soldiers or armed forces.

I would like further to say that we are sufficiently equipped by our various detective devices including radar, and no flight will remain undetected. So this sort of vague talk that probably they have flown about which we do not know is not correct.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : We take his assurance as it is.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Then it has been mentioned that we should not have too much dependence on any country. We do not have too much dependence on any country. Our essential approach in this respect is to have our equipment manufactured in our own factories in our country. But we should not also lightly brush aside the help we might receive from friendly countries including the Soviet Union when such equipment is supplied to us, and it will be wrong on our part to adopt an attitude of a highly critical nature, brushing aside what help we might be receiving from time to time, and to look always with suspicion. That is not a healthy attitude; that does not help us either in building our confidence or even in creating friendship.

There was even an internal contradiction in the thinking of the hon. member when towards the end, talking of the present strained relations between the USSR and China, he was trying to indicate a line which was opposed to his earlier thesis. So, while we are discussing such important and serious matters, we must have some clear objective before our mind. The objective is to get strength for us from whatever source available. We should value sources of help that enable us to strengthen ourselves; at the same time, we should not unnecessarily be critical even in spheres where criticism is not called for. It is a changing world, as the External Affairs Minister was at pains to point out yesterday. Many of the older alliances are changing and new ones are developing. In this we should also be sufficiently responsive to the changing situation and keeping in view our national interest, pursue policies which are correct policies also from the international peace point of view. This is precisely the line of policy we are following.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अगर चाइना और पाकिस्तान मिल कर हमला करें तो क्या रूस ने कोई एशोर्सेस दी है कि आपकी मदद करेगा क्योंकि बार्डर के केस में आप उन को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our policy has always been clarified, that we have to depend on our own strength to meet any threat that we face from any country. To take to the easy way of looking either to the Soviet Union or sometimes to America or other countries—for help will not help our country. Unless we develop this feeling that we have to stand on our own legs, we cannot carry on. We have to undergo sacrifices if it comes to that; we have to carry a heavy burden. There will not be any easy escape. This is the line we should pursue.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I must say that after a very long time, the Defence Minister has spoke like the Defence Minister of a free and powerful country.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We would like to congratulate him on that.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I must congratulate him on that. That in itself shows

a major shift in the Government of India's policy. He has admitted that there has been a shift in the Soviet policy. Up till now the Ministers have denied it and they even went to the extent of saying that Soviet Union is free to sell arms to any country including Pakistan and it does not mean that there is a shift in their policy. Now Government agrees there is a shift and we are grateful for that statement.

This reputed speech of Marshal Grechko was made on 11th or 12th March. Having a diplomatic channel, even after a month has elapsed, we have no information as yet even about such an important speech. We know substantially well what Russia and China have supplied to Pakistan, and what Pakistan has purchased from France, like submarines etc., and also from USA. Is it not a fact that as of today Pakistan has achieved parity in amount strength with India division for division and they have got now more divisions and more fire-power than our entire army has ?

The hon. Minister also said that all this action of Pakistan in acquiring military were from Russia and other countries has lead to a certain amount of imbalance...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I never used the word 'imbalance'.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : All right. I will withdraw that word. He said that it has led to certain problems and now we have to increase our military preparedness. Recognising all this, knowing that it is our paramount duty to see that we are well prepared against any potential enemy, and also knowing the fact that Pakistan recognises us and us only as their enemy and therefore all their preparedness is only against us, what are we doing to maintain military balance in such way that Pakistan is never placed in a position to exploit and situation by attacking us or creating trouble in Kashmir as they did through infiltration in 1965 ? What is the new thinking in defence ? What is the new concept of defence ? We can maintain a good and powerful armed force and we can utilise it in such a way that burden is not felt on the country, just like so many other countries are doing, including China,

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

These are the pertinent questions that arise and I hope the hon. Minister will answer them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभा-पति जी, भारत जैसे देश के लिए जोकि शक्ति के क्षेत्र में अभी विकास की ओर अग्रसर है, सीमाओं से सटे हुए चीन और रूस जैसे दोनों देशों से एक साथ शत्रुता मोल नहीं लेनी चाहिए, यह बात तो किसी हद तक सही है। लेकिन उसका अभिप्राय यह भी नहीं है कि किसी देश के सामने हमें आत्मसमर्पण कर लेना चाहिए। रूस की मित्रता लेने के लिए हमको कितनी मंहगी कीमत देनी पड़ी है उसका एक ही उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ—टूरिस्ट कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन श्री रमेश थापर ने अभी पीछे कहा है कि बोकानो कारखाने के लिए रूस से जितनी भी सामग्री आई है उसकी जो कीमत दुनिया के और देशों में है उससे तीस और चालिस प्रतिशत अधिक रूस ने हमसे ली है दुनिया के सारे देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा होता है जबकि रूस के साथ हमारा व्यापार सीधा है और वह भी रुपये के माध्यम में है। उस रुपये में से कितना वहां जाता है और कितना यहीं व्यय हो जाता है, उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री श्री चागला ने, जब वह ही प्रश्न आया था, यहां कहा था कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हेलिकाप्टर दिए हैं। उसके बाद समाचार आया कि टैंक दिये। फिर उसके बाद समाचार आया कि मिग जहाज दिए हैं। और अब समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार छपा है—मैं चाहूंगा कि रक्षा मंत्री इसके सम्बन्ध में भी हमको जानकारी दें—कि रूस पाकिस्तान में,—आणविक शक्ति के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विशेषज्ञों को भेज करके उनके वैज्ञानिकों को ट्रेन्ड कर रहा है। प्रारम्भ में कहा यही जा

रहा है कि अणु शक्ति का विकास शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए है। लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा उन का उद्देश्य क्या है यह हम रक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहते हैं कि इस की जानकारी भी उनको मिली या नहीं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह कि आप यह बताइये कि जो रूस पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है तो क्या केवल इसलिए की रूस अपने हथियारों का बाजार बूढ़ रहा है? या इसलिए कि रूस पाकिस्तान को चीन से दूर रखना चाहता है। इसलिए पाकिस्तान को वह हथियार दे रहा है? अगर इसीलिए पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है तो पीछे जब रूस के रक्षा मंत्री आये थे और जिस से आपकी मुलाकात हुई थी क्या उन से इस प्रकार की भी जानकारी ली कि जो हथियार रूस ने हम को दिये हैं उसी प्रकार के हथियार उन्होंने ने पाकिस्तान को तो नहीं दिये हैं? जिस से शक्ति के क्षेत्र में संतुलन बनाये रखने के अन्दर फिर किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई पैदा हो जाय? इस बात की जानकारी रक्षा मंत्री जी को है या नहीं? उन को जो हथियार मिले हैं उन में और हम को दिये हथियारों में किसी प्रकार की कोई भिन्नता है अथवा दोनों देशों में एक ही जैसे हथियार रूस ने दिये हैं? इस तरह वह दोनों देशों की पीठ धप धपाकर दोनों देशों को संघर्ष के पथ पर उतारू करना चाहता है?

दूसरी बात मैं विशेष रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से पाकिस्तान को रूसी हथियार मिले हैं या अब जब पाकिस्तान के अन्दर नई सत्ता ने अपना कार्य भार सम्हाला है तो उसके बाद क्या हमारी सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से कुछ पहले की अपेक्षा हलचल तो नहीं बढ़ी है? क्योंकि प्रायः यह होता है कि जो नया शासक पाकिस्तान में आता है वह अपना अस्तित्व बनाये रखने के लिये कुछ हलचल बढ़ा देता है और भारत के प्रति भय के वातावरण का निर्माण करता है। ऐसी स्थिति

तो नहीं है ? अगर हैं तो उस की ओर से भारत सरकार या रक्षा मंत्रालय सतर्क हैं क्या ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, the statement attributed to Marshal Grechko the Defence Minister of Russia, when he visited Pakistan is extremely disturbing for reason that he has raised very serious issues when he said that Russia, if the report is correct, is going to help Pakistan with arms, for one specific reason, to strengthen its, *i. e.* Pakistan's force against its enemy. The second reason that has been stated, again, if the report is correct, is to restore or maintain the regional balance. India has a bitter experience of similar phrases used by USA when it supplied arms to Pakistan, when it was said that USA was supplying arms to Pakistan to maintain its stability mainly against the forces of Communism. It was also stated that USA had a prior commitment from Pakistan that the arms supplied by USA will not be used in any eventuality against this country. It was also said that if those arms were used against India USA will take suitable steps to see that Pakistan is not enabled to use those arms against India. It is a matter of history, not far off, how all these promises and all these commitments of USA proved futile. It is also our bitter experience how the arms supplied by USA were used against India during the Kutch conflict and also the major war against India in 1965. Therefore naturally, India should be very much worried by the reported statement of Marshal Grechko. In view of the past experience and also the successful defence and foreign policy used by Pakistan where in the name of bilateral relations with different conflicting countries they get arms from USA, China and now from Russia.

I want to know whether the Government has enquired from Soviet Russia that the statement attributed to Marshal Grechko is correct ? If so, have the Government tried to ascertain from the USSR Government what they mean by "its enemies" ? Who, according to USSR, is or are the enemy or enemies of Pakistan in the actual and potential sense ? Secondly, what is meant by regional imbalance ? Who are the forces that are creating defence imbalance in respect to Pakistan ? Have the Government tried to ascertain the view of the USSR Government

on what is meant by regional imbalance and which of the forces are likely to create imbalance with respect to the defence of Pakistan ? Then, have they requested the Government of USSR to supply the Government of India with information about the quantity, items and the nature of arms and also military equipments supplied to Pakistan ? Lastly, in view of the admission of the Defence Minister...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Admission ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : All right, I will say 'acknowledgement'. In view of the acknowledgement by the Defence Minister that there is a change of Policy by Russia towards India and also towards Pakistan, may I know whether the Government has explored an alternative potential source for supply, particularly the sophisticated arms that are being supplied by Russia ? Then, Russia is training nuclear scientists of Pakistan. May I know whether it is a fact that they are also given training for handling reactors in Pakistan and also for separation of plutonium ? May I also know whether this fissile element of plutonium can be used for making an atom bomb by any scientist within two months if they so desire ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र भ्वा (मधुवनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जो आर्म्स रूस ने पाकिस्तान को दिये हैं, दे रहा है या आने वाले दिनों में देगा तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि यह आर्म्स देने का समझौता रूस और पाकिस्तान के बीच ताशकंद में ही जब रूस हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में पंचैती कर रहा था उसी वक्त यह समझौता हुआ था कि पाकिस्तान को रूस द्वारा आर्म्स दिए जायेंगे ? क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है ? मैं इस लिये पूछ रहा हूँ कि इधर हाल में भूट्टो ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर यह समझौता हुआ था। जब अय्युब के खिलाफ वह बोल रहे थे तो अखबार में यह बात आई कि यहीं पर यह रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स देने का समझौता हुआ था और वहाँ से हमारा कश्मीर चला गया। इस तरीके की बात आई थी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ताशकंद में यह सम-

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

भौता नहीं हुआ था ? इस से डबल स्टैंडर्ड का क्या पता नहीं चलता ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आप ने कहा कि सबमरीस का पता नहीं है कि वह दी जा रही है ? ऐअर टु सरफेस मिजाइल्स के बारे में क्या आप को जानकारी है कि वह कितनी दी जा रही है ? न्युक्लिअर आर्म्स की जो बात उठी है, हमारे पहले वक्ताओं ने यह बात उठाई है, न्युक्लिअर आर्म्स की बातें चल रही हैं पाकिस्तान रूस से न्युक्लिअर आर्म्स लेने की तैयारी में है यदि वह बात है तो जैसा आप ने कहा है अपने जवाब में कि हम हर तरह से मुकाबला करेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह न्युक्लिअर आर्म्स का जवाब आप के पास है ?

तीसरा सवाल है कि जैसा आपको मालूम है कि रूस एक नया बहुत बड़ा रडार सिस्टम वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में बना रहा है और वह हमारे किसी जहाज को नार्थ इंडिया का जितना ऐयर का मूवमेंट है वह यहां के किसी जहाज के मूवमेंट को उस रडार से इंटरसेप्ट कर लेंगे डिटेक्ट कर लेंगे तो ऐसा जो रडार सिस्टम वहां बन रहा है उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कोई जानकारी है ? क्या आप को इस की जानकारी है ?

आखिरी सवाल मेरा यह है कि रशिया ने पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स दिये थे और आप को भी दिये थे, यह आप भी कबूल करते हैं। तो मनी टर्म्स में आप को उन्होंने कितने करोड़ रुपये का सामान दिया है और पाकिस्तान को कितने करोड़ रुपये का सामान दिया है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, it is very difficult to go into all the details. I can understand their desire but I have got a little bigger responsibility to observe silence with respect to all this inquisitiveness which I can understand.

One basic thing is that we do not give the details of the equipment that we manufacture. So, all the questions that are asked directly or indirectly to elicit from

me information in that respect cannot obviously be answered by me for reasons of security ; but I will try to answer as many of the points as possible.

I would like to make one position clear. More than one hon. Member has talked of military balance. It is an unfortunate fact of history that this talk of military balance between India and Pakistan was an expression that was coined by several countries. We have never accepted the validity of this expression. It is meaningless in the context of the situation that India faces today. Our size is bigger ; our problems are different and we face two hostile neighbours. In view of this any talk of military balance is absolutely besides the point and I would appeal to hon. Members that we should be careful in the use of this expression because it is really not relevant in the context of the situation that India faces today.

Now, Major Ranjit Singh asked me as to why we have not been able to check up the correctness of the statement that is attributed by the Pakistan Press to the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union. We have made enquiries and one of the things that have been mentioned was that it has been quoted out of context. Our information is that there was no written statement that was made and, therefore, we are trying to find out as best as we can the exact statement ; but we have not yet got it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it enough if a state like Russia simply says that it has been quoted out of context ? Will you also get the information ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I thought what he said before was fairly serious. Does he think that what he has said now is more serious ?

The report presents it in a serious form and when the Government spokesman says that it has been reported out of context, it means that the impact that is created by this report is not shared by them.

The second point was about parity in strength which I have already answered. The third point was what we were doing

to defend ourselves. We are strengthening ourselves in every manner that we can.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We are discussing it in this Parliament !

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think, the information of Major Ranjit Singh on the point of parity in strength is not quite correct. It is wrong, I suggest, to talk of parity because it is not Pakistan that we face but we have other commitments. I have no doubt in my mind that so far as Pakistan is concerned, there is no comparison today. We are definitely stronger in every respect. But the main point is that we have got other enemies also. So, I would request the hon. Member not to talk of parity with Pakistan.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I have talked only about Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is not the whole story. Even if I am more superior to Pakistan, I do not want this impression to be created that I am over-arming myself. You should also appreciate the delicacy of the situation because we have to face other enemies. Our talk of parity which Pakistan is unreal and we should not talk in this vein at all. Therefore, there is no point in hammering that point.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, talked about trade terms with U. S. S. R., the Bokaro Steel Plant and the rest. I am not going to reply to them because those are matters which are dealt with by other Ministries. It is true there is some collaboration between Pakistan and U.S.S.R. in the matter of exchange of information about nuclear science. But it will be absolutely wrong for us to imagine that they can give any information about the technology relating to the atomic weapon. In fact, they are the main sponsors of the non-proliferation treaty and, under that, the Soviet Union has undertaken not to supply any information in this respect to any country whatsoever. Historically also, and on the basis of information that we have of the Soviet attitude and also, in fact,

of other nuclear powers, no one of them is in a hurry to pass information to any other country even though it may be very friendly to them.

Several questions have been asked as to why U.S.S.R. is supplying arms to Pakistan. I wish I could answer that. They have mentioned on various occasions as to why they are supplying arms. It is not for me to explain. I am not expected to explain as to why they are supplying arms. My position is clear. They are under a wrong assessment of the Pakistani intentions. We have tried to convince them. We have not succeeded in convincing them. We should accept that position. It is not for me to find out the particular reasons for the supply of arms to Pakistan.

Then, he asked the further question as to whether, after the new regime has taken over in Pakistan, there is any increased tension at the borders. There is no such increase of tension at the borders after the new regime in Pakistan has taken over...

S.M. BANERJEE : There is tension in their own country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I was talking of not inside the country but at the borders.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, in his characteristic manner, has asked several questions. The first part was his speech to which I do not want to make a counter speech. But I come to the questions direct. About the statement of the Defence Minister of U.S.S.R., I have already answered. About regional imbalance also, I have already answered. Then, about supply of quantity of arms to Pakistan, we have not asked them. We have no intention to ask them because, if we expect U. S. S. R. to give us information about the supply of their arms to Pakistan, probably, Pakistan can also expect U.S.S.R. to supply information of the U.S.S.R. supplies to us, and I do not want that we should place the U.S.S.R. in that position in which they give information to other countries of the U.S.S.R. arms supplies to us. That is something of greater value to me and I have no intention to pursue that line.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : So long as we depend so much on Russian assurance, Hindi-Russi bhai-bhai...(*Interruption*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We should not lightly reject the idea of bhai-bhai. It has become a fashion to ridicule it. It will be a bad day if we were to live only in tension and forget altogether the concept of bhai-bhai. May be, we may have been mistaken. But that should be an objective which we should not lightly let go by notwithstanding all the disillusionment that we might have experienced. (*Interruption*) We are exploring alternative sources also.

Then he, asked me a very technical question about the splitting up of the atom and the like. He is a great scientist himself. I am forgetting science because I am older than him—I also did my Physics—and I will not like to go into the niceties of the splitting of the atom because this is not the forum for that. If he is interested, we can discuss it outside and he can give me his comments about it. We should regard this collaboration of technical know-how in the nuclear field, nuclear science, as a scientific phenomenon. Shri Samar Guha, I am sure, must be aware of the vast volume of information that is now available on nuclear science. And there are very few secrets now. It is a common pattern now: several countries are collaborating with one another in the matter of sharing of nuclear science and we should not treat the agreement between the Soviet Union and Pakistan in any light except the normal sort of exchange of information about nuclear science.

Then, my friend opposite put several questions as to whether, in Tashkent itself, it was agreed that arms would be supplied by the USSR, and he has quoted Mr. Bhutto. It is not a very safe thing to quote him, I would warn the hon. Member, because if really an agreement to supply arms had been entered into at Tashkent, that would certainly not be a point against Gen. Ayub; whenever Mr. Bhutto has talked of Tashkent, he has always said that there. Gen. Ayub did something very bad from the point of view of Pakistan which he was going to expose; this was the general tenor, although he has not been able to say anything on that issue. This is out of context. Probably the hon. Member has not followed carefully all the things that are going on in Pakistan. There is no question as to where the agreement was entered into...(*Interruptions*). It is immaterial from our point of view, from the substantive point of view, where the said agreement was entered into. So long as the agreement is there and it is being acted upon and they are getting arms, that is more important than the historical research whether it was entered into in Tashkent or elsewhere. That is absolutely immaterial and we should not waste our time in going into that aspect.

I have attempted to cover, briefly at any rate, all the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 10, 1969/Chaitra 20, 1891 (Saka).