

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 48, Thursday, April 30, 1970/Vaisakha 10, 1892 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—			
*Starred Questions Nos. 1321 to 1326	...		1—28
Short Notice Question No. 26	...		28—37
Written Answers to Questions—			
Starred Questions Nos. 1327 to 1350	...	...	37—55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8033 to 8051, 8053 to 8063, 8065 to 8068, 8070 to 8106 and 8108 to 8161	...	...	55—158
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—			
Reported decision of Bhutan to apply for membership of U. N. O.	...	...	158—70
Papers laid on the table	...	...	171—73
Estimates Committee—			
(i) Minutes	...	...	173—74
(ii) Hundred and twenty fourth, Hundred and twentieth and Hundred and twenty-fifth Reports	...	...	174—75
Committee on Public Undertakings—			
(i) Minutes	...	...	174
(ii) Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-sixth and Seventieth Reports	...	...	176
Committee on Petitions—			
(i) Minutes	...	...	174
(ii) Seventh Report	...	...	177
Public Accounts Committee—			
Hundred and eleventh, Hundred and twelfth, Hundred and fifteenth, Hundred and eighteenth, Hundred and twentieth to Hundred and Twenty-second Reports			175—76
Election to Committee—			
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	...	...	177—78

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Demands for Grants 1970—71

Department of Social Welfare	...	...	178—226
Shri N. P. Yadab	...	...	179—83
Shri M. G. Uikey	...	...	183—87
Shri Heerji Bhai	...	...	187—91
Shri Sadhu Ram	...	...	191—95
Shri Raj Deo Singh	...	...	195—98
Shri T. Ram	...	...	198—200
Shri G. S. Reddi	...	...	200—01
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal	...	...	201—03
Shri Govinda Menon	...	...	204—18
Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	...	...	227—325
Shrimati Mohinder Kaur	...	...	244—52
Shri Randhir Singh	...	...	253—59
Shri R. K. Amin	...	...	259—68
Shri K. Suryanarayana	...	...	268—72
Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah	...	...	272—78
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav	...	...	278—83
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi	...	...	283—89
Shri Jharkhande Rai	...	...	289—94
Shri G. C. Dixit	...	...	294—97
Shri E. K. Nayanar	...	...	297—303
Shri Gunanand Thakur	...	...	303—07
Shri Dinker Desai	...	...	307—10
Shri Raghvir Singh Shastri	...	...	310—12
Shri Gurcharan Singh	...	...	312—15
Shri A. T. Sarma	...	...	315—17
Shri Sharda Nand	...	...	317—18
Shri Jagjiwan Ram	...	...	319—25
Appropriations (No. 2) Bill, 1970—Introduced			340—44
Motion to consider			340—44
Shri P. C. Sethi			340
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha			341—43
Motion to Pass			344

LOK SABHA

(Thursday, April 30, 1970/Vaisakha

10, 1892 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CODE OF DISCIPLINE IN GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

*1321. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether the code of discipline has been accepted and implemented in Government Undertakings ;

(b) whether the Railways and Defence Ministries have refused to accept the code ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri S. C. Jamir) : (a) Yes, there has been fairly wide acceptance of the Code in these undertakings.

(b) and (c). The Code has generally been accepted by Defence undertakings run as companies and corporations, except in a few cases ; in two of the four excepted cases, even some of the unions have not been keen for its formal adoption. In the case of Defence departmental undertakings and the Railways, however, where the Code has not been applied, it has been pointed out that the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme, which provides the employees with an alternative machinery is, in any case, available ; the Railways also

have the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and one of the two Workers' Federations has not favoured application of the Code.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am surprised, Sir, this Code was unanimously accepted at the Nainital Conference in 1958, but it was not implemented either by Defence Ministry or Labour Ministry and many other Ministries as well as Central Government. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, now that he has said because of the compulsory arbitration etc. it is not being applied in the Defence Ministry, whether he is aware that All-India Defence Employees' Federation is not a party to the J. C. M. In view of the fact that they are not there. May I know whether he would feel that this Code of Discipline be applied to the Defence Ministry so that the do's and don't's are equally applied to the employees and the employers ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : Sir, it is true that in some of the Defence undertakings it has not been applied and, as the hon. Member has said, the Federation is not a party to it. We are pursuing with the Defence Ministry that the Code of Discipline where it is not applied, should be applied. It may also be kindly remembered that in the companies and corporations under the Defence Ministry—barring a very few—this Code of Discipline is being applied excepting the departmental undertakings. We agree with the hon. Member and we are pursuing with the Defence Ministry that this Code of Discipline should be applied there also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : In the Joint Consultative Machinery the two main objections raised by the All India Defence Employees Federation were—one, outsiders will not be allowed to participate ; that is, Shri S. M. Joshi and an outsider like me who has

served in the Defence Department for 20 years, both of us have not been allowed to participate in the J. C. M. Secondly, we wanted an assurance either from the Labour Ministry or Home Ministry that the right to strike should be preserved and a strike would not be declared superfluous or bad. These were the two objections. I would like to know what is the present position of these two points, whether a clarification has been issued by the Labour Ministry and, if not, what steps are they taking ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Sir, we are aware of the viewpoints of the Federation and these points had been presented to us. We know their point of difference. We have constantly endeavoured with the Defence Ministry and we are trying to reconcile between these two viewpoints. This is the reason why we have not succeeded and that is why we are trying to find out how to do it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : The hon. Minister just now said that most of the Corporations in the Public Sector are observing this Code. I want to know whether it is not a fact that under the Code, where only one Union exists that Union has automatically to be recognised, and whether he is aware of the fact that in N. I. D. C. at Delhi where there is only one Union there with a membership of over 60 per cent, it has been refused recognition by the Corporation authorities, although they say they observe the Code of Discipline. What action do you propose to take ? It is happening in Delhi under your very nose.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : We shall look into this case and shall take up this question with the concerned Corporation.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या यह सत्य है कि अनुशासन के नाम पर अफसर लोग मनमानी कर रहे हैं और इससे मजदूरों में बड़ा असन्तोष व्याप्त है ? यदि हाँ तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जहाँ कहीं भी ऐसी बात हम लोगों की नजर में आती है और जो हम लोगों की अधिकार सीमा है उसके अन्दर रहते हुए हम प्रयास करते हैं कि ऐसी बात न हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रेलवे में दो मजदूर संगठनों को मान्यता दी गई है। क्या

यह सरकार की नीति के अनुकूल है ? क्या इसके आधार पर अन्य उद्योगों में या सरकारी उपक्रमों में भी जहाँ दो यूनियन होंगी उनको मान्यता दी जाएगी ? रेलवे में कैटेगरीवाइज जो अन्य यूनियन हैं, उनको मान्यता देने के बारे में क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह सही है कि रेलवे में ग्राल इंडिया रेलवे मैन फेडरेशन तथा नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन को मान्यता मिली हुई है। दोनों फेडरेशन हैं रेलवेमैन की। जहाँ तक वहाँ कोड ऑफ डिस्प्लिन को एन्लाई करने की बात है, उनमें से एक तो चाहती है कि इसको एन्लाई किया जाए और दूसरी कहती है कि जो अभी कंसल्टेटिव मसीनरी है और जो उनका नैगोशिएशन का तरीका है, वह ठीक है, इसलिए वहाँ अभी कोड ऑफ डिस्प्लिन लागू न किया जाए। इसलिए उसमें अभी इसको लागू नहीं किया गया है। दोनों को मान्यता प्राप्त है यह हम जानते हैं। साधारणतया हमारा नियम यही है और हम जानते भी हैं कि मजदूरों की एक ही यूनियन हो और एक को ही मान्यता दी जाए तो काम करने में तथा बात करने में सहूलियत होती है। यह नीति नहीं है कि एक जगह एक से अधिक यूनियन को मान्यता दी जाए। लेकिन इस केस में ऐसी बात है।

श्री देवेन सेन : चित्तरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में एक भी यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है क्या यह सत्य है ? यदि सत्य है तो वहाँ की यूनियन को मान्यता दिलाने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय इंस्ट्रक्शंस शुरू करेंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मान्यता के जो नियम हैं उनके अनुसार अगर उन्होंने दरखास्त दी है तो उसका क्या हुआ है, यह मुझे पता नहीं है। किन कारणों से मान्यता नहीं दी गई है मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। मैं इसको देखूंगा।

श्री सु० अ० शां : क्या यह सही है कि ग्राल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्ज एसोसिएशन ने एक चार्टर ऑफ डिमांड्स पेश किया है जिसमें एक यह भी है कि उनकी एसोसिएशन को मान्यता दी जाए। उनको कोई भी यूनियन रिभिजेंट नहीं करती है। क्या इस एसोसिएशन को मान्यता देने के बारे में वह विचार करेंगे ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : यह प्रश्न कोड ग्राफ डिस्प्लिन लागू करने के बारे में है। इस वास्ते व्यक्तिगत केस में क्या हुआ है. यह मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने हमारा ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है, इस वास्ते इसको निश्चय ही हम देखेंगे।

श्री म० अ० खां : चार्टर ग्राफ डिमांड स्टेशन मास्टर्ज ने दिया है। उस पर क्या आप गौर कर रहे हैं ?

LOSS SUSTAINED BY DELHI CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE STORE

+

*1322. Shri Hardayal Devgun :

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma :

Shri Jai Singh :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Consumer Co-operative Wholesale Store has accumulated losses amounting to more than Rs. six lakhs over the last five years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that its present indebtedness exceeds Rs.45 lakhs and that interest on these borrowings alone accounts for more than 25 per cent of the working expenses of the Store exclusive of its trading expenses ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the credit of over Rs.12 lakhs extended by the Store has become a bad debt ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the turnover of the Store has been rapidly declining and its expenses on establishment increasing ever since its inception ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to wind up the Store and if not, the reasons for continuing it ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made to recover the dues. The amount that is likely to be-

come a bad debt cannot be assessed at this stage.

(d) From 1967-68 onwards, the turnover has declined and establishment expenses have increased in relation to sales.

(e) No, Sir ; the Delhi Administration have taken steps to improve the working of the Society. The management of the Society has been entrusted to a Committee nominated by the Delhi Administration, which includes senior officials of the Administration, and some improvement in its working has taken place.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या यह सत्य है कि लगभग पचास लाख रुपया पब्लिक का इसमें लगा हुआ है और पी ए सी ने इस पर अपना प्रतिवेदन भी दिया था ? क्या यह भी सही है कि जो पहली मैनेजिंग कमेटी थी उसके विरुद्ध जांच कमेटी बिठाई गई थी और उस जांच कमेटी ने इस कमेटी पर मिसमैनेजमेंट, भ्रष्टाचार, गलत खरीददारी तथा इसी प्रकार के दूसरे आरोप लगाये थे ? क्या उसने यह भी कहा था कि सवा दो लाख रुपये की खरीददारी अनुचित और गलत ढंग से की गई है और मॅम्बर खुद खरीददारी करने के लिए जाया करते थे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजिंग कमेटी के मॅम्बरों के जिम्मे कितना रुपया है और अभी तक कितना वसूल हुआ और कितना बाकी रह गया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : About the names of the members, I can give that information but, at the moment, it is not with me. But as far as the individual responsibility is concerned, out of the members, one Shri M. C. Gupta was held personally responsible for a loss of Rs.86,000. He has been called upon to make up the loss. In the inquiry, it transpired that other members also had some responsibility because there were some purchases which they should not have made. A number of other things also transpired in the inquiry. But the Delhi Administration is looking into this. They have taken necessary steps and, therefore, this body was superceded and new body has been incharge of the affairs now. I have mentioned in my main reply to the Question, consisting of Shri S. C. Jain,

Shri Subhash Dua, the General Manager of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank and Shri S. P. Sood. They are the members of the new body nominated.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस मैनेजिंग कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री नवल प्रभाकर, भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी संसद्-सदस्य, थे और पहली कमेटी के बक्त उनके स्टोर के जिम्मे कोई नौ लाख से ऊपर रुपया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इनफार्मेशन दे रहे हैं। वह सवाल पूछें।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोशलिस्टों ने को-ऑपरेटिव के नाम पर अकेले इस स्टोर में पब्लिक का पचास लाख रुपया खा लिया है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि उन मेम्बरो के खिलाफ फौजदारी कार्यवाही की जाये, जिन्होंने इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन मेम्बरो के खिलाफ, और उन डायरेक्टरों के खिलाफ फौजदारी कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं, जो खुद लाखों रुपयों की खरीदारी करते रहे हैं और उस में रुपया खाते हैं, और नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं।

Shri Annasahib Shinde. We will support all the steps. The hon. Member is so closely associated with the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration is competent to take any steps. If any member has committed any irregularity, I hope the good offices of the hon. Member will be used to take necessary steps against defaulters or against the persons responsible.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : इसी लिए तो उन्होंने उनको हटा कर नई कमेटी बनाई है। मैं पहली कमेटी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker : Why make allegations against persons who are not here ?

Shri K. Suryanarayana : May I know whether the Government is aware, not only in Delhi State but in other States of the country, there are a few societies like this.

Mr. Speaker : No please. This is only about Delhi.

Shri K. Suryanarayana : It also concerns other States.

Mr. Speaker : This is not a general question ; this is a very specific Question about Delhi State. I am sorry I cannot allow it. Next Question.

FALL IN PRODUCTION OF COTTON
DUE TO NON-AVAILABILITY
OF COTTON SEEDS

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*1323. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah :**

Shri N. K. Somani :

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

(a) whether Government have taken a serious note of the declining cotton production in the country for the last many years due to non-availability of good quality seeds and non-suitability of Indian soil for its production ;

(b) how much foreign exchange is involved in the import of better quality seeds and cotton from abroad ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation in this context India being an agricultural country ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of Cotton has increased from 28.74 lakh bales in 1950-51 to 52.70 lakh bales in 1968-69.

Good quality seeds of Indian Cotton Varieties are available within the country and Indian soils are suitable for their production.

(b) There is no import of better quality seeds. The value of Cotton imported during 1967-68 and 1968-69. was Rs.86.13 crores and Rs.58.93 crores respectively.

(c) To increase the production of cotton and to achieve self-sufficiency as far as possible, package programmes and cotton development schemes sponsored both by the Centre and the State Governments are being implemented. For the programme sponsored by the Centre, a provision of

Rs.3.90 crores has been made for the Fourth Plan. Assisted by the implementation of these programmes and the cotton development schemes, it is targeted to raise the production to 80 lakh bales from the base level of 60 lakh bales. When this production level is reached, the imports can be curtailed to four or five lakh bales from the present quantum of seven to eight lakh bales.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : If you see the statement, you know that the only thing in which Government excels is in the art of jugglery of figures. While they say from 1950-51, the production has increased many-fold by 1968-69, will the Minister tell us whether it is not a fact, if you see from 1960-61, instead of 1950-51, that the production of cotton has increased only by 5 per cent and, thereafter, every year, subsequent to 1964-65, the production has been less than what was produced in 1964-65. May I now, Sir, if the Government is satisfied that good quality seeds of Indian cotton varieties are available within the country, why should we still go on importing cotton worth about Rs.60 crores every year? Why is it that our production per acreage has increased only by 5 per cent and keeping in mind the huge amount spent for import of cotton, is it not worthwhile for the country to import better cotton seeds so that the yield per acre is increased?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member that the cotton production is not coming up satisfactorily, but it would not be correct to say that cotton production has increased only by 5 per cent.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : Since 1960-61.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : In fact, as has already been explained in the statement, we started in 1950-51 with a production of 28.77 lakh bales and the actual production in 1969-70 was 60 lakhs bales though there have been ups and downs. The hon. Member is aware that cotton is grown in mostly unirrigated areas. Only 15 per cent cotton is irrigated and 85 per cent is in unirrigated. Naturally, the failure of rain and a number of other climatic factors affect the production. But efforts are

being made to increase the production. State Governments as well as the Centre are very much seized of the problem.

The hon. Member referred to seeds. Sir, seed is the very basic input for increasing cotton production. Development of new seeds has been taken up by I. C. A. R. A coordinated project has been taken up and nucleus seeds are being evolved of improved varieties by I. C. A. R. In addition we have also advised the National Seeds Corporation to take up production of certified quality seeds of cotton and I think with these steps in conjunction with the steps taken by the State Governments, it should be possible to make some progress in the near future.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : As the Minister himself admits, it is required to have more irrigational facilities in cotton growing areas and he has mentioned that only Rs.3.9 crores have been made available for cotton development programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Will he tell us whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Foreign Trade has made a recommendation that at least Rs.12 crores should be made available for development of cotton growing areas in the Fourth Plan and if so, what steps his Ministry is taking to impress upon the Planning Commission that Rs.12 crores should be made available for development of cotton growing areas?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Like other crops, cotton also falls within the purview of the State activities. That means that the State Governments have to take steps. Naturally the block grants are given to the State Government by the Centre, but it is for the State Governments to take necessary steps to make adequate funds available for the development of cotton.

As far as research and other basic activities are concerned, the Centre has made some provisions and I think if, at any stage, we find that the funds are not adequate for research, I don't think that the Government of India will hesitate to make more funds available for the development of research, etc.

Shri N. K. Somani : One of the basic reasons for failure on the cotton production front is exactly the lukewarm function-

ing of the institutions that have been named by the hon. Minister a little while ago. The functioning of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the National Seeds Corporation leaves much to be desired, both in the matter of evolution of hybrid varieties of cotton seeds as well as timely supplies in volumes that are needed by the farmers.

In view of the fact that Sujata has now recently been evolved and it is capable of being spun upto 70 counts and which will replace the long staple fibre which is now imported into the country and Mc. 156 which is also evolved, I would like to know whether instructions would be given to the National Seeds Corporation to produce these two on a massive scale and make these two varieties available to the farmers so that the foreign exchange drain could be stopped before long.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As I have explained in the statement, we are not importing seeds. (Interruptions). We are not spending foreign exchange for import of seeds.

Regarding the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member. But the hon. Member may be aware of the fact that formerly it was the Indian Central Cotton Committee which was in charge of this and at that time the activity was much dispersed. After the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was reorganized, it has been possible now, as I referred to earlier, to undertake co-ordinated project. Now the State Governments, the Central Government and the I. C. A. R. are pooling their experience and there is much improvement over the past.

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : मैं वजीर साहब से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या इनके इत्म में यह है कि चूक गेहूँ का हाई ड्रैलिंग वेराइटी का सीड हिन्दुस्तान में आ गया है उसकी वजह से लोगों ने काटन की काश्त छोड़ दी क्यों कि यह पेइंग नहीं रही गेहूँ के मुकाबिले में, तो क्या सरकार कोई इसके मुकाबिले में जो ऐसी इनकम दे सके ऐसा बीज लाएगी या ला रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Experts have advised us that direct import and introduction of such seeds in our country is not a

feasible proposition but wherever good materials are available in important cotton growing countries in the world we are prepared to make that available to our research organisations and also the local strains which will suit our climatic conditions are being evolved.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : कपास के उत्पादन में स्वावलम्बी बनने का लक्ष्य है और प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन भी बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उचित मूल्य यही प्रोत्साहन हो सकता है ? और क्या यह सही है कि जो कपास किसान बोता है और मार्केट में बेचता है उसकी सर्पोट प्राइस, मिनिमम प्राइस कोई फिक्स नहीं है ? क्या यही कारण है कि कपास की मूल्य नीति अब तक तय न होने से कपास का उत्पादन घट रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : It is not correct to make a statement that the production is going down as a result of price policy. As I have said, production is not going down; it is increasing. Of course, it is not increasing as per expectations of the hon. Member. Naturally this will receive our attention. But there is no ceiling on prices. The current year prices have been quite attractive to the producers and they have benefited. As a result of the demand by the hon. Member himself the ceiling on price of cotton was removed 2 years earlier. Only protection of minimum price is there and for additional things they get higher prices.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मैंने पूछा कि कपास की कीमत तय होगी क्या ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : This was explained on earlier occasions also. We have consulted experts in this regard and they say that it is not feasible, unless grading stations are established all over the country to fix up that price.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar : Having regard to the rapid rise in population which will be doubling within the next 30 years, what long-term schemes are the Government having to increase the production of cotton, without increasing the area of cultivation thereof ? May I know whether any such long-term measures are contemplated by the Government ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Government's approach has been explained many times. We want to increase the per-acre yield. We do not want to increase the acreage. We expect Rajasthan, Punjab and other areas to come up with irrigation facilities for cotton development and such developments are taking place, and per-acre yields are increasing.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar : When will it be developed ? At what point of time will the present production be doubled ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : It is very difficult for me to give that forecast.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि देश में रूई का उत्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं है और उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं उससे भी यह बात मालूम होती है। अपने उत्तर के पार्ट (सी) में भी उन्होंने कहा है :

To increase the production of cotton and to achieve self-sufficiency as far as possible, package programmes and cotton development schemes sponsored both by the Centre and the State Governments are being implemented.

अतएव मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के दक्षिणी भाग में विशेषतः सयाल परगना और भागलपुर जिले में ब्लैक काटन स्वायल है। वहाँ की मिट्टी कही तो जाती है ब्लैक काटन लेकिन काटन वहाँ दिखाई नहीं देता। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात वे सोच रहे हैं वहाँ नये-नये इलाकों में जैसे बिहार के इन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ ब्लैक काटन स्वायल है, वहाँ काटन का उत्पादन करने के लिए भी कुछ सोच रहे हैं या नहीं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : We can draw the attention of the State Government to the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

Shri S. R. Damani : Our per acre yield of cotton is the lowest in the world ; it is 113 pounds per acre whereas in other countries it is 650 pounds. Experiments have been carried out and it has been proved that the per acre yield has increased by 250 pounds even in rainfed areas. The hon. Minister has said that steps have been taken to increase the per-acre yield. We left it to the States and in the last ten years no improvement has taken place ; the produc-

tion has declined from 60 lakh bales. Therefore I want to know whether Government is considering or will consider the setting up of a development board for cotton production so that considerable efforts are made to increase the per acre yield of cotton.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : I have not said that there is no possibility of increasing the per acre yield under rainfed conditions. I said that there are certain limitations under rainfed conditions but even under rainfed conditions by taking to plant protection measures and by making necessary good seed material available it is possible to increase the per-acre yield. As far as the setting up of another agency is concerned, we already have a council for development of cotton and that is doing good work.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि फलते समय काटन पर अगर बारिश हो जाती है तो लम्बे रेशे की बढ़िया रूई तैयार नहीं हो पाती ? अगर यह सच है तो क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि देश में जितने सूखे वाले इलाके हैं वहाँ सिंचाई का विशेष प्रबन्ध कर के कपास की खेती कराए ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : It is a suggestion for action but it will all depend upon the availability of irrigation facilities. Rajasthan can possibly have areas where such development can take place after irrigation facilities are available.

Shri Manubhai Patel : This declining production of cotton has not only to do with cotton seeds—that is the main factor—but also with the total Government policy. It is due to the late variety cotton which comes in the market at a later stage that prices fall and as a result of that production also falls because the farmers are not encouraged. May I know whether Government has come out with a seed for an early variety which can be grown in certain areas where the late variety cotton grows ? About the imported bales of cotton, will they be allowed to be lifted only after the local bales are lifted ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : As far as the long duration or short duration variety of cotton is concerned, it is engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other research organisations in the country. As to when to release the

imported cotton, I think, the hon. Member will have to put the question to the Ministry of International Trade.

कन्नड़ फिल्म "संस्कार"

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*1324. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रामबतार शर्मा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिख्यात लेखकों, कलाकारों तथा बुद्धि जीवियों ने माँग की है कि कन्नड़ फिल्म "संस्कार" पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये,

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि फिल्मों के सेंसर करने सम्बन्धी नियमों तथा विनियमों में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन नियमों में ये परिवर्तन कब तक किये जायेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) The producer of the film "Samoskara" has filed an appeal to Government against the decision of the Central Board of Film Censors refusing a certificate to the film. The Government after examining the film, have decided to grant a certificate to the film subject to some minor cuts.

(b) and (c) The entire question of censorship has been examined by the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship. The Report of the Committee is under consideration.

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कन्नड़ फिल्म संस्कार पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था तो किन कारणों से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था ? क्या उसके अन्दर सामियाँ थीं, कमियाँ थीं जिनके कारण प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : As I have said, Government did not impose any ban ; the Government has agreed and has given an

adult certificate already, subject to a few cuts.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : एक बार रोक चुके हैं, जिसके खिलाफ उसने अपील की है—इसके बारे में बताइये ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : The local committees, that is, the examining committee and the revising committee thought that the film would not be suitable for public exhibition. Government have not agreed with that contention.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta : What was the unsuitable portion ? Give some details.

Mr. Speaker : He need not intervene like this.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मैंने पहले यह पूछा था कि प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया ? इसका उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कलाकारों और लेखकों ने फिल्म सेंसर के बारे में परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने क्या कारण दिये हैं ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : So far as the cut was concerned, they felt that the subject matter of the film was such as might offend some sections of the community. The revising committee by a majority of 5 to 2 agreed with the views of the examining committee. Government have accepted the appeal of the producer.

As to what arguments were given, a number of Indian and non-Indian intellectual film experts wrote to Government—a number of M. P.s also did so—that the decision should be reconsidered. Their main contention was that the film does not offend any section, it only attacks ritualism.

Shri G. Viswanathan : The film in which some ideas of social reform are introduced was not allowed to be exhibited by the Censor Board which stands for a rigid status quo society. Were the reasons for banning this film not assigned to the producer or director ? Is it a fact that after representation, the Minister himself saw the film and wanted the ban lifted but that even after this order the vested interests in the bureaucracy were not willing or

were obstructing the movement of the file for a long time from the Ministry ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : Dealing with the second point first, there was no such thing. It was a film in Canarese and very few people understand the language here. So it took some time to understand it. I must say that the film when seen and translated was found to be a good one. That was why Government agreed and gave an 'A' certificate.

In the original appeal, the producer had asked for a 'U' certificate. Because of one scene therein, 'U' certificate was not possible. Government agreed to give an 'A' certificate subject to two cuts only.

Shri G. Viswanathan : Unnecessarily a love scene was cut.

Shri Anantrao Patil : May I know whether the film had a social reform theme and whether the ban was put due to some objectionable dialogue or objectionable love scene ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : The subject matter of the film is obscurantism and attack on it. The two committees that I mentioned felt that the subject matter of the film and the theme was degrading to the Brahmin community (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. Sreedharan : The cat is out of the bag.

Shri I. K. Gujral : That was why they thought that the whole film should be banned.

There was no objection on the basis of what my hon. friend has said.

Shri K. Lakkappa : Kannada is one of the most ancient, softest and sweetest languages in the country.

Mr. Speaker : I hope you will not tell the whole story of the film here.

Shri K. Lakkappa : This film is very modern, civilised and instructive, and revolutionary changes have been suggested in this film. The Censor Board consists of several people who wanted to suppress this film because they had some motive, because competition is going on between Hindi and

Kannada films. More than anything else, they wanted to suppress the struggle and social revolution depicted in the film. By censoring this film, they have practised discrimination. May I know the reasons for not allowing the film ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : I might disabuse my hon. friend of the impression that it is a revolutionary film. It is not a revolutionary film.

Shri K. Lakkappa : It has the object of reforming the society.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi : We should see the film, otherwise this answer will not be convincing to us.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta : Will you invite us to see the film ? Only then we can judge.

Shri I. K. Gujral : Most welcome.

The main point is that the whole controversy is now over. The Government has accepted the film, has issued the certificate and the two cuts that the Government had suggested have been accepted by the producer.

Shri E. K. Nayanar : The Film Censor Board is very notorious for censoring revolutionary films. The Enquiry Committee has criticised them....

Mr. Speaker : This is a bad practice that you start reading an editorial or a report. You put it in the form of a supplementary without reading it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar : The Film Censor Board consists of persons who do not know the A. B. C. of art and films, they are only people who are spending time to get Rs.10 or Rs.15 a day. That is the observation of the Enquiry Committee. Such a kind of Board censors the films which depict revolutionary and social reforms in the Society. May I know whether the Government has taken into consideration the limitations of this Board ?

It is not only in respect of Kannada. Recently the famous dramatist N. N. Pillai wrote a Malayalam story and it was filmed in Madras. That was also censored. Revolutionary films in regional languages are censored by ignorant persons and they dis-

criminate against films in regional languages. They are ignorant persons who are sitting at the top.

Mr. Speaker : This is about one film. But you have covered the entire field of film industry.

Shri E. K. Nayanar : Will the Government consider changing the film censor board ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : I was expecting that the hon. Member would pay me compliments. We have given the certificate and accepted the appeal of the producer. Instead of that my hon. friend is worried about what happened at lower levels ; ultimately when it came in appeal, the appeal was by and large accepted. That is the more important thing.

So far as the composition of the censor board is concerned, the Khosla committee report is before us. Whenever it comes up it does not receive so much attention on other points except kissing. I am glad the hon. Members are thinking of other things and I may tell the House that when the Khosla committee report comes up for discussion they will see that the Government had taken right decisions. They will appreciate it at that time.

Shri S. M. Krishna : Dr. Anantamurthy's provocative film Samskar deals with the ritualistic aspect of Madhya Brahmins. Was not the script shown to Jagadguru Shankaracharya who did not have any objection to the script of that film ? Secondly, when the producer appealed to the Central Government, they did not have much option at all ; they had put in so much money in the production of this film. Is it a fact that fifteen eminent writers in Kannada language have issued a public statement calling upon the Government to allow this film to be exhibited without any cuts at all because there was nothing objectionable and if anything, the film is in favour of certain social reforms in the country which are overdue ?

Shri I. K. Gujral : By and large I am in agreement with him. I have seen the film myself. . . . (Interruptions). Only two small cuts were suggested and the producer accepted them. One is a reference to Shudras in a way which was not up to the

mark. (Interruptions). and the second relates to **gow mams** and the producer agreed to both the cuts. I am personally of the view that this would bring credit to us for having passed this film.

Mr. Speaker : Next question—Shri Valmiki Choudhary—Shri Nitraj Singh Chaudhary.

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary :
1325.

An hon. Member : Mr. Valmiki Chaudhary is present.

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary : He is not putting the question.

Mr. Speaker : He has no discretion. If he is present he should put the question ; or he should go out.

Shri Valmiki Choudhary : Shri Nitiraj Singh is putting the question.

Mr. Speaker : I will not allow you later on.

SHOWING OF SHORT DURATION
CROPS IN MADHYA PRADESH
AFTER HAILSTORM AND HELP
GIVEN TO FARMERS

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*1325. **Shri Valmiki Choudhary :**

Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary :

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha :

Shri Manibhai J. Patel :

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

(a) whether in view of the havoc created with the Rabi Crops by the hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh, Government have drawn a scheme for salvage operation by sowing the affected areas immediately with alternative short duration crops ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent of loss occurred to the crops due to hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh ;

(d) the amount of credit to be given to the farmers through the cooperative and the nationalised banks ; and

(c) whether Government have given any subsidy to State Government for giving a relief to the farmers and for repair of tanks in the affected districts ; if so, the amount thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It is for the State Government to do the needful in the matter. They have, however, reported that they have ordered all the District authorities that in the case of farmers whose crops/production has been less than six annas, recovery of land revenue dues may be postponed and after due estimation of loss, as per rules, the State Government may consider waiving of the land revenue dues. For immediate relief, following action is reported to have been taken by the State Government :—

- (i) Immediate repair operation to Irrigation Tanks ;
- (ii) Grant of Development/Production Loans to farmers having 5 to 14 acres of land ;
- (iii) Grant of Seed Taccavi to the farmers ;
- (iv) Opening of Cheap Grain Shop at many places.

(c) State Government have reported that during the months of January, February and March, standing crops in some of the districts in Madhya Pradesh were damaged to some extent.

(d) It is reported that the State Government have decided to grant Development/Production Loans to farmers having five to fourteen acres of land. Information about the exact amount of credit given to the farmers and the sources through which they are given have not been intimated.

(e) State Government have not so far approached the Government of India for any financial assistance,

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary : I seek your protection. The question is something and the reply is something different. Part (a) of the question refers to alternative short duration crops and the reply does not cover the points raised by part (a). Similarly, part (c) refers to the extent of the loss and it had not been stated in the answer. In the month of January a very heavy hailstorm hit eight districts in Madhya Pradesh and the worst affected districts were Hoshangabad where the loss was estimated over Rs.1 crore and Narasinghapur where the loss was estimated to be over Rs.50 lakhs. I want to know from the hon. Minister the actual loss of crops in Madhya Pradesh due to this hailstorm.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : The statement explains some of the points raised by the hon. Member's question. Naturally we have to depend upon the assessment of the State Governments about damage to crops ; we have no machinery of our own. We have to rely on the information furnished by the State Government. We repeatedly requested the State Government to furnish the necessary information, but the State Government was unable to furnish that information. Therefore, that was not included in the statement.

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary : Part (d) of the questions asks the amount of credit to be given to the farmers through the co-operative and nationalised banks. Has anybody gone to see those areas ? There is no question of any crops there. Even birds have died. People have nothing to eat. Banks have not given them any aid. Has anything been done by the Central Government or the State Government to alleviate their difficulties ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Naturally it is a matter within the purview of the State Government. If the State Government approaches the Central Government for any assistance we shall consider it.

Shri S. S. Kothari : It has come to our notice that farmers are often asked by the bankers to furnish security which is beyond their capacity. Then some middleman has to go and plead his cause with the bankers, because the agriculturist is not able to speak in the sophisticated manner that

the bank expects. In view of this, what steps are the Government taking to ensure that loans are given speedily to farmers without compelling them to mortgage their lands and that middlemen are eliminated and loans are given easily to farmers ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : May I seek your protection ?

Mr. Speaker : I think it comes under (d)—co-operative and nationalised banks.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : To that extent I may say that we have advised the State Governments that crop-loan policy should be pursued. That means on the security of crops loans should be given to farmers. That is our broad approach.

Shri S. S. Kothari : Elimination of middlemen ?

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से सरकार से जानना चाहता कि इस साल जो ओला गिरा, दिल्ली जिसकी एग्जाम्पल है कि सड़कों पर इतना ओला जम गया था जितना कि पिछले बीस सालों में कभी नहीं गिरा था, तो मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और जहाँ जहाँ भी ओला गिरा है वहाँ पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट अपनी तरफ से क्या कमपेन्सेशन देना चाहती है ? चूँकि आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स के गार्जियन हैं उस कैपेसिटी से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट क्या मदद दे रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल मध्य प्रदेश का है । अब जैसा आप समझें ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने मध्य प्रदेश और बार्डर स्टेट, दोनों के बारे में कहा है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde : The procedure is well established. The State Governments have to provide in their budgets some amounts for relief. If the State Governments feel that that is not adequate, they can approach the Centre and the Central Government reviews the position, makes an assessment and on the basis of the assessment the necessary help is given.

Shri Sheo Narain : They have nationalised the banks and they must help. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I have already given him an opportunity to put a

question. I do not want to deprive him of that opportunity.

Shri Bishwanath Roy : May I know whether this method of sowing the affected areas with alternative short duration crops in Madhya Pradesh was experimented in any other State before-hand and whether it was found successful there ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : About the short duration crops, it is for the State Governments to introduce it. If there is any natural calamity and if the sowing of short duration crop is possible, we would like to encourage them. If they want us to supply seeds we can help them. But it is for the State Governments.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उन्होंने उत्तर में बताया कि हम सरकारों से यह पूछते हैं कि कितने भाग में ओला गिरा है और उससे कितनी हानि हुई है, और साथ ही साथ यह भी बतलाया कि जब वहाँ की सरकारें इस प्रकार की कुछ माँग करती हैं सहायता के लिये तब हम अपना दल भेजते हैं और उसके द्वारा निरीक्षण करा के सहायता देते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को और इसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी आप ने लिखा होगा कि वह सूचना दें, पर उन्होंने अभी तक सूचना नहीं दी है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आप बाद में दल भेजते हैं केन्द्र से, क्या इस प्रकार का दल वहाँ की सरकारों से सूचना आने के पहले भेज कर के उसके द्वारा जानकारी करवाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Naturally, the State Governments are in charge of the relief in such natural calamities. If they want to request the Centre for any assistance, they can write to us. In this particular case, the State Government must be thinking that their resources are adequate to meet the situation.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : ओला इत्यादि जो दैवी प्रकोप हैं जिन से किसान की तैयार फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, इस प्रकार के दैवी प्रकोप से रक्षा करने के लिये क्या सरकार जल्दी ही फसल बीमा योजना को लागू करने की सोच रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : It is a suggestion for action.

STUDY MADE BY NATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION REGARDING FARM LABOURERS

*1326. **Shri Deven Sen** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study made by the National Labour Commission has revealed that the farm labourers have not at all been brought under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would implement the said Act in case of the farm labourers also ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri S. C. Jamir) : (a) and (b). No. However, the National Commission on Labour has observed in para 28.27 of its report that there are still some States which have not brought large tracts of agricultural employment within the ambit of the Act. This matter has already been taken up with the State Governments concerned.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान श्रम मंत्री के बजट भाषण की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जिसमें आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि मुस्तलिफ़ सुबों में मिनिमम वेजेज क्या हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि तमिलनाडू में 75 पैसे से 1.25 पैसे खेतिहर मजदूरों को मजदूरी है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलग अलग सुबों में अलग अलग किसम की मिनिमम वेज होने का क्या कारण है ? क्या सरकार का कोई नाम है कि मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के अधीन मिनिमम वेज कितनी होनी चाहिये ? यानी खाने के लिये कितनी गिनी जायगी, कपड़े के लिये कितनी गिनी जायगी, फेमिली कितने लोगों की गिनी जायगी, ऐसा कोई नाम है। और इस समय जो मुस्तलिफ़ मिनिमम वेज भारत के प्रान्तों में है इसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार एक सेन्ट्रल मिनिमम वेज खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद) : मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के अन्दर जो भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिये मजदूरी नियत करने का विधान है वह विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के अन्दर है। यह बात सही है जो माननीय सदस्य ने

कही कि तमिलनाडू में कम से कम वेतन बहुत कम है, और केवल यही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य में वह लागू भी नहीं है। राज्य के कुछ ही हिस्सों में लागू है। हम अपनी तरफ से राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन करते हैं कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में सुधार करें और जो वहाँ पर प्रिवेलिग रेट है उसके अनुसार मजदूरी तय करें। इससे अधिक हम क्या कर सकते हैं। चूंकि कृषि मुख्यतः राज्यों का विषय है इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं सोच रहे हैं।

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पार्ट टाइम लेबर को कितने दिन काम मिलता है ? और क्या यह भी सच है कि जितना पहले मिलता था हर साल वह घटता जाता है ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : विभिन्न राज्यों में कहीं तीन महीने, कहीं चार महीने काम मिलता है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि साल भर किसी भी राज्य में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को काम नहीं मिलता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं इनका न्यूनतम वेतन तय करने के लिये क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जाता है कि एक परिवार के ऊपर रोज का कितना खर्चा है, और महीने में कौन सी चीजें खरीदनी होती हैं, और साल में चीजों के क्या क्या दाम हैं और दो साल में क्या क्या खर्च आते हैं, विवाह शादी पर, बाल बच्चे होते हैं, इन सब बातों का संग्रह कर के एक परिवार को कितने पैसे महीने में चाहिये, इन सब बातों का अध्ययन कर के क्या कम से कम वेतन इन बातों के आधार पर तय करेंगे, ऐसा कोई विचार है ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : जैसा पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि जहाँ तक न्यूनतम मजदूरी देने का प्रश्न है, खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में निश्चय ही उसकी क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं उस पर विचार होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह काम विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों का है, उनके सामने यह बातें हैं कि इन प्रश्नों पर विचार करना चाहिये। मजदूरी विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों निश्चित करती हैं। हम तो समय समय पर उनसे निवेदन ही कर सकते हैं, जो करते रहते हैं।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra : Which of the States has got the maximum wage and

which has got the minimum wage since these wages were last revised ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : जहाँ तक सबसे अधिक वेतन का प्रश्न है वह केरल में है, वहाँ पर 4.50 पैसे मजदूरी है। हरियाणा में एक से दो रु० तक है...

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : सब से अधिक हरियाणा में है जहाँ पाँच से सात रुपये मजदूरी है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : केरल में 4.50 पैसे मजदूरी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो नियत की है वह 2.50 पैसे से 3.70 पैसे तक है। दूसरा नम्बर पंजाब का है जहाँ ढाई रु० से तीन रु० भोजन के साथ मजदूरी दी जाती है, और तीन रु० से 3.50 पैसे बिना भोजन के। सबसे कम महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु में है। महाराष्ट्र में 62 पैसे से लेकर एक रु० तक है और तमिलनाडु में 75 पैसे 1.25 पैसे है, वह भी सम्पूर्ण राज्य में नहीं है, कुछ भागों में है।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं आपके माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिला स्तर पर खेत मजदूरों और खेत मालिकों के बीच में जो विवाद खड़े होते हैं, या कम मजदूरी मिलती है उसके सम्बन्ध में खेत मालिकों द्वारा पुलिस से मिल कर जो उनके ऊपर तरह तरह के जुल्म ढाये जाते हैं, उस के निराकरण के लिये जिला स्तर पर राजपत्रित अधिकारी कोई नियुक्त करेंगे, या इसके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव देंगे ताकि खेतिहर मजदूरों पर होने वाले जुल्मों का निराकरण हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आधुनिक मशीनों का ज्यादा सहारा लेने के लिये कृषि मंत्रालय तत्पर है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि यंत्रों द्वारा जब खेती करायी जायगी तो खेतिहर मजदूर बेरोजगार होंगे अतः उनके लिये कोई वैकल्पिक रोजगार श्रम मंत्रालय ढूँढ रहा है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य इस काम को अपने उस राज्य को कहें जहाँ पर उनकी सरकार है। जैसा मैंने बार बार बताया कि संविधान के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अपने सीमा अधिकार हैं...

इस सम्बन्ध में न्यूनतम वेतन का निश्चय करना, समय समय पर उसमें संशोधन करना,

उसका कार्यान्वयन करना, यह तीनों महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं। एक तो उसका फिक्सेशन, दूसरा रिबीजन और तीसरा इनफोसमेन्ट। यह तीनों चीजें राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत हैं और इसके लिए समय पर हम उनको कहते हैं। विभिन्न कान्फेंसों में उनसे बातचीत करते हैं व उनसे निवेदन करते हैं और जैसा कि श्री मोलहू प्रसाद ने कहा हम उनसे कहते हैं कि वह न केवल निश्चय करें बल्कि उनके द्वारा उसका कार्यान्वयन भी होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक यह सवाल कि उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता है जाहिर है कि देश में हम सभी को काम देना चाहते हैं। यह प्रश्न सिर्फ एक राज्य का नहीं अपितु विभिन्न राज्यों का है और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें अपने अपने यहाँ उचित काम करती हैं।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

भाखड़ा में बिजली का उत्पादन

S.N.Q.26. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाखड़ा में बिजली के उत्पादन की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक हो गई है और पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश और चंडीगढ़ को बिजली की सप्लाई में काफी कटौती कर दी गई है ;

(ख) बिजली की यह कमी कितने समय तक रहेगी और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) बिजली के औद्योगिक तथा कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को इसके कारण कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) आशा है कि बिजली की वर्तमान कमी मई, 1970 के अंत तक पूरी हो जाएगी जब नदी के अंतः प्रवाह में सुधार होने की संभावना है। सभी अतिरिक्त उपलब्ध संसाधनों को जुटाया जा रहा है। बहरहाल, इस क्षेत्र में बिजली की सामान्य कमी को पूरा करने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों तथा केंद्रीय सरकार ने बहुत सी नई बिजली परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली हैं।

(ग) पंजाब तथा नांगल फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी ने अपने विद्युत भार को लगभग 25% कम कर दिया है। हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान राज्यों ने भी इस प्रणाली पर अपने भारों को कम कर दिया है। बिजली के न मिलने से जितनी हानि औद्योगिक तथा कृष्य उप-भोक्ताओं को होगी उसका ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता और वह इस बात पर भी निर्भर होगी कि कटौती किस प्रकार की जाती है और स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए कौन से वैकल्पिक प्रबंध किए जाते हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 10-12 साल से इस सरकार की दो बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ रही हैं जिसका बहुत बधावा बजा, एक तो पंचशील और दूसरे नम्बर पर यह भाखड़ा। पंचशील तो उड़ गया चीनी हमले के समय, भाखड़ा भी चटक गया था। अब की बार उसने 10-12 करोड़ लोगों की जिंदगी को खतरा पहुंचाया है। 20 अप्रैल को अखबार में छपा है कि गोविन्दसागर झील जहाँ से बिजली निकालने के लिए पानी का इस्तेमाल होता है वहाँ से जितना पानी निकलता है उसका तीस फीसदी कम पानी आता है। क्या सरकार पानी की इस कमी को किसी नदी से नहर जोड़ कर पूरा करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

दूसरा बेरा सवाल है कि इस सरकार ने 20 फीसदी बिजली की कटौती औद्योगिक उत्पादकों और कृषि उत्पादकों को की है। दो तरह के आदेश दिये हैं। नम्बर एक आदेश यह दिया है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादकों को, सिनेमागृह हफ्ते में पाँच दिन काम करें, नम्बर 2 आदेश दिया है आपने वहाँ के किसानों को, ट्यूबवैल वालों को कि तीन दिन तुम्हारी बिजली कटी रहेगी तो औद्योगिक उत्पादकों और कृषि उत्पादकों में यह एक दिन का फर्क क्यों किया गया है इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए ? यह मैं तीन सवाल सरकार से करना चाहता हूँ।

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) : The load on the Bhakra system has been going up very rapidly. For example, in Punjab alone, the load is now half a million K.W. and it will go up to 1 million in the course of the next four years. The Bhakra system is not able to cope up with the heavy amount of load built up in the northern region very rapidly in Punjab,

Haryana and Rajasthan, which draw power from the Bhakra system. With regard to diversion of waters from Bohkra to Sutlej to make more power available, that is exactly the idea of the Beas-Sutlej project, on which we are now engaged. That is now under construction and it is expected to be commissioned towards the end of the fourth plan. With regard to the cut, the Punjab Government is seized of the matter and is arranging the cut in a way that is least harmful to society. I may also tell the hon. member that we are trying to reduce this cut in Punjab-itself. For example, yesterday we got another machine on in Delhi and we have reduced the load of the Delhi system. Similarly, Rajasthan also is not rendering power from Bhakra by taking from Chambal. We have also arranged to stop supply of power to U. P. We are trying our best. The shortage will be there only for one month.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने मेरे एक सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया इसलिए अभी मैं दूसरा सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि किसानों को हफ्ते में तीन दिन इन्होंने काट लिया, नलकूप की बिजली की कटौती कर दी जबकि औद्योगिक उत्पादकों को सिनेमागृहों को हफ्ते में दो दिन की छुट्टी है ऐसा फर्क इन्होंने क्यों किया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : I have already submitted that it is the State Government who have decided.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि वहाँ पर जो लोग औद्योगिक सामान तैयार करते हैं और खेती का सामान तैयार करते हैं उन लोगों के सामने सब से बड़ा खतरा आया है कि देश में और विदेश के बाजार में भी जो वायदा अब तक किया हुआ है सामान देने का, जो सामान देने में असमर्थता जाहिर कर रहे हैं उनके रोजगार को नुकसान हो रहा है तो क्या सरकार वहाँ के किसानों को और छोटी औद्योगिक पैदावार करने वाले लोगों को जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसका मुआवजा देने को तैयार है क्योंकि इनकी बिजली और इनके भाखड़ा बाँध की वजह से यह नुकसान हो रहा है ?

नम्बर 2 क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि वह कौन से इंजीनियर और मंत्रालय के बड़े अफसर थे जिनका गणित फेल होने से यह बहुत बड़ा

खतरा भाखड़ा बाँध पर आया है तो क्या उनको सजा देंगे या देश में जो बहुत बघावा बजा है उसके लिए पछतावा करके देश की जनता से माफी मांगेंगे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : This cut is purely temporary and there is no question of a permanent cut. The river Sutlej has low flows in the months of March and April, and we knew it perfectly. The load on the Bhakra system has grown so much that Bhakra alone is not able to solve the problem. Therefore, in the lean period of March and April—it may happen next year also—there is bound to be cut unless we put some other unit. We are hoping that we will be able to generate more power at Delhi. As regards compensation I do not think there is any compensation admissible because hydel power is subject to variation.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी माफ़त मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि भाखड़ा से जो बिजली दी जाती है किसानों से उसका ज्यादा रेट लिया जाता है और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से उस बिजली का थोड़ा रेट लिया जाता है ?

क्या यह सही है कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिए रेगुलर बिजली मिलती है जबकि किसानों को मिलने वाली बिजली का ब्रेकडाउन होता रहता है अक्सर वह फेल होती रहती है ?

क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली में वह बिजली भाखड़ा वाली 2 पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है और दिल्ली वाले उसी बिजली को यूपी० में 5 पैसे फी यूनिट दे रहे हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हरियाणा का जो हक है बिजली का भाखड़ा में वह उनको नहीं मिल रहा है और वह हक उन्हें दिलाने के लिये वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : In regard to Haryana it is entitled to 33 per cent power from Bhakra System. But it is not taking up all this power because Haryana is getting power from Delhi and Faridabad. With regard to rate, I do not think 2 paise is correct. It is more than 4 paise. It depends on the agreement between the various parties which are in the Bhakra system.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal : Sir, this is an important question and I would ask a few

pertinent questions from the hon. Minister. First, you have said that the load on Bhakra is rather great. Now, in order to relieve this load you were to construct this power house at Dehar.

The time schedule for the construction of this power house was by 1971-72. I would like to be assured whether you will be able to stick to the revised schedule, that is, completion of the Dehar power house by 1973-74, because by the construction of that power house you will be able to work four new machines which will supply more electric power.

Secondly, have you already constructed the transmission lines ? My information is that the transmission lines will not only transmit the electric power which will be created by the Dehar power house but this power house will also release a large amount of water which will be put in the Sutlej thereby enabling you to work all the ten machines. Therefore, have you started the construction of these transmission lines so that when the Dehar power house is ready you shall be in a position to transmit all the electric power that will be produced ?

Thirdly, I would like to know whether you will be able to stick to the time schedule of the new projects of Siul, Salal and Kissau Dam which are to produce the necessary electric power for the northern region.

Then, the Beas Control Board has no engineer who can be called a power engineer. These projects are suffering because there are only irrigation engineers. Has the hon. Minister, being an irrigation engineer, fancy only for irrigation engineers ? He is not posting any power engineers there. These projects are mixed, power and irrigation, projects ; 70 per cent is power and, 30 per cent is irrigation. But, unfortunately the Chairman of the Board, the Secretary and all the engineers are irrigation engineers and none of them is a power engineer. Therefore the development of these projects is suffering. I would like to know whether he would change the complexion of these boards and give adequate representation to power engineers.

Lastly, I would like to know whether in order to secure the best expertise and to convert the regional electricity board for the northern region of Jammu and Kashmir,

⁴ Himachal, Punjab and Haryana, into an executive body to end inter-State disputes, you are considering the finalisation at an early date of the regional electricity board scheme.

Dr. K. L. Rao : With regard to the Beas-Sutlej project the hon. Member is quite correct that it forms a very important part of Power Supply for the northern region. Our ambition is to see that Beas project is expedited as much as possible. Unfortunately, these projects have gone up very much in costs and, therefore, are facing a bit of trouble. Any way, we are hoping to complete this project by 1973-74. It may be a few months this way or that but we are trying to stick to the target.

Then, about the transmission lines, it does not take more than two years to construct them. As I have already submitted, because of the financial strain we are trying to use whatever finances we have for the construction of the Beas-Sutlej project and the Pong Dam. We have already constructed some transmission lines and will complete them as early as possible.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal : He is misinforming the House when he says that it will take two years. It will take 7 to 8 years to construct the transmission lines. Afterwards he will say that they do not have the transmission lines.

Mr. Speaker : Please do not interrupt the Minister. He is the only Minister who is so confident in his replies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Does it mean that others are not ?

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry. What I meant was that he is all the time very much unperturbed. The only thing about him is that he never refuses a short notice question and that is my headache.

Dr. K. L. Rao : What I was submitting was that the generation of power takes longer time than the transmission lines. We are carefully planning it and you can rest assured about it.

I can assure the hon. Members we will definitely see that the transmission lines are put in time. We never allow transmission lines to lag behind.

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As regards the Salal and Siul projects to which the hon. Member referred, we will stick to the time-schedule.

About the other question of the Beas Construction Board, power engineers and so on, what we do is, in these big projects, in the first stage, when the civil engineering works are more, we employ civil staff and, when power system begins to be implemented, we employ the power wing. Only yesterday, we decided to have the power engineering service and to have a Chief Engineer for power. Otherwise, if we employ power engineers in the very beginning of the project, it will be a waste of money.

About the Regional Electricity Board, we have already got the Regional Electricity Board in the northern range. It is functioning. Each State takes up its chairmanship by rotation. At present, the Jammu and Kashmir Minister is the Chairman of the Board.

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया और चर्चा भी है कि पंजाब में बिजली की बड़ी कमी है और कमी की वजह से दिल्ली वालों और इंडस्ट्री के लिये वह 3 दिन बन्द रहती है। एक तरफ तो बिजली की कमी है और दूसरी तरफ रोज मिनिस्टरों के बयान निकलते हैं कि 100 गांवों को बिजली दी जायेगी, 200 गांवों को बिजली दी जायेगी और जिन लोगों के पास कनेक्शन हैं उनके साथ मजाक हो रहा है। पंजाब में जो जमींदार हैं चाहे वह बिजली एक दिन इस्तेमाल करें या ज्यादा, क्योंकि आपने खुद ही तीन दिन की कमी की है, पलैंट रेट उनसे बसूल हो रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस कमी को दूर नहीं किया जाता क्या सरकार पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को इससे रोकेगी और कहेगी कि लोगों से मजाक न किया जाये, साथ ही आगे और लोगों को बिजली न दी जाये और लोगों की मोटरें न चलें ? इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट भटिडा थर्मल प्लांट को स्पीड अप करने के लिये कुछ कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : We can evercome the present shortage. But the main trouble is there are so many applications for electricity. I do not know whether the hon. Member wants us to stop taking immediately any additional load. If that is the desire of the hon. Member, we can do that. Unfortunately, the demand for power is so much

that we are not able to refuse the demand. We are trying to meet it somehow or other. For example, the Punjab Government now, in order to meet the rural power utilisation and to make up the shortage in the villages, have suggested to take some diesel sets. The main point is, today, whatever demand is there, we try to meet but the demand is going up everyday. The demand of half a million K.W. of power of Punjab is going to be 1 million Kw. in the next few years.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा : राजस्थान को चम्बल परियोजना से बिजली मिलती है, उस से और जिस इलाके में भाखरा बाँध पड़ता है उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। राजस्थान के साथ जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था उसके हिसाब से जितनी-बिजली उस इलाके को मिलनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं मिल रही है। वह डेजेंट-एरिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आश्वासन चाहूँगा कि भाखरा परियोजना से राजस्थान को निम्नर फ्यूचर में अधिक से अधिक कितनी बिजली और कितना पानी मिलेगा क्योंकि राजस्थान कैनल न बनने से सारा एरिया अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। राजस्थान कैनल के अभाव में भाखरा बाँध से हमको सरकार क्या विशेष मदद करने जा रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : The allocation between Punjab and Rajasthan is very clear. Only between Punjab and Haryana it is not settled. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, there is a very definite allocation of water and power. From the Bhakra system, Rajasthan gets 15.2 per cent. It is all fixed : it cannot be altered. From the extra water that we are going to get from the Indus, out of 15.85 million acres ft., Rajasthan gets 8 million acres ft. of water. The only question is about allocation between Punjab and Haryana. We are trying to settle it. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, the allocation is clear and is fixed.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the calculations of power supply made at the beginning have been belied in the light of experience and whether the silting that he referred to a moment ago is much more than what was anticipated. I am told that due to the cutting down of forests higher up on the Himalayan slopes, a lot of soil is washed down by rains which is causing silting of Bhakra

at an alarming rate. If this be so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what precautions, if any, and what remedial steps, if any, have been taken in this respect so that this project fulfils the expectations with which it was undertaken.

Mr. Speaker : This is a very simple question and it has taken a lot of time by questions and replies. I am feeling rather helpless.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : The problem of silting is very relevant, Sir. What is there irrelevant—I cannot understand. This is a very relevant question. What was the calculation of anticipated power production?

Mr. Speaker : So far as you are concerned, it is relevant. But I am asking him.

Dr. K. L. Rao : The hon. Member is correct in drawing attention to the fact that the Bhakra reservoir is being silted up. But it is not at an alarming rate. Originally we thought that there servoir will get silted up in 500 years. We now find that it will get silted up in 350 years. 350 years itself is a long period. Compared to other reservoirs in the country like D. V. C., this reservoir is not getting silted up at all at an alarming rate.

Shri Randhir Singh : In another 50 years there will be no dam.

Dr. K. L. Rao : In view of the fact that this is an important reservoir and the flooding of the head-works and the entire area, we are going to build another dam higher up in order to reduce the silting in the reservoir. We are also taking up soil conservation measures that are necessary in this regard.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : He did not reply to my question. What was the expected generation and to what extent is it falling short.

Dr. K. L. Rao : That is not affected at all.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : भाखड़ा नंगल से दिल्ली को भी बिजली मिलती है। दिल्ली को दी जाने वाली बिजली कम करने के बारे में भी कई बार प्रोट्स दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार दिल्ली वालों को एम्पॉरेंस देगी कि दिल्ली को जितनी बिजली

दी जाती है, वह दी जाती रहेगी और जो कमी पड़ेगी उसको भी पूरा कर दिया जाएगा ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : The Delhi Bhakra power is fixed at 1.2 million kilowatts. That is not being altered. The only point at this moment is that whenever there is shortage we must adjust, and that we are trying to do. We are commissioning every unit that we have got in Delhi. Whatever help we can render to the system in the next few months we must do. It is in that way we are working. So far as sharing of Bhakra power is concerned, there is no difficulty for Delhi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा किया गया अध्ययन

*1326. श्री बेवेन सेन : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन से यह पता लगा है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उक्त अधिनियम को खेतिहर मजदूरों पर भी लागू करेगी ?

- श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) :
(क) और (ख) जी नहीं। फिर भी राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा 28-27 में व्यक्त किया है कि अभी भी कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जो कृषि रोजगार के बड़े क्षेत्रों को अधिनियम की सीमा के अन्दर नहीं लाए हैं। यह मामला पहले ही संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ उठाया गया है।

NEED BASED WAGE FOR CHANDIGARH

*1327. **Shri Shri Chand Goyal :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out the need-based wage for the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the estimated number of Government employees and semi-Government employees in Chandigarh whose wages are below the need-based wage ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to secure the need based wage in the Union Territory of Chandigarh ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The structure of emoluments etc. of employees of Union Territories has been referred to the Third Pay Commission, set up by the Government of India.

FINANCIAL AID TO SMALL NEWSPAPERS

*1328. **Shri D. Amat :**

Shri N. Shivappa :

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the modified plan for financial aid to small newspapers which has been examined by his Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance ;

(b) if so, the salient features of this plan ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement it ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial aid to small and medium newspapers in the country, is under active consideration. It is not possible to indicate, at this stage, the salient features of the plan.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS GETTING FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

*1329. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some newspapers, magazines, etc. get foreign assistance ;

(b) if so, the names of such newspapers and magazines and the names of the countries from where they get the assistance ;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry about the allegations ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check foreign assistance for the Indian newspapers and magazines ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gajral) : (a) to (d). An examination of certain aspects of the scope and nature of foreign assistance to the Indian press including news agencies has been undertaken in a limited way and attempts are being made to expedite the examination. In this connection, attention is also invited to the statement made by the Home Minister in the Lok Sabha on May 14, 1969, in regard to the report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign money in the last general elections, as well as for other objectionable purposes. Tentative legislative proposals have been formulated to impose suitable restrictions on receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary business transactions. The principles underlying the proposed legislation will be discussed with leaders of opposition parties, before the legislation is introduced in Parliament.

SOYABEAN AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATI AND ITS PRODUCTION

*1330. **Shri Naval Kishore Sharma :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soyabean oil can be good substitute for vanaspati manufacture in the country ; and

(b) whether soyabean has been successfully cultivated in the country ; if so, the acreage thereof and the total quantity produced during the last two years ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-

sahib Shinde) : (a) Soyabean Oil is not a substitute for Vanaspati but only for indigenous vegetable oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(b) Soyabean has been successfully cultivated in the country. Official estimates of acreage and production thereof are not available.

चीनी मिलों द्वारा किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान न किया जाना

*1331. **श्री क० सि० मधुकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष में तथा इस वर्ष अब तक की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में किसानों से खरीदे गये गन्ने का चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा अभी कितना भुगतान करना बाकी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अब तक भुगतान न किये जाने तथा उसके परिणाम स्वरूप पैदा हुई कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये उक्त मालिकों के विरुद्ध कुछ कानूनी कार्यवाही करने का है ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान कानून तथा प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए पूर्णतः अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है जिसमें 31 मार्च, 1970 को प्रत्येक राज्य में वर्ष 1969-70 में चीनी मिलों द्वारा खरीदे गए गन्ने का कुल मूल्य, अदा किया गया मूल्य और बकाया मूल्य और वर्ष 1968-69-के गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का व्यौरा दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे चूककर्ता चीनी कारखानों से गन्ने के मूल्य का तुरन्त भुगतान कराने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध चालान करने सहित सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

(घ) और (ङ) . जिन राज्य सरकारों के अधिनियमों में गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि भूराजस्व की बकाया राशि के रूप में वसूल करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है उनसे कहा गया है कि वे ऐसी व्यवस्था करने पर तत्काल विचार करें ताकि चूककर्ता चीनी कारखानों के विरुद्ध प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्यवाही की जा सके।

विवरण

30 मार्च, 1970 को वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी कारखानों द्वारा खरीदे गए गन्ने का कुल मूल्य, भ्रदा किया गया मूल्य और बकाया मूल्य और वर्ष 1968-69 के गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि बताने वाला विवरण।

(ग्रॉकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य	31-3-70 तक खरीदे गए गन्ने का कुल देय मूल्य	31-3-70 तक भ्रदा किया गया मूल्य	31-3-70 को देय गन्ने के मूल्य का बकाया	1968-69 मौसम के गन्ने के मूल्य का बकाया
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	8699.75	7672.80	1026.95	93.32
2. बिहार	2313.62	1703.30	610.32	19.87
3. पश्चिमी बंगाल	106.43	79.16	27.27	0.01
4. असम	58.77	52.36	6.41	0.01
5. पंजाब	434.67	358.93	75.74	0.62
6. हरियाणा	552.33	450.35	101.98	0.12
7. राजस्थान	120.91	78.86	42.05	0.06
8. मध्यप्रदेश	204.59	103.94	100.65	0.19
9. उड़ीसा	114.59	41.93	72.66	0.32
10. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2059.56	1474.83	584.73	11.60
11. गुजरात	357.52	266.01	91.51	5.41
12. महाराष्ट्र	4785.88	3389.53	1396.35	56.69
13. मैसूर	1396.99	1105.94	291.05	56.74
14. केरल	125.75	116.03	9.72	शून्य
15. तमिल नाडु	1459.86	1151.67	308.19	2.94
16. पाँडिचेरी	62.25	30.95	31.30	0.33
अखिल भारत	22853.47	18076.59	4776.88	248.23

नोट :-चालू मौसम के 9 चीनी कारखानों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसलिए इस विवरण में सम्मिलित नहीं की गयी है। ये कारखाने राजस्थान में केशोरायपतन, मध्य प्रदेश में मेहिवपुर, महाराष्ट्र में गिरना, प्रावरा, मालेगाँव, सदा शिवनगर और पंजारखा, गुजरात बारदोली और मैसूर में कम्पली हैं।

बिहार में अकाल

*1332. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के राजस्व मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शंखर सिंह ने 30 मार्च को बिहार विधान परिषद में यह कहा था कि बिहार की एक करोड़ जनता अकाल ग्रस्त है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता माँगी है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) अकालग्रस्त लोगों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार से पूछ-ताछ की गयी है और उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ख) से (ग) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

किसी प्राकृतिक विपदा के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न संकट के लिए राहत कार्यों का प्रबन्ध करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है । जब राहत कार्यों पर खर्च की वित्त आयोग की हस्तान्तरण योजना में व्यवस्थित राशि से बढ़ने की आशा हो जाती है तब सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें वित्तीय सहायता के लिए केन्द्र से अनुरोध करती हैं । ऐसे अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर, अधिकारियों के केन्द्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों की दृष्टि में केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए खर्च की सीमा निश्चित की जाती है । ये दल स्थल पर स्थिति का जायजा लेने और घनराशि की आवश्यकताओं का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने हेतु नियुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

बिहार 1969 में बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ था, पुनर्वास उपायों के लिए उपर्युक्त कार्यविधि के

अनुसार खर्च की सीमा निर्धारित की गयी थी । निर्धारित खर्च सीमा की समीक्षा करने के लिए अनुरोध करते समय बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री ने बिहार के कुछ भागों में चल रही सूखे की स्थिति और कीड़ों से फसलों की क्षति की और भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जिससे राहत के लिए कुछ अधिक खर्च की आवश्यकता पैदा हो गयी । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से राहत कार्यों पर अनुमानित खर्च के विशेष संदर्भ में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट माँगी है जिसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है । इस बीच यह निर्णय किया गया है कि स्थिति का अध्ययन करने और आवश्यक सिफारिशें करने के लिए बहुत शीघ्र अधिकारियों का केन्द्रीय दल राज्य का दौरा करे ।

प्रसारण के प्रयोजनों के लिये उप-ग्रह

*1333. श्री अमो प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अमेरिका के सहयोग से प्रसारण के प्रयोजनों के लिये उप-ग्रह का उपयोग करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) इसका भारत में राज्य-वार कितने कितने गाँवों, कस्बों तथा नगरों को लाभ होगा ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत द्वारा कितना व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) . परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने उपग्रह से सीधे टेलीविजन ट्रांसमिशन के लिए एक प्रयोग के लिये अमेरिका के एन० ए० एस० ए० के साथ एक करार किया है । यह 1972-73 में किया जायेगा ।

(ग) से (ङ) . ब्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है और वह पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध होने पर ही दिया जा सकेगा ।

**A. I. R. COVERAGE OF INFLUX OF EAST
PAKISTAN MINORITIES**

*1334. **Shri Samar Guha** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether A. I. R. reporters tried to interview the refugees presently coming from East Pakistan to ascertain the causes and broadcast the same ;

(b) whether the said subject matter was adequately covered by the A. I. R. in Indian and foreign services ;

(c) if so, the details about such broadcasts ;

(d) whether A. I. R. will undertake systematic broadcasts through commentaries, talks by Indian minority leaders and other representatives of various political and cultural organisations with a view to appeal to the majority people and progressive political parties of East Pakistan to create peaceful and co-operative conditions there for the security of life, honour and property of the minorities in East Pakistan ; and

(e) if so, the scheme of A. I. R. thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) No, Sir. News broadcast about the latest influx of refugees from East Pakistan was largely based on agency reports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT/3355/70*].

(d) There is no proposal to broadcast programmes of the type envisaged in the question. Important news pertaining to influx of refugees and occasional commentaries thereon are, however, broadcast by A. I. R.

(e) Does not arise.

**LOAN FROM NATIONALISED BANKS
FOR OPENING NEW POST
OFFICES**

*1335. **Shri Yashpal Singh** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the Nationalised Banks for loans for opening new branches of Post Offices ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for resorting to such a step whereby the money meant for development is sought to be diverted for other purposes ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**REDUCTION IN WHEAT IMPORTS
AND INCREASE IN SUBSIDY**

*1336. **Shri Rabi Ray** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reduce the import of wheat ;

(b) if so, whether this reduction will be followed by the increase in the present subsidy given by the Government ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) to (c) The import of foodgrains is being gradually reduced. Government have decided that concessional imports of foodgrains should be stopped after 1971. For issue of wheat from Government stocks, the cheaper imported wheat is pooled with the costlier indigenous wheat. With the import content of wheat in the Central pool going down, the question of the issue price of wheat in relation to the procurement price would, naturally, have to be reviewed. So far as the year 1970-71 is concerned, the subsidy that is likely to be incurred has been calculated, taking into account the likely imports during the year and the subsidy is expected to be of the order of about Rs.10 crores.

शिशु आहार बनाने में प्रयुक्त सोयाबीन की प्रतिशतता और इसकी खरीद का साधन

*1337. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिशु आहार में जिसका उत्पादन सक्षय 60,000 मेट्रिक टन निर्धारित किया गया है सोयाबीन की प्रतिशतता कितनी होती है और सोयाबीन की खरीद कहाँ से और किस एजेंसी द्वारा की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : शिशु आहार दो प्रकार के होते हैं—एक पूर्णतया दूध पर आधारित होता है और दूसरा स्तन्य त्याग आहार है जो कि मुख्यतः अनाजों और प्रोटीन से भरपूर पदार्थों से बनाया जाता है। सोयाबीन एक प्रोटीन से भरपूर पदार्थ है जो कि स्तन्य त्याग आहार के बनाने में प्रयुक्त होता है। स्तन्य त्याग आहार के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य अस्थायी तौर पर 20,000 मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया था। स्तन्य त्याग आहार में सोयाबीन की प्रतिशतता 15 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत के बीच होती है। आशा है कि स्तन्य त्याग आहार के बनाने में सोयाबीन मिलाने वाले निर्माता, सोयाबीन देशी उत्पादन में से खरीदेंगे।

RATIONALISATION OF SUGAR PRICE STRUCTURE

*1338. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is wide disparity in the cost of production of sugar in different factories within every zone ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price fixed by the Tariff Commission will face a number of factories in each zone whose cost of production is higher than the price fixed by the Tariff Commission to suffer heavy losses or close down ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will rationalise the price structure of sugar to tide over the situation ?

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

velopment and Cooperation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) (a) As the cost of production of sugar depends on a number of factors including the percentage of recovery of sugar from the cane crushed, duration of the season, efficiency of the plant and management, it may vary from factory to factory within a zone.

(b) No, Sir. The prices of levy sugar have been fixed by Government on the basis of cost schedules prepared by the Tariff Commission after taking into account these and other relevant factors. In addition, the Commission have also provided for a uniform return of Rs.10.50 per quintal for all factories.

(c) Does not arise.

ADULTERATION OF RATIONED WHEAT

*1339. **Shri Chengalraya Naidu** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wheat supplied at the ration shops is mixed with stones and other dirty things which has been proved harmful for the health ;

(b) if so, whether this is being mixed by the persons responsible for distribution ;

(c) whether large complaints have been received and no action has been taken so far by Government ;

(d) whether Government would consider to have surprise raids to these shops ; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken against the culprits ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A few complaints alleging issue of substandard wheat by the Fair Price Shops were received by the Delhi Administration and the Food Corporation of India. On enquiry, the allegations were found to be not correct.

(d) Checks of Fair Price Shops are already being made by Delhi Administration.

In addition, surprise checks are also being made jointly by senior officers of the Delhi Administration and the Food Corporation of India.

(e) Since no instance of issue of substandard quality of wheat by the Fair Price Shops has come to the notice even during the surprise checks, the question of taking any action against the culprits does not arise.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF SOYABEAN BY F. C. I.

*1340. **Shri Himatsingka** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India proposes to undertake processing and marketing of Soyabean in the country to boost indigenous cultivation and fuller utilization of its high protein content ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the steps taken in that direction so far ?

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

(b) The Food Corporation of India has been asked to offer price support to Soyabean at Rs.85 per quintal and necessary arrangements are being made by the Corporation to purchase Soyabean at this price wherever the prices slump below this level. The Corporation is also considering a proposal of producing edible grade flour from deoiled soymeal. The details of the same are still being worked out.

A. I. R. STATION IN NORTH BIHAR

*1341. **Shri Sitaram Kesri** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have since taken a decision regarding setting up of a Radio Station for the Maithili speaking areas of North Bihar ;

(b) if so, the location of the proposed Radio Station ; and

(c) if the location has not been finalised, whether Government will consider the claims of Purnea which is strategically important ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Darbhanga.

(c) Does not arise.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADE UNIONS TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

*1342. **Shri J. M. Biswas** :
Shri Indrajit Gupta :

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of the A. I. T. U. C., I. N. T. U. C., and H. M. S. met recently in New Delhi to consider the recommendations of the National Labour Commission ;

(b) whether the meeting was called at the invitation of the Union Labour Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the meeting ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) After some informal discussion amongst themselves, the Trade Union leaders agreed to meet again shortly.

OPENING OF SUPER MARKETS IN DISTRICT AND SUB-DIVISIONAL TOWNS

*1343. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to open "Super Markets" in all the District and Sub-Divisional towns in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Upto March 1969, 95 'Super Markets' (Cooperative Department Stores) had been set up mostly in larger towns numbering 83. The Fourth Plan envisages establishment of cooperative department stores and large-sized retail units at selected centres, where there is good demand and potential for such stores. The programme of development of consumer cooperatives is now in the State Sector, and it is for the State Governments to decide upon the nature and extent of expansion of the programme.

COMPULSORY ADJUDICATION IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

*1344. **Shri Shashi Bhusan :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend continually to rely on compulsory adjudication to the extent it has done in the past for the settlement of industrial disputes ; and

(b) if not, whether Government will be more inclined in favour of inducing the parties to arrive at voluntary settlements on bilateral basis, which alone can ensure labour-management harmony on long term basis ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) and (b) There has not been too much reliance on compulsory adjudication for the settlement of industrial disputes. The National Commission on Labour has, however, recommended that a shift in emphasis and increasingly greater scope for and reliance on collective bargaining is called for. The recommendations of the Commission are under examination in consultation with the interests concerned..

ADJUSTMENT IN RADIO NEWS TIMINGS FOR FARMERS

*1345. **Shri Deorao Patil :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the timing of the radio broadcasting regarding news for farmers is not being arranged according to the convenience of the farmers ;

(b) whether there is a demand that the regular radio news for farmers in the entire country should not be given near about 6.00 p.m. in the evening but after 7.00 p.m. or so when farmers have reached back home ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बनने वाली फिल्मों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना

*1346. **श्री आत्म दास :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बनने वाली फिल्मों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)

सरकार ने फिल्मों को स्वस्थ आधार पर विकसित करने तथा सभी फिल्मों चाहे हिन्दी की हों या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की-के स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए एक फिल्म वित्त निगम स्थापित किया है तथा फिल्मों के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रारम्भ किये हैं। निगम निर्माताओं को अच्छे स्तर की फिल्में बनाने के लिये ऋण देता है और इस प्रकार देश में बनी फिल्मों के स्तर को ऊंचा करता है। राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रत्येक प्रमुख प्रादेशिक भाषा की सर्वोत्तम फीचर फिल्मों को हर वर्ष दिए जाते हैं।

COLLECTIVE FARMING

*1347. **Shri N. R. Deoghare :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in the country which Government have selected for collective farming ;

(b) the benefits expected from collective farming; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on the scheme by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering) : (a) The Government of India do not have any scheme for selection of areas in the country for collective farming.

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

LAWS FOR COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR LIMBS TO WORKERS ENGAGED IN SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS

*1348. **Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan :**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Bansh Narain Singh :

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions of law to compensate the loss of life and limbs of workers in small establishments like flour, cotton and oil mills/machines employing one or two workers and during work under contractors engaged in construction work etc; and

(b) if there is no adequate law in this regard covering all contingencies the steps being taken to enact such laws?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 provides for the payment of compensation for death and disablement caused by employment injury to workmen drawing monthly wages not exceeding Rs.500 employed in Scheduled employments. Workmen employed in small establishments, irrespective of numbers employed therein are covered if in the premises any manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power. Workmen employed in construction work and working under contractors are also entitled to the benefits of the Act.

(b) Does not arise.

डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा व्यापारिक विज्ञापन

*1349. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

डा० सुशीला नैयर :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग ने बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापारिक विज्ञापन के बारे में अभियान चलाने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष कितनी अनुमानित आय होने की सम्भावना है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह)

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW INDUSTRY

*1350. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the development of cashewnut industry under the Fourth Plan has been chalked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Production and export targets fixed thereunder?

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

(b) Major emphasis of the scheme is on intensifying production from existing plantations through the organisation of Package Programme. Schemes on production of high-yielding trees through cashew air-layers organising demonstration plots for popularising package of practices, and popularising plant protection measures have been included under package programme and the schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Additional production target of 76,000 tonnes of rawnuts and export target of 80,000 tonnes of cashew kernels have been proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**LENIN CENTENARY PROGRAMMES
TO BE RELAYED BY A. I. R.
AND TELEVISION**

8033. Shri Baburao Patel : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of programmes scheduled to be relayed by All India Radio and televised by Television Centre in connection with the Lenin Centenary celebrations in India ; and

(b) the cost of these programmes to Government ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) 133 Radio programmes comprising of talks, features, dialogues, discussions, stories, question and answers, commentaries and 5 T. V. programmes consisting of film documentaries, feature films, travelogue have been scheduled.

(b) The cost of these programmes can be ascertained and furnished only after all the programmes have been broadcast. However, the estimated expenditure for booking casual artists for participation in these programmes is Rs.5,000.

**OUT-OF-TURN PROMOTION OF
R. M. S. OFFICIALS OF DELHI
AIR MAIL AND SORTING
DIVISION, DELHI**

8034. Shri Nambiar :

Shri Satya Narain Singh :

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether out-of-turn-promotion to nineteen Railway Mail Service officials of Delhi Air Mail and Sorting Division was given in September/October, 1968 ;

(b) whether the promotees were senior-most in service or junior in the seniority list and what were their services ;

(c) whether these posts were specially created for giving these nineteen officials undue promotion and what is the total expenditure involved in giving them promotions by creation of these posts ;

(d) how long these officials will be maintained in these posts ; and

(e) whether in view of recent Home Ministry's orders normal promotion by seniority will be given to eligible officials by reverting them to former state ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) Soon after the illegal token strike of Central Government employees on 19th September, 1968, a serious situation was created in the Railway Mail Service at Delhi where a large number of fresh recruits had been engaged in place of sorters who had been placed under suspension following their arrest for offences under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance. It was found necessary to strengthen supervision over these recruits by creation of additional posts. Nineteen additional posts in the supervisory grade were, therefore, created and filled by promotion of 19 officials who were the only officials available in the Division eligible for promotion. Officials senior to them were not available for promotion as they were either under suspension or were on deputation elsewhere. In the circumstances it cannot be said that their promotion at that time was out-of-turn. Subsequently Government decided to continue these 19 posts and retain the incumbents in those posts till they are absorbed in the regular cadre.

(b) A list of 19 officials indicating particulars of their service is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-3356/70.*]

(c) The posts were initially created in the interest of service as there was need for more supervisors in the conditions created by the strike. They were not created for the purpose of giving promotion to those officials.

The additional expenditure incurred upto the 30th April, 1970 is approximately Rs.9,414.

(d) and (e). A writ petition has been filed in this case in Delhi High Court and the case is **sub-judice**.

SUPPLY OF TRANSISTORISED RADIO SET TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

8035. **Shri Baburao Patel** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of low-cost transistorised radio sets supplied free of cost to State Governments for distribution to Village Workers, State-wise, and the total amount spent for this purpose so far, yearwise ;

(b) how many sets were given to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and their cost ; and

(c) the reasons why these sets are distributed free ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) Total number of sets supplied free of cost during 1968-69 State-wise is given as under :

State	No. of sets
1. Assam	237
2. Kerala ..	310
3. Madhya Pradesh	735
4. Maharashtra ..	189
5. Mysore	470
6. Orissa	757
7. Punjab ..	598
8. Tamil Nadu ..	1071
9. Uttar Pradesh ..	598
	4965

Total cost —Rs.4,65,369

Besides these, 88 sets were supplied to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) 735 sets costing Rs. 68,915.00 were supplied in 1969 to Madhya Pradesh.

(c) With the introduction of the High Yielding Varieties Programme in the country, Farm and Home Units were set up by All India Radio in selected stations to support this and other production programmes. The units provide field-based and problem-oriented broadcasts to farmers. It was felt that programme would be immensely useful to Village Level Workers, who form the link between the farmers and the technicians in improving their efficiency and competence. Since it would not be possible for individual Village Level Workers to purchase receiving sets on their own, it was decided to provide the sets, free of cost, on a pilot basis, through the State Governments in selected High Yielding Varieties Programme areas.

OUTSTANDING LOANS AGAINST FILM PRODUCERS ADVANCED BY FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

8036. **Shri Baburao Patel** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film producers and the amount due from each against loans and interest of the Film Finance Corporation with names of films as on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the names of film producers who have defaulted and are not likely to pay back the loans and the steps taken against each ; and

(c) the names of producers who have been given remissions or instalments and the reasons for the remissions in each case ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-3357/70*].

(b) Two statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House (Annexures 'B' and 'C').

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec No. LT-3357/70].

**BRIDGE TOURNAMENT HELD WITH-
IN THE PREMISES OF HEAVY
POWER TRANSMITTERS ALL
INDIA RADIO, DELHI**

8037. **Shri Baburao Patel** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bridge Tournament was held some time ago within the premises of Heavy Power Transmitters of All India Radio, Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the organizers had taken permission for the same from the Director General of A. I. R. , if so, when and whether proper entry passes were used ;

(c) if not, the action taken by Government against the organizers ;

(d) whether it is usual to hold different tournaments in this area ; if so, the number of tournaments held in the last 3 years ; and

(e) the amount charged by A. I. R. for the use of this ground housing the Heavy Power Transmitters ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tournament was held as part of the normal recreational activity of the Air Beams Club of the High Power Transmitters, A. I. R., Kingsway, Delhi and therefore the question of the organisers taking permission from the Director General of All India Radio, does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. Two.

(e) Nil.

**OPENING OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES
IN RAJASTHAN**

8038. **Shri Naval Kishore Sharma** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Call Offices opened in the State of Rajasthan in the year 1969-70 ;

(b) how many are to be opened in the year 1970-71 with particular reference to Jaipur District, the places under consideration of the Department and the criteria for the selection of such places for opening of Public Call Offices ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is much more need for the opening of such Public Call Offices at Sachal, Kundal, Lawan of Dausa Tehsil, Banskho, Toonga and Samaria of Bassi Tehsil, Gudha Kakla, Badryal of Bandikui Tehsil, Nain of Baerach Tehsil, Nails of Jama Ram Garh Tehsil of Jaipur District ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) 83 long distance public call offices were opened in Rajasthan State in the year 1969-70.

(b) 50 more Public Call Offices are likely to be opened in Rajasthan in the year 1970-71. So far as Jaipur District is concerned, 15 places are under consideration and 8 of these are expected to be provided with telephone facility on the basis of remunerativeness. The policy for providing telephone facility at present is as follows :

Normally a public call office is opened at a place having some sort of postal facilities if the scheme works out to be remunerative. But in order to extend the facilities to undeveloped areas, a policy has been evolved by the department to open public call offices even on loss basis at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population and remoteness from general telecommunication network. A limited number of pilgrim centres, Tourist centres, Agricultural and Irrigation Project sites and Townships are also considered for provision of public call offices.

(c) Proposal for opening public call offices at Sainthal, Kundal, Lawan, Toonga, Nain and Naila were examined and found to be unremunerative. These are not category stations. There has been no demand for opening public call offices at Banskho, Samaria, Badrayal.

Public Call Office at Gudha Kantla has been opened on 14th April, 1969.

SURFACE MAIL RATES FOR POST CARDS

8039. **Shri Lobo Prabhu** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to report in *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th April, 1970 whether Post Cards will be carried by surface mail and if so, why the old rate 6 P. should not be charged for it ;

(b) the cost of carrying a post card by air and by surface respectively ;

(c) why should not there be two rates, surface and air, for all letters (inland) and post cards, the rates by surface mail being the rates before they were raised last year ;

(d) the revenue from letters (inlands) and postcards, if carried half by air and half by surface, on the assumption that their numbers will be those before the rates were raised ;

(e) when action will be taken to eliminate stamping at the time of delivery and what financial saving will this bring ; and

(f) when the further report of the Tyagi Committee on economy in the Department, which was promised when the rates were raised will be available ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) This is one of the recommendations made by the Economy Sub-Committee set up at the time of the last Conference of Heads of P. and T. Circles etc. This recommendation is currently under examination by the P. and T. Board and the point made by the Hon. Member will be kept in mind.

(b) and (c). Under the All Up Scheme air transmission is considered as a normal mode of transmission for First Class mails i.e. letters, post cards and letter cards within the country. Till the introduction of the scheme in 1950. a separate air surcharge used to be levied on articles given air-transmission.

(d) At a rough estimate, there will be reduction in the revenue by Rs.6.47 crores, on the assumption that the current rates will be for articles given air transmission and the pre-May, 1968 rates for surface transmission and that half the mails only are being given air-transmission.

(e) The scheme has been suggested to be implemented on an experimental basis at selected stations and a final decision has yet to be taken. Only after the scheme is implemented, can its effect and resultant savings be gauged.

(f) The P. & T. Tariff Enquiry Committee (1968) presided over by Shri Mahavir Tyagi had not promised any further report. However, their observations regarding heavy expenditure in certain fields like reimbursement of medical charges, payment of overtime allowances etc. are being actively pursued by the P. & T. Board. The first problem has been the subject of an exhaustive study by the Efficiency Bureau of the Department and their report has been accepted by the P. & T. Board. Further action is being processed in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. The curbing of expenditure on overtime is at present under study by the Efficiency Bureau.

TELEPHONES IN RURAL AREAS

8040. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state the number of telephones Government have decided to install in the rural areas in 1970 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : About 7500 telephones are likely to be installed in rural areas in 1970—about 7000 in the form of connections from local exchanges and about 300 in the form of Public Call Offices.

DIFFERENCE IN COST OF PRODUCTION AND FACTORY PRICE OF SUGARCANE IN HARYANA

8041. **Shri Lobo Prabhu** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) With reference to the report in the Hindustan Times of 16th April, 1970 whether growers in Haryana have started burning their sugarcane ;

(b) what is the current selling price of sugarcane and what is its average cost of production in Haryana ; and

(c) the reasons for not subsidising the difference between the cost of production and the price factories are willing to pay, to save waste of cane currently and reduction of its area in the future ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annaasahib Shinde) : (a) The Government of Haryana have intimated that there is no report about the cane growers of Haryana having burnt or having decided to burn their sugarcane.

(b) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories in Haryana is Rs.7.37 per quintal. On the basis of the indices of cost of inputs, the Directorate of Sugarcane Development have estimated that the average cost of production of sugarcane is about Rs.2,400 with an average yield of 47.6 tonnes of sugarcane per hectare, giving an average cost of production of about Rs.5.04 per quintal.

(c) Does not arise.

VILLAGES PROVIDED WITH POST OFFICES

8042. **Shri Beni Shanker Sharma** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state the number of villages for which there is a post office ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : About 95,000.

REPRESENTATION FROM CASUAL LABOURERS IN JAIPUR DIVISION WESTERN RAILWAY

8043. **Shri J. M. Biswas** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the casual labourers working in the Jaipur Division of Western Railways ;

(b) if so, what are their grievances ; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) Yes.

(b) (1) Casual workers should be given the status of 'temporary' after a continuous service of 6 months.

(2) Workers engaged for regular work even for a day should be paid in accordance with the authorised scale of pay.

(3) Payments for the scheduled employments should be made in accordance with the rates fixed by Government of India under the Minimum Wages Act.

(4) In the case of other employments, daily rates of wages should be fixed every year.

(5) Service Rules for the casual workers should be made in accordance with the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and they should be got certified from the Regional Labour Commissioner.

(6) Arrangements in respect of medical treatment, sick leave and other social security benefits should be made under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.

(7) The workers should be paid Provident Fund, Pension and Gratuity under the Employees' Provident Fund Act.

(8) Twenty per cent permanent posts should be filled by casual workers.

(c) The points raised are under examination.

**NON-ISSUE OF INVITATION TO NORTH
KOREAN DELEGATION TO INTER-
NATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL
IN DELHI**

8044. **Shri Yogendra Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the International Film Festival held in Delhi, no delegation was invited from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that an invitation was sent to the South Korean Government ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in 1969 one dancing group was invited from South Korea ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) and (b). According to the rules of the F. I. A. F. P. all countries which produce more than 20 films every year are to be invited by the host country to international film festivals. North Korea was not invited as she produces less than 20 films a year. South Korea was invited because she produces many more than 20 films.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR TELE-
PHONE CONNECTIONS IN JAIPUR**

8045. **Shri Naval Kishore Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with the P and T Department for telephone connections in the city of Jaipur ;

(b) the number of applications pending for installation of telephones connections at the various exchanges in Jaipur District ;

(c) the reasons for not providing telephones ; and

(d) time by which the connections to the applicants will be provided ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) 728.

(b) 38, excluding 728 for Jaipur City.

(c) Due to overall shortage of line material cables and exchange equipment.

(d) This will depend upon the supply position of essential material. Precise date of wiping out the waiting list is therefore not possible to be given.

**OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN
RAJASTHAN DURING 1970-71**

8046. **Shri Naval Kishore Sharma** :
Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices opened in Rajasthan during 1969-70, districtwise ; and

(b) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1970-71, District-wise with particulars of places in Jaipur District ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) Number of Post Offices opened in Rajasthan during 1969-70, district-wise.

Sriganganagar ..	4
Bikaner	10
Churu ..	8
Jhunjunu	6
Alwar	6
Bharatpur ..	10
Sawai Madhopur	19
Śikar	16

67	<i>Written Answers</i>	APRIL 30, 1970	<i>Written Answers</i>	68
Ajmer ..	7	Tonk	9	
Tonk ..	1	Jaisalmer ..	7	
Jaisalmer ..	10	Jodhpur	12	
Jodhpur ..	9	Nagaur ..	8	
Nagaur ..	15	Pali ..	9	
Pali	17	Barmer	8	
Barmer	30	Jalore ..	8	
Jalore	23	Sirohi	7	7
Sirohi	6	Bhilwara	8	
Bhilwara ..	12	Udaipur	11	
Udaipur	3	Chitorgharh ..	8	
Chitorgharh ..	5	Dungarpur ..	8	
Dungarpur	1	Banswara	7	
Banswara ..	..	Bundi	7	
Bundi ..	1	Kota	11	
Kota	2	Jhalawar	8	
Jhalawar	2	Jaipur	8	
Jaipur	9			

Particulars of places in Jaipur district where new post offices are proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1970-71.

<p>(b) Number of new post offices proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1970-71, district-wise.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Sriganganagar. .</td> <td style="width: 10%;">8</td> <td style="width: 60%;">Mohabhatpur.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bikaner ..</td> <td>8</td> <td>Deedawata.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Churu ..</td> <td>6</td> <td>Bhuispara.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jhunjunu ..</td> <td>8</td> <td>Bilpur.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alwar ..</td> <td>8</td> <td>Amarpura.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bharatpur ..</td> <td>8</td> <td>Newar.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawai Madhopur ..</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikar ..</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ajmer ..</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Sriganganagar. .	8	Mohabhatpur.	Bikaner ..	8	Deedawata.	Churu ..	6	Bhuispara.	Jhunjunu ..	8	Bilpur.	Alwar ..	8	Amarpura.	Bharatpur ..	8	Newar.	Sawai Madhopur ..	5		Sikar ..	8		Ajmer ..	9		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Extra Departmental Branch Post Office</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Departmental Sub-Post Office</i></p> <p>Civil Courts.</p> <p>Arjun Lal Sethi Colony.</p>
Sriganganagar. .	8	Mohabhatpur.																										
Bikaner ..	8	Deedawata.																										
Churu ..	6	Bhuispara.																										
Jhunjunu ..	8	Bilpur.																										
Alwar ..	8	Amarpura.																										
Bharatpur ..	8	Newar.																										
Sawai Madhopur ..	5																											
Sikar ..	8																											
Ajmer ..	9																											

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्र

8047. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे राजस्थान राज्य में इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) टेलीफोनों के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र इस समय विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) इसके लिये प्रति मास कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं और कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी दी जाती है; और

(घ) विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या को कम करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 26,335.

(ख) 2,456,

(ग) प्रति मास प्राप्त होने वाले आवेदन-पत्रों की औसत संख्या-300

प्रति मास मंजर किए गए टेलीफोनों की औसत संख्या-170

(घ) जयपुर एक्सचेंज का 9500 लाइनों से 11900 लाइनों में विस्तार कार्य चल रहा है और इसके जुलाई, 1971 में पूरा होने की संभावना है। राजस्थान में अन्य एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार कार्य भी हाथ में लिया गया है। इन एक्सचेंजों में नये कनेक्शन उत्तरोत्तर दिए जा रहे हैं। फिर भी विभाग के साधन, खासकर भूमिगत केबल और लाइन सामान, सीमित है।

शरणार्थियों के लिये नौकरियों की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी योजना

8048. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शरणार्थियों के लिये नौकरियों की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्योरा क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1169-70 के दौरान उक्त आघार पर कितने शरणार्थियों के लिये नौकरियों की व्यवस्था की गई, और उनके लिये किस प्रकार की नौकरियों की व्यवस्था की गई ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) (i) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में रिक्त स्थानों में रोजगार के लिये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अग्रता दी जाती है।

(ii) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार ढूँढने में सहायता देने के लिये राष्ट्रीय रोजगार सेवा (रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय) के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष "सेल" स्थापित कर दिया गया है और शिलांग, कलकत्ता, माना (मध्य प्रदेश) विशालापटनम तथा मद्रास में पाँच रोजगार सम्पर्क कार्यालय खोल दिये गये हैं।

(iii) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 1-1-1964 या उसके बाद भारत आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को निम्नलिखित रियायतें दी जाती है :—

(I) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आघार पर की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों में सामान्य उच्चतम सीमा में तीन वर्ष तक की छूट।

(II) उन नियुक्तियों के लिये, जो कि उपरोक्त (I) के अन्तर्गत नहीं आतीं, सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश करने तथा उन पदों में स्थायी खपत के लिये अधिकतम आयु सीमा में 45 वर्ष तक की की छूट।

(III) केन्द्रीय सेवाओं तथा अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के मामले में उपरोक्त उल्लिखित (i) तथा (ii) के अतिरिक्त पाँच वर्ष की छूट।

(IV) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विज्ञापित पदों के लिये निर्धारित आवेदन पत्र-शुल्क की, उन वास्तविक विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को जो कि निर्धारित शुल्क देने की स्थिति में न हो, छूट।

(V) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये विशेष रूप से स्थापित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों तथा अन्य संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं ताकि वह रोजगार के लिये कुशल हो जायें।

(VI) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने वाले मिल मालिकों का हिस्सा पूजी में धन लगाकर तथा ऋण, अनुदान तथा करों में रियायतें देकर, प्रोत्साहन।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय रोजगार सेवा के माध्यम से 1969-70 के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये 674 नये प्रवासियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया था। इस बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है कि उन्हें किस प्रकार की नौकरियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं।

भूख से मौतें

8049. श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1970 में देश में भूख के कारण कुछ मौतें हुईं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त मौतों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और ये मौतें किन-किन स्थानों पर हुईं; और

(ग) उक्त मौतों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) :
(क) देश में भूखमरी से हुई मौतों के बारे में जो आरोप केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में लाए जाते हैं, वे जांच-पड़ताल के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए जाते हैं। 1970 के दौरान देश के किसी भी भाग में ऐसी मौतें होने की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

RECONCILIATION OF MISSING CREDITS FOR DEDUCTIONS TOWARDS PREMIUM OF POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

8050. Shri S. D. Somasundaram : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that deductions towards premium for the Postal Life Insurance are invariably being made from the pay bills of Government servants ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that neither the Administrative Department nor the Postal Department take sufficient care to see that the Government servant does not suffer on account of missing credits ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Postal Department to reconcile the missing credits with the Department concerned without asking anything from the individual ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) Except in the following cases, the recoveries are made monthly from the pay bills :

(i) In the case of first premium which is required to be paid in cash at the Post Office ;

(ii) If the insurant desires to pay the subsequent premia also in cash at the Post Office ;

(iii) If there has been an omission on the part of the Drawing Officer to deduct the premium from the salary bill (pay or leave salary) the amount is required to be paid in cash at the Post Office by the insurant within 21st day of the month to which the premium relates.

(b) and (c). Care is being taken by the P and T and the Administrative Offices to see that the insurant does not suffer on account of missing credits but still cases do occur where details of recoveries are not passed on by the Administrative Departments to the P L I Organisation. In such cases enquiries have to be made from the insurants also. Efforts are being made

to reduce the incidence of such missing credits. The insurer is not treated as in arrears of premia for the missing credits if he furnishes Disbursing Officer's certificate regarding recovery having been made from his salary.

SHIFTING OF P. V. S. BEEDI FACTORY FROM KERALA TO MYSORE STATE

8051. **Shri P. Gopalan :**

Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that P. V. S. Beedi factory in Kerala has been shifted to Mysore State with a view to defeat the provisions of the Central Beedi Cigar Acts implemented in Kerala ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar shifting of factories has taken place previously also consequent on the implementation of the said Act ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to make it obligatory for all the States to implement the Central Beedi Cigar Act fully ; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to prevent the shifting of the Beedi industry from Kerala ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) It has been reported that the management of P. V. S. Beedi Co. Mangalore have taken the decision to close down the factories in Kerala on the ground that they were incurring losses. The Central Act has been brought into force in Mysore also.

(b) A complaint was received in October 1968 that the management of the Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works were proposing to shift to Mysore where the Central Act had not been brought into force at that time.

(c) The Act has since been brought into force in all States where the beedi and cigar industry is mainly located.

(d) the Mysore Government has given the assurance that it will not encourage any

management to shift its factories to the State.

भूमिहीन लोगों को भूमि का वितरण

8053. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल ने पन्तनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में अपने दीक्षान्त भाषण में अनाज खण्डों को समाप्त करने और भूमिहीन लोगों में भूमि न बाँटने पर बल दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त भाषण भारत सरकार की नीतियों के अनुकूल नहीं है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भद्रासाहिब सिन्हे) : (क) से (ग). कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पंतनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अपने दीक्षान्त भाषण में राज्यपाल ने केवल खाद्य के उन्मूलन पर ही बल नहीं दिया है, बल्कि विभिन्न ग्रामों में सुयोग्य भूमिहीन लोगों में भूमि वितरण की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया है। राज्यपाल ने इस बात पर भी बल दिया है कि चुने हुए कृषि स्नातकों को नियतन करने हेतु प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में 10 से 26 एकड़ भूमि आरक्षित की जाने की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि वे किसानों के लिए आदर्श फार्म स्थापित कर सकें और खेती के आधुनिक तरीकों को फैलाने में सहायता कर सकें।

जहाँ तक राज्यपाल के दीक्षान्त भाषण में "भूमि भूमिहीनों के लिए नारा अच्छा नहीं है" वक्तव्य का सम्बन्ध है यह बता दिया जाए कि तमिल नाडु के राज्यपाल चाहते थे कि औद्योगिकरण की प्रगति को बढ़ाकर भूमि पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में कमी की जानी चाहिए।

इस प्रकार यह पता चलता है कि पंतनगर में उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि, विश्वविद्यालय में दिए गए अपने दीक्षान्त भाषण में तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल का वक्तव्य भारत सरकार की नीतियों के विपरीत नहीं है।

SUPPLY OF MODERN HOTEL EQUIPMENT BY BELGIUM

8054. **Shri Muhammad Sheriff :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached recently with Belgium for the supply of modern hotel equipment ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) and (b). A "Plan of Operation" was signed between the Government of India and the F. A. O. on 23rd December, 1968, under which Belgium is giving assistance to the tune of \$ 40,176 for equipment and training fellowships for the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी बैंक

8055. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने सहकारी बैंकों को कुप्रबन्ध तथा राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप के कारण घाटा हुआ और जिन्हें राज्य सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कारण ग्रामीण सहकारी समितियों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बैंकों के कार्यों के बारे में जाँच करने तथा दोषी राजनीतिज्ञों तथा कर्मचारियों को दण्ड देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० एरिंग) :

(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

चौथी योजना में जंगलों की भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश के लिये धन का नियतन

8056. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना, भिंड और दतिया के डकू प्रन्त जिलों में नदियों के पार जंगलों की भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिये उपर्युक्त राज्य को अनुदान और सहायता देने के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : मध्य प्रदेश में नदियों के पार के जंगलों के सुधार की कोई योजना नहीं है। यद्यपि, मध्य प्रदेश के जिला मुरैना में कन्दरा सुधार के लिये मार्गदर्शी परियोजना की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है। इस योजना में चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 50.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से 5,000 एकड़ कन्दरा भूमि के सुधार की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस योजना के लिये केन्द्र से शत प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्त होता है और इसका उद्देश्य बड़े पैमाने पर कन्दरा भूमि के सुधार की तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक संभाव्यता की स्थापना करना है।

पहाड़ी धीरज सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति, बिल्ली के बारे में जाँच

8057. **श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहाड़ी धीरज सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समिति सम्बन्धी जाँच रिपोर्ट शिकायतकर्त्ताओं के प्रधान को न भेज कर उन लोगों को भेजी गई है जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कब तक यह रिपोर्ट शिकायतकर्त्ताओं को भेजी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिये सोसायटी की समिति की बैठक की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं और बैठक कब तक बुलायी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति के सदस्यों से प्राप्त राशि के लिये प्रापर्टी डीलर द्वारा दी गई कोई रसीद बरामद की गई थी जिसे बही खातों में दर्ज किया गया था यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इसके कारण क्या हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) इस रिपोर्ट तथा साक्ष्य की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या उन्हें सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ङ) क्या गम्भीर अनियमितताओं एवं शिकायतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह मामला पुलिस को सौंपा जायेगा, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा० एरिंग) :

(क) और (ख). बम्बई सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1925, जो दिल्ली में भी लागू है, के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ी घोरज सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति के कार्यकरण, गठन तथा वित्तीय स्थिति की जाँच के परिणाम दिल्ली के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक द्वारा 26-3-1970 को समिति को जाँच अधिकारी द्वारा पाई गई अनियमितताओं को ठीक करने और जाँच के परिणाम प्राप्त होने से एक महीने के भीतर परिपालन की सूचना देने के लिए सूचित किए गए थे। तदनुसार आशा की जाती है कि समिति की प्रबन्ध कमेटी की बैठक सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक द्वारा अंकित की गई अवधि के भीतर होगी। दिल्ली के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक द्वारा समिति से उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) बम्बई सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1925 की धारा 43 के अन्तर्गत की गई जाँच के दौरान एक विशिष्ट आरोप लगाया गया था। सहकारी समिति से उत्तर प्राप्त होने के उपरान्त सांविधिक प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्णय किया जाना है।

(घ) सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक द्वारा अपने विचारों को जाँच अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट और समिति के उत्तर के संदर्भ में अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। रिपोर्ट की प्रति-जिसमें मुख्य-मुख्य बातें तथा साक्ष्य दिया गया है, इस समय सभा-पटल पर रखने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(ङ) इस मामले में सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक को सहकारी समिति से अपने 26-3-1970 के पत्र के उत्तर के संदर्भ में आगे की कार्यवाही करनी है।

**SALE OF SKINS AND PRODUCTS
MADE FROM HORNS AND SKINS
OF INDIAN ANIMALS AND BIRDS**

8058. **Dr. Karni Singh :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to prevent the open sale of skins and products made from the horns and skins of endangered Indian animals and birds ;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the export of tiger and panther skins has been officially banned, these as well as the skins of other rare and beautiful animals like the snow leopard, clouded leopard, Himalayan lynx, crocodile, pine, marten, marmot etc., are sold openly in hundreds in fur-shops, Government Emporiums and hotels in all the large cities of the country ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent this great drain upon our already depleted fauna and the steps that Government plan to take in this regard *vis-a-vis* the State Governments ?

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

(b) The export of tiger and Panther skins has been banned. However excepting in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, open sale of skins of wild animals takes place in cities in other States/Union Territories. In the former two States, only those possessing Trophy dealers' Licence sell such skins.

(c) The species which are considered endangered/rare have been declared protected. Tiger, leopards are not considered rare. It is felt that there is a steady decline in tiger population and States have been requested to ban shooting of tiger for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st July, 1970, on the basis of recommendation made by the Executive Committee of the I. B. W. L. at its meeting held on 3rd January, 1970.

States have been requested to amend their wild life laws and rules, to afford pro-

tection to wild animals including rare ones, outside the reserved forests as well as to have effective control to restrict the internal sale of wild animals products including skins of rare and endangered species.

SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS TO PAKISTAN

8059. **Shri Baburao Patel** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to certain remarks made by the Indian Council of Applied Economic Research in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, saying 'it has been importing much larger quantities' (food-grains) than its deficit would justify and' since the food grains in the State are sold at subsidised rates and there is acute shortage of food on the other side of the cease-fire line in the Pakistan occupied area, there is a feeling that the food-grains are being smuggled out ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent smuggling of food-grains into Pakistan and if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) The Government have seen the observations made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

(b) and (c). The assumptions made by the Council in coming to the conclusion are not free from doubt. Without taking into account the closing and opening stocks of foodgrains in the State it is difficult to arrive at a correct figure of availability in any particular year. Without a proper consumption survey it is also difficult to accept any assumption about per capita consumption as reliable. In any case, Government have not received any report of smuggling of foodgrains from Jammu and Kashmir so far.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT RECEIVED FROM AUSTRALIA

8060. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel** :
Shri Valmiki Chaudhary :

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha :

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

(a) the names of the States to which 70,000 tons of wheat received from Australia will be distributed ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Stocks of food-grains held by Food Corporation of India are stored separately only according to their quality and issue price and *not* according to their source or origin. This lot of wheat received from Australia has merged in the Central pool with stocks of similar quantity received from other sources, and as such it is difficult to name the States to which it has been or will be distributed and to give the details thereof.

"सरिता" में 'चौथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह' नामक लेख

8061. **श्री बंश नारायण सिंह** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 1 फरवरी, 1970 की पाक्षिक पत्रिका "सरिता" में श्री निर्मल सेठी द्वारा "चौथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित लेखा की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जाँच करने तथा दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ग) जिन अधिकारियों ने सरकारी व्यवस्था का उपयोग व्यक्तिगत प्रयोजनों के लिये किया उन्हें दण्ड देने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर सकारात्मक हो, तो क्या उपरोक्त लेख में लगाये गये आरोपों की किसी निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति द्वारा जाँच करवाने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुज्जराल) :
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). समारोह को आरम्भ से अन्त तक की स्थितियों पर पुनर्विलोकन किया गया है और सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के उपरान्त यह अनुभव किया गया है कि अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई करने की कोई बात नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मशीन से धान कूटने में चावल की हानि

8062. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जापान में धान को कूटने के पश्चात् छीलने तथा पालिश करने से चावल की मात्रा में अधिक से अधिक 5 प्रतिशत की कमी की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश भर में चावल कूटने उद्योग को इसी सीमा तक अनुमति देने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश को चावल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिये उक्त कार्यवाही करने में सभी कठिनाइयों के दूर करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भद्रना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). यह सच नहीं है कि जापान में धान कूटने के बाद छीलने और पालिश करने से चावल के वजन में 5 प्रतिशत की कमी की अनुमति दी जाती है। सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जापान की मिलें धान को कूटने का कार्य नहीं करती हैं। वे पालिश करने वाली मिलें हैं जो कि धान से निकले भूरे चावल को पालिश करती हैं। पालिश की डिग्री लगभग 9 प्रतिशत होती है।

अधिक पालिश करने पर चावल की पौष्टिकता विशेषकर विटामिन बी 1—नष्ट हो जाती है। इस मामले पर विचार करने के बाद धान कूटन उद्योग (विनियमन और लाइसेंसिंग)

LS 6

अधिनियम, 1959 में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि देश में स्थित चावल मिलें 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक और 3 प्रतिशत से कम भूसी नहीं निकालेगी।

जयपाल सिंह की स्मृति में टिकट

8063. श्री शारदा नन्व : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या श्री जयपाल सिंह की राजनैतिक सेवा तथा उनके द्वारा आलम्पिक हाकी में प्राप्त की गई ख्याति के अलावा खेल-कूद के क्षेत्र में उनके मूल्यवान अंशदान को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उनकी स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी इसे डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष रखा जाएगा।

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

8065. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma :

Shri Hardayal Devgun :

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma :

Shri Jai Singh :

Shri S. K. Tapuriash :

Shri N. K. Somani :

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Educated unemployed in the country, category-wise (Graduates, Post-graduates, Engineers, Medical Graduates, Technicians, Intermediates, Matriculates and others) on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country as on the 31st December, 1969 ;

(b) the average increase in Educated unemployed in the country and their estimated number at the end of the current year ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the gap ; and

(d) whether Government propose to adopt the policy of having graduates only if it can provide jobs for them ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) All persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed ; separate figures in respect of them are not available. However, a break up of the educated work-seekers on the live register by educational levels, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3358/70].

(b) Information is not available.

(c) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and communication, social services such as education, health and family planning and social welfare included in the Fourth Five Year Plan are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for unemployed (including the educated). The increasing stress on rural electrification and diversification of industrial activity in rural areas and development of agro-based industries envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan would require the services of persons with higher qualifications. Organised industries and mining are likely to offer larger openings to engineers, technicians, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The services sector (Education, Health and Family Planning etc.) is also expected to provide considerable employment opportunities to teachers, doctors, and para-medical personnel.

(d) No.

**CONVERSION OF GARBAGE INTO
MANURE AND COST OF SETTING
UP A PLANT THEREFOR IN
CALCUTTA**

8066. **Shri Beni Shanker Sharma :**
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate quantity of garbage that is accumulated in Calcutta every day ;

(b) whether any study has been made to convert this garbage into valuable manure ;

(c) if so, what will be the cost of installing a plant for conversion of the garbage

into manure per ton and the approximate value thereof ; and

(d) if the Government are not prepared to instal such a plant in Public Sector, whether it has explored the possibility of starting the same under Private Sector ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-Sahib Shinde) : (a) The approximate quantity of city garbage available in Calcutta is 2000 tonnes per day.

(b) Yes. A study on the scope and possibilities of setting up compost plants in Calcutta to manufacture organic manure from city garbage has been made by a Committee set up by West Bengal Government in August, 1967.

(c) The Committee recommended that initially three units of the compost plant and with a total capacity of dealing with 450 tonnes of city garbage a day should be set up at the Dhapa dumping ground, at an estimated capital cost of Rs.69.0 lakhs. The finished product available annually would be 98,000 tonnes. The recurring cost on production of the finished product and transport of the same to the nearest points of the consumers within a radius of 65 Kms. by road and to any rail-head on the broad gauge line on the Dhapa side of the Ganges worked out was Rs.22.0 lakhs. The cost per tonne of finished product on this basis, was worked out to roughly Rs.23.

(d) There is no proposal to instal such a plant under Central Sector. The Government has, however, been recommending to the State Governments that to start with, compost plants may be set up on pilot basis by interested Municipal Corporations/Committees. The funds for the purpose could be secured by them from the commercial banks provided the schemes are Commercially viable. The Government has not explored the possibility of setting up such a plant under private sector.

KERALA TRANSPORT STRIKE

8067. **Shri C. K. Chakrapani :**

Shri K. Anirudhan :

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan :

Shri P. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri M. K. Krishnan, Ex-Minister of Kerala, has written a letter to the Station Director, A. I. R., Trivandrum recently with regard to the news bulletin of the 13th February, 1970 in connection with the Kerala Transport strike ;

(b) if so, the main complaint raised by him in his letter ;

(c) whether Government have enquired about the truth of the news ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Misreporting of facts about the strike was alleged.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The allegations made by Shri Krishnan were not correct. The factual position was explained to him in reply to his letter.

**LIGHT AND HEAVY TRACTORS
RECEIVED FROM RUSSIA**

8068. **Shri N. Shivappa :**

Shri G. Y. Krishnan :

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of light and heavy tractors received or to be received from Russia by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture during 1970-71 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : No tractors have been imported from Russia so far during 1970-71. However, an agreement for the import of 1,500 number of Byelarus MTZ—5MS tractors of 50 H. P. had been concluded between the State Trading Corporation and Russian suppliers on the 7th February, 1970. These tractors would be received in

course of 1970-71. Negotiations for the import of light tractors from Russia are currently being held by the State Trading Corporation.

नल-कूपों के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

8070. **श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **साहू तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी नलकूप हैं ;

(ख) नल-कूप लगाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्यों को नलकूप लगाने के लिए सहायता देने के समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया था ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [मन्त्रालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3359/70]

(ख) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना-वार नहीं दी जाती है। 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान, केन्द्रीय सहायता लघु सिंचाई आदि जैसे विभिन्न उप-शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्रदान की जाती थी किन्तु 1969-70 से केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र वार्षिक योजना के लिए एक साथ दी जाती है। नलकूपों की स्थापना की योजना के लिए नियत राशि व्यय के पृथक-पृथक राज्य-वार अंकाड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भारत में भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के लिए उपाय

8071. **श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **साहू तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि के कटाव सम्बन्धी समस्या को हल करने के लिए अन्य देशों द्वारा अपनाये गये उपायों का सरकार ने अध्ययन कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार का अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उन उपायों को किस सीमा तक अपनाने का है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हाँ। कुछ अन्य देशों द्वारा भूक्षरण की समस्या को, इस क्षेत्र में भारतीय व्यक्तियों को अपने विदेशी प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से और देश में कार्य कर रहे विदेशी विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से भी, हल करने के लिए अपनाए गए उपायों से सरकार अवगत है।

(ख) विदेशों में अपनाये गये साधनों में कट्टर हल चलाना, स्टिप फसल बोनो, टैरिसिंग, गुल्ली नियन्त्रण, पानी के लिये नालियाँ बनाना, फार्म तालाब बनाना, संरक्षण, सिचाई और निकासी, बहाव खाइयाँ बनाना, अपरदनीय क्षेत्रों में चारा भूमि विकास और बनारोपण करना तथा विभिन्न भू-स्थितियों में उपयोगी अन्य विशेष साधन अपनाना आदि शामिल हैं।

(ग) भारतीय मुदा, जलवायु और छोटी भू-सम्पत्तियों और अन्य स्थानीय तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार पद्धतियों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करके उपरोक्त उपायों को पहले से ही अपना रही है।

EASTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE STATION FOR TRACTORS IN JALAUN DISTRICT

8072. **Shri Lobo Prabhu** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to report in Times of India dated the 12th April, 1970 why the Ministry has not helped to establish a service station for 2,200 tractors in Jalaun district. 500 of which are idle for want of repairs ;

(b) whether Government propose to order a survey district-wise of the number of tractors and the service station available for them ;

(c) why should not private service stations be encouraged by finance and foreign exchange, where the number of tractors in any area justifies this ; and

(d) In the alternative, why should not State Transport Workshops be similarly helped to develop facilities for service of tractors ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperations (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) : (a) Government of India was not aware of such a large number of tractors reported lying idle in Jalaun district except through the newspaper report nor did it receive any request from any quarters for assistance in this regard. According to the information available with the U. P. Government, there were 678 tractors in Jalaun district on 31st December, 1969. The State Government are also not aware of the actual number of tractors lying idle in that district. The Uttar Pradesh State Agro-Industrial Corporation has set up a servicing station at Jalaun in March, 1970.

(b) The State Government are already collecting the necessary information.

(c) Due to limited financial resources, the State Government are not in a position to give financial assistance for establishment of private service stations. The U. P. Agro-Industrial Corporation have, however, established 16 service stations and propose to establish fifteen more service stations shortly.

(d) The State Transport Workshops are already saddled with their own work and are unable to undertake this extra work. However, the suggestion for developing facilities at these workshops, where feasible, for service of tractors is being considered by the State Government.

लहास में नाचोमा तथा नुहरा में डाक, तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधायें

8073. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लहास के नाचोमा में जो कि चीन के साथ हमारी सीमा के समीप स्थित है टेलीफोन, वायरलेस तथा डाक-घर की व्यवस्था करने संबंधी प्रश्न के बारे में जांच करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त प्रत्येक मद पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने की संभावना है; और

(ग) नुहूर में एक डाक-घर कब तक खोला जायेगा तथा वहाँ पर टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाक-घर के रूप में डाक सुविधाएं और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर के रूप में वायरलेस टेलीफोनों द्वारा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं लद्दाख के नायोमा और दिस्कित (नबुरा पार्टी) में पहले ही उपलब्ध हैं।

AGITATION BY EMPLOYEES OF REGIONAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE AT PATNA

8074. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna have started agitation against the reversion of one of the officer ;

(b) whether some of the members of Parliament have approached him for his intervention ; and

(c) if so, his reaction therein ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that some of the employees of the Regional Office at Patna have been agitating against the posting of a deputationist officer as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Officer is now on leave and the question of his reversion to the State Government is now under the consideration of the Provident Fund authorities.

CENTRAL AID TO KERALA FOR PURCHASE OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENTS AND SEEDS DURING 1967, 1968 AND 1969

8075. **Shri P. C. Adichan** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state the amount of assistance and other facilities provided by Government to the State of Kerala during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 for purchase of improved agricultural equipments and seeds ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) : Prior to the introduction of the revised procedure which came into force from the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, namely, 1969-70, assistance by way of loans and grants was sanctioned to the State Government under major head of development and not according to any individual scheme or group of schemes. Under this procedure, seeds and agricultural implements were included in the major head "Agricultural Production". The assistance provided to Kerala during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 under this major head is as under :

Assistance released

1967-68		1968-69	
Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
48.82	130.19	68.40	134.85

Under the new procedure, assistance is released by the Ministry of Finance to State Government by way of block loans and grants and are given for the annual plan schemes as a whole. As such it is not possible to furnish the amount of assistance provided to the State specifically, for projects of improved agricultural equipment and seeds during 1969-70.

Apart from the above assistance, short-term loans (Non-Plan) are also provided to State Governments. Such loans are not, however, admissible for agricultural implements. No such assistance was provided to Kerala during the last three years.

LAND FOR DANDAKARANYA PROJECT FROM MADHYA PRADESH

8076. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah** :
Shri N. K. Somani :
Shri Yashpal Singh :
Dr. Ranen Sen :

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has refused to give any land to Dandakaranya Development authority except the ravines ;

(b) whether it will stand in the way of the Ministry for the development of the area; and

(c) whether some other State has written to the Government on the subject ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

SUPPLY OF FORTIFIED WHEAT FLOUR

8077. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah :**

Shri N. K. Somani :

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

(a) whether Government have plans to supply fortified wheat flour in all the big cities of the country ;

(b) whether this is costlier than the ordinary one and if so, how much ;

(c) if reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, whether Government intend to pay the extra cost for some time to come ; and

(d) whether some foreign aid is also sought for the purpose ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) A pilot project has been taken up for supply of fortified wheat flour in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

(b) Yes Sir ; by about 3 to 4 paise per Kg.

(c) and (d). The additional cost during the pilot project stage will be borne by the Government out of P. L. 480 counterpart funds made available under an agreement with U. S. A. I. D.

SAVING IN EXPENDITURE ON UNIFORM OF STAFF OF POST OFFICES BY USING MILL CLOTH INSTEAD OF KHADI CLOTH

8078. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah :**

Shri N. K. Somani :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting, and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 per cent of the expenditure on Post Offices in the country is accounted for by the staff; and

(b) whether about a crore of rupees can be saved if the staff is provided with uniforms made of mill cloth instead of khadi ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) Yes. The average for the last three years is 79.8 per cent.

(b) The additional expenditure due to the use of khadi for a fabrication of cotton uniforms for P. and T. staff is estimated to be about Rs.41 lakhs only. As the encouragement of khadi is in the national interest and is part of Government policy, this question cannot be looked at from a purely limited commercial angle.

POST OFFICES IN FAR FLUNG VILLAGES

8079. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah :**

Shri N. K. Somani :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the majority of far-flung villages in the border areas still do not have post offices and people have to travel a long way to post their mail, send money orders and urgent telegrams ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) The following table

will indicate the number of post offices existing in the border areas of the following circles at present.

<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>Number of Post Offices existing</i>
Uttar Pradesh ..	2796
Bihar	2911
Assam	1583
Gujrat ..	410
Punjab	1167
Rajasthan ..	782
West Bengal ..	2489
Jammu and Kashmir ..	951

At present there is one post office serving an average population of 3482 and an average area of 18.32 square miles, in the border areas as against the All India averages of 4185 and 11.24 square miles respectively.

(b) The Post and Telegraphs Department does not have a separate policy for opening of post offices in the border areas. However, certain border areas, come under the category of 'Very Backward areas' for the purpose of extension of postal facilities. This permits the opening of post offices at an enhanced limit of loss of Rs. 1000/- per annum per post office and in exceptional cases even upto a loss of Rs. 2500/- per annum per post office according to certain targets fixed by the Department. The following border areas have been declared as "Very backward areas" for the purpose extension of postal facilities :—

1. Gujarat	Kutch District
2. Rajasthan	Barmer District Jaisalmer District
3; Uttar Pradesh	Part of Pithorahgarh District Parts of Nainital District
4, Assam	Garo Hills District Mizo Hills District Khashi and J Hills District

5, Jammu and Kashmir	Entire Jammu and Kashmir
6, N.E.F.A.	N.E.F.A.
7. Nagaland	Nagaland.
8. Manipur	Manipur (Ukhrul, Mao, Jiriham, Tamanglong, Chura Chandpur Sub-Divisions.
9. Tripura	Tripura (Except Agartala Town).
10. Himchal Pradesh,	Himachal Pradesh.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF FOODGRAINS IN RAJASTHAN

8960. **Shri Valmiki Choudhary :**
Shri Devindar Singh Garcha
Shri Manibhai J. Patel :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional production potential of foodgrains upto 1.87 lakhs tons is expected to be created in Rajasthan in the year 1970-71 ;

(b) what special measures are to be taken by the Central and State Government in this regard ;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government has approached the Central Government for special assistance for the implementation of this scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In their Annual Plan for 1970-71, the Government of Rajasthan have envisaged a target of 1.86 lakh tonnes of additional production of foodgrains during the year.

(b) Important programmes envisaged by the State Government for achieving the target of foodgrains production are extension of area under high-yielding varieties, increase in the consumption of fertilizers, extension of irrigation facilities, soil conservation programme and plant protection

measures and intensification of arrangements for supply of credit and inputs.

(c) No specific request for special assistance for agricultural programmes has been received by the Central Government. But under the Plan the State Government would get assistance through block grants and loans that would cover all State Plan Schemes including these, and through such Centrally sponsored schemes as apply to Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

**FORFEITURE OF PLOTS ALLOTTED
TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM
WEST PUNJAB**

8081. **Shri Shri Chand Goyal** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that evacuees of West Punjab who had been allotted lands, forfeited their plots on the ground that they had not taken possession of the same ;

(b) whether they were also denied compensation on the ground that their claims were of the value of less than ten thousand rupees ; and

(c) the scheme, if any, to compensate such persons before the department of the State of Punjab and Haryana is wound up ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) Yes. Plots of rural evacuee agricultural lands allotted to displaced persons were resumed on their failure to take possession thereof as this failure constituted a breach of the conditions of allotment.

(b) Under sub-rule (2) of Rule 65 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, persons to whom four acres or less of agricultural land have been allotted, are not entitled to receive compensation separately in respect of a verified claim for any rural building the assessed value of which is less than Rs.10,000. In some cases of this nature, compensation for built-up rural properties was denied to the displaced person claimants in view of the fact that they had been allotted agricultural land and the fact that the allotment

had been cancelled for failure to take possession was not known to the Settlement Officer dealing with compensation cases

If, however, any claimant applied for land allotment which was cancelled on the ground of his not having taken possession and whose compensation application had also been rejected, the allotment of land was allowed afresh.

(c) In view of reply to part (b), the question does not arise.

**PUNJAB M. L. As' MEETING WITH
GOVERNOR ON 26TH MARCH,
1970 OVERLOOKED BY A.I.R.**

8082. **Shri Shri Chand Goyal** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 26th March, 1970, fifty-three members of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha met the Governor at Raj Bhawan and remained there for several hours and the Governor of Punjab interviewed seven of them individually to find out whether they were with Shri Gurnam Singh or Shri Badal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri Gurnam Singh also met the Governor at Raj Bhawan for some minutes ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the All India Radio announced the meeting of Shri Gurnam Singh in the News Bulletin and not of the fiftythree M. L. A.'s.

(d) if so, the reasons of attaching such importance to the meeting of Shri Gurnam Singh as compared to the physical presence of fifty-three legislators ;

(e) whether Government have received any complaint in this behalf and if so, whether Government have got the matter examined, if so, with what result ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) According to A. I. R.'s Correspondent in Chandigarh, Shri Parkash Singh Badal accompanied by four of his former Ministerial colleagues met the Governor of Punjab at Raj Bhawan on the morning of March 26, 1970. The

followers of Shri Badal waited outside on the lawns of Raj Bhawan. After his meeting with the Governor, Shri Badal told newsmen that he had submitted a list of 54 members of the Assembly who supported him.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The meeting of Shri Gurnam Singh with the Governor as well as the presence of the supporters of Shri Badal within the Raj Bhawan premises was broadcast by All India Radio.

(d) Deos not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

**LOSS OF PROPERTY IN INDO-PAK.
CONFLICT IN KHEM KARAN AND
FEROZEPUR AREAS**

8083. **Shri Shri Chand Goyal** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that property of some persons who were in the Khem Karan and Ferozpur borders, was looted, burnt and otherwise destroyed in the Indo-Pak war of 1965 ; if so, the estimated value of the property ;

(b) whether those persons have demanded compensation for the loss of their property ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the demand ;

(d) whether some public institutes like Hospitals and schools were also destroyed during the hostilities ; and

(e) if so, whether Government will compensate and re-establish such public institutes ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated value of the movable and immovable properties damaged is Rs.408.40 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The principle of compensation for war damages has never been accepted by the Government. However, assistance in

the shape of grants and loans has been given to the affected persons.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The question of compensation does not arise. The State Government has, however, been given grants for the repair and reconstruction of schools, places of worship and the complex of public buildings in Khem Karan Sector.

कर्मचारी राजकीय बीमा निगम द्वारा बनाए गए मकानों का झलाट किया जाना

8084. श्री राम चरण :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी राजकीय बीमा निगम ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मकान पिछले कई वर्षों से बन कर तैयार पड़े हैं किन्तु उन्हें कर्मचारियों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन मकानों को झलाट न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) उक्त मकानों को कब तक झलाट किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) उक्त मकानों को अब तक झलाट न किए जाने से सरकार को हुई हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री० डी० संजीवया) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने इस प्रकार सूचना भेजी है :—

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**CENTRAL AID TO ORISSA FOR PURCHASE
OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS
DURING THE LAST
THREE YEARS**

8085. **Shri D. Amat** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of assistance and other facilities given to the State of Orissa during the last three years, year-wise, for purchase of improved agricultural implements for farmers and improved seeds ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Annasahib Shinde**) : Prior to the introduction of the revised procedure which came into force from the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan namely 1969-70, assistance by way of loans and grants was sanctioned to the State Government under major head of development and not according to any individual scheme or group of schemes. Under this procedure, seeds and agricultural implements were included in the major head "Agricultural Production". The assistance provided to Orissa during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 under this major head is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Assistance released			
1967-68		1968-69	
<i>Loan</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>	<i>Grant</i>
80.40	92.60	42.60	106.15

Under the new procedure, assistance is released by the Ministry of Finance to State Government by way of block loans and grants and are given for the annual plan schemes as a whole. As such it is not possible to furnish the amount of assistance provided to the State specifically, for projects of improved agricultural implements and seeds during 1969-70.

Apart from the above assistance, short-term loans (Non-Plan) are also provided to State Governments. Such loans are not, however, admissible for agricultural implements.

The assistance provided to Orissa Government during the last three years is as under :

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
35.69	10.14	14.31

**A. I. R. TRANSMISSION UNITS
IN KERALA**

8086. **Shri Mangalathumadam** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) how many expansion programmes have been taken up in hand as far as Kerala is concerned ; and

(b) whether Shertalai is going to be a transmission centre ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (**Shri I. K. Gujral**) : (a) Three, namely :

(i) Construction of studios at Calicut.

(ii) Construction of studios at Trichur.

(iii) Installation of a high power medium wave transmitter at Alleppey.

(b) Transmitter for Alleppey is being installed at a place about 13 km. south of Shertalai on Alleppey-Shertalai road.

**SURPLUS STOCKS OF PADDY AND
RICE WITH STATES**

8087. **Shri Mangalathumadam** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the surplus paddy and rice in Andhra Pradesh could not be diverted to neighbouring States due to the restrictions imposed on Inter-State movements ;

(b) whether damaged paddy and rice are piling in huge stocks in Andhra and Kerala and Madras and are not being helped in exigencies ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the restriction by giving more permits ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) Andhra Pradesh being a separate zone in respect of rice/paddy, movement of these grains to other States is not generally allowed. However, the surplus paddy and rice procured in Andhra Pradesh by Government are distributed among the deficit States including the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, on the basis of their requirements.

(b) and (c). The second crop of paddy of the 1968-69 season and the first crop of paddy of the 1969-70 season in Andhra Pradesh have been damaged to some extent by cyclones. For the disposal of the damaged stocks of paddy and rice, the specifications prescribed for purchases to the Central pool have already been relaxed. In respect of the second crop of 1968-69 season, rice which was even below the relaxed specifications was allowed to be moved out of the State on trade account on permits issued by the State Government.

**AUCTION OF PLOTS IN VILLAGE
BARWALA BY DELHI ADMINIS-
TRATION**

8088. **Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in village Barwala, Delhi Administration evacuee residential plots Nos. 86, 88 and 89 were not free from encumbrances when these were publicly auctioned on the spot by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Delhi more than 5 years ago ;

(b) if reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Ministry have since taken any steps to rectify this serious lapse on their part ;

(c) if not, how will the Ministry safeguard the interest of the person who bought those plots in public auction by giving the highest bid ; and

(d) will that Ministry adequately compensate the bona fide purchaser of these plots for having caused mental worry to

him and for having deprived him of reaping the fruit of his purchase of those plots for such a long time on account of this serious lapse on the part of the Ministry ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) At the time of the auction of these plots, there were no encumbrances. However, these were in the possession of one Shri Nathu Singh, a displaced person, who had been temporarily allotted the plots but who had neither paid the ground-rent nor claimed their transfer when his request for allotment of house site connected with the settlement of his land claim was settled.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. However, steps are now being taken to give vacant possession of the plots to the auction purchaser as declared at the time of the auction.

**ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN VILLAGE
BARWALA BY DELHI ADMINIS-
TRATION**

8089. **Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Village Barwala Delhi Administration, some refugees have been allotted more agricultural land than they were entitled to under the law ;

(b) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the names of such refugees and the area of the excessive land allotted to each of them ; and

(c) whether any steps have since been taken to rectify this mistake ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) No, Sir.

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

देश में बेरोजगारी का सर्वेक्षण

8090. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या कम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अगले वर्ष होने वाली सामान्य जन गणना के साथ साथ

देश के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की भी गणना करने का है;

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

(ग) देश के कुल बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

धम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) :
(क) जनगणना (1971) के साथ बेरोजगार लोगों की गणना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

जनगणना (1971) द्वारा लोगों की आर्थिक विशिष्टताओं के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जायेगी जिसमें कुछ जानकारी बेरोजगार लोगों के बारे में भी होगी।

(ख) पिछले अनुभव से पता चला है कि जनगणना जैसे जल्दी में किये व्यापक कार्य द्वारा बेरोजगारी की संकल्पनाओं को पूरी तरह से नहीं जाँचा जा सकता। इसके लिए सविस्तार जाँच जरूरी होती है।

(ग) कुछ संसद सदस्यों समेत विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बेरोजगारी की स्थिति का हर पहलू से अनुमान लगाने व उपचारी तरीकों का सुझाव देने के लिए नियुक्त की जा रही है।

TRADE UNIONS WORKING IN STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

8091. **Shri G. Y. Krishnan :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trade Unions working in the Government of India Stationery Department ; and

(b) the number of Registered Unions under the Trade Union Act., and whether the Registered Trade Unions are recognised by the appropriate departmental authorities ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) and (b). The reference is presumbaly to the Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta. There are three associations of employees in this office, one of which is registered under the Trade Unions Act but is not recognised.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS TO NEWSPAPERS CONTROLLED BY POLITICAL PARTIES

8092. **Shri Ramavatar Shastri :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated uniform rules for inserting advertisements in all the newspapers of the country ;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of daily and weekly newspapers in the country controlled and run by political parties and the number of newspapers out of them being given Government advertisements ; and

(c) the State-wise names of newspapers, owned by political parties to which advertisements are not given by Government and the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). A statement giving State-wise the number of daily and weekly newspapers owned by political parties is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No LT-3360/70*]. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity do not maintain any standing list of newspapers to which advertisements are released. Media particulars of various newspapers and periodicals asking for Central Government Advertisements are recorded in the Directorate and, within the funds available, each paper is considered individually for release of advertisements, as and when necessary, on the basis of its effective circulation, readership, language, coverage required, etc.

The political affiliation of a paper is not taken into account while releasing Government advertisements to newspapers. Newspapers belonging to various political parties and supporting different shades of opinion are used. Advertisements are, however, withheld from such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent and persistent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

POST OFFICES IN BIHAR AND THEIR WORKING

8093. **Shri Ramavatar Shastri** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices opened in Bihar Circle from 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the number of post offices opened after recovery of a non-returnable contribution in Bihar Circle between 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1969 ;

(c) the profit and loss statement year-wise of the Post Offices opened during the year 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1969 ; and

(d) the action taken to improve the functioning as well as revenue of those Post Offices ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) 580.

(b) 125.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(d) The working of experimental post offices is kept under a close and continuous review by a system of value returns and periodical visits. Action is taken to improve the functioning and balance the costs as is necessary, to the extent possible. This is one of the important responsibilities of Superintendents of Post Offices.

MEDICAL FACILITIES TO P. AND T. EMPLOYEES OF BERMO FROM PHUSRO MEDICAL HOSPITAL OF COAL MINES ORGANISATION

8094. **Shri Ramavatar Shastri** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs employees stationed at Bermo are facing hardship in getting treatment of themselves and their family members

at Bermo (Hazaribagh) due to non-availability of Government hospital with indoor treatment facility there ;

(b) whether Coal Mines Organisation run a Medical Hospital with indoor treatment facility at Phusro which is nearest to Bermo ;

(c) whether the authorities of Phusro Hospital deny treatment to P. and T. employees and their family members there ;

(d) whether Posts and Telegraphs employees are eligible to receive treatment and reimbursement of medical expenses under Authorised Medical Attendance rules of Government ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to get the Posts and Telegraphs employees and their family members treated at Phusro Medical Hospital of Coal Mines Organisation in name of justice, equity and humanity ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh): (a) No such case has been brought to the notice of the P. and T. Department.

(b) Yes, Sir. The nearest hospital where indoor treatment facilities are available however is at Kargali and not Phusro which is run by N. C. D. C.

(c) The hospital at Phusro is not recognised for the treatment of P. and T. employees at present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Action has already been initiated for the recognition of this hospital for the treatment of P. and T. employees and members of their families stationed at Bermo.

SUPPLY OF POWER TILLER TRACTORS TO MADHYA PRADESH FOR CULTIVATION OF LAND

8095. **Shri D. V. Singh** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to supply power tillers tractors to Madhya Pradesh for agricultural production in that State ;

(b) the percentage of cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh which is tilled with the help of tractors, power tillers and the percentage of land which still depends on primitive means of farming as against corresponding figures for the country as a whole, and

(c) the estimated number of tractors working in Madhya Pradesh ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) 825 tractors were allotted to Madhya Pradesh State against its requirements for 1968-69. Allotment of a substantially larger number of tractors against the demand for 1969-70 is contemplated by the Government. Allocation of power tillers, being imported from Japan under the 8th Yen Credit, is also under consideration of Government.

(b) The required information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) The information on the number of tractors in the States is collected as part of the All-India Livestock Census taken quinquennially. The last census was taken in 1966 according to which the tractor population in Madhya Pradesh was of the order of 2,513.

**CENTRAL AID TO MADHYA PRADESH
FOR PURCHASE OF IMPROVED
SEEDS AND AGRICULTURAL
EQUIPMENTS**

8096. **Shri D. V. Singh :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to the State of Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years for purchase of improved seeds and improved agricultural equipments ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : Prior to the introduction of the revised procedure which came into force from the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, namely 1969-70, assistance by way of loans and grants was sanctioned to the State Government under major head of development and not according to any individual scheme or group of schemes.

Under this procedure, seeds and agricultural equipments were included in the major head "Agricultural Production". The assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 under this major head is as under :

Assistance released

(Rs. in lakhs)

1967-68		1968-69	
Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
67.68	96.78	81.83	54.55

Under the new procedure, assistance is released by the Ministry of Finance to State Government by way of block loans and grants and are given for the annual plan schemes as a whole. As such it is not possible to furnish the amount of assistance provided to the State specifically, for projects of improved agricultural equipments and seeds during 1969-70.

Apart from the above assistance, short-term loans (Non-Plan) are also provided to State Governments. Such loans are not, however, admissible for agricultural equipment.

The assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh Government during the last three years is as under :

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
237.50	150.00	45.32

आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

8097. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में दस तथा इससे अधिक वर्षों से काम कर रहे प्रोड्यूसरों तथा सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों का स्थानान्तरण दिल्ली से बाहर आकाशवाणी के अन्य केन्द्रों में कर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या मन्त्रालय ने ऐसे 20 कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के लिए उक्त निर्णय के अनुसरण में आदेश जारी कर दिये थे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि 8 व्यक्तियों के स्थानान्तरण के आदेश इस बीच रद्द कर दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पक्षपात की नीति अपनाय जाने के कारण क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (जी इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ उन प्रोड्यूसरों और सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों, जो दिल्ली में लम्बी अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं, को दिल्ली से बाहर बदली की गई थी।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) (1) प्रशासनिक सुविधा, और

(2) अनुकम्पा आधार।

PAYMENT OF BONUS ON EXPORT OF RICE FROM MADHYA PRADESH

8098. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary :** Will the Minister of Food and Agricul-

ture be pleased to state ;

(a) whether payment of Bonus on export of Rice from Madhya Pradesh has been agreed to ;

(b) if so, the rate at which the State Government claims bonus and the rate at which the Centre propose to pay the same ; and

(c) whether the State Government has claimed bonus at the same rates as last year or more and the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government requested the retention of the same bonus scheme during 1969-70 as was operative for the State during 1968-69 season. A statement showing the bonus schemes for the two seasons is attached.

STATEMENT

Incentive Bonus Scheme on Rice for Madhya Pradesh

	1968-69	1969-70
	Season	season
	Tones	Tonnes
1. Target for export..	2,00,000	2,50,000
2. Bonus free basic quantity.	1,00,000	1,25,000
3. Slabs of quantities and rate at which bonus payable.	25,000 @ Rs.6 per qtl.	13,000 Rs.6 per qtl.
	25,000 @ Rs.8 per qtsl.	37,000 @ Rs. 7 per q-l.
	50,000 @ Rs.12.00 per qtl.	75,000 @ Rs.8 per qtl.
4. Total bonus on export of targetted quantity.	Rs.95,00,000	Rs.93,70,000.

5. For quantities supplied above the targetted quantity a bonus of Rs.15 per quintal will be paid.

For quantities supplied above the targetted quantity a bonus of Rs.10 per quintal will be paid.

MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO SELL LEVY SUGAR IN OPEN MARKET

8099. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sought Central Government's permission to sell levy sugar in open market; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) Yes Sir, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had sought such permission in November last.

(b) The request could not be accepted as it was not in consonance with the policy adopted by Government for the year 1969-70.

SUGAR STOCK IN MADHYA PRADESH

8100. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a consequence of fixation of rates of Sugar produced by Mills located in Madhya Pradesh from Rs.192.53 to Rs.196.65 per quintal the lifting of sugar from those mills has almost stopped ;

(b) whether these sugar millowners have also not paid price of sugarcane to cultivators ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the above ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) There has been some fall in the offtake of levy sugar produced in the year 1969-70 from sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh subsequent to the fixation of its price.

(b) According to information received, four out of five sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh are reported to have paid upto 31st March, 1970, cane price amounting to Rs. Rs. 103.94 lakhs out of Rs. 204.59 lakhs due.

(c) To increase the offtake of levy sugar from the factories, the State Government has introduced distribution of levy sugar in the State on the basis of pooling of prices. Further, the Reserve Bank of India has been approached for assistance in getting the credit limits of the sugar factories raised by their respective banks.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN FARAKKA PROJECT

8101. **Shri Samar Guha :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour troubles have again started in the areas of Farakka Project ;

(b) if so, the causes of their renewed agitation ;

(c) whether Government are trying to make provision for alternative jobs after completion of project works ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) to (d). Industrial relations in this Project fall in the State sphere. The Government of West Bengal have reported that they have not had any reports of trouble in recent months. However, according to information received from the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power, who are responsible for the implementation of the Project, there have been representations from the workers in regard to the job security of those likely to be rendered surplus after completion of the Project. That Ministry have already addressed other Ministries and Organisations and the State Government for the absorption of such personnel, wherever possible ; a special cell has also been set up at Calcutta under the Directorate General of Employment and Training to deal with the matter.

SETTING UP AN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

8102. **Shri Yashpal Singh :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have approached for the setting up of an Agricultural University ; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) No, Sir. They have, however, approached the Government of India for setting up an autonomous agricultural complex within the Himachal Pradesh University. This complex is expected to have the essential features of an Agricultural University, particularly the integration of teaching, research and Extension education.

(b) The Central Government favour this approach.

DEATH OF FISH IN THE LAKES IN MODEL TOWN, DELHI

8103. **Shri Yashpal Singh :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the death of thousands of fish in the shallow lakes behind Model Town and around the Coronation Pillar of Delhi during the week Commencing from 30th March ; if so, what was the cause ; and

(b) what steps have been taken to remove it ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) and (b). No report has been received regarding mortality of fish in the shallow lakes behind Model Town and around Coronation Pillar of Delhi during the week commencing from 30th March, 1970. The position is being ascertained and information on the subject will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

NEW RADIO STATIONS DURING 1970

8104. **Shri Muhammad Sheriff :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new Radio Stations in the country during the year 1970 ; and

(b) if so, where and when those stations will start functioning ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Alleppey/Trichur by December, 1970.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON REVIEW OF REHABILITATION WORK IN WEST BENGAL

8105. **Shri N. Shivappa :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the Second and Third Reports of the Committee of Review on Rehabilitation work in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have, by and large, accepted the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee of Review and sanctioned a sum of Rs.195.06 lakhs for implementing the recommendations.

The Second Report of the Committee is still under the consideration of the Government.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS OF FOODGRAINS DUE TO LATE RAINS

8106. **Shri N. Shivappa :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of estimated loss of foodgrains due to late arrival of rains this year ; and

(b) the names of the States likely to be self-sufficient in foodgrains in the next year ?

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

sahib Shinde) : (a) Figures regarding loss of foodgrains due to late arrival of rains this year are not available. Firm estimates of production of foodgrains for 1969-70 will become available after the close of the current agricultural year *i.e.*, sometime in July-August, 1970.

(b) Demand for foodgrains is elastic and is governed by a number of factors like population, material prosperity of the people, their food habits, extent of urbanisation, availability and prices of other substitute foods etc. In the developing economy of India these are constantly changing. In view of this and the absence of any scientific survey of the consumption requirements of foodgrains in each State, it is not possible to assess the consumption of requirements of different States. Estimates of production of foodgrains in the current agricultural year are not available. It is, therefore, not possible to state which of the States will be self-sufficient during the next year.

DEMANDS OF INDIAN FEDERATION OF WORKING JOURNALISTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE BOARD AWARDS

8108. **Shri Davinder Singh Garcha** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Federation of Working Journalists has put forward certain demands before the Government recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are finding it difficult in regard to the implementation of Wage Board Awards ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the Working Journalists ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sajivayya) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The wage Board award for working journalists is statutorily enforceable and the appropriate Governments for its enforcement are the State Governments. The Central Government are not aware of any difficulties experienced in regard to its

implementation except in cases where it is stayed by Courts of law.

(e) As and when such grievances are brought to the notice of the Central Government, they will be referred to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action.

DISCRIMINATION IN OFFICE OF REGIONAL SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, NEW DELHI IN MATTERS OF ACTING POSTS

8109. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhury** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-permanent junior employees are holding acting posts in higher cadres ignoring the legitimate claims of the senior permanent employees of a particular cadre in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the detailed steps Government propose to take for regularising all the lapses in giving the benefit and justice to the causes of the entitled employees and fixing the responsibility of the persons who have done these wrong things ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON SQUATTEES IN FRONT OF JAISALMER HOUSE IN 1968-69

8110. **Shri B. K. Daschowdhury** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate amount of expenditure incurred for feeding the refugees who squatted in front of the Jaisalmer House during the winter of 1968-69 stating the specific number of meals served to them ;

(b) the approximate amount of expenditure incurred for transporting them to the Railway Station ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the buses were hired and kept ready every day with-

out getting their consent to be transported and charges had been paid even for non-utilisation of the services of these buses ; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government had taken to fix the responsibility of the persons concerned for non-recurrence of such unscrupulous action ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : (a) An expenditure of about Rs.2,838.00 was incurred for serving one meal at the railway station, at the time of commencement of their return journey, to the refugees who had squatted in front of Jaisalmer House and the Prime Minister's residence during 1968-69.

(b) A sum of Rs.6,316.50 was paid to the Delhi Transport Undertaking on account of the buses hired for transportation of the refugees mentioned above to the railway station.

(c) Buses were hired not every day, but only on specific days, after obtaining the consent of the refugees to move to the Railway Station. However, on a few occasions, the migrants changed their mind at the last moment, after the buses had arrived ; in such cases, the minimum hire charges had to be paid to the Delhi Transport Undertaking.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में हरिजन आदि-वासियों के लिये स्थानों का आरक्षण

8111. श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिये कोई स्थान आरक्षित नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि आरक्षण किया गया है ; तो कितने प्रतिशत आरक्षित पद भरे गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भग्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के भर्ती नियमों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के अभ्याषियों के लिये पदों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) 51 प्रतिशत।

यह कमी अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उचित अभ्याषियों की अनुपलब्धि के कारण है। भूतः रिक्त स्थान वर्ष प्रति वर्ष भ्रागे ले जाये जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

सागर जिले में कृषि कालेज खोलना

8112. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर जिले की खुराई तहसील एक कृषि केन्द्र है और कृषि में तकनीकी शिक्षा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र की उपजाऊ भूमि का समुचित रूप से उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार सागर जिले में एक कृषि कालेज स्थापित करने का प्रयास करेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि वहाँ एक कृषि कालेज खोल दिया जाय ; तो उससे प्राकृतिक जल, तकनीकी शिक्षा में प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिल सकती है और बीड़ी उद्योग-पतियों का एकाधिकार समाप्त किया जा सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वहाँ कृषि कालेज स्थापित करने में सरकार को क्या भ्रङ्चनें हैं ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भग्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सागर जिले की खुराई तहसील की भूमि काफी उर्वर तथा कृषि योग्य है। परन्तु यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सागर में कृषि महा-

विद्यालय न होने के कारण इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में मौजूदा कृषि महाविद्यालयों से पास करे हुए अधिशेष कृषि स्नातकों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए सागर में एक नया कृषि महाविद्यालय खोलने के लिए न तो सरकार की और न ही जबलपुर स्थित कृषि विश्व विद्यालय की कोई योजना है।

(ग) जी नहीं। यह अनुमान लगा लेना ठीक नहीं है कि सागर में स्थानीय कृषि महाविद्यालय खोलने से प्राकृतिक जल प्राप्त करने में या बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों का एकाधिकार समाप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी कार्मिक पहले ही अधिशेष है।

(घ) भाग (ख) और (ग) को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

OBJECTION BY M. PS. OF CONGRESS
(R) FOR SMALL COVERAGE BY
A. I. R.

8113. **Shri Bedabrata Barua** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament belonging to Congress (R) have objected to the very small coverage given to the party by the All India Radio in a meeting of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry,

(b) whether any step has been taken to enquire why this had happened ; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to correct this ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) Yes, Sir. The complaint was that they were not getting as much coverage on All India Radio as Members of the Opposition Parties were.

(b) and (c). All India Radio always tries to provide a balanced coverage to the proceedings of Parliament in its news bulletins and two commentaries. 'Today-in-Parliament' and 'Sansad Samaksha'. Names are

noticed on the basis of the proceedings of the House, their news value and the total space available in a particular bulletin.

TELEPHONE DUES OUTSTANDING
UP TO 31st MARCH, 1970

8114. **Shri Gadlingana Gowd** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate amount due to be recovered against the telephone charges upto the 31st March, 1970 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover these dues at the earliest ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) Information for the period upto 31st March, 1970 is not available as yet. As on 1st November, 1969, a sum of Rs.647.36 lakhs was outstanding in respect of bills issued upto 31st July, 1969.

(b) Steps, such as, personal contact and correspondence with subscribers, disconnection of telephones and finally legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to recovering the dues.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में बीज उत्पादन परियोजना में प्रगति।

8115. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में बीज उत्पादन परियोजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त तराई बीज विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, 1969-70 के दौरान 18,304 एकड़ भूमि में बीज का

उत्पादन किया गया। इस परियोजना में लगभग 32,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र का विकास करना है, जिसमें परियोजना के पूरा होने पर दुहरी फसल करके 40,000 एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष बीजों की बुवाई की जाएगी।

(ख) 1970-71 में 27,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र में 1971-72 में 35,000 एकड़, 1972-73 में 37,500 एकड़ और 1973-74 में 40,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र में बीज का उत्पादन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

SPECIALISED TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS OF MANIPUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

8116. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the qualified Agricultural Officers under the Government of Manipur are given scope for specialised training inside and outside India ;

(b) how many of them have enjoyed the aforesaid facilities and the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government would extend the scope for specialised studies in the foreign countries ; and

(d) if not, the reason thereto ?

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

(b) Fourteen Agricultural Officers have enjoyed the facilities. Of them ten officers were trained in different short course training in specialised subjects in different parts of India and two officers were sent for post-graduate course training at I. A. R. I. at New Delhi. Another two officers were already sent abroad for different short course specialised training in foreign countries ;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

TRAINING OF VETERINARY OFFICERS OF MANIPUR IN AUSTRALIA

8117. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry receives applications from veterinary officers of Manipur for dairy husbandry training in Australia under the Colombo Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of applicants and their present position ; and

(c) whether the Ministry is giving sympathetic consideration to the applications ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) In connection with a proposed international training course in dairy husbandry during the year 1970-71 in Australia under the Colombo Plan, State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to propose for the consideration of the Government of India names and particulars of officers who might be considered along with other nominees for participation in the training. No name has yet come from Manipur Administration. If and when names are received, these will be considered along with those from other State Governments.

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

GRIEVANCES OF ZILLADARS OF MANIPUR

8118. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Zilladars under the Government of Manipur have formed an association ;

(b) whether the association submitted to the Government of Manipur a list of grievances for ready redress ; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far by the Government of Manipur ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Biring) : (a) to (c). Information has been called for, from the Manipur Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

MEETING OF EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE ON LABOUR IN MANIPUR

8119. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Evaluation and Implementation Committee on Labour in Manipur has not met even once during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Committee not meeting periodically ; and

(c) whether Government will ask Government of Manipur for regular functioning of the Committee to look into the labour problems and the implementation of labour laws in the Union Territory of Manipur ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) Yes.

(b) Reasons for this, as stated by the Manipur Administration, were absence of a full time Labour Commissioner and the needed supporting organisation. The Administration have, however, reported that they have since taken steps to provide some staff to the Labour Commissioner so that meetings are held regularly in future.

(c) The Administration has already been addressed in the matter.

MINIMUM WAGES IN MANIPUR

8120. **Shri M. Meghachandra** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum wage rates fixed by the Government of Manipur for all categories of workers both skilled and unskilled under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as on date ; and

(b) whether the rates are being revised so as to keep pace with the rising cost of living index ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) According to information received from Manipur Administration, the minimum rates of wages for scheduled employments in road construction and building operations and Public Motor Transport were revised in

November 1962 and June 1966 respectively and published in the Manipur Gazette. The rates vary from Rs. 2.60 to Rs. 3.50 per day in respect of employment in Public Motor Transport and between Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 5.00 per day in the Valley and Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.50 per day in the Hill in respect of employment in road construction and building operations.

(b) Yes.

REQUIREMENT AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

8121. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a declaration about wheat production that it has increased to such a level that it can meet the needs of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details of needs and production of wheat separately ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

NON-BROADCASTING BY A. I. R. SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

8122. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the A. I. R. has been purposely ignoring the Supreme Court proceedings since the day the petitions regarding Presidential election are being heard there ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) All India Radio does not broadcast day to day proceedings in the Supreme Court, other Courts or Tribunals.

PRODUCTION OF RICE, GRAM, BAJRA AND BARLEY DURING 1968 AND 1969

8123. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of production of Rice, Gram, Bajra and Barley in 1968 and 1969 and the percentage of increase ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) : According to the All-India Final Estimates, production of rice, gram, bajra and barley during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 has been as under :

Crop	Production (thousand tonnes)		Percentage increase(+) or decrease(-) in 1968-69 over 1967-68
	1967-68 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1968-69 (Final Estimate)	
Rice ..	37,612.2	39,761.2	(+) 5.7
Gram ..	5,971.5	4,309.5	(-) 27.8
Bajra ..	5,184.9	3,801.8	(-) 26.7
Barley ..	3,503.6	2,423.8	(-) 30.8

Firm estimates of production of food-grains crops during 1969-70 would become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e., some time in July,-August 1970.

चौथी योजना में कीटनाशक पदार्थ तथा अन्य उपकरण खरीदने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को धन का नियतन ।

8124. श्री गं० च० बोसित : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना में कीटनाशक पदार्थ तथा अन्य उपकरण खरीदने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ख) क्या राज्य की अतिरिक्त उपकरण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता का कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में राज्य सरकार ने विभिन्न पौद रक्षण योजनाओं के लिए 19 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की है। फिर भी योजनावार भाँकड़े नहीं बताये गये हैं।

1970-71 के वार्षिक बजट में, निम्न-लिखित योजनावार व्यवस्था की गई है :—

योजना का नाम	बजट व्यवस्था (रुपये लाखों में)
पौद रक्षण	2.72
पौद रक्षण प्रशिक्षण	0.27
पौद रक्षण कीटनाशक औष- धियाँ और उपकरण सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता	1.00
गेंहू तथा धान की फसलों पर यूरिया का हवाई छिड़काव	2.50
पौद रक्षण उपकरण पर आर्थिक सहायता	1.00
जोड़	7.49

(ख) उपकरण तथा कीटनाशक औषधियों की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान वार्षिक रूप से केन्द्रीय कृषि विभाग, भारत सरकार के अधीन पौद रक्षण, संगरोध तथा संचयन निदेशालय में लगाया जाता है। 1970-71 में उपकरणों का वर्तमान स्टॉक, उनकी पर्याप्तता और प्रस्तावों पर विचार जून, 1970 में राज्य का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि क्रान्ति

8125. श्री गं० च० बोसित : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि क्रान्ति प्रारम्भ की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मध्य प्रदेश तथा उसके आसीन क्षेत्रों में कृषि क्रान्ति लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म तथा बहु फसली कार्यक्रम, जो कि नई कृषि नीति के दो मुख्य आधार-स्तम्भ हैं, राज्य के सब जिलों के निश्चित क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लगभग 9.8 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र को लाने का अनुमान किया गया है। राज्य में वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान, बहुत फसल के अंतर्गत 1.5 लाख एकड़ के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र को लाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था। इस लक्ष्य के अंतर्गत वास्तविक क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश को नल के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान

8126. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत वर्ष दिसम्बर के अन्त तक नलकूपों पर खर्च किये जाने वाले अनुदान की राशि का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को एक ही किस्त में भुगतान कर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वे निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्य समाप्त नहीं कर सके हैं ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कार्य पूरा न करने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्योरा क्या है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) एक अप्रैल, 1969 से चालू प्रणाली के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी एक विशेष

कार्यक्रम या योजना के लिये नहीं दी जाती है, बल्कि यह समय वार्षिक योजना के लिए एक-मुश्त ऋणों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है। अतः "नलकूप" शीर्षक एक योजना के लिए पृथक रूप से अनुदान देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार

8127. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम का व्योरा क्या है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): मध्य प्रदेश में विचौलिया-भूमिदारी प्रायः समाप्त कर दी गई है तथा काश्तकारों और उप-काश्तकारों को पुनः हस्तान्तरण न किये जाने वाले भू-खंडों पर भूमिस्वामियों के अधिकार प्रदान करने के लिए, अत्यन्त व्यापक काश्तकारी विधेयक लागू है। इस संदर्भ में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान, काश्तकारों के, भूमिस्वामियों के रूप में, उत्परिवर्तन अभिलेखन की क्रियान्विति को पूरा करना ही प्रमुख समस्या होगी। भूमि की माल-मजदारी सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण तथा अधिकारों के अभिलेखन की योजना के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

पुनः वितरण के लिए अधिकाधिक भूमि उपलब्ध कराने तथा क्रियान्विति की सुविधा के दृष्टिकोण से राज्य सरकार भूमि स्वामित्व की सीमा से सम्बन्धित प्रावधानों का पुनर्विलोकन कर रही है।

भूमि की चकबन्दी योजना के लिये राज्य सरकार का 140 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव भी है।

छोटे किसानों के पुनर्वास तथा भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के बसाने के लिए विशेष योजनाएं भी बनाई जा रही है।

**UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED WITH
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
DELHI**

8128. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok**: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed people on the registers of employment exchanges in Delhi on the 31st March 1970;

(b) what is their break up category-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of educated unemployed has gone up; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Total number of work-seekers on the live register was 1,41,733. However, all persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. Information about the unemployed is not separately available.

(b) and (c). A statement containing available information is attached.

(d) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the Centre and the Delhi Administration are expected to create increasing employment opportunities for the unemployed, including the educated.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Educational level	Number on Live Register as on		
		31-12-'67	31-12-'68	31-12-'69
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Below Matric (including illiterates)	30,384	46,465	54,394
2.	Matriculates	21,040	31,158	31,917
3.	Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates/under-Graduates)	13,719	21,011	31,417
4.	Graduates	8,238	14,487	16,720
5.	Post-Graduates	3,731	2,593	5,008
	Total	77,112	1,16,114	1,39,456

APPOINTMENT OF FARMERS COMMISSION

8129. **Shri Chengalraya Naidu**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering to appoint a Farmers Commission to go into the question of conditions and welfare of the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is a need to look after farmers at the old age;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to help these farmers;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and what steps are being taken to help them in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No proposal to appoint a "Farmers' Commission" is under consideration. The Govt. of India have already decided to set up a National Commission on Agriculture to examine and report on the present condition of agriculture and rural economy in India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture

and thereby for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the people.

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

**INCREASE IN EMOLUMENTS OF
PART TIME GIRLS WORKING
ON D. M. S. BOOTHS**

8130. **Shri Chengalraya Naidu** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that college girls who are employed on a part time basis at the milk booths of Delhi Milk Scheme are paid monthly Rs.25 and Rs.50 ;

(b) if so, whether the rates were old one and are not sufficient to meet the needs of students and are very low ;

(c) if so, whether in view of the price rise Government are considering to increase the rates from Rs.25 to Rs.50 and from Rs.50 to Rs.100 ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde) : (a) The Senior and Junior Depot Agents, including girls are paid commission at the following rates ;

Sr. Depot Agent Rs. 1.87 per day per shift of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and

Depot Agents Rs. 0.94 per day per shift of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(b) The Commission earned by the Depot Agents is not related to the cost of living. The Commission earned by these Agents however, compares favourably with the remuneration paid by Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, and the Calcutta Milk Scheme.

(c) No.

(d) The Commission paid to the Depot staff is considered reasonable and is intended to help bonafide students in the prosecution of their studies.

**INVENTION OF A NEW MECHANICAL
DEVICE FOR TRANSPLANTING
PADDY SEEDLINGS**

8131. **Shri Himatsingka** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new mechanical device for transplanting paddy seedlings working 8 times faster than it is done manually has been invented by an Agricultural graduate employed in Orissa Government service ;

(b) whether the machine has been satisfactorily put to test ;

(c) whether any plant to produce such mechanism on the basis of the said prototype is being set up ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde) : (a) A Paddy Transplanting device is reported to have been developed by an Agricultural graduate Shri R. N. Mohapatra in Orissa State.

(b) Preliminary trials of the machine were carried out at Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. The designer was advised to improve the performance of the machine.

(c) Until the performance of the machine is considered fully satisfactory, the question of its manufacture does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF
RICE BY FOLIAR APPLICATION
OF FERTILIZERS**

8132. **Shri Himatsingka** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has revealed by experiments conducted in Bilaspur and Raipur Districts of Madhya Pradesh that production of rice in rain fed areas can be increased by about 15 per cent by foliar application of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to popularise this process ; and

(c) how far the production of rice is likely to increase during 1970-71 with the help of this and other method as compared to the rice production during 1968-69 ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) Yes. The preliminary pilot demonstrations carried out with foliar spray of urea jointly by the Department of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Extension Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the guidance of Agronomist from I. A. R. I. over an area of 4800 hectare in Bilaspur and Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh have shown an average increase in yield of rainfed rice of about 2.7 to 3.2 quintals per hectare or 15 percent over the untreated area.

(b) Similar pilot trials are being conducted by fertiliser concerns on crops like wheat.

(c) The work is at the preliminary stages of evaluation.

NATIONAL SUGAR PRICE AND PRODUCTION POLICY FOR FOURTH PLAN PERIOD

8133. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to formulate a national sugar price and production policy for the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) to (c). The sugar production policy for the Fourth Plan period has already been decided upon. An output level of 47.0 lakh tonnes of sugar is planned to be achieved by 1973-74, partly through the expansion of existing units and partly through establishment of new units primarily in the cooperative sector.

As regards the sugar price policy, Government have already announced their decision to adopt the cost schedules prepared by the Tariff Commission (1969) for fixing levy prices of sugar for the three years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72. The matter will be re-examined thereafter.

NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS IN NEW DELHI

8134. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T. V. sets in New Delhi ;

(b) the number available with private individuals and the number under Government management ;

(c) the names of places where Government managed T. V. sets are there and the expenditure per month on running each T. V. set separately ; and

(d) the average number of spectators at Government managed T. Vs. at each place, separately ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) 16,468 (in and around Delhi/New Delhi).

(b) Privately owned .. 15,621.

Government managed .. 847

(c) (i) Location of Government managed sets	No. of sets
Schools ..	645
Tele-clubs (Urban) ..	101
Tele-clubs (Rural) ..	80
For residential monitoring purposes ..	21
	<hr/> 847 <hr/>

(ii) Running expenditure is the responsibility of the person or organisation to which the set is allotted. Expenditure on the part of the Government for maintenance

purposes works out to an average of Rs.20 a month per set.

(d) Average number of viewers per set :

<i>At</i>	<i>No. of viewers</i>
(i) Schools	30 to 40
(ii) Tele-clubs (Rural and Urban)	80 to 100
(iii) Residential monitoring purposes	1 to 5

**T. V. STATION AT DARBHANGA
BIHAR**

8135. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to introduce T. V. Station at Darbhanga, Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, Television Stations are proposed to be set up at Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur/Lucknow besides the expansion of the Delhi T. V. Centre. Due to paucity of resources, it is not proposed to set up television stations at other centres at present.

**FILLING UP TECHNICAL POSTS
OF JOINT COMMISSIONER
MACHINERY, ETC.**

8136. **Shri Nambiar** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has certain Technical Posts such as Joint Commissioner, Machinery etc., who approve the Import and Collaboration in

India of various Tractors and other Machinery for Agriculture ;

(b) if so, whether these posts are filled up with technically qualified personnel or by mere administrative officers ; and

(c) whether the present holders of these posts are technically qualified and if so, their respective qualifications ;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) The Ministry has two posts of Joint Commissioners : (1) Joint Commissioner (Machinery) and (2) Joint Commissioner (Agro-Industries) who deal with such cases in their respective spheres in an advisory capacity.

(b) and (c). The qualifications and experience of the present holders are given below :

1. Joint Commissioner (Machinery)
B. Sc. (Agri. Engg.) , Allahabad.
M. Sc. (Agri. Engg.), West Virginia (U. S. A.).

Formerly worked as Director, Tractor Testing Station, Budni.

2. Joint Commissioner (Agro-Industries) M. A.

Formerly held the post of Deputy Director (Industries) and Director (Industries) in the Department of Community Development, and Deputy Commissioner (Machinery) in the Department of Agriculture.

**IDLE CAPACITY OF AGRICULTURAL
AIRCRAFT FOR SPRAYING**

8137. **Shri Lobo Prabhu** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to article on Aircraft in Agriculture in the Economic Times of the 6th April, how 7.5 lakh acres were sprayed when the country possessed aircraft capacity for 42.5 lakh acres ;

(b) whether the idle capacity is due to the State Government's failure to provide half the cost of spraying to the agriculturists ;

(c) since the State Governments are not likely to evince the interest necessary for spraying, whether Government propose to revert to the previous practice of providing subsidies directly instead of including them in the block grants to the States ; and

(d) since an increase of crops of the value of Rs.100 crores is expected from the use of full capacity, why should not the centre spend Rs.8 crores or so on subsidies ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) : (a) It is difficult to understand the basis of the inferences and conclusions drawn in this article. In 1969-70 (upto February, 1970) 11, 32,966 acres were sprayed against an estimated capacity of about 25 lac acres. Aerial spraying is a seasonal work and it may not always be possible to undertake spraying equivalent to the total capacity of the aircrafts, especially when aerial spraying as a plant protection measure is still to catch the imagination of the average farmer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Planning Commission decided on the 22nd May, 1969 after consulting the State Governments and other concerned authorities that the Central assistance to States for the Fourth Five Year Plan should be given as block loans and grants each year. Since this pattern of assistance for the Fourth Plan is for all schemes including agroaviation it is not possible to revert to the previous practice of providing subsidies directly instead of including them into the block loans and grants to the States. However Planning Commission has been approached to increase the Subsidy for meeting aerial charges for Cotton.

(d) Because there is no reason to expect an increase in yields of the value of Rs.100 crores merely by the provision of Rs.8 crores as subsidy.

The Centre has however initiated a new scheme etc. The Centre has initiated a new scheme of aerial spraying operations in endemic areas providing Rs.4.3 crores for the remaining four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, covering 16 lakh acres in each of the first 3 years and 13 lakh acres

in the Fourth year and this would cover operational charges up to a maximum of Rs.7 per acre.

Besides this, Central financial assistance is being given to States from the Calamities Relief Fund of the Government of India to meet 50 per cent cost on pesticides and 25 per cent loan as a part of the scheme for 'epidemic control'.

**केशोराय पाटन, राजस्थान में सहकारी
आधार पर स्थापित किये गये चीनी
कारखाने में अनियमिततायें**

8138. श्री भोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या
स्वा. त. कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केशोराय पाटन राजस्थान में सहकारी आधार पर स्थापित किये गये चीनी कारखाने को, जिसका उदघाटन हाल ही में केन्द्रीय गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने किया था, क्लपुजों की खराबी के कारण अगले दिन ही बन्द करना पड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र के किसानों को गन्ने को बेचने में कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप लाखों रुपये की हानि हो रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मशीन तथा अन्य उपकरणों की खरीद के बारे में दी गई अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस मामले में उच्च स्तरीय निष्पक्ष जांच करेगी ?

**स्वा. त. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और
सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डा०
एरिव) :**

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

CONCEPT OF LABOUR WELFARE

8139. **Shri Shashi Bhushan** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether he agrees that concept of labour welfare and its constituents are likely to vary from country to country and time to time and if so, whether there has been any new thinking in this field in the Labour Ministry ; and

(b) the new programmes suggested by the Labour Ministry in the Fourth Plan which may have a more direct bearing on labour welfare than the programmes executed in the past ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) There can be no doubt that the concept of labour welfare, is, as remarked by the National Commission on Labour, "necessarily dynamic, bearing a different interpretation from country to country and from time to time". A fresh look at the subject has recently been taken by the Committee on Labour welfare and the National Commission on Labour which were appointed by the Government of India. The recommendations of those bodies are under examination.

(b) Some of the new Schemes suggested are :

- (i) Unemployment Insurance.
- (ii) Housing Scheme for Dock Labour.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR UNIONS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

8140. **Shri Shashi Bhushan** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the recently selected representatives of the Labour union in the public sector ;

(b) whether it is not anomalous that the workers are represented on the Board of Directors of these Factories etc. by certain outsiders who are not in any way concerned with the affairs of the factories or companies concerned ; and

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

Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) to (c) For some years now Government have been appointing on the Boards of Management of certain Public Sector Undertakings representatives of labour who belong to the Trade Union Movement, though they may not be working at the enterprises concerned. Government are however, now considering the proposal to appoint workers employed at such enterprises on the Boards of Management of the enterprises concerned.

समस्त देश में कुशल और अकुशल श्रमिकों के लिए समान वेतनमान

8141. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त देश में कुशल और अकुशल श्रमिकों के लिए समान वेतनमान लागू करने सम्बन्धी नीति तैयार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया)

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मजूरी के प्रश्न पर हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने विचार किया है और आयोग इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है कि समस्त देश के लिए पारिश्रमिक की मुद्रा के रूप में समान न्यूनतम दर निर्धारित करना न तो संभव ही है और न वांछनीय ही है।

SOIL TESTING FACILITIES AT BLOCK LEVEL

8142. **Shri Deorao Patil** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to provide soil testing facilities at least from the block level for undertaking soil testing work in villages ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-

sahib Shinde) : The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for provision of supplementary soil analysis facilities at block and village levels.

The scheme will be operated on commercial basis so as to encourage qualified but unemployed or underemployed persons at block or village level to undertake the soil analysis work willingly. The selected volunteer, who will be at least an I. Sc., will be provided with a recommended Soil Test Kit on loan free of charge and he will also be given training in using the Kit and making fertilizer recommendations in conjunction with the nearest standard soil testing laboratory.

The operator shall, with the help of the Soil Test Kit and the standard colour charts given to him, make soil analysis and provide necessary soil-testing services re-

quired by the farmers. He will charge from the farmer a fee of Rs.2 only per sample analysed. In addition, he will also function as an un-official agent of the soil testing laboratory for undertaking collection and despatch of soil samples from his area to the nearest soil testing laboratory.

The kit to be used under the scheme was developed by the IARI and subsequently handed over to the NRDC for patenting and arranging its commercial production. This kit incorporates the latest rapid techniques for soil, plant and water analysis. Each kit is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,300.

During the year 1970-71, the scheme will be implemented as a 'pilot, programme in about 200 centres in 10 selected districts in 10 States, as indicated in the following table :

State	District where soil analysis centres are to be set up	No. of centres to be set up	Supervising Standard soil testing laboratory
1. Andhra Pradesh	.. Guntur	20	Bapatla.
2. Bihar ..	.. Bhagalpur	20	Sabour.
3. Gujarat	.. Junagadh	20	Junagadh.
4. Haryana	.. Hissar	20	Hissar.
5. Kerala ..	.. Trivandrum	20	Trivandrum.
6. Madhya Pradesh	.. Gwalior	20	Gwalior.
7. Maharashtra	.. Poona	20	Poona.
8. Madras ..	.. Coimbatore	.. 20	Coimbatore.
9. Mysore ..	.. Bangalore	.. 20	Bangalore.
10. West Bengal	.. 24-Parganas	.. 20	Calcutta.

The scheme has been sanctioned as a Central Sector project. The Central Government will procure the 200 soil test kits at an estimated cost of Rs.2.7 lakhs and distribute the same to the State Governments free of cost. The State Governments will distribute the same to the selected volunteers for implementation.

After one year of operation, the functioning of the scheme will be evaluated in terms of the services rendered to the farmers in the area. If the results are found to be encouraging, the State Governments may extend the scheme so as to cover larger areas.

UTILISATION OF FALLOW LAND BELONGING TO VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

8143. **Shri Deorao Patil** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Government regarding the utilisation or distribution of the vast fallow land belonging to the Village Panchayats in several States ;

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued; and

(c) the names of the States where the land is lying fallow ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) and (b) "Land" being a State subject under item No. 18, List II-State List—of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, programme for distribution and allotment of fallow land is being administered by the respective State Governments within the framework of Land Allotment Rules framed by them. As such, the question of issuing any instruction by the Government of India does not arise.

(c) The names of the States where some areas of land are lying fallow are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

SHIFTING OF DIRECTORATE OF CAHSEW DEVELOPMENT FROM CALICUT TO ERNAKULAM

8144. **Shri A. Sreedharan** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the office of the Directorate of Cashew Development from Calicut to Ernakulam ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received representation to the effect that this decision has been taken to suit the personal convenience of certain top officer ; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) This question is being reconsidered in the light of some representations received.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of personal convenience or otherwise of any officer did not enter at all in Government consideration. In view, however, of some representations received the whole question of shifting the office is being reconsidered, as stated above.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

8145. **Shri N. R. Deoghare** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to encourage the Cooperative education in the country ;

(b) the number of institutions in the country which impart cooperative education and the places where they are located ; and

(c) the proposals to develop the Cooperative education in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering) (a) Financial support for the Central Sector and State Plan Schemes, orientation

of the programme based on its review from time to time, creation of literature, dissemination of knowledge through mass communication media like the radio, and promotion of cooperation in educational institutions are among the various measures taken by the Government to encourage cooperative education in the country.

(b) As on 5th February, 1970, there were 592 peripetatic units conducting cooperative education programme. A State-wise break-up of these units is given in the attached statement.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to stress the role of well informed and enlightened membership in the promotion and working of cooperative societies, intensify cooperative education programme, provide institutional support to the scheme, and encourage involvement of cooperatives at all levels in the formulation and implementation of the need based cooperative education activities.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of peripetatic units under Member Education Programmes functioning as on February 5, 1970.

Sl. no.	Name of the State	No. of units
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	52
2.	Assam	22
3.	Bihar ..	34
4.	Gujarat ..	50
5.	Haryana	19
6.	Kerala	12
7.	Maharashtra ..	78
8.	Madhya Pradesh	71
9.	Mysore ..	52

10.	Orissa	26
11.	Punjab ..	16
12.	Rajasthan ..	57
13.	Uttar Pradesh	54
14.	West Bengal	22
15.	Himachal Pradesh ..	20
16.	Manipur ..	4
17.	Tripura ..	3
Total :		592

BUFFER STOCK OF FOODGRAINS AND WAREHOUSES

8146. **Shri N. R. Deoghare** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of buffer stock of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities built up so far ; and

(b) what is the number of warehouses where these commodities have been stocked?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib P. Shinde) : (a) At the end of March, 1970 the total stocks of foodgrains with the Government—Central as well as States—amounted to 4.2 million tonnes. Of these about 2.7 million tonnes could be treated as buffer stocks. It has so far not been possible to build up any buffer stock of any other agricultural commodity, though some purchase of jute has been made as a price support measure, and as commercial purchase by State Trading Corporation.

(b) In the holding of the stocks, there can be no physical demarcation between what constitutes buffer stocks and what constitutes operational stock. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate the number of warehouses in which the buffer stock is held.

INTRODUCTION OF E. S. I. AND E. P. F. SCHEMES IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

8147. **Shri N. R. Deoghare** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Employees State Insurance Scheme and Employees Provident Fund Scheme in the Handloom Industry in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the above scheme for Handloom Industry in Maharashtra ;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) *Employees' State Insurance Schemes*. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, applies at present to perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. The handloom industry in Maharashtra would be covered as and when the Act is extended to factories not using power.

Employees' Provident Fund Schemes. The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 applies to handloom factories but such of them as have been organised as industrial co-operatives have been exempted from the purview of the Act. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that there is no handloom factory outside the co-operative sector coverable under the Act in Maharashtra.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE ON PEST CONTROL IN INDIA DURING 1968 AND 1969 AS COMPARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

8148. **Shri Himatsingka** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred in the country in regard to pest control operations during 1968 and 1969 per thousand acres of cultivable land ;

(b) how it compares with the pest control services expenditure per 1000 acres

of cultivable land in Pakistan, Japan, Burma, Australia, U. S. A., and Canada ; and

(c) the programme for development of pest control services under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) : (a) It is difficult to give accurate figures. According to estimates, in 1967-68 and 1968-69, 52 kilograms and 72 kilograms respectively of insecticide/pesticides were used over a thousand acres of cultivated land. Depending on the type and quality of the pesticide used, Rs.500 to Rs.8,000 per thousand acres are spent in India.

(b) The expenditure on pesticides in some other countries in the world is :

Japan—Rs.45,000 per thousand acres.

U.S.A.—Rs.15,000 per thousand acres.

The information with regard to other countries is not readily available.

(c) Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, the programme for pest control services is as under :

Category	Yearwise targets of plant protection measures. (Million hectares)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Seed					
Treatment	15	18	20	23	26
Rat Control ..	4	6	8	9	10
General pests ..	4	5	6	7	8
Intensive treatment	24.5	26.2	28.8	31.4	34
Weed control ..	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2
	48	56	64	72	80

Thus it would be seen that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 80 million hectares would be covered by Plant Protection measures through the use of technical grade pesticides amounting to 62,000 tonnes at a cost of about Rs.130 crores.

**TRANSFER OF NATIONAL SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES TO HEIRS OF PEOPLE
OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

8149. **Shri Ram Avtar Sharma** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4301 on the 26th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the permission of the Reserve Bank of India with regard to the transfer of National Savings Certificates to Shri Kul Bhushan Sharma son of late Shri V. P. Sharma a correspondent of Daily Nation, Nairobi, Kenya has since been obtained and the duplicate copy of lost Certificate has been sent to him for his signature ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when it is likely to be sent to him and the steps Government are taking to expedite the matter which has already been delayed for nearly four years ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) and (b). Permission of the Reserve Bank of India, for sending the duplicate copy of the lost certificates for the signature of the claimant is still awaited. The Reserve Bank of India are being constantly reminded.

(c) As soon as permission from the Reserve Bank of India is received, the documents will be sent to the party. A constant watch is being maintained over the progress of the case to ensure speedy finalisation of the claim.

इन्दौर के लिये चलता-फिरता डाक घर

8150. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार श्रमिक बस्तियों तथा अन्य नयी बस्तियों को सुविधायें देने के लिये अन्य बड़े-बड़े नगरों की तरह इंदौर में कुछ ही महीनों में चलते-फिरते डाक-घर की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त डाकघर द्वारा कब तक कार्य आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) श्रमिक बस्तियों और नई बस्तियों को डाक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए इन्दौर में चलते-फिरते डाक-घर चलाने के फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) ऊपर (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) मौजूदा नीति के अंतर्गत सभी ए०, बी०-1 और बी०-2 श्रेणी के नगरों और राज्य सरकारों के सदर मुकामों के लिए चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की व्यवस्था की जानी है। इस समय इन्दौर सी० श्रेणी में है। इसके अतिरिक्त मौजूदा डाक सुविधाएं काफी हद तक पर्याप्त हैं और नगर में 39 डाकघर हैं, चालू वर्ष के दौरान श्रमिक और नई बस्तियों में चार और डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। कुछ बहुत ही खास मामलों के अतिरिक्त किसी व्यक्ति को डाकघर पहुंचाने के लिए 2-3 फ्लांग से अधिक नहीं चलना पड़ता।

उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में लगाये गये टेलीफोन

8151. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले में कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये सरकार को कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और सरकार ने कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये; और

(ग) नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदकों के नाम पिछले दो वर्षों से प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं और उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . 31 मार्च 1970 को समाप्त होने वाली दो वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान 373 नये आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और 204 नये कनेक्शन दिए गए थे ।

(ग) बकाया आवेदन पत्रों में से कोई भी दो वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से प्रतीक्षा सूची पर नहीं है ।

कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में सहकारी आघार पर चलने वाली खाद्यान्नों की दुकानें

8152. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई करने के लिये सहकारी आघार पर कुल कितनी दुकानें चल रही हैं ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान सरकार ने उक्त दुकानों को कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ तथा चावल सप्लाई किया और उन्होंने कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ और चावल राशन कार्डों पर जनता को दिया ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970 के कितनी अतिरिक्त राशन की दुकानें खोलने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ग) . पश्चिमी बंगाल और दिल्ली प्रशासन से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) इतनी अधिक सूचना एकत्रित करने में जो समय और प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे वे जिन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना है उनके अनुरूप नहीं होंगे ।

नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन नई दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर बासमती चावल का न दिया जाना

8153. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1970 के पहले पखवाड़े में नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन में राशन की दुकानों ने कुछ दिन तक बासमती चावल सप्लाई नहीं किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन्हीं दुकानों पर बासमती चावल चोरी-छिपे बेचा गया था ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन दुकानों ने बासमती चावल क्यों नहीं दिया था ! ;

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि भविष्य में उक्त दुकानें बासमती तथा अन्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई नियमित रूप से करती रहें ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन दुकानदारों को ये हिदायतें देने का है कि उक्त अवधि में न दी गई चावल की मात्रा उपभोक्ताओं को आगामी सप्ताहों में ही दी जाये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उल्लिखित क्षेत्र की दो उचित मूल्य की दुकानों का बासमती चावल का स्टॉक 5/6 अप्रैल, 1970 तक समाप्त हो गया था और 9/10 अप्रैल, 1970 को उसकी भरपाई कर दी गई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) गोदामों पर भीड़ से बचने तथा समय पर सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विशिष्ट तारीखों को सप्लाई के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से विशिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्राधिकार-पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं । अप्रैल के प्रथम पखवाड़े में नार्थ और साऊथ एवेन्यू तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन में स्थित उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के बारे में ये तारीखें 9 तथा 10 अप्रैल, 1970 थीं । तथापि, एक

अथवा दो उचित मूल्य की दुकानों में बासमती चावल का स्टॉक 5/6 अप्रैल को समाप्त हो गया था लेकिन 9 और 10 अप्रैल की निर्धारित तारीखों को उसकी भरपाई कर दी गई थी।

(घ) दिल्ली में साद्याग्रों के वितरण की प्रणाली अनौपचारिक आधार पर है। सरकार जहाँ चावल की सप्लाई, यदि अनौपचारिक राशन प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध हो, का प्रबंध कर सकती है लेकिन बासमती जैसी किसी विशिष्ट किस्म की लगातार सप्लाई के बारे में आश्वासन नहीं दे सकती है। यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि और किन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की ओर संकेत किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) जो कांडगारी उक्त 2 या 3 दिनों में अपना बासमती चावल का कोटा नहीं ले सके थे, उन्हें स्टॉक की भरपाई के बाद वह कोटा सप्लाई कर दिया गया था।

APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AT THEIR RESIDENTIAL PLACES

8154. **Shri Deorao Patil** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places in respect of which applications are pending for telephone connections to the Members of Parliament at their residential places ;

(b) whether Government have decided to give telephone facilities to the Members of Parliament under a special scheme ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for failure of Government to implement the scheme in the rural areas where from the Members come.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : (a) The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. shortly.

(b) Yes. The facility of a free telephone has been extended under the 'Housing and Telephone Facilities (Members of Parliament) Amendment Rules, 1969.

(c) The Rules mentioned in (b) above provide that the place selected by the Mem-

bers, for installation of telephones should lie within the area of operation of an Exchange. No distinction is being made between rural and urban areas. However, a number of requests have been received for telephones beyond the local area of the concerned Exchange. These require payment of enhanced rental, which is not acceptable to the department of Parliamentary Affairs.

M. P.S. BROADCAST ON CONDITIONS IN U. S. S. R.

8155. **Shri Ram Avtar Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting and Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether All India Radio has received any request from Members of Parliament asking for time to broadcast talks on conditions in Soviet Union ;

(b) Whether permission has been given in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the request was received ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government have received a request dated 9th March, 1970 which is under active consideration.

SOYABEAN OIL IMPORTS DURING APRIL, 1970

8156. **Shri Devinder Singh Garchha** :

Shri Manibhai J. Patel :

Shri Valmiki Choudhary :

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

(a) the quantity of soyabean oil received by India during the month of April from U. S. A. under P. L. 480 Agreement concluded recently ;

(b) the quantity to be received in the next few months ; and

(c) whether Government have purchased more oil from open market in U. S. A. and Europe ; if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) 17,514 tonnes of soybean oil was received up to 25th April and another, 1,903 tonnes was expected to be received by the end of the month.

(b) May	..	4,500 tonnes.
June	..	11,700 tonnes.
July	..	4,800 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir, 3,000 tonnes in the U. S. A. and 7,000 tonnes in Europe.

AUTOMATIC EXCHANGES INSTALLED IN BIHAR DURING LAST TWO YEARS

8157. Shri N. R. Laskar : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Automatic Exchanges installed in Bihar during the course of the last two years ; and

(b) the names of places where installed along with population figures ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Prof. Sher Singh) : (a) 11 Automatic Exchanges were installed in Bihar during the last two years.

(b) The names of the places where they were installed, alongwith the population based on 1961 census, are given below :

<i>Name of place</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Chanpatia	14559
2. Bhokaro Steel City	5141
3. Bhagwanpur	1611
4. Muskiput	4753
5. Bikram	2277
6. Natwar	5271
7. Patori	8090
8. Nabinagar	2951
9. Paliganj	4556
10. Dholi	1073
11. Sheohar	6626

LAND FOR LANDLESS IN WEST BENGAL

8158. Shri K. Halder : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal will materialise the programme of United Front Government to distribute the land in excess of ceiling benami and khas land to the landless peasants ;

(b) if so, whether the registered pattas will be given to those or not ; and

(c) whether Government will be advised to promulgate an ordinance so that the peasant can possess land before ensuing rainy season ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) Energetic and vigorous measures are being taken to implement land reforms by intensifying efforts to detect benami lands, taking possession of vested lands and distributing such lands among eligible persons.

(b) The occupiers of vested lands if belonging to eligible category are being recognised and their possession regularised by grant of an annual licence in the first instance and thereafter by the grant riyati settlement in due course.

(c) Adequate administrative measures are being taken for this purpose.

MICRO-WAVE LINK BETWEEN CALICUT-COIMBATORE

8159. Shri Mangalathumadam: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Micro-Wave link between Calicut and Coimbatore has been completed ; and

(b) if not, when the system will be put in use after the testing ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and

in the Department of Communications (Prof. Sher Singh) : (a) Not yet.

(b) It is expected to be put to use in about six months time.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO TAMIL NADU FOR BANANA CULTIVATION

8160. Shri Nanja Gowder : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banana production in Tamil Nadu is facing difficulties for want of assistance for its growth and better yield ;

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to assist the Banana cultivation in Tamilnadu ; and

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government has asked for some assistance ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-Sahib Shinde) : (a) No, Sir. But there is scope for help for increasing the production.

(b) Under the general fruit development Scheme, long-term loan at the rate of Rs.1,000 per acre is available to the fruit growers, through the State Governments, for banana cultivation. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for production of bananas for export has been formulated for implementation during the 4th plan in banana growing states including Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme, assistance will be available to Tamil Nadu State for cultivation of bananas for export purposes. In addition, enhanced loans are also provided by the State Government under their Banana Package Programme for export purposes, through the institutional resources.

(c) Yes proposal is under active consideration.

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति की स्थापना

8161. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय समन्वय समिति की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके कार्य क्या होंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० एरिन) :

(क) जी हाँ। योजना आयोग में ग्रामीण विकास और रोजगार के समन्वय के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समिति गठित की जा चुकी है।

(ख) एक संकल्प, जिसमें समिति की संदस्यता और कार्य दिए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 3361/70]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF BHUTAN TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported decision of Bhutan to apply for membership of the United Nations Organization.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) : The House is aware that the question of Bhutan's entry into the U. N. was discussed by the King of Bhutan with the Prime Minister during his visit to India in 1966 and in reply to Lok Sabha question No. 7 on 25th July, 1966 it had been stated that the Government would give sympathetic consideration to Bhutan's desire to become a member of the U. N. at the appropriate time. About a year later, on 5th June, 1967, in reply to Lok Sabha question No. 300 on the subject, the Minister of External Affairs stated that the Government of India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for the membership of the U. N. and other international bodies when Bhutan expressed her readiness to

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership. This is our position.

2. The statement of the King at his press conference in Bhutan on 25th April, 1970, in response to questions put to him by journalists flows from this understanding. The question of Bhutan's entry into the U. N. has also been subject of discussion in the Tsongdu, i.e. Bhutan's National Assembly. The Tsongdu adopted a resolution in 1969 to appeal to the Government of India and the U.N. General Assembly for Bhutan's entry into the U. N. in September, 1970. The Government of India propose to hold further discussions with the Government of Bhutan as desired by them in the near future.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this statement is not as unequivocal as we would like it to be. Bhutan is a close neighbour of ours and I believe that the present King of Bhutan is a sincere friend of India. This is a very strategic area ; as you know, to the east of Bhutan across the Chumbi valley lies Sikkim and further to the west is Nepal. Sir, in this statement the Minister has referred to an earlier statement made 3 years ago in which he says that "India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for the membership of the U. N. and other international bodies when Bhutan expressed her readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership. This is our position " That means, according to this statement of the Minister, Bhutan has not yet expressed her readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership. When she does this then we will be happy to sponsor her membership. In the tail end of the statement he says : "The Government of India propose to hold further discussions with the Government of Bhutan as desired by them in the near future." Sir, Bhutan is a sovereign and independent country and I am afraid if we do not come forward unequivocally to sponsor her membership of the U. N. somebody else may do it. I hope the Minister realises that. In the Press statement or the Press conference held by the King of Bhutan in Thimpu on the 26th April, the King is quoted as having said this :

"One of the biggest problems for Bhutan when it joined the U. N. would be the question of diplomatic relations. For a few years we will not have any embassies."

This is what he says. And then it says :

"He had not yet looked for any economic aid from outside India."

I do not know whether there is any significance to the word 'yet' here. In other words, if India does not come forward with all the economic aid which Bhutan requires—and we are capable of giving that—Bhutan may be compelled to look elsewhere. Further on, the King is quoted as having said :

"Bhutan would have to open its windows to the outside world in future, but not too quickly. We have to go slow about it. We know the fate of countries that opened up too quickly and exposed themselves to foreign conspiracies."

Therefore, in the background, where we know that this whole area is so vital for the strategic defence of our country, why is it that the Government of India is still somewhat hesitant and is not coming forward fullthroatedly to say that we will sponsor Bhutan's membership, give all the assistance she requires and do everything else that is necessary to establish closer relations with Bhutan ? I say this because there was lot of talk for the past 10 years and nobody knows exactly from where that talk has emanated about the setting up of a Himalayan federation consisting of Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. I suspect that there is some foreign hand behind this propaganda that is going on. It is very good the King has said that Bhutan has no intention of joining such a federation. This area is one where a number of foreign powers are constantly trying to interfere, spread their influence and establish various kinds of bases. Have we forgotten that only a few years ago in this very area in a place which does not belong to any other country but to us, that is, Kalimpong, a foreign espionage base was unearthed ? We all know about it and what trouble it caused at that time.

So, what I am saying is that keeping this broader interest of India in view in the whole area, and remembering that in Sikkim though there is a King there—Chogyal—who also professes friendship with us. But, anybody who goes to Gangtok knows the propaganda that is going on there in the Sikkimese Press. Anti-India propaganda is all linked up with the palace and everybody in Gangtok will tell you that. And we know that the Chogyal's American queen—Gyalmo—only a few years ago wrote a big article in some American journal trying to claim historically that Darjeeling District was a part of Sikkim and should be restored to Sikkim. I am very sorry to say that instead of having a broader view of the whole area, the Government of India is going on encouraging the Chogyal instead of trying to see whether some democratic forces are developed inside Sikkim which can have friendship with India and stand against the Chogyal.

Therefore, in view of all this and the very delicate nature of this area, I would request the Minister to tell us that on this question of Bhutan which has now expressed their desire to join the United Nations, why are they not more categorically stating that they are prepared to sponsor their membership and do everything else by way of giving economic assistance and so on and to see that our friendly ties are cemented and we can keep Bhutan firmly as our friend and an ally on our side ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I entirely share the Member's sentiments regarding Bhutan. We have very friendly relations with Bhutan. We would wish to further strengthen them and give them any assistance we can to the best of our capacity.

So far as the question of their admission to the United Nations is concerned, I should like to assure categorically that it is not our desire to withhold the admission of Bhutan into the United Nations a moment longer than they themselves wish to do. What I had stated in my statement was that this position is not a new one. As far back as 1967, we had informed this House that we were ready to sponsor Bhutan for the membership to the United Nations any time that she wishes. Even in the press report which the hon. Member has read out, the King himself has stated that he would discuss

this issue with India's Foreign Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh who was expected here late next month at the invitation of the King and this is exactly the position that I have repeated in the statement that I have read out and I would therefore like to assure the hon. Member that we are ready to sponsor Bhutan's membership to the United Nations at any time that they wish. They have expressed a wish that they would like to seek admission into the United Nations and this is the matter which we have to discuss with them. There is no doubt about it. It is clear that we shall very gladly do it ; all the details that are required will be discussed by the two Governments.

Regarding the question of the Himalayan Federation, it has already been stated by the King himself that he has no desire to join any such body if there is any body under contemplation.

As regards the situation in Sikkim, our Treaty relationships with Bhutan and Sikkim are different. We have certain obligations in Sikkim more than we have in Bhutan. But, I would beg the hon. Member not to cast any aspersions on the Chogyal. We have very good relations with Sikkim ; it is our desire not to interfere in their internal affairs but to work with them along with the Treaty obligations that exist.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : What about the economic assistance which the King has specifically stated ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I said in the beginning that we would go on giving assistance to Bhutan to the best of our capacity. Regarding that specific question, I believe, that there was pressure from a number of journalists who were there asking the King of Bhutan as to why he was not taking assistance from other countries. The King tried to say that he did not require it as all his requirements were being met by India.

श्री शिवचन्व भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के शब्दों में भूटान, सिक्किम, नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान एक हिमालय परिवार के सदस्य हैं। जब हमारा देश आजाद नहीं हुआ था, तो इस बात की बड़ी उम्मीदें थी कि जब इस परिवार का बड़ा सदस्य-हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होगा, तो अन्य सदस्यों की

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा]

भी कुछ राहत और मदद मिलेगी और उनका भी विकास होगा। लेकिन आजादी के बाद इन तेईस सालों में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उनसे उन देशों की उम्मीदें पाश पाश हो गई हैं। इसके दो कारण हैं: एक तो आर्थिक प्रश्न और दूसरा दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का रोल।

आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान भूटान की आर्थिक सहायता कर रहा है। 1969-70 में उसने 6.5 करोड़ रुपये और उससे पहले साल 5.5 करोड़ रुपये की मदद दी। इस प्रकार वह भूटान की दूसरी योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की मदद देने जा रहा है। वहाँ पर बड़ी बड़ी सड़कें बन रही हैं और दूसरे काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन यह सब कुछ समुद्र में एक बिन्दू के समान है, ऊँट के मुँह में जौरे के बराबर है। पहली ज़रूरत तो यह थी कि भूटान, नेपाल और सिक्किम की इकानोमी को माड़नाइज किया जाये, लेकिन उस में यह सरकार नाकामयाब रही है। वहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी माड़नाइज नहीं हुई है, कम्युनिकेशन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो सकी है और उन देशों का औद्योगिक विकास भी नहीं हो पाया है। यह उनके असंतोष का एक बड़ा कारण है।

उनके असंतोष का एक दूसरा बड़ा कारण यह है कि विदेश नीति के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान का अपना इम्मेज अच्छा नहीं हो रहा है। उसने रोडशिपिया के प्रश्न पर कोई प्रभावशाली कदम नहीं उठाया है। काश्मीर के प्रश्न को युनाइटेड नेशनज में ले जा उससे उस को काम्प्लिकेटेड बना दिया है। अब वह वियतनाम में भ्रमरीका द्वारा किये जा रहे नर-संहार को उदासीनता से देख रहा है। इन सब बातों से उन देशों को यह मालूम हो गया कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति इन-इफेक्टिव है और जब हिन्दुस्तान अपना इम्मेज अच्छी तरह से पेश नहीं कर पाया है, तो वह हमारे लिए क्या कर सकेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की छत्र-छाया में तेईस साल तक रहने के बाद भूटान को यह मालूम हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान से कोई बड़ी उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है। इस लिए आज वह यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर बनना चाहता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय या सरकार ने सही मानों में, दिल खोल कर, भूटान-नरेश और नेशनल एसेम्बली के नुमायंदों से पूछा है कि आज तक हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी मामलों

में भूटान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव या एडवाइजर के रूप में करता आया है, इस अवधि में किन बातों से. उनको असंतोष है; हिन्दुस्तान ने भूटान के लिए विदेशी मामलों में क्या काम नहीं किया, जिससे उन लोगों को नाराजगी है; हम भूटान को यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों को इस देश से क्या नाराजगी है ?

हिन्दुस्तान और भूटान के बीच जो ट्रीटी है, उसके आर्टिकल 2 के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी मामलों में भूटान को गाइड करेगा। यदि सरकार यह समझती है कि वह ट्रीटी एक कागज का टुकड़ा मात्र है और जो हमारे मन में आयेगा, वह हम कर लेंगे, तब तो कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन अगर वह समझती है कि उस ट्रीटी का कोई महत्व है, तो क्या यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि भारत और भूटान के बीच में जो ट्रीटी है, उसके आर्टिकल 2 में फार्मली संशोधन हो और भारत सरकार साफ तौर से भूटान को कहें कि वह यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर बन सकता है, हमें उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है? क्या सरकार इस बारे में भूटान के साथ बातचीत करने जा रही है, अगर हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

जहाँ तक हिमालयन फेडरेशन बनाने का सवाल है, इस बारे में जो कॉन्फरेंस होने जा रही थी, भूटान शुरू से उसकी मुसालिफत कर रहा है। सिक्किम का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव वहाँ नहीं गया है। वह चाहे पकिंग की पैदाइश हो सकती है या चाहे उनकी स्वतः की पैदाइश हो सकती है, उसमें हम को नहीं जाना है। लेकिन यह फेडरेशन की बात आज से वर्षों पहले डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने उठाई थी कि हम भारत नेपाल भूटान सिक्किम और पाकिस्तान का एक फेडरेशन बनाएं, एक संघ बनाएं। इसके लिए अन्दरूनी बातों में और बाहरी बातों में आप क्या इनीशिएटिव लेंगे ? यह छोटा फेडरेशन जो तीन चार का है इसको छोड़ो। हम बड़ा फेडरेशन चाहते हैं। उसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने इस सवाल पर बहुत से पूरे विदेश नीति के और पूरी दुनिया के सवाल उठा दिए और हमारी नाकामयाबी का जिक्र करते हुए मैं समझता हूँ वह कोई कामयाब न हुए हाउस को समझाने में कि क्या विशेष बात वह कहना चाहते थे।

जहाँ तक कि सवाल इस का उठता है कि भूटान को क्या नाराजगी है जिसकी वजह से कि वह राष्ट्रसंघ में जाना चाहता है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई देश किसी और देश से नाराज हो कर राष्ट्र संघ में जाना चाहता है। वह तो राष्ट्रसंघ में जाना चाहता है क्यों कि वह एक सावरेन स्टेट है और कोई भी सावरेन स्टेट वहाँ जाता है तो वह भी वहाँ जाना चाहते हैं, इसमें मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई खुशी या नाराजगी का सवाल है। यह तो हर एक सावरेन स्टेट का हक है कि वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सदस्यता को चाह सके। जहाँ तक कि हमारे और भूटान के संबंधों के बारे में जिक्र है, हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे हैं। वहाँ के नरेश ने खुद इसका जिक्र किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई हमारी तरफ से इसमें रोक नहीं आ रही है। हर तरह से हमारा सहयोग उनको मिला है। यह बातें तो साफ उन्होंने कही हैं। इसके बारे में कोई दूसरी तरह से कहने में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई देश के हित की बात वह होती है।

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) : Are they really angry now ? The President was there only yesterday. Why don't you say that they are not angry with us ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक संधि को बदलने की बात है जो हमारे और भूटान के बीच में है, ऐसा भ्रम नहीं लगता है कि हमारी जो संधि है उससे कोई रुकावट हो भूटान को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जाने के लिए। अगर कोई रुकावट पड़ती है तो उसके बारे में भूटान और हमारे बीच में बातचीत हो सकती है। इन्हीं सब बातों पर बातचीत करने के लिए मेरे ब्याल से भूटान नरेश ने जिक्र किया था कि वह हम से बात करना चाहते हैं.....

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा कहना यह है कि क्या उसमें संशोधन की जरूरत है ? आप चाहते हैं कि मदद करेंगे, मान लिया, लेकिन क्या इसमें परिवर्तन की जरूरत है या नहीं ? परिवर्तन की जरूरत है तो कब परिवर्तन करेंगे और किस रूप में बात करेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : कई मर्तवा वही बात कहने से मैं कोई ज्यादा नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं एक मर्तवा में समझ जाता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य भी एक मर्तवा में समझने की कोशिश करें तो सदन का समय बचे। मैंने पहले ही जबाब दिया था.....

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक एक शब्द पर बहस आती है, उस पर औपचारिकता की बात आती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप करेंगे लेकिन क्या इसमें परिवर्तन की जरूरत नहीं है, औपचारिकता की जरूरत नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बार बार क्यों उठते हैं ? जो जवाब देना है वह दे रहे हैं आप बार बार क्यों उठ रहे हैं ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : Why should a suggestion at all be made when the King himself does not want any change in the Treaty at the moment ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Mr. Dwivedy has clarified the position.

मैंने पहले कहा था कि हम नहीं समझते हैं कि हमारी संधि से कोई रुकावट है। पहले ही मैंने यह कहा था। मैं कितनी मर्तवा उसको दोहराऊँ ?

जहाँ तक कि सवाल, उन्होंने संघ का उठाया है कि लोहिया जी ने एक भारत भूटान सिविकम पाकिस्तान और नेपाल सब के संघ की बात की थी तो आज तो हम बड़े संघ, विश्व संघ की बातें कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्र संघ में बैठे हुए हैं, इन पाँच देशों के संघ का क्या सवाल है ? और बड़े बड़े संघों की बातें हो रही हैं।

Shri S. M. Krishna (Mandya) : If there are certain problems confronting the Himalayan States, it is primarily because of the fact that over a period of years we have not been able to evolve an imaginative Himalayan policy. We must put it on record that the King of Bhutan has shown great statesmanship sagacity and farsightedness in his dealings with India. We must also take note of the process of democratisation that has been going on in Bhutan. Shall I quote the King who says : "After all, God did not make me king ; therefore I am dependent on the people". Not many of our popular Ministers honestly subscribe to this concept. The Assembly had till now the power to remove the king by two-thirds majority. It is going to be reduced to a simple majority very soon. All that is very welcome. In 1962 we sponsored Bhutan for Colombo Plan membership. Later on we made efforts to sponsor Bhutan for membership

[**Shri S. M. Krishna**]

in the Universal Postal Union. In 1967 Bhutan sent a team of observers to the U. N. When the present Prime Minister visited Bhutan she had gone on record as having assured the king and the people of Bhutan that India would very enthusiastically sponsor Bhutan to U. N. membership. When we consider the application of Bhutan for membership of the U.N. we have to keep in the background the 1949 perpetual agreement, article 2 of which says :

“The Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to the conduct of external relations.”

The reply to the question put by Mr. Indrajit Gupta does not make an unequivocal statement to the effect that we are not allowing any other country to sponsor membership of Bhutan to the United Nations. I should like the Minister to be more categorical and assure us that India is going to sponsor Bhutan for membership in the U. N. Secondly, certain economic aid had been asked for by Bhutan; they did so even recently when our President visited Bhutan. Let us be generous and magnanimous in giving whatever economic aid asked for by Bhutan from India. After all we have certain moral and legal obligations towards Bhutan. Let us not commit the mistake of under-estimating the freedom, independence and consciousness of Bhutan and if we do so we shall certainly be landing the entire relationship in grave jeopardy.

Shri Dinesh Singh : The hon. Member wanted to make a statement and he has made it. He has not asked any question. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Krishna : What about economic aid? I wanted an assurance. The arrogance of the Minister is not matched by his competence. I have asked two specific questions : one is whether we can have a categorical assurance from the Minister that India is going to sponsor the membership of Bhutan in the United Nations Organisation. I wanted him to categorically state it. He has not made it categorical. Secondly, I have asked about the economic aid.

Shri Dinesh Singh : If the hon. Member had taken the trouble to listen to me when I was answering the question put by Shri Indrajit Gupta, he would not have asked me for a more categorical answer. I do not know what he wants me to say : that he would bring a paper and I should sign it? I said we are willing at any moment, at any time, day and night, to sponsor the membership of Bhutan in the United Nations. I think he will be satisfied.

Shri N. K. Somani (Nagpur) : What have the night activities to do with this? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri N. K. Somani : While it is partially gratifying that the Government of India has finally persuaded itself as to adopt a more mature and rational policy towards Bhutan which in the past at any rate up to 1962 left much to be desired when we took everything for granted, I am sure we have to be thankful to the Chinese at least for this kind of healthy development (*Interruption*).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli) : It is a sin to thank the Chinese. Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri N.A. Somani :—healthy because it has persuaded this Government to take a more rational policy towards our neighbour. Now, I would like to know, in this context of healthy development, as to why it took so long since 1966 to get Bhutan admitted into the United Nations; they have expressed their political and justifiable desire since 1966 and did we bother to find out what were their specific needs : whether it was in terms of trained personnel, or was it in terms of funds or any other direction that Bhutan did not choose to call itself ready to be admitted to the United Nations, and whether we offered in terms of those specific needs that India would try to meet these needs. This would be my first question because this demand has been more or less specifically made since 1966, as has been indicated by the hon. Minister's statement.

Secondly, I would like to know whether, in view of this development, it will be possible for us to seat Bhutan for the forth-

coming September session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and whatever small points that remain to be thrashed out during the hon. Minister's visit to Bhutan, would he care to look after all those problems, so that Bhutan can take its rightful place in the comity of nations in the next session itself ?

Finally, in view of Shri Indrajit Gupta's remarks about Sikkim which I partially share, would the hon. Minister also take the trouble to go to Sikkim also, when he is contemplating to visit Bhutan shortly, because it is a continuation of the same sensitive area, and not show the same attitude that we have been showing to Bhutan before that and to Sikkim up to now ?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra) : Be careful about the boulders.

Shri Dinesh Singh : I appreciate the hon. Member's bubbling enthusiasm to see Bhutan seated in the United Nations, but we must also bear in mind that Bhutan is a sovereign, independent State, and I am not here to answer on behalf of Bhutan as to when and how she would wish to be seated in the United Nations. If the hon. Member would read the statement made by the King himself, perhaps the position would be clarified.

Regarding the question of seating Bhutan this year or not, again it is a question for the United Nations to consider. The hon. Member puts it as if it is for us to dictate terms to the United Nations. I would beg hon. Members to appreciate that we are one of the members of the United Nation ; not the member. So far as the question of Sikkim is concerned, I do not know which aspect of the statement of Mr. Indrajit Gupta the hon. member subscribes to. I take it that the hon. member wants to go on record that he subscribes to the whole of it.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) : Did you not hear him say that he "partially" agrees with Mr. Indrajit Gupta ? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Dinesh Singh : So far as the question of Sikkim is concerned, I would like to assure the hon. member that we have an equal desire to be on friendly terms with

Sikkim. We have been trying within the limits of our capacity to assist Sikkim in its economic development. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्बोडिया पर अमरीकी फौजों ने हमला बोल दिया है, एशिया में बहुत गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, क्या हमारी सरकार इस के बारे में बयान नहीं देगी. (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब इकट्ठे बोलते हैं, मेरे अन्दर इतनी एकस्ट्रा-आर्बिन्टरी पावर नहीं है कि 15-20 प्रादमियों को इकट्ठा सुन लूँ, अब आप बैठ जाइये। आज सुबह मुझे आपका काल-एटेंशन मिला है, मैं इस को बड़ा फेवरेबली कन्सीडर कर रहा हूँ, इसको लाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप सुन लेते तो इतनी तकलीफ न होती।... (ब्यवधान)...

Shri S. K. Tapuriah : What about my notice regarding Naxalite activities ? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker : I cannot listen to anybody. All of you are speaking simultaneously. I will find out time for that also.

Shri Piloo Mody : Five days ago I wanted to draw the attention of the House to Naxalite activity in Delhi itself. I am really surprised at the complacency of this chamber. One of these days we are going to find a Naxalite under your Chair and we would not know about it.

Mr. Speaker : I am not very much afraid of it. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : वहाँ पर दिन पर दिन ला-लेसनेस बढ़ रही है, वहाँ की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र पर है, इसलिये इस पर यहाँ बहस की इजाजत देनी चाहिये। (ब्यवधान).....

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai) : In Cachar district of Assam fake currency notes. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker : Will you all please sit down ? I am on my legs. I will find out time for discussion on Naxalite activities also. Now, papers to be laid on the Table (*Interruptions.*)

13.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS
OF COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING
AND INFORMATION MEDIA ON
RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications (Shri Sher Singh) : On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing decisions taken on twenty-one recommendations of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on Radio and Television which have a bearing on the conversion of All India Radio and Television into two autonomous corporations. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-3350/70.*]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Shri D. R. Chavan) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :

(1) (i) Report (1968) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Prices of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (Volumes I and II).

(ii) Government Resolution No. 3 (52) /68 C. H. III dated the 30th April, 1970 notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

(2) A statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (1) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-3351/70.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSEN-
TIAL COMMODITIES ACT

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

velopment and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 157, in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1970.

(ii) G. S. R. 218 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1970 rescinding the Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1965.

(iii) The Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of Seeds) Order, 1970 (Hindi version), published in Notification No. G. S. R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1970.

(iv) G. S. R. 266 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1970.

(v) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 620 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1970.

(vi) The Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 621 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-3352/70.*]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 618 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1970, making certain amendment to Notification No. G. S. R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-3353/70.*]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COAL MINES
PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS
SCHEMES ACT**

and Metals)—Indian Bureau of
Mines.

(3) General Matters.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri S. C. Jamir) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 :

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 528 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.
- (2) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 529 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.
- (3) The Neyvell Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 530 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970.
- (4) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 531 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1970. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-3354/70]

13.02 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(i) MINUTES

Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kakinada) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to :

- (1) Hundred and twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Farakka Barrage Project.
- (2) Hundred and twenty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines

13.03 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS**

(i) MINUTES

Shri M. B. Rana (Broach) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to :

- (1) Sixty-sixth Report on Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division).
- (2) Seventieth Report on India Tourism Development Corporation Limited.
- (3) Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.
- (4) Consideration and adoption of Action Taken Reports (1969-70).

13.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(i) MINUTES

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sitting of the Committee on Petitions held on the 17th April, 1970.

13.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—contd.

**HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH,
HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH
AND HUNDRED AND
TWENTY FIFTH
REPORTS**

Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kakinada) : I beg to present the following Reports of

[Shri M. Thirumala Rao]

the Estimates Committee :

- (1) Hundred and twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Farakka Barrage Project.
- (2) Hundred and twentieth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-third Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Coastal Shipping.
- (3) Hundred and twenty-fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-eighth Report on the Publications of selected Ministries of the Government of India.

13.06 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH, HUNDRED AND TWELTH, HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH, HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH, HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH TO HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND REPORTS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (1) केन्द्रीय-उत्पादन शुल्क से सम्बन्धित राजस्व प्राप्तियों सम्बन्धी लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के अध्याय 3 के बारे में 111 वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।
- (2) विनियोग लेखे (डाक तथा तार), 1967-68 और लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (डाक तथा तार), 1969 के बारे में 112 वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।
- (3) चाय बोर्ड के वर्ष 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1967-68 के लेखे सम्बन्धी लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदनों के बारे में 115 वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।
- (4) पुनर्वास विभाग से सम्बन्धित विनियोग लेखे (सिविल), 1967-68 और

लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के बारे में 118 वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।

(5) फिल्म विभाग से सम्बन्धित लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (वाणिज्यिक), 1968-वारा 17 और सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 के पैरा 33 के बारे में 120 वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।

(6) पूरे तथा धार्मिक न्यासों के बारे में 121वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।

(7) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् से सम्बन्धित लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1969 तथा वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 के लेखे सम्बन्धी लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन के बारे में 122 वाँ प्रतिवेदन ।

13.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS—Contd.

(ii) FIFTY-NINTH, SIXTY-FIRST, SIXTY FOURTH, SIXTY-SIXTH AND SEVENTIETH REPORTS

Shri M. B. Rana (Broach) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

- (1) Fifty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-fourth Report on the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited.
- (2) Sixty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Tenth Report on the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Paras in Section III of Audit Report (Commercial), 1970).
- (3) Sixty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-seventh Report on Public Relations and Publicity in Public Undertakings.

(4) Sixty-sixth Report on Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division).

Council of Agricultural Research for the next term commencing from the 13th June, 1970."

(5) Seventieth Report on India Tourism Development Corporation Limited.

The motion was adopted.

13.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS—contd.

(ii) SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Sraddhakar Supakar (Sambalpur) : I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Petitions.

13.09 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) : I beg to move the following :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(13) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the next term commencing from the 13th June, 1970."

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 3(13) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian

13.10 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1970-71—contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
WELFARE—contd.

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Social Welfare. The time allotted is five hours and the time taken 5 hours and 30 minutes. Shri N. P. Yadhav is already on his legs. As soon as his speech is over I propose to call the Minister. After these demands are voted, we will take up the next demands. At 7 o'clock, whatever be the position, whether the Minister replies or not, whatever is left will be guillotined.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor) : An important subject like agriculture has not been given time. Why can't you extend it up to 8 o'clock ?

Mr. Speaker : It is a question of choice.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal (Chandigarh) : The order of the Ministries should be changed from year to year so that the same Ministries are not guillotined every year.

Mr. Speaker : That is for the B. A. C. to decide ; not for you and me. I will go by the advice of that Committee.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डायरेक्शन 115 के मातहत मैंने जो नोटिस दी थी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ उसके मुताल्लिक कुछ मालूम नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

श्री तु० राम (भरारिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण के लिए एक घंटे का समय बढ़ाया जाये। अभी बहुत से सदस्यों को बोलना है।

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर) : टाइम बढ़ाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान).....

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाँच पाँच मिनिट सब को देंगे और उसके बाद मिनिस्टर रिप्लाई करेंगे। लेकिन आधे घंटे से ज्यादा वक्त देना मुश्किल होगा। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप लगे रह जायें लेकिन मजबूरी है।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संशोधित विधेयक अभी तक विचार के लिए इस सदन में पेश नहीं किया गया है। इसे पेश किया जाना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, इसके अलावा इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए जन सेवाओं में जो पद सुरक्षित रखे जाते हैं वे खाली पड़े रहते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि इन जातियों के अधिक उम्मीदवार न तो परीक्षा में बैठते हैं और न सफल होते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि इसके लिए कोचिंग एवं निर्देशन केन्द्रों का अभाव है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो कोचिंग केन्द्र चलाये भी जाते हैं वे कुछ ही स्थानों पर सीमित हैं। अतः मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जन सेवाओं, सासकर आई ए० एस० तथा दूसरे बड़े प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के लिए इन जातियों के इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए और भी अधिक सेन्ट्रों की स्थापना की जाए जिससे जन सेवाओं में अपने लिए सुरक्षित पदों का फायदा ये जातियाँ उठा सकें। ऐसे केन्द्र कम से कम सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों के अलावा चुने हुए शहरों में भी होने चाहिए। इसके लिए छात्रवृत्ति के साथ साथ अच्छे छात्रावासों को भी बनाना चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, इन जातियों के लिए दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से मुझे कहना है कि अक्सर छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकृत करने वाली समितियाँ पक्षपात के बलबूते पर काम करती हैं। छात्रवृत्तियों का फायदा भी अक्सर उन्हीं छात्रों को होता है जो समिति के सदस्यों को प्रभावित करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इन समितियों का गठन इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि पक्षपात की कोई गुंजाइश न रहे।

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीमन्, इसके अतिरिक्त पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए उतना नहीं हो पसत है जितना होना चाहिए। इन जातियों के कल्याण के लिए जो योजना बनाई जाती है उसमें इन जातियों के सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन के साथ साथ आर्थिक

पिछड़ेपन को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। बिहार में कुछ पिछड़ी जातियाँ अभी भी पिछड़ी जाति की सूची में शामिल हैं जो आर्थिक रूप से विकसित हैं और जिनके पास पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध हैं। यह अपना विकास स्वयं कर सकती हैं। पिछड़ी जातियों की सूची में भी अब संशोधन की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमन्, अनुसूचित जातियों एवं आदिम जातियों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए उनको कारोबार और उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। जो लोग उद्योग शुरू करना चाहते हैं उनको साज सामान और मशीनरी खरीदने के लिए कर्ज की सुविधा राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों से बिना किसी अड़चन के मिलनी चाहिए। इन जातियों की शिक्षा एवं छात्रावासों के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन जातियों के लिए अलग से जिन छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था हो रही है जिनमें केवल इन्हीं जाति विशेष के छात्रों को और जाति के छात्रों से अलग रखा जाता है, वह मेरे विचार से ठीक नहीं है। इससे पिछड़ी जाति विशेष के छात्रों में हीनता और अलगाव की भावना पैदा होती है। इनको भी संयुक्त छात्रावास में रख कर दूसरे जाति विशेष के छात्रों के साथ-मेल-मिलाप बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए जिससे भेदभाव की भावना की समाप्ति जड़ से हो जाये।

मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से अब परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण, महिला कल्याण, विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण तथा समाजिक रक्षा के लिए कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बाल कल्याण के लिए अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। कुछ बाल कल्याण केन्द्रों की स्थापना मात्र से ही इस समस्या का पूर्ण निदान सम्भव नहीं है। बाल अधिनियम, 1960, सघ क्षेत्रों के अलावा कुछ राज्यों जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और हरियाणा में ही सीमित है। इस अधिनियम को सभी राज्यों में लागू करना चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, मंत्री महोदय को बचे हुए प्रान्तों से भी कानून लागू करने का दबाव डालना चाहिये। बाल अपराध को रोकने के लिये और भी कानून बनने चाहिये। इसके लिये सफेद वस्त्र वाली पुलिस की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये जो घर से भागे हुए भावारा बच्चों पर कड़ी

निगरानी रखे। अपराधी बच्चों के लिये सुधारक स्कूलों की व्यवस्था हर बड़े शहर में होनी चाहिये जहाँ बच्चे घर से भाग कर पहुँचते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों को अभिभावकों को सुपुर्द नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि सुधारक स्कूलों में ही रखना चाहिये। घर पर जा कर अपराधी बच्चों दूसरे बच्चों को भी बिगाड़ते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में चल रहे गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को सरकार को पूर्ण संरक्षण और सहायता देनी चाहिये। समाज कल्याण बोर्ड को फिर से पुनर्गठित करना चाहिये जिससे उस के कार्य कलापों को और भी बढ़ाया जा सके।

श्रीमान्, आप के द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के अनैतिक कार्यों के दमन की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में वैसे एक अधिनियम हर राज्य में लागू है फिर भी इस को पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है। नाचने और गाने वाली लड़कियों के नाम पर अनैतिक कार्य होते हैं। इसके लिये खास पुलिस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जो इसकी रोकथाम पूर्ण रूप से कर सके। यह अनैतिक काम भारतीय समाज के माथे पर एक कलंक है जिस से अपराध प्रवृत्ति को प्रश्रय मिलता है और आने वाली पीढ़ी पर विपरीत असर पड़ता है। इस कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिये। ऐसी लड़कियों एवं औरतों के कल्याण के लिये संरक्षण, आवास एवं चिकित्सा की ओर भी भरपूर व्यवस्था प्रदान की जानी चाहिये। "काल गस्स" के नाम पर यह काम दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में कुछ खुल कर होता है। हमारी पुलिस इन पर पूरी निगरानी नहीं रखती। इसकी ओर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और समाज में इस प्रकार का सुधार होना चाहिये जो उन कारणों की पूरी जड़ काट दे जिस से इस काम का शुरुवात होता है।

श्रीमान्, आप के द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान देश में बढ़ती हुई भिखारी समस्या की ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ। शहरों और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भिखारियों की भीड़ से लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं। इसका प्रभाव उन लोगों पर खराब पड़ता है जो विदेशी पर्यटकों के रूप में हमारे देश में घूमने के लिये आते हैं। इसकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ राज्यों में भिक्षावृत्ति नियंत्रण अधिनियम बने हैं पर सब राज्यों में इस कानून को लागू किया जाना चाहिये। सरकार की ओर से दिल्ली

और नई दिल्ली क्षेत्रों में भिखारीपन से, सम्बन्धित सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं पर ठोस कदम अभी तक नहीं उठाये गये हैं। श्रीमान्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि भिक्षा वृत्ति पर नियंत्रण के लिये शीघ्र ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार करें।

अन्त में मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मद्य निषेध की ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ। संविधान के अन्दर मद्य निषेध को राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में रखा गया है। हालांकि यह विषय राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र, तामिलनाडु तथा गुजरात में पूर्ण मद्य निषेध लागू किया गया है फिर भी चिकित्सा कार्यों के लिये इसमें छूट दी गई है। हमारे देश में बढ़ती हुई अपराध संख्या को देखते हुए मद्य निषेध मुख्य कारण है। श्रीमान्, एक बात समझ में नहीं आती कि क्यों सब राज्यों में मद्य निषेध कानून नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं। कुछ राज्यों को डर है कि पूर्ण मद्य निषेध से उनके राजस्व में घाटा होगा। श्रीमान्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह सभी राज्यों से पूर्ण मद्य निषेध का निवेदन करें। पूर्ण मद्य निषेध से जो घाटा राज्यों को होता है उस को केन्द्र द्वारा पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। हम ने अभी गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष मनाया है पर जब तक पूर्ण मद्य निषेध लागू नहीं होता, गांधी जी का सपना कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता। मैं इस बात का भी विरोध करता हूँ कि विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये शराब पीने की छूट होनी चाहिये। विदेशी पर्यटक हमारे अतिथि हैं और उनका स्वागत करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है परन्तु अतिथि सत्कार के नाम पर हमें अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का मला नहीं घोंटना चाहिये। विदेशी पर्यटकों के दिल में हमें अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के लिये आदर का भाव पैदा करना चाहिये। यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि एक ही होटल में एक टेबिल पर विदेशी शराब पीये और अपने नागरिक बैठकर सब कुछ देखते रहें। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी को भी कोई छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। इस संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण राज्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित मद्य निषेध समिति की जो स्थापना की गयी है वह हर्ष की बात है। पर नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन अक्षमतापूर्ण होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान सम्बन्धी माँगों का पूर्ण समर्थन

[श्री न० प्र० यादव]

करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी को उनके विगत साल में किये गये अच्छे कार्यों के लिये बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मुंगेर जिले में बढ़ैया थाना के अन्तर्गत दो हरिजन पिछले कई दिनों से गायब कर दिये गये हैं, ऊंची जाति के लोगों ने, ऐसा संदेह है, उनका कत्ल कर दिया है। इस मंत्रालय पर बहस करते समय अगर हरिजनों की जिन्दगी, उनकी जान माल के बारे में चर्चा न करें तो और क्या करें। आप मंत्री जी से इस बारे में बयान दिलवाइये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There is no point of order. Shri Uikey.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सोशल वेलफेयर काहे का ? अगर हरिजन जिन्दा ही इस देश में नहीं रहेंगे तो मंत्री जी किन का वेलफेयर करेंगे।

श्री मंगरू उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की डिमान्ड्स का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातें मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह जो बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये स्कालरशिप देने में देरी होती है उसके सम्बन्ध में चंडीगढ़ में इन्होंने जोनल डायरेक्टर के जिम्मे यह काम दे करके कुछ प्रयोग करके देखा और उसमें यह सफल हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह की पद्धति सारे भारत में शुरू कर दी जाय तो अधिक अच्छा है।

प्रशासकीय स्कूलों में कालेज वाले एडमिशन फी लेते हैं और इसके अलावा स्कालरशिप से बहुत से चन्दे भी लेते हैं और सरकारी कालेज में आदिवासी लड़कों को एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है। इस पर आपको खयाल करना चाहिये।

लेकिन इन बातों के अलावा मैं जो खास बात कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आदिवासियों के लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, और जो उनका शोषण होता है वह रकना चाहिये। शोषण किस किस मद में होता है, वह मैं आप को बताता हूँ। कृषि भूमि का मुआवजा उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। जहाँ खदानें, कारखाने, रेल लाइन, तालाब आदि बनते हैं वहाँ आदिवासियों की जमीन का मुआवजा नहीं मिलता। सिंचाई कूपों की पूरी रकम नहीं मिलती। इस में लोग फंस रहे हैं,

पीने के पानी के कूपें झूठे हैं। लोगों से श्रमदान ले लिया है लेकिन उसका कोई लाभ आदिवासियों को किसी भी रूप में नहीं मिलता है।

आदिवासियों की कालोनियाँ जो बसायी जाती हैं उनमें हजारों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। उनके मकान साल, छैं महीने में गिर जाते हैं और सरकार के पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है।

बैंक तकावी वसूली की जगह जगह कच्ची रसीदें दी हुई हैं और अब वह कच्ची रसीदें कबूल नहीं करते। कुछ लोगों ने बैंक से पैसा ही नहीं लिया लेकिन उनके नाम से किसी दूसरे ने भ्रंगूठा लगा कर कर्जा ले लिया है और पैसे उनसे वसूल होते हैं।

सबसिडी जितनी ट्राइबल ब्लॉक में दी जाती है उन सब में धोखे होते हैं, और सब बातों में आदिवासी कर्ज में फंसते हैं। कंटूर बंडीग, समोच्च बद्यान, उद्यान, उन्नत बीज, खाद, पम्प, रहट, बैल जोड़ी, कृषि मीजार, सघन कृषि आदि सारे कामों में आदिवासी कुछ समझते नहीं हैं, भ्रंगूठा लगा देते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है करीब करीब 80 फीसदी लोग, विकास खंडों, में, कर्जें और धोखे में फंस जाते हैं।

इसी तरह से इन्होंने आदिवासी सहकारी विकास निगम शुरू किया है उसमें जितनी मल्टी परपज और फोरेस्ट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनीं, उनके चेयरमैन और प्रेसीडेंट आज कुछ जेलों में गये हैं, कुछ गिरफ्तार हुए और बहुत के ऊपर केसेज चल रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह निगम आदिवासियों का विकास करने के लिये नहीं बना है बल्कि उनको जेल में डालने के लिये आदिवासी सहकारी विकास निगम हुआ है और इसमें काफी केन्द्र का पैसा खर्च होता है।

फोरेस्ट और ऐक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में क्या कहूँ। चार महीने जो महए पर आदिवासी अग्रना पेट भरते हैं उस महए को उनके मकान से निकाल कर फोरेस्ट वाले उनको पुलिस के जरिये गिरफ्तार कराते हैं। जो सहूलियत है, खाने के फल फूल, कंद आदि हैं यह उनको मुफ्त मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन उनके लिये भी फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट वाले जुर्माना करते हैं।

आदिवासियों को कर्जें नहीं मिलता है। जो कुछ उनके पास है उसको बाजार में ले जा

कर रुपये की चीज चार आने में बँचते हैं और उसको अनुत्पादक कार्यों के लिए कर्ज मिलना चाहिये।

राहत कार्यों में भ्रंगूठा लगाने वाले सरपंच आदिवासी जितने हैं सब फंसे हैं। होता यह है कि राहत कार्य करने वाले ने राहत कार्य किया नहीं और मस्टर रोल बना लिया जिस पर सरपंच का भ्रंगूठा लगवा लिया। अब सरपंच उसमें फंसे हुए हैं और वह गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं।

सहकारी समितियों के बारे में तो मैंने बता दिया। अब मैं कुछ बातें वन तथा रेवेन्यू विभाग के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। वन तथा रेवेन्यू विभाग के द्वारा भी भूमिहीनों को भूमि दिलाने के लिये जगह जगह हजारों रुपये लिये गये हैं। जो उनको भूमि बतायी गयी उसी भूमि को बाद में ऐनक्रोचमेंट बता कर जगह जगह उन पर सैकड़ों और हजारों रुपये के जमाने हो रहे हैं। खुद के खेतों में आदिवासियों ने अपने विकास के लिये सिंचाई तालाब खोदे जिनको रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट ने ले लिये, सारे आदिवासी मुकदमों में फंसे हैं हजारों रुपये उनके मुकदमों में खर्च हो रहे हैं। ग्रान्ड फादर मर गया लेकिन ग्रान्ड सन का नाम रेकार्ड में नहीं चढ़ा। तो जितने भी ब्लाक खोले आप ने जब रेकार्ड में उसका नाम ही नहीं है तो उन्हें पैसा ही नहीं मिलेगा और जब पैसा ही नहीं मिलेगा तो उनका विकास कैसे हो सकेगा? इस तरह की बातों में लोग फंस रहे हैं।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। उस का एक ही उपाय है और वह यह कि जो पैसा आप इनके विकास के कामों के लिये देते हों, जो उनको, मिलता भी नहीं है, यही पैसा अगर इनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर आप खर्च करें तो सब काम अपने आप ठीक हो सकता है। इस लिये आदिवासियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाय। म० प्र० राज्य में 126 ब्लाक हैं और इनके हिस्सा से 25,25 लाख रु० एक एक ब्लाक में दिया जायगा। पाँच, दस साल में जो आप आठ, नौ करोड़ रुपया इस प्रकार इन ब्लाकों में देंगे, अगर यह सारा रुपया आप ट्राइबल डिपार्टमेंट में दे कर स्कूल खोल कर अगर आदिवासियों के सारे बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाय तो वह पाँच साल के बाद खुद अपने विकास के काम में दिलचस्पी लेने लगेंगे और आगे चल कर इस प्रकार की दिक्कतें न होंगी जो इस समय हो

रही हैं। पाँच साल के बाद आप ब्लावस बगैरह खोलें और अपना विकास का काम करें।

अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आदिवासी जहाँ के तहाँ रहेंगे।

एजुकेशन की क्या स्थिति है? एजुकेशन की स्थिति यह है कि जहाँ हमारे प्रदेश में 58 फीसदी बच्चे स्कूल में जाते हैं वहाँ आदिवासी इलाके में केवल 36.4 फीसदी बच्चे ही स्कूल में जाते हैं। यह तो प्राइमरी शिक्षा के आँकड़े हैं। इसी तरह माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम पाते हैं कि जहाँ राज्य में बच्चों की भर्ती 20 प्रतिशत है वहाँ आदिवासी बच्चों की भर्ती केवल 4.76 प्रतिशत है। इसी तरह से हायर सेकेंडरी में जहाँ राज्य में बच्चों की भर्ती 9.20 प्रतिशत है वहाँ आदिवासी बच्चों की भर्ती केवल 1.50 प्रतिशत ही है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि लिटरेसी का परसेंटेज पूरे प्रदेश का जहाँ 17 प्रतिशत है वहाँ आदिवासियों की लिटरेसी का परसेंटेज 6 प्रतिशत है। प्राइमरी शालाएं जो आदिवासियों के इलाके में बनेगी वह 7449 बनेनी हैं ताकि हमारे पूरे आदिवासी ऐरिया के बच्चों को कम से कम 100 तक गिनती करना आ जाय। मिडिल स्कूल भी हमारे यहाँ 800 होने हैं। उसमें 635 बने हुए हैं और 165 नई मिडिल शालाएं होना है। दोनों के लिए रुपया होना चाहिए और साथ ही एजुकेशन के स्तर को भी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आज स्कालरशिप देते हैं, छात्रावास देते हैं लेकिन चूंकि एजुकेशन का स्तर गिरा हुआ है इसलिए हमारे बच्चे नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं और वहाँ वह नालायक साबित होकर रिजेक्ट हो जाते हैं। इसलिए शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयोगशालाएं होनी चाहिए, पुस्तकालय होने चाहिए, कृषि फार्म होने चाहिए, खेलों के लिए उपयुक्त मैदान होने चाहिये और छात्रावासों के लिए आप पैसा देंगे तब कुछ स्तर ऊंचा बढ़ सकेगा।

अब आदिवासियों को एक दूसरी बड़ी दिक्कत का जो सामना करना पड़ता है उसके बारे में बहुत संक्षेप में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आज उन्हें लीगल ऐसिस्टेंस प्राप्त करने की दिक्कत अनुभव होती है। आदिवासियों को चूंकि वह गरीब होते हैं इसलिए उनके मुकद्दमों की पैरवी के लिए कोई वकील खड़ा नहीं होता है। लेकिन इसके विपरीत अगर एक आदिवासी ईसाई हो जाता है तो फिर उस

[श्री मंगल उद्देश]

ईसाई बने हुए आदिवासी का कोई भी ऐक्सप्लान्टेशन नहीं करता है, उस हालत में उसका ऐक्सप्लान्टेशन न तो ठेकेदार करता है, न साहूकार करता है और न ही दुकानदार करता है क्योंकि हर कोई डरता है कि वह चूँकि क्रिस्तान बन चुका है इसलिए फादर (पादरी) से उसे वकील भी मिल जायेगा और वह कोर्ट में चला जायेगा। इसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय को सुझाव देता हूँ कि वह गलत तौर से पैसा खर्च करने के बजाय हर सबडिवीजन या जिले में 5-6 हजार रुपया वार्षिक खर्च करके आदिवासियों के मुकद्दमें लड़ने के लिए उपयुक्त वकीलों की व्यवस्था करें जैसे कि पुलिस का केस करने के लिए पब्लिक प्रोसीक्यूटर होता है और वह पुलिस के मुकद्दमें कोर्ट में प्लीड करता है वैसे ही आदिवासियों के लिए भी वकीलों की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय जो कि उनके केस लें और वह आदिवासियों को डिफेंड करें। ऐसी व्यवस्था होने से आज चलने वाला यह ऐक्सप्लान्टेशन बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकता है।

जो सबसिडी उन्हें दी जाती है उसकी आज पबलिसिटी नहीं होती है। वह पबलिसिटी अखबार और रेडियो के जरिए होनी चाहिए और मासिक पत्रिका आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग से निकाल कर और भी मुनादी होनी चाहिए कि इतनी रकम आदिवासियों को छूट में मिलती है। तब उसका फायदा होगा।

बस एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। यह जो आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के घटाने, बढ़ाने, एक्सक्लूजन, इनक्लूजन का बिल है जिसे कि सैसस कमिश्नर और डिलिमिटेशन कमिश्नर ने जल्दी से पास करने के लिए लिखा है क्योंकि उसके बाद ही देश भर में वह डिलिमिटेशन होगा। जाहिर है कि वह बिल अगर इस सेशन में पास नहीं होता है तो यह जो हरिजनों व आदिवासियों की मर्दमशुमारी होगी उसमें उनकी जनसंख्या घट बढ़ नहीं सकेगी इसलिए उस बिल को इसी सेशन में लाना और पास करने की ओर इस मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री हीरजी भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण विभाग के अंन्दानों की माँगों पर आपने मुझे बोलने का जो समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

भारत के संविधान में सभी वर्गों के लोगों को एक से अधिकार और सुख सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन संविधान की यह उदारता केवल कागजों में सीमित रही है। यदि समाज में ऐसे अंग रहें जिन्हें संविधान की इस घोषित समझना का मान ही न हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत जैसे विशाल देश में कई प्रकार की पिछड़ी जातियाँ, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन जाति घुमन्तू एवं विमुक्त जातियाँ और कई अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के समुदाय के लोग रहते आये हैं। शासन के उनके विकास के लिए जो कुछ 20-22 वर्षों में किया है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आज विश्व के कई देश काफी प्रगति कर रहे हैं। भारत में जो गरीब समुदाय के लोग रहते हैं वह भारतवर्ष की जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग है। अतः इन में जागृत पैदा की जाय इन्हें शिक्षित एवं सुसंस्कृत बनाया जाए। इनको आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ किया जाना अति आवश्यक है तथा अन्य विकसित समुदाय के लोगों के मुकाबले में समान किया जाए ताकि कदम से कदम मिला सकें। इसी उद्देश्य को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए इस विभाग की स्थापना की गई थी।

समाज कल्याण विभाग का मुख्य उद्देश्य सामाजिक दृष्टि से पीड़ित व दबाये गये जन समुदायों की सेवा करना है। इस समुदाय के वर्गों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की सहायता कर समाज के अन्य वर्ग के लोगों को समकक्ष लाना भी इसी विभाग का परम कर्तव्य है। परन्तु खेद है कि यह विभाग 20-22 वर्षों की अवधि में भी अनुसूचित एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के वर्गों जनकल्याण एवं जनसेवा का आदर्श नहीं बन पाया है। पिछड़ी जाति के कल्याणार्थ बनाई गई सब योजनाएँ सिर्फ कागजों तक सीमित रही हैं।

राजस्थान में राजकीय छात्रावासों की संख्या 112 है एवं स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले छात्रावासों की भी संख्या 112 है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ राजकीय छात्रावासों में छात्रों को खाने, पीने, पढ़ने की अच्छी व्यवस्था है परन्तु खेद है कि जितने छात्रावास स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा राजस्थान में चलाये जा रहे हैं वहाँ बच्चों को खाने, पीने पढ़ने की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरा अपनाना सुझाव है कि स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाये जा रहे छात्रावासों के शासन को स्वयं अपने

हाथ में लेना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को अच्छी सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके। ठीक यही हालत राजस्थान में है जहाँ आदिवासी विकास खंडों को ऐलाट घनराशि नोन-आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खर्च की जाती रही है। राजस्थान सरकार ने कहा था कि गाँधी शताब्दी वर्ष में आदिवासियों, हरिजनों को भूमि शीघ्र आवंटन की जाए परन्तु यह कार्य भी शिथिल रहा है न उन्हें दी गई भूमि का कब्जा दिलाया गया है।

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी सागड़ी प्रथा चालू है। कई पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग सागड़ी बन कर सारा अपना जीवन सागड़ी कार्य में बिताते हैं। शासन ने जो सागड़ी प्रथा कानून बनाया उस पर ठीक से अमल नहीं किया गया है। अगर सागड़ी प्रथा कानून का अमल किया गया तो कितने केसैज रजिस्टर्ड हुए? मुझे विश्वास है कि बहुत कम ऐसे मामले दायर किये होंगे।

राजस्थान राज्य में बाँसवाड़ा, उदयपुर, जयपुर, सर्वाई माधोपुर ऐसे जिले हैं जिनमें 2 लाख से ऊपर आदिवासी लोगों की जनसंख्या है। राज्य सरकार ने मनीलैंडर कानून बनाया परन्तु उस कानून का पालन ठीक तौर से अमल में नहीं लाया गया। बहुत कम मामले दायर किये गये होंगे। आदिवासी एवं हरिजनों की काफी भूमि अन्य वर्गों ने बेचना तथा गिरवी रखी अपने नाम दर्ज करा ली है। ठीक इसी प्रकार का सुझाव डेवर कमिशन ने भी दिया था कि गैर आदिवासी लोगों तथा आदिवासियों की जमीन का हड़पना बन्द करने का एक कारगर तरीका यह है कि सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने कोई विचार नहीं किया कि किन किन परिस्थितियों के कारण गैर आदिवासियों के कब्जे आदिवासियों की जमीन आई है। ठीक इसी प्रकार के कई मामले मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र बाँसवाड़ा डूंगरपुर में हैं। मेरा शासन से अनुरोध है कि चाहे आदिवासी की जमीन गैरआदिवासी ने खरीदी हो या गिरवी रखी हो तत्काल मूल स्वामी को सौंपी जाए।

भारत के कई हिस्सों में आज भी अस्पृश्यता विद्यमान है। आज समाज में अस्पृश्यता ने काफी मजबूती पकड़ ली है जो दंड भय से समाप्त करना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। मानव की जान लेना एक साधारण सी बात पाई जाती है।

अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की उन्नति और विकास के लिए एक सब से जरूरी चीज यह है कि उनमें तेजी से शिक्षा का प्रसार किया जाए। शिक्षा ही वह कुंजी है जिससे उनकी स्थायी उन्नति का बंद द्वार हमेशा के लिए खोला जा सकता है। इस तथ्य से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि अधिकतर केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की कोशिशों को वजह से आदिवासी एवं हरिजनों में शिक्षा की उन्नति दिखाई जरूर दी है फिर भी अर्ध-शिक्षित लोगों की पुनर्वास एवं रोटी रोजी की समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई है। उनके पुनर्वास का बंदोबस्त किया जाए तथा हर आदमी को ऐसे हुनर की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए जो रोटी रोजी में लग जाए। लेकिन आज भारत में ठीक उसके विपरीत हो रहा है, गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है तथा लक्षपति करोड़पति बन गये हैं।

सन् 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार आम जनता और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की साक्षरता का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 24-0 और 10-27 था। यह अन्तर काफी अधिक है। अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि इस अन्तर को दूर किया जाए। जैसे कि राजस्थान में यह अन्तर क्रमशः 15-20 प्रतिशत व 6-44 परसेंट है। उच्च शिक्षा के लिए जिसमें खास कर तकनीकी शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, उदाहरणार्थ तकनीकी, इंजीनियरिंग व मैडिकल कालिजों में 15 प्रतिशत सीटें अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं परन्तु कुछ राज्यों ने सिद्धान्ततः हिदायतों को स्वीकार नहीं किया है व इसका पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं जिससे आदिवासियों व हरिजनों को तकनीकी संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पाने में काफी कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है। छात्रवृत्तियाँ भी उच्च शिक्षा के लिए काफी कम दी जाती हैं।

मुझे यह कहते हुए भी बड़ा खेद होता है कि भारत सरकार का शिक्षा मंत्रालय आदिवासियों व हरिजनों के आरक्षण का पालन नहीं करता है। रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारियों में घनाभाव के कारण प्राथमिक शिक्षा की छात्रवृत्तियाँ कक्षा 1 से 5 तक देने में अपनी मजबूरी प्रकट की है। यह कितनी निराशाजनक बात है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस और उचित कार्रवाई कर राज्य सरकार को और अधिक धन दे। सन् 1968-69 में राजस्थान सरकार ने छात्रवृत्तियाँ केवल कुछ ही योग्य विद्यार्थियों

[श्री हीरबी भाई]

को दी है। गाँव के निकट स्कूल की सुविधा का अभाव होने के कारण आदिवासी और हरिजन छात्र शिक्षा पाने से बंचित रह जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये अधिक से अधिक छात्र-वृत्तियाँ दे। सब से बड़े दुःख की बात है कि कई राज्य घन के अभाव के कारण आदिवासी व हरिजन छात्रों को छात्र-वृत्तियाँ देने में अपनी मजबूरी व्यक्त करते हैं जबकि सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई परियोजनाओं में कभी घन की कमी नहीं दिखाई पड़ी है।

विदेशी छात्र-वृत्तियों की संख्या को आदिवासी व हरिजन वर्ग के छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। हालाँकि कुछ ही स्थान रखे गये हैं फिर भी उन स्थानों की पूर्ति नहीं की जाती रही है। 1964 से 1967 तक केवल 3 छात्रों को विदेश छात्र-वृत्तियाँ दी गई हैं। इस प्रकार का पक्षपात समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में आदिवासियों की संख्या काफी कम है। केन्द्र सरकार को इन की संख्या बढ़ाने की कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भी पूर्ण रूप से आदिवासियों के रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति नहीं की जाती है। इसकी और भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सोशल वेलफेअर डिपार्टमेंट की माँगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और करता भी हूँ। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का भी ख्याल है कि सोशल वेलफेअर डिपार्टमेंट, जिस के जिम्मे हिन्दुस्तान के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और अदर वेकवर्ड क्लासेज का वेलफेअर है वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है। यह इतना बड़ा देश है और इस में 25 करोड़ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं। अगर उनमें अदर वेकवर्ड क्लासेज भी शामिल कर लिये जायें तो 25 करोड़ की संख्या इस देश की आधी पापुलेशन बन जाती है, जिन के अपलिफ्ट, जिनकी तरक्की, जिनको समाज के बराबर लाने की जिम्मेदारी इस डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर है। लेकिन उस जिम्मेदारी को देखते हुए इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि आजादी मिलने के बाद से गवर्नमेंट ने भले ही कुछ थोड़ा बहुत काम उन लोगों के अपलिफ्ट और उनकी भलाई के लिये किया हो

लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से वह चल रही है उससे कई सालों के बाद यह काम पूरा होगा। आज गवर्नमेंट चींटी की चाल चल रही है, इसलिये 18-20 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उनकी हालत में कोई खास तब्दीली नजर नहीं आती है। आज भी इस देश में हम अपने को सेकुलर स्टेट कहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाते हैं, लेकिन करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं, लोगों को पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है, रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, रोटी नहीं मिल रही है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इसी तरह से चलती रही तो शायद 100 सालों के बाद भी सोशलिज्म का नारा पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा और हमारा सपना पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरे पास एक रिपोर्ट है जो कि डिपार्टमेंट आफ सोशल वेलफेअर की है और 1969-70 की है। उसमें लिखा गया है कि :

“The total provision of Rs.41.33 crores has now been agreed to by the Planning Commission for General Social Welfare Services in the Fourth Plan.”

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक हंसी की बात है कि जिस देश का इतना बड़ा बजट हो, कई हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट हो, उसमें आप 15-20 करोड़ आदमियों की भलाई के लिये एक बहुत मामूली रकम रखते हैं, जैसे एक आदमी खाना खा रहा हो और खाते खाते उसका छोटा सा पीस गिर जाय। इस तरह से आप उन लोगों का अपलिफ्ट कर रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट बराबर कहती है कि समाजवाद लाने के लिये हमें कौन कौन से कदम उठाने चाहिये। वह बराय नाम स्कीम बना कर सरकार के सामने रखते हैं, उसको इम्प्लिमेंट करने की ताकत उनमें नजर नहीं आती। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में जितना अपलिफ्ट होना चाहिये उन लोगों का समाजवाद लाने के लिये, सोशलिज्म को लाने के लिये उसके मुताबिक कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं।

मैं यहाँ कोई बहुत बड़ा लेक्चर, नहीं देना चाहता, सिर्फ थोड़े से सजेन्स देना चाहता हूँ यह बतलाते हुए कि सर्विसेज के मामले में उनके लिये 1 परसेंट काम हुआ या 2 परसेंट हुआ या फिर कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनटचेबिलिटी को दूर करने के लिये कुछ हो नहीं रहा है। असल में हमारे यहाँ अनटचेबिलिटी बहुत ज्यादा चल रही है। मध्य प्रदेश का वाक्या बहुत दफे पार्लियामेंट में आ

बका है। अभी चन्द्र बाई नाम की हरिजन औरत को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। पाँच आदमी 1968 में वहाँ पर कत्ल कर दिये गये, उसके बाद हरिजनों पर वहाँ पर बड़ा जुल्म हुआ। पंजाब और पटियाला में बहुत से कैसेज हैं जो नोटिस में आये हैं। देश के कोने कोने में जुल्म व तशद्द हो रहा है। अनटचेविलिटी के कारण यहाँ पर दूसरी जाति वाले हरिजनों और भादिवासियों का कत्ल व गारत कर रहे हैं, होम मिनिस्ट्री इसमें दखल नहीं दे रही है। वह कहती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सब्जेक्ट है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है तो हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात क्यों कही गई है ?

अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ जुल्म और बेइसाफी करती है तो होम मिनिस्ट्री उसको दवाने की शक्ति नहीं रखती है कि उसके जुल्म व तशद्द को रोक सके।

अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने के लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि रेलवे में और दूसरे गवर्नमेंट आफिसेज में पानी पिलाने वाले और खाना बनाने वाले रसोइये शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रखे जायें। इंटर-कास्ट मैरेज जारी की जाय। गवर्नमेंट में जितने लोग आयें उनमें इंटर-कास्ट मैरेज वालों को प्रिफरेंस दिया जायें। इसी तरह से अनटचेविलिटी दूर हो सकती है।

मुझे इस बात का अफसोस होता है कि पन्द्रह बीस करोड़ आदमियों के मसले को गवर्नमेंट नेशनल प्रॉब्लेम नहीं समझती। तीन महीने के सेशन में इस के लिये पाँच घंटे दिये जाते हैं। यह कितने अफसोस की बात है ? इस पर तो कम से कम दो तीन दिन डिस्कशन होना चाहिये ताकि सही तकलीफें गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश हों और गवर्नमेंट उन पर विचार करें। लेकिन इसको तो फालतू चीज समझ कर दो-चार घंटे दे दिये जाते हैं और मिनट मिनट पर लोगों से कहा जाता है कि बैठ जाइये, टाइम ज्यादा नहीं है। इस डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट से जो जानकारी मिलती है उससे मुझको अफसोस होता है। गवर्नमेंट जो कुछ करती है वह सिर्फ कागजों पर ही रहता है। वह कभी इस बात को नहीं सोचती कि करोड़ों लोगों की प्रॉब्लेम के लिये ज्यादा टाइम देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। सोशलजिज्म का नारा लगा कर, गांधीइज्म का

नारा लगा कर फिर इसके लिये टाइम न देना ठीक नहीं है। इससे हिन्दुस्तान का जो वातावरण है वह इस के माफिक नहीं बनता, बल्कि इसके दूसरी तरफ जा रहा है।

मैं इस बारे में अपने कुछ सजेजन्स देना चाहता हूँ। पहला सजेजन्स यह है कि इस काम के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाय जो शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की प्रॉब्लेम को हल करने की कोशिश करे और पूरा जोर लगा कर इस काम को करे। इस बात के लिए पिछले 10-12 सालों से लोक सभा में कहता आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन दुख है कि इस और गवर्नमेंट ने किसी प्रकार का ध्यान नहीं दिया। दूसरा सजेजन्स यह है कि इसको नेशनल प्रॉब्लेम माना जाय। जैसे पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद रिफ्यूजी भाइयों का मसला हल करने के लिये रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट बना दिया गया था, उसी तरह से इसके बारे में भी किया जायें। यह लोग सैकड़ों सालों से रिफ्यूजी बने हुए हैं जिन के पास घर नहीं है, पहनने के लिये कपड़े नहीं हैं, खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं खेती के लिये जमीन नहीं है। इस लिये इन दिक्कतों को हल करने के लिये अलग महकमा बनाना जरूरी है। तीसरी चीज यह है कि प्लैनिंग कमीशन में, जो हिन्दुस्तान की प्लैनिंग करता है, शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का मेम्बर भी बैठाय़ा जाय ताकि कमीशन को उन लोगों की, असली हालात का पता लग सके। जब तक उनको सही पोजीशन का पता नहीं होता तब तक वह उनके लिये प्लैनिंग किस तरीके से कर सकते हैं ?

इन चीजों पर विचार करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए नहीं तो जो हमारा सोशलजिज्म का नारा है वह बेकार हो जायेगा। पिछले 18-20 सालों में जो लखपति था वह करोड़पति बन गया और जो गरीब था वह गरीब से और गरीब हो गया क्योंकि आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। उनके बच्चे भूखों मर रहे हैं।

आज यहाँ पर नक्सलाइट ऐक्टिविटीज की बात की जाती है। कारखानेदार अगर आज परेशान हैं अपनी करनी की बजह से और जमीनों पर अगर जबरन कब्जा शुरू हो गया है, तो इसमें ताज्जुब की क्या बात है। अगर उनको जमीन नहीं दी जाती है, अगर उनको मकान नहीं दिया जाता है, अगर उनको रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता

[श्री साधू राम]

है तो तो वे लड़े नहीं, मरें नहीं तो क्या करें ? न मकान, न दूकान, न जमीन, न आसमान भारतमाता जिन्दाबाद करोड़ों आदमी बहुत देर तक नहीं कह सकते हैं। इसलिए इस पर गौर किया जाए और उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छे और कारगर उपाय करने चाहिये।

श्री राजवेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस मंत्रालय की माँगों पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। मुझे भी अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए जो मौका आपने दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद तीन नामों का हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा शोषण हुआ है, एक तो गाँधीजी के नाम का, एक हरिजन नाम का और एक किसान नाम का। जो राजनीति में प्रवेश करते हैं वे इन तीनों नामों का शोषण करते हैं। हमारे सामने इस समय समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की माँगों का सवाल है। उसमें हरिजन भी आते हैं। समाज कल्याण का मतलब ही यह होता है कि समाज में जो खामियाँ हैं, जो बुरा-इयाँ हैं, जो असमानता है, उसे दूर करने के उपाय किये जायें। आज हरिजनों के सामने तीन सवाल मुख्य हैं, एक शिक्षा का, दूसरा आर्थिक हालत में सुधार लाने का और तीसरे उनको बसाने का। जब से स्वराज्य मिला है, 275 करोड़ रुपया इस मंत्रालय ने इन कामों पर खर्च किया है। जितना इस रुपये से काम होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ है। जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है इसको देखने से पता चलता है कि बहुत सी वालेंटरी आभेनाइजेशंस हैं जिन्हें सरकार पैसा देती है। ये संगठन कहते हैं कि ये हरिजनों में काम करते हैं। उनकी जो रिपोर्ट है वह सरकार के पास आती है या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन सदस्यों के सामने वह नहीं आती है। सदस्यों को पता नहीं चलता है कि उन्होंने क्या क्या काम किये हैं। इस तरह के पच्चीस संगठन हैं जिनको यह मंत्रालय अनुदान देता है हरिजनों की हालत को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए। लेकिन इन पच्चीस संगठनों में से दस तो केवल दिल्ली में ही है। इसके माने यह क्या समझ लिये जायें कि अधिकतर समाज कल्याण का काम क्या दिल्ली में ही करना है और बाहर नहीं होना है? लाखों रुपये अनुदान के तौर पर उनको दिये जाते हैं। उसका कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है। इस मंत्रालय के काम को

आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उस पर रोकथाम लगाई जाए, उनके हिसाब किताब की जाँच पड़ताल की जाए।

हरिजनों आदि की आर्थिक हालत सुधारने के लिए पिगरी, पोलटरी आदि का इंतजाम किया गया है, भेड़ों का, बकरियों का और दुधारू जानवरों का भी इंतजाम किया गया है। लेकिन इतने मात्रा से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आज हरिजनों में ज्यादातर संख्या उन लोगों की है जो खेती हर मजदूर हैं, जो असंगठित हैं। अभी इसके पहले श्रम मंत्रालय की माँगों पर बहस हो रही थी। उस समय बताया गया था आँकड़े दे कर कि साठ पैसे से लेकर एक रुपया तक मजदूरी मिलती है और मजदूरी की दरें अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अलग अलग हैं। उसमें समानता नहीं है। बहुत बड़ी पलटन खेतीहर मजदूरों की है जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, जिन के पास और कोई आर्थिक साधन नहीं है। उनके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, उनकी हालत को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए सरकार क्या क्या कर रही है यह समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उनकी हालत को अच्छा बनाना है तो हमें विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा, हैडलूम, हैडीक्राफ्ट्स, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें इनको कामकाज देना होगा। साथ ही साथ जो सरपलस लैब है उसका इनके बीच में बंटवारा करना होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए और साथ ही साथ मजदूरी की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

अब मैं चाइल्ड वेलफेयर की तरफ आता हूँ। उसमें कुछ काम हुआ है। हैडीकैम्प के बारे में भी कुछ काम हुआ है। बैंगरी का विषय भी इस मंत्रालय में आता है। तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद भी आज हम स्टेशनों पर, शहरों में, बाजारों में देखते हैं कि बैंगरी कई गुना बढ़ गई है सरकार की कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि यह खत्म हो और इनको किसी काम धंधे में लगाया जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकवर्ड-क्लासिस की केन्द्रीय सरकार जो परिभाषा करे, राज्य सरकारें उसे मान लें.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : पिछड़े वर्गों पर आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है। पिछड़े वर्गों में लोग

कितनी रुचि लेते हैं यह इसी से स्पष्ट है कि 50 सदस्य भी यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं है। गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We are very much pressed for time. The Minister will reply at 2 p.m. A large number of Members want to speak. Please do not press for quorum. It is lunch hour. Let us continue.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : वैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के आधार पर अभी तक राज्य सरकारों ने उसकी परिभाषा की है। यह गलत है। परिभाषा का आधार आर्थिक होना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं चैलेंज कर रहा हूँ कि गणपूर्ति नहीं है। अगर आप इसको स्वीकार नहीं करते तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। लेकिन मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि कोरम नहीं है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में पचास लोग भी यहाँ न रहें, इससे बड़ी लज्जा की और क्या बात हो सकती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I fully agree, Kachvaiyjee. My only point is that time is very short. A large number of Speakers from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes want to speak and if you press for quorum, more time will be lost and less Members will speak. So, please do not press for quorum just now. I agree that we should show more seriousness and more concern.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन आपने कहा है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या मुझे यहाँ तो दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। बाहर हाँगी बोलने वालों की संख्या।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The Minister is hearing and noting down their points. Let the Members speak.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury (Cooch-Bihar) : The other day the hon. Speaker said that we might go on during lunch hour provided no quorum question was raised.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : पिछड़ी जातियों की परिभाषा का आधार जातीयता नहीं बल्कि आर्थिक होना चाहिये। बहुत से हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिया है कि कुछ वैंस्टेड इंटररेस्ट्स इस तरह के हरिजनों में पैदा हो गए हैं जो नहीं चाहते हैं कि जो बहुत

सी सहूलियतें मिलती हैं, वे ज्यादा तर हरिजनों में पहुँच सकें। उनको वे ही हड़प कर जाना चाहते हैं। इसकी भी रोकथाम की जानी चाहिए। मैं इसके बहुत से केसिस आपको बता सकता हूँ लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते मैं बता नहीं सकता हूँ।

श्री तु० राम (अरारिया) : आजादी भी हमें मिली और समाज कल्याण करने की व्यवस्था भी हुई। बार बार साल में मुनने को मिलता है कि समाज कल्याण के बारे में व्यवस्था तो बदल गई है लेकिन देश और समाज की भावना नहीं बदल रही है। इसी भावना के चलते आज मੈम्बर लोग देश के अन्दर और अखबारों के पन्नों पर नक्सलपथियों की एक्टिविटीज से परेशान हो रहे हैं।

मुंह की रोटी छीन आज कहते हो करो न चोरी,

ए सम्य कहाने वालों अब न चलेगी यह बल जोरी, यह बल जोरी।

चाँदी के चम चम टुकड़ों पर श्रम का मूल्य कुछ न आँका,

तो आज भूख की ज्वाला कहतो, डालो डालो डाका।

यहाँ पेट में आग लगी है, सब कुछ लगता फीका,

और वे धर्म का क्रय करके लेते हैं यश का टीका।

तो वह देखो उस रूप हाट में बैठी रूप कुमारी,

बेच रही है लाज आज भारत की पावन नारी।

तो कितना शोषण, कितना दोहन जनित बुद्धि बेकारी,

अरे, वह तो अपना पेट पालती है समाज की मारी।

हम न किसी का बुरा चाहते, हमें चाहिए रोटी,

वर्ना इस समाज का खाओ कच्चा बोटी।

सरकार को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए कि इस देश में कोई खूनी इनक्लाब न आये। मंत्रालय की रिपोर्टों में गलतियों और खामियों पर ध्यान दिलाने की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन प्रमल

[श्री तु० राम]

नहीं किया जाता है। यह केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। अगर इस समस्या का यथाशीघ्र समाधान न किया गया, तो न तो इस देश की आजादी कायम रह सकती है और न ही समाजवाद आ सकता है। कल्याणकारी योजनायें, वेलफेयर स्कीम्स, गरीबों को मिटाने के लिए बनाई जाती हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या उन योजनाओं को ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

यह पार्लियामेंट कानून बनाती है और फंड्स मुहैया करती है, लेकिन जिस एजेंसी के माध्यम से, जिन अफसरों के द्वारा, सरकार काम करवाना चाहती है, उनकी भावना में अभी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। आज स्थिति यह है कि आवश्यक आदेश और रिजर्वेशन होने के बावजूद वे अफसरान कहते हैं कि अच्छे उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल पाते हैं। सम्भव है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में से अच्छे डाक्टर या इंजीनियर न मिल सकें, लेकिन क्या उनमें से अच्छे पियुन और चपरासी भी नहीं मिल सकते हैं? हजारों हजार बरसों से हम लोग श्रम करते आये हैं। क्या हम में फाइल डोने की योग्यता भी नहीं है? बहुत से डिपार्ट-मेंट्स में चपरासी की जगहों भी दूसरे लोगों से भरी जाती हैं। हमें उनसे कोई दुश्मनी नहीं है। गरीबी को मिटाना चाहिए। लेकिन जो नियम बनाए गए हैं, उनका पालन होना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से, और खास तौर से मिनिस्टर साहब से, कहूंगा कि इस सदन में जो मुझाव दिये जाते हैं, जो खामियाँ और गड़बड़ियाँ बताई जाती हैं, जो भावनायें व्यक्त की जाती हैं, उन्हें उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त के नाम पर काग्रेस टूटी थी। इस लिए अब केवल समाजवाद के बारे में भाषण और प्रवचन देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि अब समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को कार्य रूप में धरिणत करना होगा। अब समाजवाद के स्वप्न को जमीन पर उतारना होगा। कोई रचनात्मक काम किये बिना केवल समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त की दुहाई देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है।

आज देश में क्या हो रहा है? आज स्थिति यह है कि एक हरिजन घोड़े पर नहीं चढ़ सकता है और अगर वह चढ़े, तो दरोगा उसको यह

कह कर घोड़े से उतरने के लिए मजबूर कर सकता है कि उस ने सलाम क्यों नहीं किया। भेरे साथ ऐसी ही व्यवहार किया गया, जिसको लेकर मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है। आखिर एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के मुकाबले में एक दरोगा की क्या हस्ती है? लेकिन अभी तक समाज की भावना नहीं बदली है। अमुक हरिजन है और इस लिए कमजोर है, यह भावना अभी भी समाज में है। जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के साथ इस तरह की ज्यादाती हो सकती है, तो इस देश के जो करोड़ों इन्सान शोषित और दलित हैं, उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता होगा?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I think this question is before the Committee of Privileges.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central) : He is not discussing the merits. He is only pointing it out.

श्री तु० राम : मैंने सिर्फ जिक्र किया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और देश के हर एक तबके से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे देश में शान्ति और प्रजातंत्र को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, अगर वह समाजवाद लाने के स्वप्न को साकार बनाना चाहते हैं, तो त्याग और कुर्बानी करनी होगी, देश के दलित और पीड़ित लोगों की हालत को सुधारना होगा। अगर इस समस्या का समाधान न किया गया, तो फिर चाहे लाखों की संख्या में फौज और पुलिस रखी जाये, भूखे लोगों के पेट में जो ज्वाला है, एटम बम की तरह उसका विस्फोट होगा, जिसमें न आप का ताज रहेगा, न आप के महल रहेंगे, न हम और आप रहेंगे।

Shri G. S. Reddi (Miryalguda) : Sir, several hon. members have spoken about several reports and I do not want to stress any of those points. I would only submit that in order that the social welfare work may be carried on successfully, there should be a separate ministry so that it may take care of social welfare in all its aspects. So far this ministry has not been created. It is high time that a separate Ministry for Social Welfare is created.

Then, the problem of house site is very important. We may not give grants to scheduled castes and tribes, but what is most desired in villages is house site. Several wars are waged for an inch of space

between nations. Can you not provide house sites for Harijans in the villages ? Drinking water also is equally important. How to provide house sites ? Government is giving crores of rupees. Even Panchayat samitis and Zilla parishads are entrusted with acquisition of land, but it has not been a success, because the landlords and cultivators create as many problems as possible so that the Harijans may not get an inch of space for their shelter. What is the way out of it ? The only way out is that the Government should compulsorily acquire 5 to 10 acres in each village for future generations also. As we do in urban areas, house sites should be acquired and house-building should go on in a parallel way, so that a mixed colony may be brought into being in each village where people of all castes are able to live. About educational concessions, others have spoken and I do not want to speak about that. Only economic backwardness should be the criterion for these concessions and there should be no religious discrimination.

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक इन 22-23 वर्षों में देखा गया है कि जो रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा होना चाहिए वह पूरा नहीं किया गया और नान-सूटेबिलिटी की कंडीशन लगी हुई है, इस नान-सूटेबिलिटी के नाम पर बहुत गलत काम हो रहा है। इस कारण से यह कंडीशन अलग कर देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि साहूकारों के चंगुल में आदिवासियों सरीखे हरिजन भी फंसे हुए हैं। इसलिए इन साहूकारों के चंगुल से निकालने के लिए आदिवासियों सरीखे हरिजनों को भी सहूलियतें दी जानी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात-जो पेरूमल कमेटी और अन्य कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें हैं वह अभी तक पालियामेंट में डिस्कस नहीं हुईं। आप कब इनके ऊपर डिस्कशन कराने वाले हैं। मंत्री महोदय इनके ऊपर डिस्कशन न करा के अब तक घोखा देते रहे हैं पूरे देश को। तो इन पर कब डिस्कशन कराएंगे यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

चौथी बात यह है कि जो लैंड सीलिंग है इसको कुछ प्रदेश मान रहे हैं, कुछ नहीं मान रहे हैं। तो क्या केन्द्र द्वारा शासन इस प्रकार के

डायरेक्शन देगा कि आवश्यक रूप से सम्पूर्ण देश में यह लैंड सीलिंग दी जाय और प्रत्येक परिवार को 30 एकड़ लैंड होल्डिंग की जाय। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई बात की जायगी ?

पाँचवीं बात यह है कि जमीन बन्दोबस्त बहुत वर्षों से नहीं हुआ है तो जमीन का बन्दोबस्त किया जाय जिस से लाखों लोग हरिजन भूमिहीन जो मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं और जमींदारों और भालगुजारों के गुलाम बने हुए हैं उनके लिए जमीन मिल सके।

जो उनका सामाजिक पिछड़ापन है उसके लिए छूआछूत के कानून में इस प्रकार से संशोधन किया जाय कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और जो ऐसा विवाह करे उसे सर्विसेज में विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जाय और मैं तो यह बात कहूँगा कि आप इस प्रकार से अन्तर्जातीय विवाह की बात करें कि जो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह नहीं करता है उसकी संतान को अवैध घोषित किया जाय। अगर आप इस तरह का क्रांतिकारी कदम उठा कर के देश को कुछ कर दिखाना चाहते हैं तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि देश में कुछ परिवर्तन आ सकता है नहीं तो कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। अब जब उनको मालूम हो जायगा कि सजातीय विवाह होने पर संतान अवैध घोषित की जायगी तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उनके दिमाग पर इस का असर पड़ेगा।

छठवीं बात पुनर्वास की है। जैसे पाकिस्तान से बहुत सारे आदमी आए उनके लिए पुनर्वास की विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएँ दी गईं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हरिजन और आदिवासी देहातों के अन्दर बुरी तरह से मारे पीटे जाते हैं जिससे उनका वहाँ रहना असंभव हो जाता है और वह शहरों की तरफ आते हैं। उनकी जमीन और मकान बगैरह छीन लिए जाते हैं और वह वहाँ से भाग कर शहरों में आ कर बसते हैं। उन्हें यहाँ कोई मकान नहीं मिलता, कोई मजदूरी नहीं मिलती। तो उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाय। कितने आदमी आज देहातों से जा कर शहरों में बसते हैं इसके आँकड़े रखे जाय और उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाय। मैं शासन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कमसे कम मुख्य मुख्य जो बुनियादी तोर पर हरिजन और आदिवासियों के सुधार के काम है उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाय।

[श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल]

14.00 hrs.

प्रदेशों में हम देखते हैं कि जो जबरन कब्जा किए हुए हैं जमीन पर उसमें कुछ हरिजन भी हैं एक दो एकड़ के ऊपर। जिसके पास दस एकड़ तक सरकारी और मौरूसी जमीन है उसको वेदखल किया जाय इस प्रकार के डायरेक्टिव प्रदेशों को दिए जायें जिससे कि उनको बेदखल किया जा सके और जो हरिजन आदिवासी भी थोड़ी बहुत 50 डेसिमल या एक दो एकड़ जमीन पर कब्जा किए हुए हैं उनको भी बेदखल किया जा सके। पहले तो कई आदमी ऐसे मिलेंगे जो पचास पचास एकड़ पर जबरन कब्जा किए हुए हैं। हरिजन आदिवासी जो जबरन कब्जा किए हुए हैं उनके अन्दर तो वह दखल देते हैं लेकिन उनको जो पचास पचास एकड़ पर जबरन कब्जा किए बैठे हैं उनके अन्दर कोई दखल नहीं देता है। उनके ऊपर जो केस चल रहे हैं वह वापस किए जायें।

एक बात और कहनी है कि जो देहातों के अन्दर हरिजनों के लिए मकान बनाने की समस्या है उसके बारे में जो खेती की जमीन है, उसके डाइवर्जन का जो मामला है उस पर जो फीस वगैरह लगती है वह समाप्त की जाय जिससे कि उनको राहत मिल सके।

शिक्षा के मामले में हम देखते हैं कि जो मेडिकल कालेज वगैरह हैं या ईविनिंग कालेज हैं उनमें सही ढंग से उनका कोटा नहीं पूरा किया जाता है। जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं जिनको ग्रांट मिलती है या जो ऐसी फर्म हैं जिनको लाइसेंस मिलता है उसमें ऐसी कड़ीशन रखी जाय कि जो गवर्नमेंट एडेड इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं और जो लाइसेंस-प्राप्त फेक्ट्रीज हैं यह यदि कोटा पूरा नहीं करती हैं तो इनको लाइसेंस न दिया जाय। ऐसा किया जाय तब तो वह ईमानदारी से इसको पूरा करेंगे नहीं तो वह करने वाले नहीं हैं। आपको इस प्रकार से कार्य करना होगा जो उनके कार्यों पर असर डाले। सिर्फ एक नैतिक तौर से अपील करने से कि सुधार करना चाहिए हरिजन और आदिवासियों का इस से उनका सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। शासन अपनी ओर से पहल करे तब जा कर कुछ काम होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन बातों पर वह ध्यान दें।

14.02 hrs.

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal in the Chair]

The Minister of Law and Social Welfare (Shri Govinda Menon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, although it is the lunch time and the attendance in this House is not as much as it should have been, I find that including Dr. Guha, our Minister of State, 33 Members have spoken on this Demand, although this is one of the smallest Demands which will come in this Parliament. It is a small department. Sir, two or three Members in their speeches have said that it would be advisable that this Department should be raised to the status of a Ministry. We are moving towards the creation of a socialist welfare State and in that situation the subjects which are dealt with in the Department of Social Welfare loom very large in the public eye. In fact, if you look into the subjects assigned to the Department of Social Welfare you will see that all the questions raised in the Constitution regarding the weaker sections of the community have been assigned to the Department of Social Welfare. There is the Article in Part III regarding un-touchability; there are the directions contained in Part IV of the Constitution; then there are provisions for reservation in the legislative assemblies and in Parliament for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is one Article which enjoins upon the President to appoint a Commissioner for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is Article 340 which directs appointment of Commissions to look into the conditions of the backward classes. That being so, in my estimation the Department of Social Welfare is one of the most important activities of the Government of India. The last friend who spoke, Mr. Reddi and some others have also stated that this should be enhanced to the status of a Ministry. I speak here as the Minister in charge of the Department and without any inhibition I can say that I join all the speakers here who spoke yesterday and today and all the Members of the weaker sections of our community that this step should be taken that there should be a Ministry of Social Security or Social Welfare in India.

After the budget was passed last year in 1969, three important steps were taken by Parliament with respect to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am glad to see in front of me my distinguished predecessor, Shri Asoka Mehta, who presided over this

Department who initiated two of them. For example, it was at his instance when he was Minister that the Resolution for appointment of a Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was initiated. It was at his instance that the Bill was introduced for revising the Schedule with respect to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Reservation under the Constitution for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was continued by an amendment of the Constitution at my instance late last year. There was some doubt whether this amendment passed by Parliament would get the concurrence of more than 50 per cent of the States before 26th January, 1970. I wrote personal letters, the Home Minister also joined me and; the Prime Minister also spoke to many Chief Ministers. I was very happy when I found that two or three days before the 26th January, 1970, concurrence of more than 50 per cent of the States was received and the amendment became effective.

Coming to the law to amend the Schedule of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Joint Committee sat on the matter for several days and a report has been submitted to this House., I can here and now tell you that it is my earnest desire that that Bill be given some time for being discussed even in this session of Parliament because next year the census operations will start and the Bill should be ready well before the census operations start. I have written to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that priority should be given to this Bill. I am sure, he will respond to it and the Business Advisory Committee of Parliament will also give time for the consideration of that Bill.

The appointment or election by Parliament of the Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was a unique event. During this short period that committee under the energetic leadership of my hon. friend, Shri Basumatari, has already submitted five reports to Parliament. In the lobbies Shri Basumatari and other members of the Committee used to tell me as to what was the use of this Committee if their recommendations were not implemented. I would in this connection try to describe what, according to me, is the function of this Committee.

I consider this Committee to be more important than the earlier committees the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee—because this is a committee which is an agency of Parliament to examine the activities of Government *vis-a-vis* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I sometimes imagine that this is the torchlight of Parliament which is intended to explore all that is happening in the Government of India regarding the amenities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Of these five reports the first was on the re-organisation of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The report was submitted on 4th December, 1969. That is a matter with which the administration of the Department of Social Welfare is concerned. The second report was submitted on the 9th December, 1969. That was on reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public undertakings. The next report was on the 18th December, 1969. That was a report on post-matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The fourth report was submitted on 24th February, 1970 on the reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services. The last report was submitted on 25th February, 1970 on the Directorate-General of Employment and Training.

There has been no lassitude on the part of the Department of Social Welfare with respect to two of these five reports with which that department is concerned.

The other Reports are those that examine the working of some of the other Ministries, the Labour and Employment Ministry, the Home Ministry, the Bureau of Public Undertakings, etc. With respect to these three Reports which largely are concerned with the reservation quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I here and now state what my policy would be. I would like to be associated with the Committee *in ter se* the points raised in those Reports before other Departments of the Government for implementation.

Regarding the reorganisation of the Office of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the

[**Shri Govinda Menon**]

Department sent the Report to the officer concerned because it is his office that is to be reorganised. The Report has come from him and we will consider the question of implementing those things.

The problems which this Department has to face are many. But if we look to the speeches made in the House yesterday and today, it would appear that the Department of Social Welfare is concerned only with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. That is not correct. This is a big charge of the Department; there is no doubt about it. Then, there are other things also. I was surprised to hear no speech whatsoever regarding this great activity of the Department of Social Welfare about the conditions and the plight of handicapped people in our country, of deaf people, of orthopaedically-handicapped people, mentally-retarded students, etc. These are a very noble and onerous charge of the Department of Social Welfare. But since I am supposed to be replying to the debate here, I do not want to refer to those activities.

This Department has launched, this year, a totally new scheme regarding child welfare. I requested my colleague, Dr. Phulrenu Guha, to intervene in the debate yesterday and give some information to the Parliament regarding the activities we are having in that connection. When referring to what she said yesterday, I am very sorry that due to reasons beyond the control of the Prime Minister, she is going to leave us very soon as she has not been elected to the Rajya Sabha after her term expired a few days ago. The co-operation which my colleague has been giving me, the lead which she has been giving to the officers in the Department, I would like to see it goes on record.

Sir, I have got before me all the different subjects which have been entrusted to the Department of Social Welfare. It is a very long list. But just to make the Parliament understand as to what it is that is being done by this Department, I would like to read them out. The subjects are, social welfare; child welfare; orphans and orphanages; beggary; UNICEF; education of the handicapped; Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun, social and moral

hygiene programmes for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes.

Reports of the Special Officer.

Commission to report the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Reports of the Commission to investigate the conditions of Backward Classes.

Central Social Welfare Board.

All Attached and Subordinate Offices or other organizations, and

All matters relating to Prohibition.

Dr. Sushila Nayar whom I see before me now has been repeatedly taking up the question of Prohibition. But I do not want to speak about the constitutional aspects in this matter. There is very little which the Central Department of Social Welfare can do with respect to Prohibition.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi) : Then you can never have any welfare of Harijans and children.

Shri Govinda Menon : I am in complete agreement with you, don't interrupt.

It has to be done by the State Governments and the latest thinking on this matter, so far as I am concerned, is this. Many State Governments having withdrawn prohibition which existed there—would they at least take up the problem of local option? If in a Panchayat area, the majority of the people there want prohibition to be introduced and the liquor shops removed, at least in this case, will the State Government come forward to introduce Prohibition? The offer made by Morarji Bhai when he was Finance Minister that States which introduce prohibition and thereby lose revenue, will be compensated to the extent of 50 per cent, still stands.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : Does it stand for every method that states may apply? We are told that only if it is in contiguous districts, they will get money, not if they have fewer liquor shops and increasing dry days.

Shri Govinda Menon : Those details can be looked in to later.

I will now come back to the most important question—that of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No other subject I am going to touch in my reply. I hold the view and I am sure, every Member of this House who belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others interested in them will agree with me that the most important thing which we can do for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to give them education.

An hon. Member : And employment.

Shri Govinda Menon : And after education, give them employment. That is the way in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be brought to the level of other sections of the community.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti) : But your Government is not doing it.

Shri Govinda Menon : Questions have been asked, complaints have been made that even after 20 years of the Constitution in which we declared that untouchability is abolished, even after that, this curse of untouchability is traceable in many parts of the country and references have been made by members that in certain places unmentionable atrocities have been committed against these people. The only way in which we can get out of this curse which has been the cancer of society in India of caste, untouchability, etc., personally speaking, according to me, cannot be removed in 5 years or 10 years. In the last amendment of the Constitution we extended the period by another 10 years. But this being a curse under which we were suffering for thousands of years, this would take a long time before being completely eradicated. I cannot say how long, but I am joining with hon. Members in their concern.

In every State in India education is free for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the schools. After having made education free, we have to see that the children belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes go to the schools and get free education. In order to see that not only children belonging to other communities but those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes get their due, one of

the essential schemes according to us, is the enactment of the Children Act in every State. Even now there are two or three States in India where the Children Act is not in force. You know, Sir, that under the Directive Principles Chapter of our Constitution, it is said that it should be the duty of the State to give free education compulsorily to all the boys and girls below the age of 14. Now, that is more applicable to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes than to the ordinary rung of the people. After the children belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes pass the matriculation examination, we are trying to encourage them by giving them post-matric scholarships, about which there has been a great deal of criticism yesterday and today.

Then, I was asked : What is it that the Central Government is doing ? In the year 1950-51, the number of scholarships given to Scheduled Castes was 1316. In the year 1969-70 this number has gone to 1,43,245. From 1316, it has increased to 1,43,245. This is a very remarkable increase in the number of students who get post-matric scholarships from the State. The expenditure for Scheduled Castes in the year 1950-51 was Rs.7.27 lakhs and in 1969-70, it has come to Rs.689 lakhs. It has increased from Rs.7 lakhs to Rs.689 lakhs, so far as scheduled castes are concerned.

So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the expenditure rose from Rs.1.85 lakhs in 1950 to Rs.147 lakhs in 1969-70. Now, for these post-matric scholarships, funds are provided to the State Governments by the Central Government in its plan programmes.

It has been suggested that in many States the disbursements of scholarships are not done in proper time. There are a few States where it is done without a delay. For example, I have been told by my office that there is absolutely no complaint regarding delay from, Tamil Nadu. There it is done very quickly. There has been no complaint from Gujarat ; there has been no complaint from Maharashtra. But, with respect to other States, it is said that these disbursements are not made in proper time.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

During the last three or four months, to each Chief Minister and where there is no Chief Minister, to Government, I have written twice requesting them to look into this matter and provide arrangements by which the students will not be put to trouble. And I intend to continue that attempt to persuade the State Governments to do it in time. If the State Governments cannot do it, it is for us to consider, and I hope I will have the support and help of Shri Basumatari and other Members of the Committee, whether it would be at all possible for distribution directly from the Central Government for these post-matric scholarships. I do not think that the Government of India will prove unequal to the task if that task is taken over.

Regarding higher education, we have directed that seats should be reserved in the institutions for higher education for the students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and in all the States, these recommendations have been accepted. Even in the medical colleges and engineering colleges where students belonging to these communities are studying, the post-matric scholarship is given and if the members belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes get qualified, my Department has now taken steps to see that further arrangements are made for their success in their line. For example, if there is a scheduled caste boy who has passed the L.L.B. examination and who intends to put up practice or to start practice, it will be very difficult under the present conditions for them to get the clientele; they may have no money to get proper dress to appear in a court and there is no money for the *sanad* and there is no money for the waiting period essentially for the legal profession. Therefore, as a pilot project, the Department has taken up the question of providing them with funds and giving them the training with some Government advocates or senior advocates in the matter of law. And it would be a happy day to the leaders of the Indian Government and Indian Parliament to see that the boys and girls belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes rise in stature and grow in stature like that great man who was a member of the scheduled castes community whose services India needed in order to draft the Constitution of India.

Sir, I remember a few lines in a poem written by one of our greatest poets in Malayalam where he said that hundreds of Shankaracharyas—not the present Shankaracharya but the Adi Shankaracharya—hundreds of Perumals, hundreds of writers, and hundreds of leaders have been lost to India because of untouchability and because of the backwardness of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The tate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian population is about 20 and if they remain without education and without opportunities to come up, it means that the population of India for this purpose gets reduced to 80 per cent of what it is. Now Dr. Chandrasekhar and his Ministry are resorting to family planning to reduce the increase in the population of India. Here the population exists, but from out of it, leadership does not come up because of their backward position. Therefore, I say it is in the national interest of the country to see that this 20 per cent also mingle and merge in the vastness of our community so that there will be no distinction between them and others who during the last thousands of years have been enjoying all the *sowbhagyas*, luck and fortunes of life. So I insist on education and I assure the House that the Government of India will try to see that this attempt to educate all the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are interested in higher education, to send them to higher educational institutions is continued.

Regarding post-matric scholarships, I have proposed, and I hope I would succeed, to give these scholarships not only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are Hindu but also to others who got converted to Buddhism or Christianity. Shri Bhandare used to tell me that in the Maharashtra State, there are large numbers of them. In my own State, there are large numbers of Scheduled Caste people who have been converted to Christianity. Why did this conversion take place? It was because Hindu society was so intolerant and backward and the orthodoxy of the higher classes was so abominable that these people thought that unless they left its fold, they would have no salvation. Can Government ignore them or refuse to support them in their attempt to come up?

I will now try to tell you something about the steps taken regarding employment opportunities. The report which was placed before Parliament by the Basumatari Committee will show that it was addressed to the Home Ministry, the Ministry of Labour and Employment etc. The Home Minister, with whom I have had discussions on this matter, appears to be greatly interested and concerned about the placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government services and in public undertakings. The steps taken recently were : The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes has been raised from 12½ to 15 per cent, and for Scheduled Tribes from 5 to 7½ per cent. Regarding the various grades in the service, during the last three or four years, it has been possible for the Home Ministry to have the required number of persons in the I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. categories. The I.A.S. and I.P.S. happen to be the most coveted ones in our Government jobs, and on account of the backwardness of this community, it was often not possible for them to compete equally with those who belong to the other communities. Therefore, the Department of Social Welfare has arranged already two coaching centres for these higher examinations, one at Allahabad and the other at Madras.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur) : Why not at other centres ?

An Hon-Member : Why not in every State ?

Shri Govinda Menon : It is on account of these activities of this Department through these coaching centres that it has been possible to see that no vacancies arise regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these higher echelons of the official world.

My hon. friend asked why we should not have it in other places. This is a beginning. In other places also we have made arrangements to give tuition to students belonging to these communities, so that they may compete equally with the other communities for the other jobs in this country. This experiment is succeeding, and I can assure the House that it will be pursued and more centres opened according to the needs of the times.

I have also suggested last year to the office to give a diversification pattern for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If there are some of them who cannot pass the matriculation examination creditably and compete with others in the matter of job opportunities, the Department should introduce other training courses for them, for example motor driving and other activities, so that they will get some jobs. And I can assure you with all my sincerity that this activity will be continued, so that during the next few years there will be absolutely no complaint with respect to the placement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service.

Sometimes when we look into the figures, it will be seen that the percentage of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than 15 or 7½ as the case may be. That is true, but that is because there is a huge backlog. This difference started several years ago. If you take 100 officers who are now 58 years old, they were all recruited 25/30 years ago when there was no Department of Social Welfare and no activity by the Government in this respect. But I will assure the House that we will see to it that hereafter there is no lag or gap between the percentage provided in the rules and the percentage taken.

Shri Sonavane : By what time will this gap be removed ?

Shri Govinda Menon : I am not in a position to say that.....(Interruptions). I will say this that during the next few years we shall try to see that this gap disappears. If in a certain year reserved vacancies could not be filled by the appointment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, hitherto the vacancies were carried forward only for a period of two years. In order to help these communities, it has been decided and instructions have been issued that the carrying forward should be for three years.

Mr. Chairman : Please conclude.

Shri Govinda Menon : I only adverted to some of the important activities of the department of social welfare. As the Chairman had indicated, I am trespassing

[Shri Govinda Menon]

upon the time of the next Ministry, Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is a very important Ministry..... (Interruptions). I would therefore, submit that I have replied only to the salient points. I assure the hon. Members that if there are other points I shall be happy to meet them or write to them.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मैं एक चीज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से खुलासा चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में हमने बार बार यह सवाल उठाया था कि जब शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों पर अत्याचार होता है, जुल्म होता है तो कानून की दृष्टि से वह आफेन्स है, उसमें हमारी रिसॉर्सिविलिटी होते हुए भी हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। ला एंड आर्डर की हुकूमत की जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन यहाँ लोग मारे जाते हैं, खत्म किये जाते हैं, फिर भी हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये क्या आप कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ?

Shri Govinda Menon : This is a matter on which we have to put our heads together. When I moved the resolution for the appointment of a committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I threw out a suggestion that similar committees should be appointed by the State legislatures also and I followed it up by a letter to every Chief Minister. It has not been done. I do not want to repeat ad nauseam with respect to problems relating to land, security of life, etc., because Members of this House know all that. These are matters which can be tackled only by the State Government and not by the Central Government and therefore we Members of Parliament and others interested in this vital burning problem of the country should have groups in every State working to see that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are given proper protection by the State Governments.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : बड़े-बड़े के हरिजनों को गायब किया गया है, उसका जवाब देना चाहिये।

श्री मधु सिमये : इस में हरिजनों की हत्या का सवाल है।

Mr. Chairman : Please remember that the time for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been reduced from 9 to 4 hours.

Are we going to reduce it still further ?... (Interruptions). He said that other matters could be taken up individually with him.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट को, जो पिछड़े वर्ग की तरक्की के लिये है, वह पार्लियामेंट में कब लायेंगे ?

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury : I made a pointed reference.

Mr. Chairman : You made a speech.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury : Sir, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an important officer, but he has not been given all the powers that he is entitled to. Will the Ministry kindly see that he is given all those powers? (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman : Within the short time available, it was not possible for the Minister to give replies to all the points raised

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman : You can take up these matters with him afterwards. Kindly cooperate. Very little time will be left for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : पिछड़े वर्गों की तरक्की के लिए काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट अभी तक भी इनकी रद्दी की टोकरी में क्यों है ? इसके बारे में मैं खुलासा चाहता हूँ। वह यहाँ पेश क्यों नहीं की जाती है ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : Just one clarification.

Mr. Chairman : You have intervened half a dozen times.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : Just one question. The Minister said something about the local option for liquor shops ; he said he is thinking about it. Has the Minister advised the State Government to accept the principle of local option ? Has he taken it up with them and, if not, will he do it This is a very important thing.

With regard to untouchability, why can't we introduce a provision in the Representation of the People Act to the effect that nobody who practices untouchability in any shape or form will be eligible for elective offices to panchayats upwards right up to Parliament ?

Shri Govinda Menon : I will keep this suggestion in mind.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Molahu Prasad. Let the question be brief and pointed.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बासगाँव) : 25 अप्रैल, 1970 को स्वतंत्र भारत में यह छपा था कि बद्रीनाथ घाम में नर वैदिक भवन के निर्माण की योजना है जिसका उपराष्ट्रपति श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक द्वारा 15 जून, 1970 को शिलान्यास किया जाएगा। इससे एक दिन पहले 14 जून को गुजरात के राज्यपाल श्री श्री मन्नारायण की ओर से एक वैदिक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया है जिसकी अध्यक्षता शारदापीठ (द्वारिका) के जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य करेंगे। घर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य में उपराष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल अगर इस तरीके से किसी एक घर्म को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे तो अस्पृश्यता कैसे मिट सकती है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman : He does not wish to give any reply. Kindly sit down.

Shri Sonavane : The hon. Minister was very kind to refer to one fresh scheme about helping the new law graduates to set up their practice. I only want to know whether this scheme will be started soon, by what time will it be started, and whether the amount that is given will be a loan or a grant or what.

Another thing is about the coaching classes, for coaching candidates for higher posts. Why should he be niggardly about it and have only two centres? I want to know whether he would increase the number of these centres or not.

Shri D. R. Parmar (Patan) : Regarding the scholarships given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I want to know whether the Government will increase the amount of these scholarships. It has been assured by the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House to raise this amount 100 per cent for technical courses and 50 per cent in the academic courses.

But so far nothing has been done. The scholarship amount was fixed about 12 years before. Because of the increase in prices since then, the amount should be raised.

श्री शिव नारायण : सरकार बजट सेशन खत्म होने से पहले यह रिपोर्ट दे कि कितने परसेंट लोग हम लोगों के आपने सर्विस में लिए हैं? कितने परसेंट नौकरियाँ हमको दी हैं? I want a report before the end of the budget session. You should raise it to 15 per cent.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपने कहा है कि पाँच लाख बच्चों को दूध आदि मिलेगा। उन बच्चों को मिलेगा जिनकी आयु तीन साल तक है। जब वे चार साल के हो जाएंगे तो एक साल के बाद भी उनको दूध मिलेगा या बन्द हो जाएगा।

श्री साधू राम : शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी है है उसने जो पाँच रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में सबमिट की है, उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने में कितना समय लगेगा?

Shri Govinda Menon : The procedure adopted with regard to recommendations of parliamentary committees, I hope, is well-known to members. The report is drawn up after meeting the officers of the Department which has been examined. After the report is received, by convention, the concerned Ministry will give its replies to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee. Then there will be another report by the committee which is referred to as Action Taken Report. This committee was appointed last year. There will be no delay in these matters.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put cut motions 13 to 24 moved by Mr. Molahu Prasad.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं इन सब पर डिविजन चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : सब पर डिविजन नहीं हो सकता है। एक आप इनमें से चुन लें।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : तेरह पर हम डिविजन चाहते हैं।

Mr. Chairman : Then I will first put Cut Motions Nos. 14 to 24, moved by Shri Molahu Prasad, to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 14 to 24 were put and negatived.

15 hrs.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put cut motion No. 13 by Shri Molahu Prasad to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re.1.”

[*Failure to ensure adequate representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in respect of employment in those industrial concerns having more than 51 percent Government investment (13)*].

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 31]

[15.06 hrs.

Atam Das, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
*Baddrudduja, Shri
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Chakrapani Shri C. K.
Chandra Sekhar Singh Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Naidu, Shri Changanraya
Nambir, Shri

Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patil Shri N. R.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Suraj Bhan, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Shri J.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabarata
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Heerji, Bhai, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram

*He voted by mistake from an unallotted seat and later informed the Speaker accord-

Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan Vikaram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mohsin, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Swarup Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu, Ram Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali Shri.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana

Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Anrasahib
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram Shri
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

Mr. Chairman : The result* of the Division is Ayes 38, Noes. 117.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put cut motions Nos. 25 to 28 by Shri Halder to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 25 to 28 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put cut motion Nos. 29 to 40 by Shri Beni Shankar Sharma to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 29 to 40 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman : I will now put cut motion No. 41 by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to stop beggary in the country (41)]

*The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvshri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Jagannath Rao Joshi, and Shrimati Mohinder Kaur.
Noes : Shrimati Laxmi Bai and Shri Gurcharan Singh.

The Lok Sabha Divided :

AYES

Division No. 32]

[15.08 hrs.

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 *Badrudduja, Shri
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chaudhari, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu, Prasad Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nambir, Shri.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Shri J.
 Atam Das, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri
 Baswam, Shri
 Beera, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri

Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brahmnanandji, Shri Swami
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shi K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gurcharan Singh, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok, Bakula, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laakar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi, Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Meena Shri Meetha Lal
 Melkote Dr.
 Menon Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mohsin, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Paichaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.

*He voted by mistake from an unallotted seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rameshkar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saiga, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasshib
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddheshwar Prasad Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

Mr. Chairman : The result* of the Division is Ayes, 36, Noes. 120.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman : I shall now put cut motions Nos. 42 to 53 standing in the name of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 42 to 53 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demnds entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 99 and 100 relating to the Department of Social Welfare.”

The Motion was adopted .

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.].

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs.16,83,000 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, 1971, in respect of ‘Department of Social Welfare’.”

DEMAND NO. 100—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

“That a sun not exceeding Rs.7,87,04,000 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, 1971, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare’.”

*Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh also voted for Ayes.

15.06 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND COOPERATION**

Mr. Chairman : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 29 to 33, 115 and 116 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation which can be discussed till 7 P. M. only when guillotine will take place.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 29—MINISTRY OF FOOD,
AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND COOPERATION**

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,71,02,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.12,19,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 31—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.15,30,83,000 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, 1971, in respect of payments to 'Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,67,20,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 33—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.41,95,61,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 115—PURCHASE OF FOOD-
GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS**

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.74,89,75,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'purchase of Foodgrain and Fertilizers'."

**DEMAND NO. 116—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

Mr. Chairman : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.56,05,97,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka) : 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 give special funds for development of Bhal-Nalkantha tract in Ahmedabad District, a backward dry-farming area. (1)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to establish agro-industrial complex in Saurashtra area of Gujarat State. (2)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to institute a buffer stock scheme in groundnuts oil, so as to stabilise prices. (3)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to build up adequate production capacity for fertilizer production during the Fourth Plan. (4)].

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum) : 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 give a lead in eliminating corruption in the co-operative movement in the country. (6)].

"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 even after twenty years of planning. (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to have a permanent policy and programme in the Community Development Scheme. (8)].

Shri Dinkar Desai (Kanara) : 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 have an effective price policy for agricultural commodities. (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to encourage dry farming methods adequately. (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to undertake measures on an adequate scale for the development of fisheries. (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to check Corruption in the co-operative movement. (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to supply fertilizers to farmers on an adequate scale at reasonable prices. (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to undertake adequate research in hard woods by the Forest Research Institute. (14)].

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 reduce the price of fertilizers. (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to accept the Master Plan for development of fisheries submitted by the Government of Kerala. (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to import good quality trawlers and marine diesel engines. (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to establish a Central Agricultural University in Kerala. (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make available to the farmers adequate quantity of fertilizers at reasonable prices. (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to have better co-operation and co-ordination between the Food Corporation of India and the State Warehousing Corporations in storage of foodgrains. (30)].

Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Bhind) : 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. (31)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to attain self sufficiency in food-grains. (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Faulty policy of procurement of food-grains from farmers. (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Discouraging prices of agricultural products. (34)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to check high prices of foodgrains. (35)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Permitting capitalists to profiteer through the faulty policy of decontrol of sugar. (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide agricultural inputs to farmers in time and in sufficient quantity. (49)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide means and cooperation to rehabilitate cultivable fallow land in Madhya Pradesh. (50)].

Shri P. Vishwambharan : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to give due importance to development of fisheries. (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make available to fishermen good quality marine diesel engines at average international prices. (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to approve the Master Plan for development of fisheries submitted by the Kerala Government and to make available to that Government adequate funds for fisheries development. (53)].

Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah : 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 in community development work. (55)].

Shri P. Vishwambharan : 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."

[Need to reduce the rate of interest collected from farmers on the loans issued to them through Co-operative Societies. (57)].

"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 of the Co-operative Super Bazars in the country, especially the Super Bazar in New Delhi. (58)].

Shri M. N. Reddy (Nizamabad) : 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 in fixing the remunerative price for sugarcane during 1970-71. (59)].

"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 constitute a high power Committee to enquire into the problems facing sugarcane growers and sugar industry. (60)].

"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 effective and immediate measures for the payment of huge arrears due to growers from the sugar factory owners in Andhra Pradesh for supplies made during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. (61)].

"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 consult the representatives of the sugarcane growers prior to the determination of the minimum statutory prices of sugarcane every year. (62)].

"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 for a high level and or C. B. I. enquiry into the import deal of 09 East German tractors during 1969 in view of their inherent defects in design and manufacture and disappointing performance (63)].

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Clossal loss sustained by the Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation in marketing defective and unusable East German 09 tractors (64)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Circumstances and background under which the untested and totally defective East German tractors 09 were imported on a large scale into this country in 1969 and later. (65)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Urgent need for stoppage of further import of 09 East German tractors into the country in national interest. (66)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Total failure of 09 East German tractors supplied to Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation and the loss and hardships suffered by the farmers who purchased these tractors. (67)].

"That the demand under the head other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Defects in design and manufacture of 09 East German tractors imported last year and their disappointing performance in Indian conditions. (68)].

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): 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 attain self-sufficiency in food-grains. (69)].

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

[Inadequate grants to the farm management centres in the States. (70)].

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

[Need to improve the working of the research schemes in the agricultural universities. (71)].

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

[Working of the Agricultural Prices Commission. (72)].

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

[Need for afforestation and soil conservation research. (73)].

"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 give subsidy for meeting the loss on export of sugar. (74)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Lop-sided sugar policy of the Government. (75)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Purpose of contribution to the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. (76)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation. (77)].

▲ "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 establishment of a sugar mill in cooperative sector at Bargarh in Orissa. (78)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Community Development Projects. (80)].

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to improve the working of the Food Corporation of India. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to stop import under P. L. 480 programme. (82)].

"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 of setting up of a Slaughter Houses Corporation. (83)].

"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 price control of molasses. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Inadequate development of fishery. (84)].

"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 for a change in the policy of agricultural education and research. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Working of central mechanised farms with special reference to the farm in Orissa. (86)].

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 to ensure adequate prices of agricultural produce to the farmers. (97)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to give loans to the common people by cooperative societies. (98)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to make country self-sufficient in foodgrains. (99)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to stop purchase of foodgrains under P. L. 480 (100)].

"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. (101)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to take drastic action against black marketeers and profiteers. (102)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to provide adequate assistance and facilities to the farmers for increasing the production of foodgrains. (103)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to fix the prices of foodgrains. (104)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Increase in the price of wheat even after abolition of wheat zones. (105)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Gradual increase in the prices of foodgrains sold at Government ration shops. (106)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to introduce basic land reforms. (107)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to implement the slogan "land to the tillers". (108)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re.1."

[Need to reduce the present ceiling of land in various States. (109)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the land of tribal farmers. (110)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to achieve target in foodgrains. (111)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to accept the demands of the employees of Food Department. (112)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure of Food Corporation of India. (113)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to realize the funds advanced in the name of Cooperative Societies. (114)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to confirm the services of the workers of central Potato Research Institute, Patna. (115)].

"That the Demand Under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to enact laws to make compulsory the giving of land to the agricultural labourers for their home stand. (116)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to distribute fallow and unutilised Government lands among the agricultural labourers. (117)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to check the continuous increase in prices of Vanaspati. (118)].

"That the Demand Under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to give price of sugar cane at Rs.15 per quintal to sugar-cane growers. (119)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to nationalise Sugar mills. (120)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Policy of Surrender before the sugar mill owners. (121)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to check adulteration in food-grains (122)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to make available to the farmers latest agricultural implements. (123)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to provide manure and seeds to the farmers at cheaper rates. (124)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to check corruption prevailing in Block Development Offices. (125)].

"That the Demand Under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to make changes in the working system of Development Blocks. (126)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to stop the loot of foodgrains from Government godowns. (127)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to stop retrenchment of work of Central Potato Research institute, Patna. (128)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to grant recognition to the labour union of Central Potato Research Institute, Patna. (129)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to increase the salaries of the workers of Central Potato Research Institute, Patna. (130)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to grant trade union rights to the workers of Central Potato Research Institute, Patna. (131)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to empower the Panchayats to realise land revenue. (132)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to exempt uneconomic holdings from land revenue. (133)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to abolish the Zamindari of Tata from Jamshedpur. (134)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to spend more funds on minor irrigation schemes. (135)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to preserve plants. (136)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to protect standing crops from insects. (137)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to impart modern training to farmers in increasing land yield. (138)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to check the loss being incurred by the Super Bazar in Delhi. (139)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to pay special attention to fruit preservation. (140)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to expand fishery schemes. (141)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to set up Rajendra Agricultural College in Bihar. (142)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to grant permission to peasants and agricultural labourers to collect wood from forests. (143)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to lay special emphasis on the development of forests. (144)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to allot the fallow jungal land to adivasis and Agricultural labourers. (145)].

Mr. Chairman : The cut Motions are also before the House.

I have to make this position clear that now we are hardly left with four hours. Therefore, I request each Member to finish his speech within half the time allotted so that all Members whose names are there get a chance to speak.

Shrimati Mohinder Kaur (Patials) : Mr. Chairman, I hope the hon. Minister is aware that the report on Agriculture came to us only three days back. I suppose the delay is understandable because the Food Minister wears two hats. This is a very important and vast subject and, as such,

I only propose to make observations on just a few aspects of the subject, namely, the Green Revolution, land reforms, dry farming, credit, and pricing policies and electricity and roads.

I suppose, the Minister is entitled to be happy because he has crossed the 100-million-tonne mark this year. But in the Fourth Plan the target is to go up to 130 million tonnes which, to my mind, looks a bit on the high side.

There is a great deal of talk in the country about the Green Revolution. But if you care to look at the break-up of agricultural production, you will find that it comes from a limited area in the country, namely, from Punjab, Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, instead of calling it the Green Revolution, we can call it the Wheat Revolution because there is no spectacular increase in the production of other grains like the coarse grains.

I have, in fact, very serious misgivings whether we will be able to sustain this Wheat Revolution. As I go round in the Punjab, I meet a lot of farmers. I do not know what people in Delhi think; perhaps, they are very optimistic but I feel that the farmers are having second thoughts. As you know, in the high-yielding varieties the ratio between inputs and output is very adverse; it is not commensurate with the investment and the effort. The per acre investment in the high-yielding varieties of wheat is almost up to Rs.650 and the output per acre is only Rs.900; so, the margin comes only to Rs.250 per acre. Therefore the farmers are having second thoughts as to why they should not switch over to commercial crops. As you know, the high-yielding varieties require a lot of inputs, almost 10 to 12 times, and the per acre requirement of fertilisers also is much heavier than in the case of the indigenous variety and, therefore, the second thoughts are coming. That is why I have said that I have serious misgivings whether we will be able to sustain this Wheat Revolution unless the Government does something radical about it.

Coming to coarse grains, I cannot say that the position is static but it is certainly not as spectacular as that of wheat. Why is it so? Farmers encounter a great deal of difficulties in the case of jowar,

bajra and maize. We have not been able to organise marketing for coarse grains. Therefore, incentives should be given for coarse grains also.

Coming to rice, two new varieties of rice that our agricultural scientists have evolved in the country, namely, IR-5 and IR-8, had a very pitiful experience in Bihar and Bengal because these two varieties are not disease resistant. There are a large number of diseases in these two strains that we have evolved.

The Minister is probably aware that the International Rice Research Institute in Philippines has evolved two new strains of rice, IR-20 and IR-22, which are disease resistant; in fact, they have created a rice revolution in Asia. The Government should import these seeds in bulk and distribute them to farmers to propagate them.

While we are happy that we have crossed the 100-million-tonne mark, two dangerous factors emerge: one is crashing prices and the other is large-scale rust throughout the wheat-growing areas. You know that rust is a seed-borne disease; it perpetuates itself so that coming crops too will be affected. I am afraid, I cannot say anything to the agricultural scientists because perhaps the Government has shown undue haste in releasing this imperfect seed through its agencies. Therefore we should take care and since it perpetuates itself, something should be done about it; otherwise, all future crops will be affected by this disease.

Now, when we come to pulses, oilseeds and spices, we find, the prices of these commodities have been increasing steadily in the last 22 years. I am afraid, very little has been done in this regard. If we want to bring down the cost of living, the Government should take more care and give more incentives.

It is also very alarming that this year the consumption of fertiliser in the country has gone down considerably. There are many factors. Firstly, I feel, the fertiliser is much too costly. The cost of fertiliser in India is the highest in the world if you look at the fertiliser prices. In fact, last year only, we put 10 per cent impost on it and, therefore, the farmers are reluctant to use

[Shrimati Mohindar Kaur]

it. It must be costly for them. If we want to go ahead with sustained green revolution, the Government must look into this problem.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that the consumption of fertiliser in our country is one of the lowest in the world. It is 1/30th of consumption of fertiliser in our country as compared to that of Japan. In Japan, the consumption of fertilisers is something like 370 Kg. per hectare whereas in India, the average consumption per hectare is 12 Kg. only. It is pitifully low. The ratio of fertiliser consumption between Japan and India is 1 : 30. It is only due to the fact that it is very costly. I feel, if we want to sustain this progress in agriculture, the Government must give a serious thought to it and give relief to the farmers in the matter of fertilisers.

Coming to the land reforms, I would like to say that we have been tinkering with land reforms in the country in the last 35 years. We have left our rural areas in a chronic state of uncertainty. Wherever land reforms have brought the desired effect, these have been made in one sweep as in Japan. They did not continue for years to process the land reforms. In one sweep, they did it and, therefore, they have been successful in a short period.

Then, coming to the United Arab Republic, I suppose, you are aware that the pressure on land in the U. A. R. is much greater than the pressure on land in India. There, they have fixed the ceiling at 26 acres per individual and 54 acres per family. In India, do we claim to be more radical than the United Arab Republic?

I understand the land reforms is not a Central subject and that it is a State subject. I am afraid, this piecemeal legislation creates an uncertainty in the minds of the farmers. The State Governments keep on changing and every State Government goes on changing the land ceilings fixed. They reduce the ceiling and, therefore, there is a growing uncertainty in the minds of the farmers. With this continued uncertainty, the result is that the farmer does not know whether he is going to keep the land whatever he has got, 10 acres or 20 acres or whatever it is. The farmers tend to take the maximum out of the land with-

out giving something back to the land. If we do not give serious thought to it, the land in India will become unproductive. Whatever you want to do, you do it in one sweep. Naturally, the human tendency is to get as much as possible out of the land if you do not know how long it will remain with you.

We are all aware that the small holdings always tend to become self-sufficient. It is only middle-sized holdings that will be able to throw up marketable surpluses. This is something which should be kept in mind.

I am coming to the agriculturists' welfare. I feel it is not fair to impose wealth tax and also property tax. Property tax has been imposed on land holdings which are very close to the urban centres. This is not fair. Business premises have been exempted from the property tax. What is the difference? Business people go to the factory and get production and they want the agriculturists to be penalised. I would like to know. This is also going to cause a great deal of harassment. The rural people are illiterate. They are not well-versed with taxation procedures and I am afraid there will be large scale corruption and harassment to the farmers. I would very humbly request the Government to give another thought whether this tax should not be removed altogether. The other day I was going round in Punjab. I went to a village. I was shocked to hear the price of land. The value of land in that particular region is Rs.6,000 per bigha. It means Rs.30,000 per acre. If a man owns 6 acres of land, the value of the land is Rs.1,80,000 and as I have already told you, even with the high-yielding varieties, with the limited margin of profit, the farmer gets out of it, where is the justification for imposing wealth tax? Do away with, this agricultural tax. I would very humbly say that a danger from this agricultural tax will be that the land will be denuded of trees because thereby he will be adding to the value of the land. Straightway a man's reaction will be to cut down the trees. Similarly, with regard to agricultural land which is very near to marketing centres or urban centres, they will straightaway like to sell it. By this production of vegetables and fruits will be hampered. I want you to have a second look at it because this is

really going to create avenues for large scale corruption in the country.

Now coming to dry farming, when one looks at the magnitude of the problem of the dry farming areas, there are large areas where large masses of people live at subsistence level. Almost 84 districts of our country are dry farming area. Then I looked at the report. I don't know whether it was just an eye-wash for the farmers. The provision made for this in this year's budget is Rs.2 crores to develop farming in dry farming area where a large number of families live at subsistence level. The entire Fourth Five Year Plan allots only Rs.20 crores for this. You know what it comes to. It can only cover 2 or 3 lakhs of acres which is less than 0.1 per cent of the total area in the country. I feel something is wrong somewhere because this is, negligently provision which one cannot justify looking at the demand. People entertain high hopes because our scientists and technologists have done a wonderful job. It has raised hopes in the minds of people in dry farming areas. I am afraid that this niggardly provision will not go very far. I sincerely hope that the Government will increase the provision and they will be serious and earnest in helping the peasants and raising the standard of living of the people and more money has to be made available for this programme.

Then we come to the question of credit. I will quote a few lines from the report of the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission. It says :

"There was no relationship in many areas between the estimates of credit worked out by the official agencies and the actual disbursements effected for the programme during the season."

If this is the position in the intensive high yielding variety areas, what must be the state of affairs in the rest of the country. This report speaks for it.

Sir, great hopes were raised when the banks were nationalised. I am afraid the farmers are not benefited in any substantial way from bank nationalisation. Credit is just not available. You know agriculture cannot be developed without credit. There are lots of small farmers. You

have got to find the money. Where is the money? According to informed opinion. If you look at the Fourth Plan, the credit requirements of the farmers at the end of the Plan period will be Rs. 2,500 crores. Only 20 per cent of that in the next 4 or 5 years will be made available to the farmer. If that is the position of credit I don't have much hope of our making any rapid progress in respect of agriculture. This is something which we have to attend to. The requirement and the need are there. Without credit nothing can be done. Even before the Bank Nationalisation I know the Bank of Patiala did a pioneering work. You, Mr. Chairman, know it yourself; they have done a remarkable job.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjwan Ram) : They have done very good job.

Shrimati Mohinder Kaur : They have done this in the three States, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal and they have attended to the development there in a number of development blocks by putting the farmers on the budget assured by the bank. They have done spectacular work. I feel Government should not hesitate to extend such activities. If one bank could do this work, I feel, other Banks could easily follow suit.

About pricing policy, we have no price policy worth the name. Some haphazard commissions or committees are appointed; they announce some price just before the crop is coming into the market. In most of the advanced countries of the world before sowing Government announced the policy. In certain countries they do it on two or three years basis. The farmer knows what he is going to get for his produce so that he can choose the crops he would like to grow. They give such direction and such guidance to the farmer. I feel we should also be a little more systematic about it and have a proper policy which will greatly help the farmers.

There has been a great deal of apprehension that the farmers are minting money. You are aware, Sir, when the crop is harvested the producer gets very little. The moment the produce comes into the market, it goes into the hands of the middlemen and the price shoots up. I would give an illustration. The fluctuation of prices is something that is alarming. Because, it

[**Shrimati Mohindar Kaur**]

is not the producer or the consumer who benefits, but it is the middleman who benefits. He makes large profits. In respect of groundnut kernel for instance in October, 1969, in the harvesting season, the price was Rs.172, per quintal. When it came into the market, it came into the hands of the middlemen in March, 1970, the price shot up to Rs.228 per quintal. This is a substantial rise. When we come to the figure relating to **Kapas** in Tamil Nadu, in March, 1969 the price was Rs.186 per quintal and the moment it went into the market out of the hands of the producer the price shot up to Rs.206 in August, 1969. This is something which is alarming.

In modern agriculture electricity is of vital importance. In the revised fourth plan outlay, rural electrification has been stepped up and I am very happy to know about this. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one important fact that there is a power hunger in Haryana and Punjab. This is the harvesting season in these areas as well as sowing season for cotton, sugarcane etc. For most of the agricultural operations power is required but there is shortage of power in the area. It is given to the farmer on rotation for 3 days in the week. They charge at flat rate, whether power is made available to them or not. It is not so in respect of industrial consumers. They are charged only for the power that they consume. So, I want to know why this stepmotherly treatment should be shown to farmers; they should be charged in the same way as it is done in industries. There is no justification for charging the farmers in this way. I am bringing this to the attention of the Hon. Minister as I am sure this is a matter which must be looked into.

Another important matter which I want to bring to your notice is that the Government of Punjab has written to the Minister of Irrigation and Power about the power shortage in this area—Punjab. They have requested him that if in Delhi, the shops could be closed at 7 instead of at 7.45 as at present—fortyfive minutes earlier—for the next two to three weeks, then this power that will be released from here will be able to overcome the power shortage in Punjab.

Though lakhs of tonnes of produce are lying in the fields they are not moved in

I do not know whether there is any coordination between the various Ministries. You may be aware of it. Something should be done in this regard. I think some representations have been made by the Punjab Government because of its importance.

Coming to communications, I say that they are very important to develop agriculture. And to develop this, unless there are roads in the rural areas, farmers cannot obtain the inputs required for developing their lands. Similarly, for marketing purposes, increased out lets are very important. Here I would invite the attention of the Minister to the commendable work done by the Punjab Agricultural University. They have worked out a programme for construction of 1,000 miles of approach roads which will connect many villages. By this they can bring each one of the 890 villages within a radius of one mile. They have done a commendable work and I think this should be looked into so that the same thing can be done in other States also.

Lastly, I again want to say that we should not be complacent and happy because this year we have done a hundred million tonnes of production in the country. I would only say something from what the Economic Survey shows. In 1964-65 the availability of foodgrains was very much more—the *per capita* availability of food was something like 475 grammes whereas the people are consuming 30 to 35 grammes less in 1969. With the additional produce that is going to come and with the growing increase in population at a rapid pace, I feel that top priority should be given to agriculture in every budget. If we are to be self-sufficient, you have got to give top priority to agriculture. We cannot be complacent about our achievement

Mr. Chairman : Shri Randhir Singh. I hope you will not take more than ten minutes.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan (Chamba) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman : What is your point of order ?

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan : One Mr. Om Prakash Gupta has committed a breach of privilege of this House. He is

using the Central Hall—he is not an M.P.—for his nefarious activities. He committed a rape on three girls and therefore he was dismissed by a Magistrate. And he filed a suit in the Supreme Court and that was also dismissed.

Mr. Chairman : At the moment, we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan : I would take only one minute. Now he is collecting signatures to impeach a judge of the Supreme Court on the ground that the judge was bribed.

Mr. Chairman : You kindly raise it at the appropriate time.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan : I only say this.

Mr. Chairman : You have to give it in writing ; a regular notice must be there and a regular motion must be there.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan : Sir, some Members who are using this Parliamentary Institution are trying to destroy..

Mr. Chairman : You are in violation of the Supreme Court and you know the procedure as to how things are moved here.

Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan : One more point, Sir.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) : Sir, I am not yielding.

Mr. Chairman : Will you kindly give a regular notice to the Speaker who will look into it ?

This is not the way to raise this issue. He should have come in a regular manner.

श्री रजवीर सिंह : चेरमैन महोदय, बहादुर महाराणी साहिबा, पंजाब की सरदारणी और पंजाब से एम० पी० की तकरीर सुनकर थोड़ा सा जोश में भ्राना चाहिए था लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ कमजोर तस्वीर पेश की जोकि उनकी हैसियत और हिम्मत के मुताबिक नहीं थी। आजकल देश जिन हालात से गुजर रहा है खराक के मामले में भ्राजाबी के बाब और मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस बीसवीं सदी में बह निहामत मुआफिक और बेहतरीन हालात हैं। अब चाहे

कोई माने या न माने, इसको भी पार्टी का सवाल बनाये लेकिन हुकीकत यह है कि भ्राज हम नाज के साथ और घमण्ड के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क खराक के मामले में, भ्राजा के मामले में, पैदावार के मामले में सेल्फ-सफीशियेंट बनने जा रहा है। अब हमें बाहर के किसी भी देश से भ्राजाज माँगने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, भिखारी की हालत में अब हम नहीं रहेंगे। हमारे यहाँ दर्जनों जहाज टनों भ्राजाज लेकर जो डेली आते थे, अब उनकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इन हालात के लिए मैं बाबूजी को मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ और जो उनके मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उनकी जो टीम है, उनको मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ और साथ ही साथ सबसे ज्यादा मुबारिकबाद किसान को देता हूँ। किसान के साथ जो हमारे देश के साइटिस्ट्स हैं जिन्होंने इस देश में ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन लाने के लिए एकदामात उठाये हैं, नयी नयी वेरायटीज पैदा की हैं, मल्टिपुल क्रॉपिंग और रिले क्रॉपिंग को ईजाद की है, उनको भी मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ। मैं तो समझता हूँ रफी भ्रहमद किदवई के जमाने में भी शायद-भ्राप खूराक की बात छोड़िये-किसान के जिस्म में इतना खून नहीं था जितना कि अब है। अब किसान भी महसूस करता है कि हाँ, जमीन भी कोई चीज है। एक समय ऐसा था जब कहते थे कि भ्रगर किसान न हो तो इनसान को खेती करनी पड़े यानी किसान को इनसान नहीं समझा जाता था। लेकिन अब किसान यह महसूस करने लगा है कि हाँ, तू भूखा नहीं मरेगा। भ्राज जो ड्राई फार्मिंग के इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर कि बारिश नहीं होती है, उन इलाकों में भी नबे तजुब करके पैदावार करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इससे जाहिर है कि हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ेगी। मैं इन बातों से बहुत ही खुश हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि भ्रगवान भ्रसदाता को और भी ज्यादा ताकत दे ताकि वह और ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ा सके और हिन्दु-स्तान में भ्राजाज की कमी को पूरा करके सारी दुनिया की मंडियों को गल्ले से प्लड करदे। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि अब हम बजाये इस देश में इम्पोर्ट करने के, दूसरे देशों को भ्राजाज का एक्सपोर्ट किया करेंगे और इस देश के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकेंगे और यह देश खुश-हाल बन सकेगा।

मैं एक बात के लिए और बाबूजी को मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने किसान पर जो एक घेराव की हालत थी उसको खत्म कर दिया

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है। जो एक जोनल सिस्टम बना हुआ था कि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जोन तोड़कर किसान नहीं जा सकता था उसको खत्म कर दिया है और यह किसान के लिए एक इंसेंटिव साबित हुआ है। कीमत के सिलसिले में किसान को जो एक इंसेंटिव मिल सकता था, मैं समझता हूँ इसकी वजह से कीमतों में फर्क पड़ेगा। टेम्पोरेरीली कुछ वजूहात से पिछले एक दो महीनों में गुड़ की कीमत में कमी आई है हालांकि गेहूँ के मामले में किसान को ज्यादा चोट नहीं लगी है लेकिन मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आपने जो फावर्ड ट्रेडिंग गुड़ में की है उससे किसान की हालत कुछ सुधरी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मैं यह बात नहीं कहूँगा तो मैं अपने फरायज में कोताही करूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात प्रोक्वोरमेंट के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप काफी प्रोक्वोरमेंट न करते तो शायद किसान जमीन पर लेट जाता और वह लूट लिया जाता। आपने बीच में जो सपोर्ट दी है उससे किसान को अच्छी कीमत मिली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट की सहायता की जाये। महारानी साहिबा ने कहा कि कहाँ है ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन। मैं नहीं जानता और कैसे ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन होगा? हम लाखों करोड़ों टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाने थे जो शायद अगले साल से बिल्कुल बन्द हो जायेगा। लेकिन आपको ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन नजर ही नहीं आता। और उनको नजर भी कैसे आये ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन, पता नहीं वह महलों से बाहर निकलीं या नहीं, पर हमें तो नजर आता है। किसान में अब कुछ जान आई है और पहली बार वह महसूस करने लगा है कि हाँ, तुम्हारी भी कोई हैसियत है, इस मुल्क में तुम्हारी भी कोई पोजीशन है। और मैं समझता हूँ वह पोजीशन बढ़ेगी। चेर-मैन महोदय आप ने घंटी बजा दी इसलिये मैं चार, पाँच बातें मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो यह है कि कुछ प्रचार चलता है छोटे किसान के लिये, और बाबू जी एक, दो दफा कह चुके हैं, छोटा जो किसान है एक, दो या पाँच एकड़ का या जो सीलिंग आप लगायें, वह यह महसूस करता है कि पता नहीं किस वक्त षट बढ़ जाये और उसकी जमीन चली जाये। मैं जानता हूँ बाबू जी चाहते हैं कि इस किस्म की

बात न हो, और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस हाउस में उन की तरफ से स्टैटमेंट आयेगा। क्यों कि उससे किसान को इन्सेंटिव मिलेगा। लैंड लैस किसान को जो जमीन मिलेगी सीलिंग के बाद वह समझेगा कि वह इसका मालिक है।

बाबूजी के जमाने में एक और अच्छी बात हुई है और वह यह कि मुजारे को भी बैंक से पैसा मिलेगा। सरकार को इस इन्सेंटिव के लिये मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और चाहूँगा कि जो खतरा दूसरी तरफ से पोलिटिकल तौर पर दिखाया जा रहा है लोग किसान को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं, छोटे किसान की भी जमीन नहीं छोड़ेंगे, वह चीज भी साफ होनी चाहिये। इससे उसमें विश्वास पैदा होगा और ज्यादा मेहनत कर के किसान पैदावार बढ़ा सकेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसान को महसूस होता है कि तेरी जिन्स के भाव मुकर्रर हैं, थोड़े पैसे में उसको देनी पड़ती है, चाहे गेहूँ हो, गन्ना हो, केश क्राप हो या कमशियल क्राप हो, उसको मुकर्रर दाम पर चीज देनी पड़ती है और जब अपने इस्तेमाल की चीज वह लेता है तो वह महंगी लेनी पड़ती है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि प्राइसेज की पैरिटी हो ताकि उसको भी ठीक ढंग से चीजें मिल सकें। अन्नदाता को ठीक पैसे पर चीजें मिलनी चाहिये। जो उसकी खुद जिन्स की कीमत होती है उसी के पैरलल उसको अपनी जरूररियाते-जिन्दगी की चीजें मिलें।

मैं पिछली बार कह चुका हूँ कि ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन में, और बाबू जी के दिमाग में है भी, उस कमीशन में बड़े एक्पर्टस हैं, लेकिन उस में किसान बैंकप्राउन्ड के आदमी होने चाहिये, इस हाउस में भी किसान एम० पीज० हैं जो खुद खेती करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को भी ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन में शामिल किया जाय ताकि जो किसान का इनवेस्टमेंट होता है उस की बेसिस पर पाँच, सात परसेंट पर कुछ मार्जिन प्रोफिट का रख कर कीमतें मुकर्रर की जायें। इस बात पर बाबू जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बेटर सीड मह्ये मिलते हैं। उस तरफ भी ध्यान दें। फर्टिलाइजरका दाम बढ़ा दिया है। अगर आप इस पर लगी हुई लेवी को कुछ कम कर सकें तो उससे किसान को इन्सेंटिव मिलेगा।

इसके अलावा एक ट्यूब वेल कारपोरेशन होना चाहिये ताकि किसान को जगह, जगह न जाना पड़े और परेशान न होना पड़े, सब काम एक जगह ही हो जाये ताकि माइनर इरिगेशन में उसको सहूलियत मिल सके और जल्दी उसका काम हो जाये।

अगली बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में है। जिस प्रकार दिल्ली और बम्बई में टैक्सी सिस्टम है उसी तरह से ट्रैक्टरों का भी अग्रर टैक्सी सिस्टम हो तो गरीब किसान उससे फायदा उठा सकता है। 15, 20 मील में एक सेक्टर बना दिया जाये जहाँ से गरीब किसान चार, छ० ६० में ट्रैक्टर किराये पर ले कर उसका इस्तेमाल अपनी खेती के लिये करा सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मारकेटिंग के लिये गाँवों में बैंक हों, ग्रैन बैंक हों। फूड कॉर्पोरेशन प्राप का है लेकिन वह 50 परसेंट ही किसानों की फसल लेता है, बाकी नाज किसान का मंडी में बनिया लेता है। ग्रैन बैंक होने से किसान अपना गल्ला उसमें जमा करा सकता है, और पास बूक उसको दे दी जाये जिसमें एन्ट्री कर दी जाये। इससे किसान को लाभ होगा। मेरे यहाँ हरियाणा में ऐसा हो रहा है। इसके हो जाने से अभी जो किसान फसल के मौके पर काम दात पर अपना माल बेचने के लिये मजबूर हो जाता है, और फिर दो, तीन महीने बाद मिडिल मैन उसी माल को महंगे पर बेचते हैं, इससे किसान बच जायेगा और उसको अपनी फसल का पूरा दाम मिल सकेगा तथा मिडिल मैन बीच से निकल जायेंगे।

एग्रीकल्चर वेलथ टैक्स में गरीब किसान को भी मारा जा रहा है। माननीय मोरार जी भाई ने कुछ लगा दिया था जो वास्तव में था वह अमीर किसानों के लिये, और उन पर लगना भी चाहिये, लेकिन गरीब किसान भी उसमें फंस गया है। एक लाख के नाम पर किसी की जमीन अग्रर 20,000 की भी है तो लोग हर एक की गिरदाबरी करते हैं। लुटाई शुरू हो गई है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसको बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

सैंड रिफार्मर्स में सीलिंग मुकर्रर कर दी और उसके बाद जमीन लैंड टु दी टिलर को दे दो, मुजारे को दे दो ताकि जो तलवार अभी किसान के सिर पर लटक रही है कि न जाने कितनी सीलिंग होगी, 30 एकड़ होगी या 35 एकड़, वह अनिश्चितता खत्म हो जायेगी, और किसान

दिल लगा कर निडर हो कर मेहनत से पैदावार बढ़ाने में जुट जायेगा।

लैंडलैस लेबर को वेज देने के बारे में मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट है। मेरी स्टेट हरियाणा इसमें फस्ट है, लेकिन बाकी स्टेट्स का क्या हाल है? तो एक मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट एग्रीकल्चर में लागू करना चाहिये ताकि हरिजनों को पूरा पैसा मिल सके।

गाँवों की जो जमीन है पंचायत की उस जमीन को डेमान्स्ट्रेशन फार्म के तौर पर कायम किया जाये ताकि पड़े लिखे लड़के उस पर काम करना सीखें और फिर डिमिटी आफ लेबर बढ़े और लोग क्लर्क न बनें। बल्कि एम०ए०, बी० ए० या हाई स्कूल कर के किसान बन कर वहीं अपने गाँव में खेती करने लग जायें।

एक और बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जमीन का रिक्लेमेशन होना चाहिये। इंग्लैंड में लाज है कि जो रिक्लेम करेगा उसको सरकार की तरफ से ग्रान्ट्स मिलेंगी, इसेन्टिव मिलेगा। उस ला को प्राप भी यहाँ लागू करें ताकि जो जमीनों को तोड़ कर पैदावार बढ़ाये उसको आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये। खाली कृषि पंडित की उपाधि से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि पैसे भी दिये जायें।

आखिर में मुझे एग्रीकल्चर साइंटिस्ट्स के बारे में कहना है। एग्रीकल्चर साइंटिस्ट जो रियायत होते हैं, बाबू जी ने यह किया है कि वह काम करते रहें। यह अच्छी चीज है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो एग्रीकल्चर साइंटिस्ट्स हैं वे एटम बम बनाने वाले साइंटिस्ट्स से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इनकी जितनी तनख्वाहें हैं वह कम हैं। जहाँ जहाँ प्रोफेसर्स हैं, या रिसर्च में वह काम करते हैं इन लोगों को पैसे देने के मामले में सरकार को उदारता की नीति अपनानी चाहिये। एक, एक साइंटिस्ट महीनों एक एक पीघे के पास बैठे रहते हैं यह पता लगाने के लिये कि वह क्या पैदा करे ज्वार की जगह, गेहूँ की जगह और हिन्दुस्तान को मालामाल कर दे। प्राप साइंटिस्ट्स को मुंह मागी तनख्वाह दे क्योंकि किसान के बाद वह सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट आदमी है।

आखिर में मैं पब्लिसिटी की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राप इतनी बढ़िया बढ़िया बातें कर रहे हैं अखबारों के जरिये और रेडियो के जरिये से कि आपने कमाल कर दिया है, एक रेबोल्यूशन ला दिया है किसानों के पास आपने। मैं चाहूंगा

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

कि हिन्दुस्तान का 80 परसेंट कृषि प्राप देहातों के ऊपर सर्च करें ताकि गरीब, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड लोग खेती को बढ़ायें और डबल पैदावार हों, भंडेगे भाव खत्म हों, लोगों को सस्ती चीजें मिलें, हिन्दुस्तान खूबहाल हो और यहाँ के लोग मालामाल हो जायें।

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka) : Sir, Mr Chairman from the perusal of the various reports presented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it is clear that for a number of years we blamed the farmers as being non-responsive to improved practices or price incentives. They were described as backward-looking and not forward-looking. We now find the reverse situation. The ball is now in the other lap. The farmer is now clamouring for more seeds, more tractors, more fertilizers and more water. It is the Government which is failing to cope up with the new situation. Although we find that all the while their reports have been saying that every thing is all right, that we are making progress etc. all the while giving promises that very soon a new era is coming and all our difficulties are vanishing away. Hopeful signs are shown by all the reports, but underlying these reports, we find that there is over-estimation of food production from year to year. The increase in foodgrain production during the last three years have been at the cost of non-food crops. Except in the case of sugarcane all other cashcrops have remained stagnant. Cotton has remained stagnant throughout the sixties. The *per capita* availability of foodgrains has fallen since 1964. We have not yet completed the land reforms throughout the country. In so many States, the system of share-cropping exists. There is insecurity of tenure. There is no complete free mobility of food grains in the country.

The reports also indicate that the centre does not take the initiative. It tries to shift all the burden to the States in all respects and sometimes it allows itself to be tossed about here and there due to moves and counter-moves by the States. It lacks imagination in regard to agricultural education and research and it does not want to come out from the old rut of cooperatives and community development schemes. All its efforts are either tinkering or inadequate with the result that the dependence on rain is as

much as before. The disparities of incomes among the regions and groups of farmers have increased. The question of small farmers and development of dry areas have been our acute problems. The dream of self-sufficiency is still as far away as before.

Let me indicate the causes and cures for all these, along with governmental failures to deal with them. Government made an announcement in Parliament that an Agricultural Commission will be appointed by the end of 1969. What has happened to that announcement? The matter it seems is receiving pre-natal treatment on account of delayed delivery. If that is so, the minister should describe his pangs of delivery. The Committee on Rural Development and Employment and also the Report of the Export Committee on Assessment and Evaluation and also Prof. John Maller of Cornell University have drawn attention to the growing disparities due to the so-called green revolution and irrigated areas. Professor Maller says that the high-yielding varieties have been successful, the land-owning classes have increased their percentage and their absolute income advantage over other crops. The high-yielding varieties, combined with high output prices encourage eviction of tenants and resumption of cultivation by landlords.

Coming to security of tenure, I must mention that the government wanted to prepare a register indicating the total number of tenants in the country since the beginning of the Third Plan. Have they done it? Possibly, there has been no action yet. What is the progress in regard to consolidation of holdings? In the Bombay session of the ruling party it was stated that by 1970 this problem will be over. We are very near half way through this year. Yet we do not find any progress being made. Then, what about the crop insurance scheme which you have promised long before? Are you taking any steps in this regard? From the Report of the Ministry of Agriculture I do not find any measure, step or scheme which will ensure that the crop insurance scheme will be implemented very soon.

Coming to village surveys out of more than five lakhs villages in the country three and a half lakhs villages have a population

of less than 500. Government, through agro-economic research centres, or farm management centres or universities have completed village surveys of 800 to 1,000 villages. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has made a study of the recommendations in those reports. Are you pursuing those matters in respect of those 800 to 1,000 villages or they are just lying on the shelf, not even as decoration because the rats might be eating them away. It is the bane of this country that many reports are being collected but they are not being followed up. Whenever you do research and collect data, the data should be analysed and processed and the recommendations should be pursued. Is there any cell in the Ministry of Agriculture which ensures that whatever recommendations you get from the village surveys are being pursued ?

The Report on the Department of Community Development leaves one in no doubt that the Ministry at the Centre are too eager to shift everything to the States. Although in this sphere the government have encountered various difficulties, yet they refuse to learn. They go in the same old way. They spend money without adopting the spirit of the scheme.

In panchayati raj they talk about devolution of power. But there is no decentralisation of powers which ought to have been done according to the original scheme. The main aim of panchayati raj was to mobilise local resources. But the figures given in the Report indicate that no substantial progress has been made in the mobilisation of local resources. On the contrary, the machinery evolved for panchayati raj is very costly. Government collect the land revenue. In collecting the land revenue probably 80 per cent of the money is being spent as collection charges of the revenue. Then that revenue is being passed on to the district and taluka panchayat. There also those officers who manage the show devour the entire money by way of salaries of the various people. Instead of that, why not abolish collection of land revenue by the government and ask the village itself to collect the revenue and spend it in the village. That will probably be a more economic way of doing the job.

Then, about the working of the community development and panchayati raj,

it seems that the union government is in two minds. The Government say that they are working very well. But the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament has asked for an inquiry on the ground that they are not working well ; the Minister also agreed to that. How could the Minister say "yes" in both cases. I do not understand it. The Minister should categorically say whether they are working well or not.

Now a lot of things have to be done in the community development schemes. For instance, take the appointment of B. D. Os. Now they are being shifted every six months. B. D. O. is supposed to be a missionary worker to inculcate the spirit of self-help in 150 or 160 villages under his charge. By the time he completes one round by going from one village to another, he is moved to another block. I myself made a survey of this by selecting 12 talukas or blocks at random in Gujarat State and found that in 11 out of 12 cases the B. D. Os. were moved from Block to Block within six months. If he moves so swiftly he cannot have acquaintance with the people. He cannot give any lead to the people in order to harness their own labour for the developmental work. Infact, what happens, you prepare the scheme. Everything is all right on paper but in implementation a bureaucratic touch is being given and as a result of the spirit of it scheme dies away.

16. hrs.

About the question of credit to the farmers, it is a very good thing that the Government is aware that more and more credit is to be given to the agriculturists. But I am reminded of one experience which I found from my own constituency. I was meeting one of the honorary workers of the cooperative society. He was getting Rs.125 per month. For the last two months he was absent from his usual duty. After two months when I asked him : Where were you and why were you not looking after the work of the cooperative society ? He said : I was busy. I was getting tractors and pumps for the farmers. During those two months the fellow earned not less than Rs.25,000. He said let me work for two more months and then I will come to work as a honorary worker in cooperatives

[Shri R. K. Amin]

The bank clerk will take commission when the farmer is given money. Then, when he goes to buy pumps then some other agent will be there to extract money from the farmer. You give the help but see that the entire help goes to the farmer and not to anybody else.

Similarly, in agricultural credit societies every year you require that the borrowing farmer should pay up the money and then he is given the fresh credit and in between fifteen days pass. During this interval the money-lenders come in the picture. They lend him for 15 days but charge one anna for a rupee for 15 days. Unless he does it he does not get the second round. So, dues are being built up and the total lending percentage increases year after year. No doubt, credit must be given but evolve a system with which you can give the right people—right farmers—right quantity of credit and see also that the use is being made for right purpose.

I find from Bombay Resolution that the Government is very keen to remove the forward markets. Government is also very keen to have monopoly procurement. If this system is good, I have no objection. But when you are working in the conditions of price mechanism i.e. all around you market mechanism is working, the forward market is a must. If you do not have it then your limited market mechanism will not work. Who will suffer? Not the middleman but the consumer or the producer, will suffer. You might have noticed in the past that the tinkering with the forward markets in cotton and groundnut ultimately had marked against the interests of the cultivators. You say that you are banning forward markets in order to safeguard the interests of the cultivators and to remove the middleman. You are not removing the middleman. The middleman is changing his garb as bureaucracy because you require somebody to buy and preserve and store commodities. It is the cultivator who suffers.

Similarly, in foodgrains you know that the number of agriculturists is great and as such there are a large number of sellers of foodgrains in the market. If you keep the Government as dominant buyer who will be exploited? The agriculturists will be exploited. To ensure they are not

exploited if there are a large number of sellers there should be a large number of buyers. If there is only one producer you can create one buyer and if there are many sellers then they are bound to be exploited, if faced by a single buyer.

Let me give you a very concrete example so that the Minister will understand it very well. The other day an issue was raised in this House that some private trader supplied bad stuff to the Army. I tried to find out the facts about it and the facts are these. During the last two years, the supply to the army of dal, barley and gram was about 40,000 tonnes out of which 30,000 tonnes that is, 75 per cent, were supplied by the Central Food Corporation and about 10,000 tonnes, that is, only 25 per cent, were supplied by traders. Out of the 30,000 tonnes, about 55 per cent of the value of about Rs.4 crores was rejected or asked to be replaced as it was sub-standard and out of the remaining 10,000 tonnes supplied by the 30 traders hardly 8 to 10 per cent was rejected. You can find out where the sub-standard material has been supplied as between the two systems.

Even in the case of storage, whether you keep it under the National Food Corporation or allow it to be kept by hundreds and thousands of foodgrain merchants, between the two when the rats will come to eat away the foodgrains they will not see whether it is of the Food Corporation or of the merchants. As to whether there will be negligence in preservation or not, the negligence will be greater with the National Food Corporation than when it is distributed over many merchants. When you have to carry over from one season to another you require somebody to preserve your foodgrains. Choose the system which will do the least harm to society. If you convince me that your National Food Corporation is causing the least harm, I will accept it. But to my mind it is very clear that there should be a competitive market—with a large number of sellers there should also be a large number of buyers—if you want to preserve the interest of the producers.

There is also a mention of purchase of wheat under PL-480. At present you are buying from America at their prices and you pay 60 per cent or so in terms of dollars and 40 per cent in rupees. In rupees also, when you make an expenditure,

from this rupee funds, the control of the Americans indirectly is there. You have also to pay in dollars for the shipping charges. I have an alternative to offer. If you go and buy from the competitive market, what is the total amount of dollars that you will have to pay? Probably buying in the competitive market and bringing it in our own ships will cost you less in terms of foreign exchange than buying under the PL-480. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has worked out the economies of these two alternatives? If you find that the latter one, namely, buying in the competitive market and bringing it in our own ships, will cost you less in terms of foreign exchange, why should he not adopt it?

I would like to make certain concrete suggestions for the increase in the production of foodgrains as well as of non-food crops. Firstly, why should we not start with agro-service centres? At present the great difficulty is that the inputs to farmers are not being given in time in right quantities at right places. If there are agro-service centres, run by combination of industry and agriculture or by some service cooperatives, probably every centre will see that the right quantity of inputs are being given to the right farmers in right time.

My second suggestion is that there should be a rural institute, which will give junta training of 15 to 20 days to farmers, in every district so that the farmers may be taught some improved practices from time to time. It should serve as a fair for the farmers. It should also serve as a demonstration farm. There you take farmer students for training who are likely to go back to the land. In the present system the students come but they do not go back to the land. You should ensure that in such rural polytechniques in every district only those students are taken who will also go back to the land.

Another suggestion is that there should be an agricultural university in every State. The Pantnagar or Rudrapur or Punjab Agricultural University, all these, have done a wonderful job. The whole scene of the Tarai area has been changed. Why can't we adopt it elsewhere? You take the case of Gujarat State. If you take the figures from 1951 to 1968 the per acre productivity has been increased and it is the highest

in Gujarat. I do not say the total output. If you take the per acre increase in productivity, it is the highest in Gujarat. But it does not still have any agricultural university. Why should you wait for an initiative to be taken by the State? You take the initiative and start an agricultural university there.

Similarly, farm management centres and agro-economic centres do a wonderful job in order to collect the right type of data, the right type of recommendations, which are needed for increasing the agricultural production. Have you established those agro-economic centres or farm management centres in every State? There are only six centres working at present. We do not have only six States. We have many more States. In every State, it should be established.

Further, there is something to be done about the establishment of the water technology centre. Now, new methods are needed to get water for irrigation. Sprinkling irrigation is considered to be the best. Israel has adopted it. In several areas, we can adopt it. Every State must study the economical use of water and adopt the system of irrigation which is convenient to that State. Underground water should be preserved and should be used to the maximum where the sprinkling irrigation is most suitable. Such a centre should be established.

Then, a soil salinity institute also must be established because a lot of amount of land is under the sea water, known as saline land. If there is an institute to study this problem, then, probably large number of acres of land could be reclaimed for increasing production.

Then, I would like to say a few words about non-food crops, like, groundnut, cotton and sugarcane. In the case of groundnut, the problem is like this, as mentioned by the hon. lady Member, that as soon as the season comes, the prices are low; during the season, the prices begin to rise; before the close of the season, the prices are very much high and, as soon as the new season arrives, again, the prices fall. Last year, when we discussed this problem, I suggested that buffer-stock system must be adopted. Again a high-yielding variety should be found, as you have done in the case of rice or wheat or maize. But you

[Shri R. K. Amin]

have not done it in the case of cotton, sugarcane and groundnut. Now, it is high time that you must do so and propagate the high-yielding variety all over the country. In doing so, you shorten the period and increase the pest resistance. Is your foreign trade policy integrated with the domestic policy? If you do not do so then, probably, this is what will happen. For example, 3½ lakhs tonnes of sugar is your quota for export under the International commodity agreement and what you are planning for today is to export 1.45 lakhs tonnes. All the sugar producers, the mills, are having over-stock. If you make a calculation, by the end of September, this year, they will have the stock of 29 lakh tonnes. Today, they are holding the stock of 32 lakh tonnes whose value is Rs.500 crores. If you export it, it will be a great relief because we are facing now over-production in sugar industry.

Similarly, in the case of groundnuts, or you take even the vanaspati, the palm oil is the cheapest that is available from South-East Asia. Why don't you import it? You are importing soyabean oil. You must encourage the production of soyabeans in the country. Don't import the soyabean oil. The cheapest is the palm oil. You import palm oil for a temporary period and in the meantime you increase your soyabean production.

Even in planning foodgrains, the protein requirements must be kept in mind. Are we doing so? No. In cotton also you are just spreading your efforts for development as if the butter is thinly spread on the toast. That does not yield anything at all. If you want to get the return in cotton, this is what is very necessary. Your plan is 80 lakhs bales by the end of the Fourth Plan while you have stabilised it at 58 lakhs bales. There is no scope of increase.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi (Kandrapara): Where is the Fourth Plan?

Shri R. K. Amin: You are right. There is no Fourth Plan. Even in the Third Plan, your target was 71 lakh bales and that also you have not achieved. Now, is it not time for you to concentrate more on research,

education and extension and see that high-yielding varieties are also developed in these non-food crops and there is more and more irrigation in non-food crops also be adopted. Last but not the least, appoint a commission on Rural Property and let them indicate from a study of these village surveys as to what could be done to ameliorate the conditions of the people in the villages? Jagjiwan Ramji, if you do that, you will do great service to the nation and you will do great service to those people who really deserve to be helped.

***Shri K. Suryanarayana (Eluru):** Though agricultural technology has not developed very much in our country, with the available expertise we have been able to produce one hundred million tonnes of foodgrains this year. This is a creditable achievement. I do not know the basis of the figures, mentioned by Mr. Amin who preceded me regarding the targets and the actual production of foodgrains in our country. But on the basis of various reports I have read, I can vouch for the fact that for the last two to three years, the food production has been on the increase. This is largely due to untiring efforts of the farmers as also the willing cooperation of the agricultural labour who are the joint partners in this venture. I am happy to say that this is the one field of activity where disputes and differences are not resolved through strikes. Because of the dedication and hard work of farmers we have been able to bring about a phenomenal increase in food production, thus depending on less and less imports during the last three years. The foreign exchange thus saved, I am very happy to say, has been expended for the development of agriculture. If you take the statistics, the per acre yield increased from 688 Kgs. in 1951 to 1031 Kgs. last year. This credit for this achievement entirely goes to the farmers and the agricultural labour who have put in hard and selfless work to this end. This is not at all due to any assistance by the nationalised banks or the land reform legislation of which we members of Parliament talk here so much. We must therefore be grateful to the Indian farmer for his self-less service to the nation. Choudhury Randhir Singh always lavishes praise on the hon. Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, but

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

if I do not follow him in this respect, I should be pardoned.

In the villages the entire land is under the control of big land-lords whose number may not be more than 20 per cent of the rural population, the rest of the 80 per cent of the rural people slave hard in fields and farms but they do not enjoy the fruits of their labour.

We have been talking of land reforms for a very long time but the benefits of the legislation have not flown to the actual tillers of the land. We have been promising that land will be given to the landless labour. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, though the Government have been saying that 73,000 acres will be acquired for distribution to the landless labour, not a single acre has been allotted to them nor any action initiated for conferring proprietary rights on these people. Jagirdars and big landlords are still in possession of forest areas. In the name of distribution of land, under the land reforms schemes, this forest land is given on tenancy basis to the favourites and pets of persons in power on a nominal charge. Sometimes the tenancy rights are conferred on paper on a landless person but actually the benefits are enjoyed by another. This defeats the very purpose of the law. In my own district these things have been happening since the days of the British rule. Though a person has been tilling a piece of land for more than 30 years, the lease is renewed only from year to year so that the tiller does not come to have any legal right to the property.

In addition to this the farmer has to invest money on inputs. This money he gets from money lenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest. After facing all these difficulties when he finally gets the produce, a major portion of it is taken away by the landlords and very little is left to the tenant. When the hon. Minister, Mr. Shinde, came on tour to our area recently, all these difficulties were placed before him. If the farmers are given the necessary facilities such as credit, fertilisers, seeds, irrigation etc., we would be able to supply an additional one lakh tonne of foodgrains to the deficit areas over and above the 8 lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains that are supplied by my State. We have been talking of land reforms but nothing has been

done so far in this direction. There are examples where people managed to get large tracts of land on lease in the name of these poor landless farmers but appropriated the benefits to themselves. The mere promises are not enough unless they are put into practice. Whenever we ask the Ministers here to remove these difficulties, they always refer us to the States. It is not enough if we commence or inaugurate a project here or a scheme there. We should also have the necessary machinery which should complete these projects and schemes so that they can function properly to the benefit of the farmers.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation which has been functioning for a few years is doing some good work. Even in this organisation proper control is not being exercised to see that the farmers get the benefits. When we want to meet the State Government officers for help, we cannot even meet them.

In Andhra State most of the paddy is produced in four districts only. There we have restrictions on the movements of the surplus foodgrains from district to district. These restrictions should be removed so that if a farmer has a surplus he should be in a position to send it either to Kerala or any other deficit area.

With the help of the National Cooperative Development Corporation we have started a modern rice mill in Tadepalligudem. The necessary equipment is there. But the required amount of raw material is not available because of the various restrictions imposed by the State Government on the movement of foodgrains with the result that the mill cannot function to its installed capacity. Consequently, this factory is incurring a loss of 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees. We invested about 33 lakhs of rupees in this mill. But because of the restrictions on the movement of raw material imposed by the State Government, we may not be in a position to pay back the loan taken by us for working this mill. When we come and seek the Centre's help here you say that the whole supervision and control has been vested with the State Government and you ask us to seek their help in the matter. I submit that such an attitude is not correct. The Centre when it gives its financial assistance to the States should also

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

create a machinery under their control to supervise the execution of the various schemes for which the help is given.

After going into the question of their economic feasibility, the Central Government started 7 such mills in the country. There is one such mill in the Madras State at Thanjavur. If it is functioning very well it is because the Madras State Government have taken all the necessary steps required for its efficient functioning. If the Andhra State also takes similar steps, I am sure this Tadepalligudem mill can also make a profit of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs besides 2-7 per cent extra output of rice in millings. On the other hand because of the indifferent attitude of the Government I am afraid, this mill will incur a heavy loss. We are not threatening the Government with strikes or agitations if these difficulties are not removed; but we are bringing these difficulties to your notice in a peaceful manner so that you take all the necessary corrective steps in this regard. If the farmer is happy, the country would be happy, if the farmer is prosperous, the country would be prosperous. Then we need not be afraid of either these Communists or the Naxalites.

I request the hon. Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, to tour our areas at least once, especially the Kolleru area, and see for himself the difficulties that are being faced by the agriculturists and agricultural labourers there. The agricultural labourers there are being victimised by landlords. The havoc wrought by the landlords is much more than that brought by the so called Naxalites. We are all trying to settle their problems peacefully. We submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh six months ago in this connection. There are about 75,000 acres of fertile land in this area which if properly distributed to the landless labour, could lead to a substantial increase in the production of foodgrains. At the rate things are being done now, I do not think these land reforms would bring any benefit to the poorer sections of our people in this country.

Coming to the ceilings that are proposed on landed property, I would say that there is no uniform policy in this country. In the Madras State they have reduced the ceiling from 30 acres to 15 acres. In

spite of this, people have found out ways to defeat the intention of the legislation. They divide the property and assign it to the various members of one family in order to circumvent the ceiling.

Unless the policy of the Government is drastically changed for the good of the farmers as well as the agricultural labourers in the villages there is no salvation for this country. These farmers work selflessly. They do not resort to any strikes. We members here get a daily allowance of Rs. 51 and still we encourage others to go on strikes. I submit that we should do something for these poor farmers. The State of Andhra Pradesh claims that it has distributed 16-17 lakhs acres of land to the landless labour. It is not enough. If the land is distributed among the poor, the Government must also ensure that the poor farmers get the requisite credit and other facilities for bringing this land under cultivation. I once again request the Government here to do earnestly what they can do for the poor farmers in the villages. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words here.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशाबाह (भिड) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्तुत बजट का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह देखा जाय कि कृषि प्रधान देश जिसके अधिकांश नागरिक, अधिकांश जनता गाँवों में रहती है और खेती पर निर्भर करती है, ऐसा यह देश होने के बाद भी इस देश को भ्रनाज के मामले में, आज तक 22 सालों की कोशिश के बाद भी आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बनाया जा सका और इस भ्रनाज की कमी की वजह से हर साल करोड़ों रुपया विकास कार्यों में न खर्च करके केवल भ्रन-पूर्ति के काम में व्यय होता रहता है। जो 70-71 का बजट पेश किया गया है, शासन के द्वारा दिए गए उसके आँकड़ों से जाहिर है कि 17.41 करोड़ रुपया तो भ्रन की बिक्री से हानि होगी, 27.60 करोड़ रुपया विदेशों से भ्रनाज की खरीद में भाड़ा प्रादि देना होगा। 250 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता खाद्य निगम को दी जायगी जो भ्रनाज विक्रय से होने वाली हानि की पूर्ति हेतु है।

इस तरह से इस बजट में 295 करोड़ की हानि भ्रनाज के क्रय-विक्रय से होने वाली है, जिसकी पूर्ति के लिये प्रावीजन किया गया है। ऐसी ही हानि हर साल होती है इस

तरह से हमारे देश में प्रगति कैसे होगी ? 1948 में हमारे देश में 29 लाख टन अनाज विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ा था, लेकिन 1968 में 57 लाख टन मंगाना पड़ा और आज भी हमको काफी बड़ी घनराशि बाहर से अनाज मंगाने के लिये अपने बजट में रखनी पड़ रही है। हम अपने देश में अपने ही उत्पादन से अनाज की पूर्ति कैसे करें इस के लिये ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। आज भी हमारे देश में पीने दो करोड़ हेक्टर पड़ती जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जो खेती के योग्य है, लेकिन उस पर आज तक खेती नहीं कि गई है। आज जितनी जमीन पर खेती हो रही है, यह पड़ती जमीन कुल कृषि भूमि का 1/7 हिस्सा है, यदि पूरी कृषि योग्य पड़ती जमीन पर भी खेती होने लगे तो हमारी पैदावार आज की अपेक्षा 117 अर्थात् 14% और बढ़ सकती है और हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये जो दूसरे तरीके हैं आज उनकी तरफ भी पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारे देश में 1969 में खेती के लिये 36000 ट्रेक्टरों की मांग पूरी करने की आवश्यकता थी, जिनमें से केवल 15000 ट्रेक्टर ही देश में बने। 1973 तक 68 हजार ट्रेक्टरों की मांग पूरी करने की आवश्यकता होगी, मैं नहीं जानता कि इसकी पूर्ति के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ? हमारे देश में ज्यादा ट्रेक्टर बनें, इसके लिये शासन के ही विभाग ने अच्छे डिजाइन दिये, लेकिन उनको बनाना चालू नहीं किया गया। कई ऐसे उद्योगवाले हैं जो ट्रेक्टर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप उन को लाइसेंस नहीं देते हैं। अगर आप स्वयं नहीं बना सकते हैं तो या तो ट्रेक्टर निर्माण उद्योग को डीलाइसेंस कर दीजिये या लाइसेंस देकर उतने तो बनवाइये जितने देश को आवश्यक है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम):
डीलाइसेंस किया गया है।

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : कृषि के क्षेत्र में आज दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है। कृत्रिम वर्षा के जरिये छोटे-छोटे देश-कोरिया, फिलिपाइन्ज, थाइलैंड ने अपनी खेती की पैदावार को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया है और बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं, वहाँ हमारे देश में हालत यह है कि 80 फीसदी खेती ऐसी है जो असंचित है इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

दौबी प्रकोप से राहत के लिये हमारे किसानों को यह सरकार कोई भरोसा नहीं दिला सकी है। आज तक फसलों के बीमे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। किसान किसी भी समय मुसीबत में आ जाता है और उसके सामने से परोसी हुई धाली निकल जाती है।

हमारे देश को जितनी रासायनिक खाद चाहिये, उतनी खाद हम पैदा नहीं करते हैं। बाहर से खाद मंगा कर हम पूर्ति करने की कोशिश करते हैं। 225 लाख रुपये का खाद अगले साल में बाहर से मंगाने का अनुमान है। आज हमारे देश में जितना खाद पैदा होता है, उसकी पैदावार को चौगुना बढ़ायें, तब हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकती है। इस तरह से बाहर से खाद मंगा कर कब तक हम अपने देश की रकम को विदेशों में भेजते रहेंगे। कैसे हम किसानों की रासायनिक खाद की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

आज स्थिति यह है कि रासायनिक खाद की खपत की औसत हमारे देश में सब से कम है—हमारे देश में 7 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर का उपयोग रासायनिक खाद का होता है। जब कि जापान में 305 किलोग्राम, बेलजियम में 286 किलोग्राम और चीन में 270 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टर उपयोग होता है—और भी कई देश ऐसे हैं, बल्कि अधिकांश देश ऐसे हैं जहाँ यह खपत काफी ज्यादा है, लेकिन भारत में यह खपत सब से कम है और सब से महंगी खाद हमें मिल पाती है तथा वह भी किसान के पास वक्त पर नहीं पहुंच पाती है।

बिजली देने का जब प्रश्न आता है तो उद्योगों को हम 70 प्रतिशत तक बिजली दे देते हैं, लेकिन कृषि के सिंचन के लिये केवल 7 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं यह तथ्य शासनीय अंकों से प्रमाणित है। यह हमारी शासकीय नीति का खोतक है। हम किसानों का अन्न उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसको सहयोग देना चाहते हैं या उद्योग-पतियों को मोटा बनाना चाहते हैं ?

जमीन के कटाव की वजह से आज खेती की जमीन कम होती जा रही है, भूसंरक्षण के लिये जो घनराशि मंजूर की जाती है, उसको भी शासन पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं करता है। शासन के दिये हुए आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि 1969-70 में 1730 हजार रुपये भूसंरक्षण के लिये मंजूर किये गये थे, लेकिन बाद में घट

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह]

कर यह राशि केवल 846 हजार रह गई, उतना पैसा भी खर्च नहीं हो सका। हमारे प्रान्त में चम्बल नदी की वजह से जमीन कटती चली जा रही है, उसके संरक्षण के लिये कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। एक-दो जगहों पर कुछ पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट जारी किये गये, कोई बड़ा मिनिस्टर या नेता आता है तो उसको वहाँ ले जा कर दिखा देते हैं, बाद में छोड़ देते हैं, कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पाती है, मन्ज़ूर शुदा रकम भी यह सरकार खर्च नहीं कर रही है—इससे जाहिर होता है कि इस तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

हमारी अच्छी पशु नस्ल का संरक्षण, सुधार और संबर्द्धन अत्यन्त आवश्यक है लेकिन उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, यहाँ तक कि गऊ बच को बन्द करने का भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया, वह तो जारी है ही, बछड़ों के चमड़े का निर्यात भी बराबर जारी है, यह निर्यात हर साल बढ़ता जा रहा है। अगर हमारे देश के बछड़ों को इस तरह से कत्ल किया जाता रहेगा तो बतलाइये देश को अच्छे बैल कहाँ से मिलेगे? रासायनिक खाद तो आज हम अपने किसानों को दे ही नहीं सकते, उस कमी को किसी हद तक गऊ खाद पशुओं की खाद से पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता था, लेकिन जिस तरह से गऊ बच आज जारी है, उससे तो यह खाद भी हम अपने किसानों को नहीं दे सकेंगे तथा हमारी पशु नस्ल धीरे-धीरे नष्ट होती जायेगी, नष्ट होती जा रही है।

पशु नस्ल सुधार के लिये जिस तरह से काम होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो रहा है। वधियाकरण का कोई कानून इस तरह का नहीं है कि जिससे खराब नस्ल के सांडों को वधिया किया जा सके। अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी कहीं पहुँचते हैं और गाँव वाले वधिया कराने से इन्कार कर देते हैं तो कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है कि जिसके द्वारा वधिया किया जा सके। इसी तरह से जो आपके पशु विकास केन्द्र हैं, उनमें कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की जो विधि है, उस पर किसानों को भरोसा नहीं है। उन केन्द्रों में भ्रष्टाचार जारी है अच्छी नस्ल की गायें बढ़ाने का कोई ठोस प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे देश में दूध का उत्पादन दुनियाँ की तुलना में बहुत कम है अच्छी नस्ल की गायें तो हैं ही नहीं बल्कि न पर्याप्त चारा मिलता है और न हमारे पास पर्याप्त दाना मिलता है। दूध की दृष्टि से चारा और दाना तो सब से पहली आवश्यकता

है, लेकिन चारे की हमारे देश में 58 फीसदी कमी है और दाने की 85 फीसदी कमी है। दूध की स्थिति यह है कि भारत में गाय सिर्फ 137 लिटर दूध देती है, जब कि डेनमार्क में 3710 लिटर, स्विटजरलैंड 3280 लिटर, अमरीका में 3220 लिटर दूध देती है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारे यहाँ दूध के उत्पादन की बढ़ोतरी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

सभापति जी, इस विभाग को एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी देश में पंचायती राज स्थापित करने की दी गई थी, लेकिन पंचायती राज का जो तीन सूत्री कार्यक्रम था, आज तक देश के एक भी प्रान्त में उसको ठीक से लागू नहीं किया गया, पंचायतों के चुनाव लगभग सारे ही देश में लम्बे समय से नहीं हो सके हैं। कई प्रान्त तो ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने तीन सूत्री कार्यक्रम को स्वीकार तक नहीं किया है, पंचायतें लम्बे समय से बिना चुनाव के पड़ी हुई हैं। केन्द्रीय शासन अगर अपने केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में ही तीन सूत्रीय पंचायती राज्य का अमल कराने की कोशिश करता तो भी अच्छा काम हो सकता था, लेकिन केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में भी तीन सूत्री पंचायत योजना को लागू नहीं किया गया है। जिला परिषदों आदि के लम्बे समय से चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं, पंचायतों को अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं, साधन नहीं दिये गये हैं—लेकिन क्या चीज दी गई है? इन पंचायतों के चुनावों के नाम पर हर गाँव में दलबन्दी पैदा कर दी गई है, हर गाँव में राजनीतिक लोग घुस गये हैं जो किसानों और गाँव-वालों को आपस में लड़ा रहे हैं। यदि इसको रोकना है तो पंचायतों को सफल बनाने सम्बन्धी जो तीन सूत्री योजना है, उसको कामयाब बनायें और पंचायतों का चुनाव गुप्त मतदान की प्रणाली से कराना चाहिये।

आप के जो विकास खण्ड हैं, उन विकास खण्डों में ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं हुआ, केवल राजनीतिक उद्देश्य को पूरा करने का काम होता रहा। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात कहता हूँ वहाँ बी० डी० ओ० का पद समाप्त कर दिया गया और अब तीन चार साल के बाद अनुभव कर के फिर दोबारा वह पद कायम किया गया है। एक कांग्रेसी पूर्व चीफ मिनिस्टर के ज़िम्मे की वजह से बी० डी० ओ० के यह पद समाप्त किये गये, वहाँ की जनता के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ होता रहा और वही महानुभाव आज हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सलाहकार के रूप में आ गये हैं।

मुझे डर है कि वे यहाँ भी कहीं वन्दाहार न कर दें। हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है—

“जाकी बाँह गही खरग,
ताके लरिका आघे सरग”

मैं सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जो तथाकथित चाणक्य हैं, उनसे सजग रहें

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) उनका नाम क्या है।

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशबाह : नाम सभी जानते हैं।

जो विकास कार्यक्रम देश में हो रहे हैं उनके प्रचार का कार्य संतोषजनक ढंग का नहीं है क्योंकि प्रचार का काम जो कि किसानों तक जाना चाहिए था वह उन तक जाता नहीं है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन की मंशा भी किसानों तक यह प्रचार पहुंचाने की नहीं है क्योंकि इनकी तरफ से जितनी भी प्रचार सामग्री प्रकाशित होती है वह सारी की सारी अंग्रेजी में ही होती है कहीं एकाध प्रकाशन ही हिन्दी में निकाला जाता है। उदाहरण के रूप में—(1) कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेन्ट एण्ड कोऑपरेशन, (2) एवोल्यूशन ऑफ कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम इन इंडिया और (3) जवाहरलाल नेहरू आन कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेन्ट ये सारे के सारे प्रकाशन इंग्लिश में ही हैं। और अब जो प्रकाशित करेंगे वह हैं—

(1) विवेकानन्द आन नेशनल रिकॉस्ट्रक्शन और (2) गाँधीजी आन दि रोड ऑफ यूथ एण्ड वीमेन। ये भी अंग्रेजी में ही होने जा रहे हैं तो आप देखें कि इन महापुरुषों की आत्मा को भी अंग्रेजी के प्रकाशनों के द्वारा कलंकित किया जा रहा है। उनकी इच्छा इस देश को सरसब्ज देखने की थी और गाँवों को आगे बढ़ाने की थी लेकिन आप उनके सिद्धांतों का प्रचार भी अंग्रेजी में करते हैं। मालूम नहीं आप यह प्रचार अंग्रेजी में किसके लिए करना चाहते हैं और गाँवों में उनका क्या फायदा हो सकेगा। चुनावों में ग्रामीणों के वोट प्राप्त होते रहें इसलिये उन्हें अंधेरे में रख रहे हैं। (व्यवधान).....

मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस शासन की यह नीति है कि गाँव के लोगों को अंधेरे में रखा जाये। (व्यवधान).... लघुसिचाई योजनाओं की ओर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है मध्य प्रदेश में संविद की सरकार ने सात हजार ट्यूबवेलों की मंजूरी दी थी।

लेकिन उन पर काम शुरू किया जाये लेकिन यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट रिंग तक नहीं दे सकी। इस तरह से विकास के काम रुके हुए हैं।

अब मैं सहकारिता विभाग के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। सहकारिता की जो सोसाइटीज हैं उनकी संख्या कम होती जा रही है और कर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। सही बात तो यह है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन जो कि आप पूरे किसानों में से 43 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचा सके हैं उनको कर्ज से लादा जा रहा है। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हो रही है। यह बात इनके दिये हुए आँकड़ों से ही प्रमाणित है। 1961 में समितियों की सदस्य संख्या दो लाख 12 हजार थी जो कि 1969 में एक लाख 68 हजार ही रह गई और चौथी योजना के लक्ष्य में वह और भी कम है, एक लाख बीस हजार तक।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में कम से कम पीने के पानी का तो प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। आज वहाँ पर हजारों ऐसे गाँव हैं जहाँ पर पीने का पानी नहीं है। जो स्कीम आपने बनाई है उसके अन्तर्गत चौथी योजना में भी आप वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पायेंगे। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की गति से ही अगर आप चले तो कम से कम 14 पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चाहिए जबकि आप हर गाँव तक पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे। इस प्रकार 70 साल तक इस देश की जनता अपना इन्तजार नहीं कर सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने अपना तरीका नहीं बदला तो जनता आपको क्षमा नहीं करेगी। और आप जो हरी क्रांति लाना चाहते हैं उसके स्थान पर कहीं लाल क्रान्ति न आ जायें।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेन्ट की माँगों का समर्थन करते हुए मुझे यह कहना है कि इस विभाग का जो प्रथम ध्यान कार्याचार्यों की तरफ जाना चाहिए था वह अभी तक नहीं होता है। 82 परसेन्ट पापुलेशन देहातों में रहती है जोकि अनाज का उत्पादन करती है और उस उत्पादन को करने के लिए कई तरह की सहायता करने की गरज होती है क्योंकि उसके उत्पादन करने से ही इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग बढ़ने वाले हैं। लेकिन पैसा होते हुए भी उसकी तरफ जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिए वह ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो किसान हैं वे संगठित नहीं हैं।

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

पाँच एकड़, 15 एकड़ या पचास एकड़ के काश्त-कार होने की वजह से वे एक जगह पर आकर संगठित नहीं हो पाते हैं। इस देश में जो वर्कर्स हैं, मजदूर हैं वे तो एक जगह पर आ जाते हैं और अपनी ताकत से काम करा लेते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब किसान हैं वह देहातों में रहते हैं, उनको सहूलियतें बहुत ही कम रहती हैं इसलिए वे संगठित नहीं हो पाते हैं और उनकी इस कमजोरी का फायदा उठाया जाता है। मेरी इस सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि उनकी तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा खयाल किया जाये।

सबसे पहले उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत होती है। इस देश में एक लाख 25 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की हर साल जरूरत पड़ती है जबकि इस देश में केवल 20 हजार ट्रैक्टर ही बनते हैं और बाहर से 35 हजार ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया जाता है। इस तरह से 70 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की कमी रह जाती है। ऐसी हालत में या तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में या किसी भी तरह से देश में ट्रैक्टर बनाने की जरूरत है और सरकार को इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक खाद का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी कीमत आज इतनी बढ़ गई है कि किसानों के लिए अपने खेत में खाद डालना मुश्किल हो गया है। खाद की कीमत, एलेक्ट्रिक पावर और डीरींगेशन के चार्ज देने के बाद किसान का जो उत्पादन होता है और बाजार में उसकी जो प्राइस मिलती है वह इतनी कम होती है कि उसे अपने हिस्से से उसमें लगाना पड़ता है। उनके पास पैसा होता नहीं है और दिन रात सारा परिवार खेत पर काम करता है। मैं अभी परसों ही अमृतसर गया था और एक खेत में एक घंटे तक किसानों से बातचीत करता रहा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है उसमें एक फायदा यह हुआ है कि गेहूँ की एक बेरायटी ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ी है। पहले जहाँ एक एकड़ में 10 या 11 क्वींटल की पैदावार होती थी, अब उसके स्थान पर 40 क्वींटल तक पैदावार बढ़ गई है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी मैंने हिसाब लगाया कि घर के आदमियों की मजदूरी वगैरह सब मिलाकर करीब करीब पाँच सात सौ रुपए की आमदनी प्रति एकड़ आती है और इस हिसाब से उसका पड़ता नहीं बैठता है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एग््रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज की प्राइस फिक्स करते समय कास्ट काफ प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। जिस

प्रकार से दूसरी चीजें हैं, कपड़ा और सीमेन्ट वगैरह उनके प्रोडक्शन को देखते हुए जैसे कीमत मुक़रर की जाती है उसी तरह से एग््रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज के लिए भी करना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से मैंने देखा है कि गोबर का जो उपयोग खेत के अन्दर खाद के रूप में होना चाहिए उसके बजाये जलाने में हर जगह उसका उपयोग किया जाता है। सरकार को कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि किसानों को जलाने के लिए कोई दूसरा इंधन दे दे ताकि वे जलाने के काम में गोबर का इस्तेमाल न करें।

इसी तरह से इस समय गेहूँ की जो प्राइस 72 रुपए क्वींटल रखी गई है वह काश्तकार की पूरी कास्ट निकालने के बाद निश्चित की जानी चाहिए। दूसरी जो एग््रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज हैं उनकी प्राइस फिक्स नहीं है। हाँ, शुगरकेन की प्राइस फिक्स है लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में किसान को गारन्टी नहीं है। शुगरकेन चूक कौश क्राप है इसलिए किसान उसको लगाता है लेकिन आज उसकी क्या हालत है? आपको मालूम होगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। इसकी प्राइस फिक्स करने में 15 जोन बनाये गए हैं। रिकबरी में इस समय महाराष्ट्र का पहला नम्बर आता है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आपकी शुगर पुरानी हो गई है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : रिपोर्ट में जो प्राइस फिक्स की गई है वह इस प्रकार से है :

मध्य प्रदेश—194.19
राजस्थान—177.16
दक्षिण विहार—169.03
तमिलनाडू, पांडेचरी—166.16
उड़ीसा, आसाम, केरल, बंगाल—159.49
वेस्ट उत्तर प्रदेश—156.11
हरियाणा—153.29
ईस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश—151.11
आंध्र—150.43
सेन्ट्रल उत्तर प्रदेश—147.93
मैसूर—146.80
गुजरात—141.56
महाराष्ट्र—135.34

इस तरह से आप देखें कि महाराष्ट्र के साथ क्या अग्र्याय किया जा रहा है। रिकवरी ज्यादा होती है, रात दिन घर के आदमी खेत में लगे रहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी प्राइस कम दी जाती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के लिए किस प्रकार से इंसेंटिव हो सकता है? अगर आप कभी कोल्हापुर जायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का एक नया मैनचेस्टर बन गया है, पहाड़ों के ऊपर गन्ना उगाया जा रहा है लेकिन इसके बाद भी अगर उनको कीमत मिले 135 रुपए तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गलती कहाँ पर है? प्राइस कमीशन में है या प्राइस फिक्स करने वालों लोगों के विचार में गलती है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ लीजिये।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : वह मैंने पढ़ ली है। सब देखने से मालूम होता है कि भारत में जहाँ तक गन्ने की रिकवरी का ताल्लुक है महाराष्ट्र प्रथम नम्बर पर है। 11 से 13 परसेंट महाराष्ट्र में रिकवरी है, और पैदावार ज्यादा से ज्यादा 150 टन प्रति एकड़ है और एवरेज अगर देखा जाय तो 60 टन प्रति एकड़ है। कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा है, लेकिन किसान खुद खर्चा कम कर के खेती पर ज्यादा खर्च करता है, परिवार के सभी सदस्य खेती में काम करते हैं लेकिन खुद का दाम नहीं लेते। तो ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये जो ज्यादा अच्छा काम करते हैं। उसकी शक्कर की कीमत 135 रु० ठीक नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 150 टन प्रति एकड़ में तैयार करने वाले काश्तकार हैं। जो देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाता है उसको ज्यादा कीमत मिलनी चाहिये।

मंगफली की प्राइसेज फिक्स नहीं हैं इसलिये जितनी कोऑपरेटिव आयाल मिल्स हैं सब बन्द हो गयी हैं। अतः मेरी विनती है कि ग्राउन्ड नट की कीमत सरकार फिक्स करे। बम्बई कांफ्रिस में और यहाँ भी आपने जाहिर किया है कि ग्राउन्ड नट और काटन की प्राइसेज फिक्स हो जायेंगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि उस काम को आप को तुरन्त करना चाहिये।

सोसायटी का जो कर्जा किसानों को मिलता है, उसमें से डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्ट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को बन्द करना चाहिये। इस इंटरमीडियरी के होने से इंटेरेस्ट ज्यादा बढ़ता है, उसको आप

बन्द करें और डायरेक्ट स्टेट बैंक से तालुका बैंक का सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। ऐसा करने से पाँच, छेँ टका तक इंटेरेस्ट पड़ेगा। अभी काश्तकारों को 22, 23 टका ब्याज देना पड़ता है, और यह होता इसलिये है कि हर सोसायटी, 10 टक्का शेअर के जो रुपय लेती है वह बीच में आती है, अपना हिस्सा काटती है। इनको बन्द करना चाहिये। थोड़े भूमि हीनों को आप ने जमीन तो दी लेकिन भूमिहीनों को बैंक से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये उनको पोल्ट्री, डेरी या पिगरी के लिये सरकार की तरफ से सहायता दी जाय। भूमिहीन लोगों को दो, तीन भैंस दे दें, इसी तरह से पोल्ट्री के लिये चिड़ियाँ दे दें जिस से उनको काम भी मिल जाय और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में भी सुधार हो। इसलिये मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि पिगरी, डेरी, पोल्ट्री भूमिहीनों के लिये बनाने के लिये सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र में एक मांग योजना शुरू हुई है। 26 जिलों में एक एक तहसील ले कर इस योजना को शुरू करने वाले हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी योजना है। सरकार ने उस योजना को देखा होगा। उसको मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे भारत में चालू किया जाय जिससे छोटे काश्तकार को फायदा होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि सरकार इस देश में श्रम की कीमत करे। आज कल जो श्रम न करते हुए दूसरों से श्रम लेते हैं उनकी समाज में ज्यादा कीमत मानी जाती है और खुद जो मेहनत करता है उसकी कीमत कम मानी जाती है। काश्तकार कचहरी में जाय तो उसकी कीमत नहीं है।

आजकल एक बात यह हो रही है कि सिंचित एरिया में जहाँ शुगर फैक्ट्री है वहाँ लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसे एरिया में एक नवीन कैपिटलिस्ट तैयार हो रहा है। हजारों वर्ष से जो काश्तकार गावों में रह रहा है, जहाँ पहले कोई सड़क नहीं थी, बिजली नहीं थी, रेडियो नहीं था, ऐन्टरटेनमेन्ट का कोई साधन नहीं था, वहाँ अब सिंचाई की वजह से अगर काश्तकार की पैदावार में थोड़े से पैसे आ रहे हैं, वह थोड़ा पैसा बचाता है और अपना मकान तथा जीप आदि लेता है तो जो उसके खेती के काम में सहायता होते हैं, तो हम उसको कैपिटलिस्ट कहते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में जितनी फैक्ट्री हैं, उनके नीचे जितने काश्तकार हैं, 85, 90 परसेन्ट आज फैक्ट्री में हैं जिनकी एक,

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

दो एकड़ जमीन शुगर केन के नीचे हैं उसको कैपिटलिस्ट कहा जाता है। जब कि वह वाकई में कैपिटलिस्ट नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि वह काश्तकारों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे, उनके लिये अपने दिल में मोहब्बत रखे और उनको इन्सेन्टिव दे क्योंकि वही देश का एक मजबूत पाया है और जब वह मजबूत होगा तभी देश का भला हो सकता है।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): During the previous years the debate on the Food Ministry used to be highly critical but now due to increased production of foodgrains in this country there has been little satisfaction. No doubt, there has been some improvement. Even though I am not willing to congratulate the hon. Minister, I have to record the satisfaction of this House that the Indian people, the Indian farmers are capable of advancing and they are going to advance. Sir, the production in this country has increased from 65 m. tonnes in 1967-68 to 94.1 m. tonnes in 1968-69 and in the current year it has been 100 m. tonnes. I am really happy to know that the increased food production has been caused by the efforts of all the State Governments including our Government, and this tempo should be encouraged further. We had been importing several crores worth of foodgrains from foreign countries. Now the food import has also been reduced. It was 8.6 m. tonnes in 1967-68, 5.9 m. tonnes in 1968-69 and in 1969-70 it is 3.8 m. tonnes costing Rs.253 crores for the import of foodgrains this year alone.

At the same time we have to note that our friends in the United States—the American Congress Senate members—are not happy about our green revolution. They want that India should not produce more foodgrains and they want we should continue to be importing always and they want the Food Corporation of India should always drain the foodgrains from the western countries. We have to take note of it.

I would like to emphasise that the increased food production is not because of the governmental action alone. It is because of the farmers' efforts. Further, the Indian farmer has taken steps to produce more and more foodgrains not only by the introduction of hybrid varieties in various cereals but also because of the price support

which has been given to the farmer this increased tempo has been maintained. When the price is high, the production is high. When the price goes down, the production goes down. When the price of sugarcane was Rs.56 per ton the production of sugar was 17 lakh tonnes. When the price of sugarcane went up to Rs.150 per ton the production has shot up from 17 lakh tonnes to 35 lakh tonnes. Now the production of sugarcane in this country has risen from 17 lakh tonnes from 1966 to 43 lakh tonnes in the current year. We have to congratulate the farmers and the Government for increasing the production of sugarcane but we could not be complacent because the sugar industry is on the brink of disaster. Today our production is 43 lakh tonnes and our consumption is 30 lakh tonnes. So, we are already having a surplus carry over of about 13 lakh tonnes. What are we to do if this part of production is carried over to the next year. You should rescue the farmer because the farmer is not getting adequate sugarcane price now. He was getting Rs.150 per tonne. In U. P. he was getting from Rs.150 to Rs.170 per tonne. In Andhra Pradesh sometimes the farmers were getting Rs.130 per tonne. In Madras they were getting Rs.95 to Rs.100 per tonne from factories. Now the price is fixed only from Rs.73.80 and that is only for registered cane. For the other cane they are not getting even Rs.40 per tonne, that is Rs.4 per quintal.

17.00 hrs.

You have to take a serious note of the dangerous trend, namely, the farmers are burning sugarcane in Punjab and even in my State.

An Hon. Member : That is not correct.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi : In my constituency people are burning cane because the factories are not crushing. Last year in hundreds of acres in my own constituency cane had been burnt. You cannot deny that. That should be taken into consideration. Somehow or the other we should manage to recoup the losses sustained by farmers. The Government should see that the sugarcane growers at least get Rs.100 per tonne of cane.

Some two years ago the factories were earning good profits. In the current year, I have to admit, they are put to a loss. There is no off take of sugar, even of the levy sugar. The price of open market sugar has come below the levy price. Hundred per cent of the sugar should be lifted at the levy price. Take all this and form a central pool of sugar of about 10 lakh tonnes. By that the factories can reduce their stock and cut down the bank rate, because they are incurring losses. So, this should be gone into.

Today we are happy about increased sugar production. Sugar was being sold at Rs.4 or Rs.5 per kilo two years ago. Now it is available at less than Rs.2 per kilo ; at Rs.1.75 per kilo in some parts. This downward trend in sugar and sugarcane prices is going to be disastrous in 1972- not next year because you are going to carry over 20 lakh tonnes—if you maintain the tempo.

I want to tell a secret to Shri Jagjivan Ram that you are going to be defeated in Bihar, U. P. and Maharashtra if your sugarcane policy is not changed before 1972.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu (Chittoor): In 1972 there will be no new Congress if you do not give Rs.100 per tonne as minimum price to sugarcane growers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : There will be no new Congress ; there will be only Congress.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi : We are importing foodgrains to the tune of 3.8 million tonnes. Instead of our importing foodgrains, our ships should carry our foodgrains to the United States of America and Canada. That should be the effort of our people. We are getting wheat and other things into this country under PL480. This is a loss to the country. Unless we produce more and export more, unless we have our agriculture policy export-oriented and export at least 5 lakh tonnes of sugar this year, you are going to face a disaster in the sugar industry. Today you are committed to export only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tonnes under the already agreed to agreements.

You have taxed the sugar industry much. Today the income from the sugar industry by the increased excise duty is Rs.80 crores. You export 10 lakh tonnes of sugar from

this country by subsidising Rs.20 crores out of these Rs.80 crores. Then you can save the sugar industry. I know, you have difficulty with the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister ; she is not yielding. But you have to try and see that the export of sugar is increased from 1 lakh tonnes to at least 5 lakh tonnes so that the sugar problem and the problem of sugarcane growers will be solved.

Coming to fertilisers, there has been an increase in the import of fertilisers. There was a demand for fertilisers some time back but there has been increased production in this country. Even the public sector undertakings producing urea and ammonium sulphate are competing with and are undercutting each other because the Public Undertakings Committee is pouncing upon them and is asking why they are having so much of stock and are making so much of loss. So, even the public sector undertakings have to offer bonus to sellers or buyers of urea. Otherwise, there will be so much of stock. So, we should make a new assessment of the requirements of fertilizer in this country. There should be a cut in the import of fertiliser. We need not import so much fertiliser worth Rs.225 crores in the country.

Then, some hon. Members were saying about groundnut production. How can you expect the farmer to produce groundnut when you are importing massive quantity of soyabean oil and sun-flower oil from the United States and Russia ? That is killing the farmer. We will not cultivate groundnut if you import so much of soyabean and all that. There should be a minimum price formula for raising foodgrains production. That basic formula should be understood by the hon. Member of the Congress Party and the Government.

Further, about Rs.100 crores assistance to scarcity areas outside the Plan, our hon. Chief Minister and our hon. Finance Minister have already objected saying that the Centre has not allocated Funds for Tamil Nadu in this sum of Rs.100 crores. That should be done.

Again, about tubewells sinking, the organisation should be strengthened. We should not depend more and more on the rain-water. The country is having so much

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

underground water. We can tap underground water even 500 to 600 ft. below. In my State, we have sunk bore wells 600 to 700 ft. below. You can pay a visit to our place to see how our people are making so much effort. That should be encouraged. The drilling capacity in this country is not sufficient. A Central Agro-Industries Corporation, as I have written to the hon. Minister, should be formed immediately so that they can handle the import of tractors as well as procurement of drills from other countries apart from the availability in this country.

Coming to the tapping of underground water resources, some subsidy scheme should be considered by the Central Government. A farmer who sinks a bore well 300 to 400 ft. below and who takes water from the tubewell should be given at least 50 per cent of subsidy for the sinking of the bore well. If you do that, there will be thousands of bore wells sunk in this country, thereby increasing agricultural production.

As regards fertiliser tax, we were finding fault with Mr. Morarji Desai and we were under the impression that the Madam Prime Minister will see that the fertiliser excise duty should be taken off. We are not farmers owning 150 or 200 or 300 acres as in America. We are farmers owning 3 or 5 acres, something like that. This is a tax on the increase in production. So, you want to curtail production by continuing this excise duty on fertiliser.

Then, I want to caution this House about certain political parties carrying on disturbing activities in Farming. It has appeared in Naxalbari; it has penetrated in Bengal; it has appeared in Orissa; it has happened in Vizag, Krishna, Guntur, Godavari and other parts of Andhra Pradesh, it has also found a place in Tanjore and it has gone even to Kerala. This should be checked and curbed because the people who are instigating the farmer are doing wrong to themselves, not only to the country. That should be condemned by one and all in this country.

I would like to point out that one thing. I am the Chairman of the State Agro-Industries Corporation; I am the only Member of Parliament representing a Corporation like this. It is doing a good job

for the past 12 years. As I have already explained to the hon. Minister, there are certain difficulties. Some unwanted tractors are dumped on unwilling States at a high price. That should be looked into. That should be checked. A Central Agro-Industries Corporation should be formed which should handle the import of tractors. Today, I am paying Rs.15,000 for the import of a tractor because it comes via Calcutta, it goes to Lucknow and there it is fitted with certain wheel weights. Then again it travels 1500 miles to Madras and I have to pay Rs.2,000—2,500 more. If I am only allowed to import Zetar tractors from Czechoslovakia through Madras port, I can save Rs.2,500 for my farmer. That be gone into. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. Only one point I would rather ask the hon. Minister in the matter of tractor allocation. Last year we imported 17,000 tractors and Tamilnadu were given only 950 tractors. We ought to have been given 1500 tractors last year. This year we are importing 30,000 to 35,000 tractors. Out of these 35,000 tractors we should be given a minimum of 3,500 tractors. Otherwise we cannot face the demand in those particular areas.

Lastly, I would make a representation on behalf of the Farmer's Forum that some farmers should be selected and sent to Expo 70 in Japan. You need not laugh. I can go alone at my expense.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : That doesnot concern our Ministry.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi : At least ten farmers should be selected and sent. They can share the expenses. But the technical know-how, the advancement of modern technology in the matter of mechanisation of agriculture and in the matter of production of agricultural machinery should be personally seen. It will cost Rs. 5 lakhs to the Government but it will give Rs. 5 crores worth of knowledge to our nation.

I am very much thankful to you because you have given so much consideration to me. With these words I would like to quote only one word. Sir, India can produce 300 million tonnes of foodgrains, not only 100 million tonnes. We are having the men. We are having the farms. We want only the tool. Sir, when the Second War was going on and when England was

likely to be defeated, Mr. Winston Churchill said by raising his fingers V. like this. 'Give me the tool, I will do the job'. He said like that. He got their support and won the battle. The hon. Minister should come and rise up to the occasion and say like that, 'Give me the tool so that we can produce more and more. I shall conclude by quoting only one verse from our great *Thirukkural* said 2000 years ago for your own benefit and for the benefit of some of our people :

"*Elam Enru Asaiyee Erupparai Kanin
Nlam Ennum Nallal Nagum.*"

I would translate it in English for your benefit :

"Good wife—earth—laughs at the foolishness of men who sit idle bemoaning their poverty."

Sir, unless we awaken ourselves, unless we do hard work, unless we sincerely do our effort, our country cannot advance forward. That sort of courage, every farmer including the Minister and other people, should have. Then India will be rising in the high pedestal of the nations producing more and more foodgrains.

With these words I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

श्री भारलखंडे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, इस अनुदान पर जब हम विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमारे सामने तीन परिस्थितियाँ हैं, नक्सलवादी किसान विद्रोह, देश के अनेक भागों में अकाल की काली छाया और आन्दोलनों की बढ़ती हुई लहर। मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार की अब तक की खाद्य नीति और कृषि नीति असफल सिद्ध हुई है। इसका मूल कारण क्या रहा ? कारण केवल एक रहा है कि क्रान्तिकारी भूमि सुधार अब तक तेईस साल के अन्दर भी नहीं नहीं किये जा सके जबकि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पाँच वर्ष में वे कर दिये जाने चाहिये थे। इसीलिए हम इस क्षेत्र में अब तक असफल सिद्ध हुए हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता और संग्राम के जमाने में सब से आकर्षक नारा हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों मानवों को, किसानों को दिया गया था लैंड टू दी टिल्लर, जमीन उनको दी जाए जिन के हाथ जमीन जोतते हैं। लेकिन वह राष्ट्रीय आदर्श आज तक भी चरितार्थ नहीं किया जा सका

है। एक तरफ करोड़ों एकड़ परती बंजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जो खुद सरकारी आँकड़ों के हिसाब से 11 करोड़ एकड़ से कम नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ जो चार-सौ-बीसी हदबन्दी कानून कांग्रेस सरकारों ने प्रदेशों में बनाये हैं, उनसे भी जो जमीनें निकली हैं, उनको भी अभी तक नहीं बाँटा जा सका है। तीसरी ओर जंगल के नाम पर करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन देश के अनेक भागों में रखी हुई है, जहाँ पिछले तेईस सालों में जंगल भी नहीं लगे और वह जमीन किसी भी उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा सकी।

इन जमीनों का उपयोग न होने की वजह से आज खाद्य समस्या हमारे लिए एक महान् विभीषिका का प्रश्न बन गई है। आज स्थिति यह है कि करोड़ों खेत-मजदूर, भूमिहीन आदिवासी, हरिजन एक तरफ पड़े हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों एकड़ परती बंजर जमीन अनेक रूप में पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उनका संगम, समागम नहीं होने दिया जा रहा है। कांग्रेस सरकार की आज तक की नीति की सब से बड़ी नाकाम-याबी का यही मूल कारण रहा है। इसी लिए आज बेकारी में भी इतनी वृद्धि हुई है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि परती बंजर जमीन को भूमिहीनों में बाँटने और भूमि सुधार के क्रान्तिकारी कानून से सारी बेकारी दूर हो जायेगी। लेकिन इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि उससे बेकारी की गिनती में बहुत बड़ी कमी होगी। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के बाद जो हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या है खाद्य समस्या, इन्हीं कारणों से उसका समाधान आज तक नहीं हो सका है और तेईस साल के बाद भी हम परमुखापेसी हैं, दूसरों के मोहताज हैं, दूसरों के अन्न के सहारे जी रहे हैं। हमारा देश तीन रोटियों में से एक रोटी के लिए दूसरों का मोहताज है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय कलक है, कौमी जिल्लत है, जो आज तक हमें उठानी पड़ रही है।

हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान देश है। आज भी हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 50 फीसदी कृषि से आता है। हमारे देश के निर्यात के सामान में 70 फीसदी कृषि-उत्पादन की चीजें होती हैं। हमारे देश की 61 फीसदी से 74 फीसदी जनसंख्या खेती-बाड़ी में लगी हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी आज तक हम स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सके हैं। इसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि

[श्री आरखंडे राय]

सरकार ने क्रान्तिकारी भूमि-सुधार नहीं किया। केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं हट सकती है कि यह काम तो पूर्णतया सूबाई सरकारों का है। अभी दो साल पहले तक केन्द्रीय सरकार और सभी सूबाई सरकारों कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में थीं, जब कांग्रेस पार्टी एक-साथ और एकजुट थी। लेकिन जो काम पाँच बरस में होना चाहिए था, वह बीस साल में भी नहीं हो सका।

जहाँ तक आत्म-निर्भरता का प्रश्न है, उत्तर प्रदेश से हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम ने, हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने 1949 में, श्री पंजाबराव देशमुख, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री आदि सब ने कई बरस पहले देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने की बात कही थी। लेकिन आज तक भी हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सका है।

भूदान आन्दोलन कहाँ से पैदा हुआ ? हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी और मूल समस्या, भूमि समस्या, भूमि के विषम बंटवारे से। नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन कहाँ से पैदा हुआ ? उसका श्रीगणेश कहाँ से हुआ ? वह केवल इस लिए शुरू हुआ कि आज तक भी हम भूमि के विषम बंटवारे की समस्या हल नहीं कर सके। अब तक जो भाषण हुए हैं, उसमें इन मूल समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

मुझे इस बात की शिकायत है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा किसान कौन है—हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े पूंजीपति, श्री बिड़ला, जिन के हाथों में तीस हजार एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इसी तरह जेनेरल करि-अप्पा और जेनेरल चिमैया भी इस देश के सब से बड़े किसान हैं। मैं चार्ज करता हूँ खाद्य मंत्री जी और उनके मंत्रालय को कि उन्होंने बंगलौर में उन्हें पाँच पाँच हजार एकड़ जमीन दी है।

केन्द्रीय खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान सरकार के सहयोग से कानपुर के एक बड़े उद्योगपति, संभवतः पद्मपति सिंहानिया को बीकानेर और जोधपुर की सरहद पर 50 हजार एकड़ जमीन देने का निश्चय किया है। इस तरह से मैं आपको आँकड़े अग्रर दूँ तो उसके लिए समय मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन एक अंचल की बात मैं आपको बताऊँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में नीनीताल की तराई में जहाँ बहुत बड़े बड़े फार्म हैं, उसके थोड़े से आँकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

5 हजार एकड़ से ऊपर के वहाँ तीन बड़े बड़े फार्म हैं। 1 हजार से 5 हजार एकड़ तक के 12 फार्म हैं। 5 सौ से 1 हजार एकड़ तक के 250 फार्म हैं और 100 से 500 एकड़ तक के 1000 फार्म हैं। इस तरह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न अंचलों में बड़े बड़े जमीन के टुकड़े चन्द हाथों में एकत्रित हो गए हैं। इसी तरह से बिहार में भी और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी जब तक जमीन को इजारेदारी नहीं तोड़ी जायगी तब तक खाद्य समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता और बेकारी की समस्या में कमी हम नहीं कर सकते। तब तक हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों आदिमियों की गरीबी की समस्या के समाधान की तरफ भी हम तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। बहुत से कांग्रेसी नेताओं के भी, कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व या आज के मंत्रियों के भी बड़े बड़े अपने फार्म हैं, पाँच सौ, एक हजार, दो सौ, तीन सौ एकड़ के। इस तरह से सारे देश की जमीन का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा चन्द हाथों में एकत्र हो गया है। जब तक इसको हम ब्रेक नहीं करेंगे जमीन की मोनोपली को तब तक हमारे देश में जमीन की समस्या के समाधान का श्रीगणेश नहीं होगा। दाम नीति बाद में आती है, सिंचाई-नीति बाद में आती है, खाद नीति बाद में आती है। पहले जमीन जिसके पास है वही इन चीजों की तरफ सोच सकता है दाम नीति और खाद नीति की तरफ। वह अपने सिर पर खेती नहीं करेगा, वह अपने सिर पर सिंचाई नहीं करेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि बिहार में अकाल की छाया है, राजस्थान में अकाल की छाया है, बिहार जो खाद्य मंत्री का अपना प्रदेश है उसके दरभंगा जिले के अंचल में लगभग एक करोड़ आदिमी अभाव में या खाद्य संकट में या कुछ हद तक अकाल के मुँह में पड़े हुए हैं। राजस्थान तो एक क्रान्तिक एरिया हो गया है जहाँ अकाल आया करता है और पड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी हालत में जो हमारा देश बहुत से देशों से ज्यादा जमीन पर खेती करता है, 11 करोड़ एकड़ परती बंजर जमीन जो सरकारी आँकड़ों के हिसाब से उपलब्ध है, उसको बाँट दिया जाय तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि कितने खेत मजदूर, गरीब भूमिहीन हरिजन बस सकते हैं और कितनों का पेट चल सकता है कितनी अधिक पैदावार हमारे देश में बढ़ जायगी ? और हमारी परमुखापेक्षिता समाप्त हो जायगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस एकमात्र सर्वप्रथम मूल बात की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस ओर जब तक ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक मंत्री जो इससे उत्पन्न समस्याएं हैं उनका

समाधान भी हम नहीं कर सकते। जहाँ तक सहकारिता विभाग का संबंध है यह तो कोअ्रापरेटिव नहीं, लूटोक्रेटिक डिपार्टमेंट है। किसी को लूटना हो तो एक कोअ्रापरेटिव खोल दीजिए, कुछ सरकार से अनुदान ले लीजिए और फिर खा जाइए। कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं और जांच पड़ताल हो तो पोलिटिकल प्रेशराइजेशन से उसको खत्म कर दीजिए। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सारे देश में इस समय कोअ्रापरेटिव में जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है उसमें करीब करीब एक अरब रुपया फंसा हुआ है। सरकार ने यह डिपार्टमेंट बनाया है, जो अब तक असफल सिद्ध हुआ है। हमारे देश में मिक्सड एकोनामी असफल सिद्ध हुई है। कोअ्रापरेटिव पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में, पूंजीवादी अर्थ तंत्र के अन्दर सफल नहीं हो सकता है। इस बुनियादी बात को सरकार को सदन को और बाहर जनता को भी नोट करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, सामुदायिक विकास योजना है। बहुत टीम टाम के साथ यह स्कीम देश में चालू की गई। यह धीरे धीरे हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार का एक नया सेंटर खुल गया। सामुदायिक विकास योजना का इस्तेमाल, उसमें दी गई धन-राशि का इस्तेमाल भी हमारे गाँवों के जो बड़े लोग थे, भूस्वामी थे, या बहुत तिकडमी किस्म के लोग थे, उन्होंने किया। 95 फीसदी धन-राशि बड़ों के पक्ष में इस्तेमाल हुई है और मुश्किल से ५ फीसदी गरीबों के हाथ में गया है। इसलिए सामुदायिक विकास योजना को भी ऐग्रीकल्चर औरिण्टेंड बनाना चाहिए और ऐग्रीकल्चर के विकास के लिए ही कृषि विकास केन्द्र के रूप में ही उनको विकसित करना चाहिए। तभी उनकी कुछ उपादेयता है। अन्यथा जैसा कि बहुत जगहों पर सिद्ध हो रहा है, वह लूट खसोट का एक केन्द्र हो गया है और उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं हो सकता।

मान्यवर, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पूंजीवादी विकास के पथ को छोड़े। कांग्रेस के टूटने के बाद, कांग्रेस सरकार के अल्पमत में हो जाने के बाद, देश की सियासत में इतनी बड़ी तबदीली हो जाने के बाद, अब वह समय आ गया है कि साहस के साथ समाजवादी व्यवस्था की तरफ बढ़ा जाय और केवल यही वह रास्ता है जो हम जैसे पिछड़े और अर्धविकसित देशों के लिये एकमात्र विकल्प है—इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं हो सकता।

बरसाती नदियों में जो पानी आता है उसका 90 फीसदी समुद्र में चला जाता है, उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। उसे रोक कर, बड़े-बड़े रिजर्वायर बना कर उस जल का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि सरकार ने सिचाई की अनेकों बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई हैं, लेकिन जो हमारे सिचाई के परम्परागत साधन हैं, लाखों कूप हैं, वे टूटते जा रहे हैं, फट गये हैं, जीर्ण-शीर्ष अवस्था में हैं, उनकी मरम्मत की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। बुन्देलखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान के इलाकों में पुराने राजाओं द्वारा बनवाये गये अनेकों सागर, हैं, वे भी जीर्ण-शीर्ष हो रहे हैं, इनका जीर्णोद्धार होना चाहिये। नई स्कीमें बनाई जाय और पुरानी स्कीमें नष्ट हो जाय-यह तो द्रुतगामी योजना नहीं है।

कृषि संस्थानों और उद्योग संस्थानों के कामों का समन्वय किया जाय। कुछ अन्य साधियों ने भी इसकी चर्चा की है, जब तक यह असन्तुलन और असमंजस्य कायम रहेगा, किसान खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता है। गरीब किसानों और मध्यम किसानों को ऋण नीति में अधिक सहूलियत दी जाय। ऋण नीति का जो कानून इस समय है, उसमें तबदीली की जाय ताकि गरीब किसान, भूमि-हीन खेती मजदूर ऋण से लाभ उठा सकें।

देश में अनेकों ऐसे विशिष्ट आंचल हैं, जिनकी विशिष्ट समस्यायें हैं, उनको हमें अलग रखना होगा। उनके कृषि विकास के लिये अलग से कृषि विकास बोर्ड बनाया जाय, तब ही हम उन विशिष्ट आंचलों का उद्धार कर सकते हैं।

आखरी बात में अन्न के नष्ट होने के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अन्न को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिये हमें उपाय निकालने चाहिये। कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, मैसूर-जैंगलोर ने कहा है कि देश में हर साल 46 अरब रुपये का अन्न नष्ट होता है, इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये देश के अन्दर अच्छे अच्छे गोडाउन्ज बनाने चाहिये, देश के अन्दर गोडाउन्ज का जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिये, ताकि अन्न नष्ट न हो। इन एक्सपर्ट्स का यह क्वाल है कि अगर हम इस अन्न को बचा लें तो हमारे देश की अन्न की समस्या की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

श्री गं० शं० दीक्षित (खंडवा) : श्रीमान सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की कृषि को यदि

[श्री गं० च० बोक्षित]

हम अपने देश की आर्थिक अवस्था का मरुदण्ड कहें तो कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। हमारे देश की कृषि केवल भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था को जीवित ही नहीं रखती, बल्कि मेरी समझ से तो वह हमारी संस्कृति भी है। अंग्रेजी का जो पर्यायवाची शब्द "एग्रीकल्चर" है, उससे भी यही ध्वनि स्पष्ट होती है। कृषि प्रचार और प्रसार में विश्वास नहीं करती, वह तो मौन कर्म में विश्वास रखती है। इस लिये यह हमारा प्रधान कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उसके लिये कार्य करें। देखना यह है कि इसके उत्थान के लिये स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हमने कुछ कार्य किया या नहीं ?

यदि हम अपने पुराने काश्तकार का चित्र अपने मांस्तष्क में लाते हैं तो मस्तिष्क में ढलते सूरज की लालिमायुक्त पृष्ठभूमि में लड़खड़ाते कदमों को लिये हुए, कमर झुकी हुई, एक व्यक्ति का चित्र उभर आता है और यही काश्तकार की परिभाषा पुराने जमाने की है। लेकिन आज के हरियाणा के काश्तकार या पंजाब के काश्तकार पर जब हम दृष्टि दौड़ाते हैं तो हम उसे सजग पाते हैं, सचेत पाते हैं और हम पाते हैं कि वह मानव स्वप्नों का एक सूत्रधार है। उसके जीवन के गीतों में हम मेहनत की भाषा और गौरव पाते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि वह अपने जीवन को प्रचार और प्रसार में न लगाते हुए मौन कर्म के द्वारा अपने कदम बढ़ाता चला जा रहा है। उसके जीवन के निश्चय में साहस है, वह मिलजुल करके कदम बढ़ाने की ताकत पैदा कर रहा है। अगर हमने यह बात पैदा कर दी है तो कृषि जगत में हमने काफी उत्थान किया है। क्या सन् 1950-51 में जो हमारी कृषि की उपज थी आज 1969-70 में हमने उसमें उत्थान और तरक्की नहीं की है? सन् 1950-51 में पाँच करोड़ 50 लाख टन अनाज पैदा हुआ था लेकिन आज दस करोड़ टन के करोड़ पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह हमारी तरक्की का निशान है। यदि इसके बाद भी हम कहें कि किसी भी प्रकार की तरक्की नहीं की है तो यह एक राजनीतिक दाँव-पेंच ही कहा जायेगा। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमने देखा कि हर तरफ, चाहे वह सामुदायिक विकास का क्षेत्र हो या सहकारी समितियों का क्षेत्र हो, उसमें हमने तरक्की की है। हमने अन्न की उपज बढ़ाई। सहकारिता साख-समितियों के द्वारा किसानों को पैसा दिया। महाजनों के चुंगुल में काश्तकार फंसे हुए थे, उनके व्याज की दर रात दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही थी, सहकारिता साख-

समितियों ने काश्तकारों को उन महाजनों के चुंगुल से मुक्त कराया।

हाँ, एक बात जरूर है जोकि हमें स्वीकार करनी पड़ेगी कि आज भी छोटे किसान और बड़े किसान के बीच में जो अन्तर है वह कायम है। आज पंजाब और हरियाण का काश्तकार सुखी है, सजग है, सचेत है लेकिन हम यह बात हर काश्तकार पर लागू नहीं कर सकते। आज जिस काश्तकार के पास ढाई एकड़ से कम जमीन है या जिसके पास पाँच एकड़ से कम जमीन है उसकी हालत आज वह नहीं है जो कि उस काश्तकार की है जिसके पास 25 एकड़ या 50 एकड़ जमीन है। उस काश्तकार को कर्ज भी मिलता है। पारिवारिक खर्च के बाद जिस काश्तकार के पास पैसा बचता है उसको तो कर्ज मिलता है लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं उनको कर्ज नहीं मिल पाता है। अब हमने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बावजूद भी क्या वह छोटा काश्तकार जिसके पास ढाई एकड़ जमीन है, उसी रूप में कर्ज पा सकेगा जिस रूप में वह काश्तकार जिसके पास 50 एकड़ जमीन है कर्ज पा सकेगा? आज सरकार को अपना ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना होगा और छोटे और बड़े काश्तकार के बीच में जो अन्तर है उसे मिटाना होगा। जब तक छोटा काश्तकार नहीं सुधरेगा, जबतक उसकी कमर मजबूत नहीं होगी, जबतक उसके कदम दृढ़ नहीं होंगे तब तक भारत की दशा सुधर नहीं सकती है। केवल पंजाब और हरियाण के काश्तकारों से ही हमारे भारत का मानचित्र नहीं बन रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हम अपनी उपलब्धियों के आंकलन में क्या सोचते हैं? मानवीय चातुर्य और प्रशिक्षित कल्पनाशक्ति की ओर हमारा जोर नहीं जाता है। हम भौतिक पूंजी की तरफ ही ज्यादा जोर देते हैं। मानवीय पूंजी के निर्माण की तरफ हमारा खयाल बहुत कम है, मानवीय चातुर्य की तरफ हमारा बहुत कम ध्यान है। जपान में 15 प्रतिशत काश्त की भूमि वाले 60 लाख जो काश्तकार हैं वह अपने लिए अनाज पैदा करते हैं। दस करोड़ के राष्ट्र को अन्न देते हैं। जो उनका औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बना हुआ है उसका भी प्रधान श्रेय उसी काश्त को है। वे मानवीय पूंजी की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। वहाँ पर 830 हाई स्कूल ऐसे हैं जोकि कृषि विद्यालयों के नाम से पुकारे जाते हैं और

जहाँ से 55-60 हजार नवयुवक न्ड होकर निकलते हैं। वहाँ पर 30 राष्ट्रीय विद्यालय हैं जहाँ से हर साल 6 हजार नवयुवक खेती का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने निकलते हैं। जबतक हम मानवीय पूंजी का विकास शिक्षा के द्वारा कृषि जगत में उत्पन्न नहीं करेंगे तब तक केवल भौतिक पूंजी को बढ़ावा देने से हमारे राष्ट्र का उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा। कृषि को हमें बढ़ाना चाहिए, हमारे राष्ट्र का वह मेरुदंड है लेकिन उसके लिए जो हमारा मानवीय जीवन को विकास करने का प्रयत्न और काश्तकारों को शिक्षित करने का प्रयत्न है उस पर भी हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश की, जो भौगोलिक दृष्टि से सब से बड़ा राज्य है, हालत की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर एक लाख 76 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि है उसमें से 66 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पर वन सम्पदा होती है। और संयुक्त राष्ट्र परिषद के खाद्य और कृषि विशेषज्ञ, प्रोफेसर दिवट, ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर 92 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी पैदा हो सकती है जब कि आज 9 मिलियन घन मीटर लकड़ी ही पैदा हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें और इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सहायता दें।

मेरा खयाल है कि मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 6 प्रतिशत भूमि सिंचित है जब कि देश की सिंचित भूमि, राष्ट्रीय औसत 20 प्रतिशत है। 37 प्रतिशत वहाँ पर ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास ढाई एकड़ से कम जमीन है और 80 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी जीविका कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहाँ पर सरकार सहायता दे।

हल यन्त्र का हमारे पास एक बेड़ा है, जो गहरी खुदाई करता है, हल्की खुदाई भी करता है। लेकिन वह यन्त्र पुराने हो गये हैं तो केन्द्र शासन से राज्य शासन ने प्रार्थना की है कि वह कृपा करके 50 कैंटरपिलर दे ताकि हमारे यहाँ हल योजना सफलीभूत हो सके।

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am approaching this Ministry's work from a different angle from those Members who have spoken so far on the Ministry's work. The report prepared by the Ministry about its activities during the last year is full of tall claims. Even a

mere cursory reading of the report will make one convinced that the Food Ministry is more interested in manufacturing statistics on food production than on production of food itself.

The Government has full praise for its achievements on the agricultural front. It has claimed that the estimated food-grains production during 1969-70 would be of the order of 100 million tonnes. The Government, however, conveniently forgot that it was exactly the target to be fulfilled by the end of the third Plan. Any Government would have been ashamed of fulfilling the target after five years. Perhaps, according to the Food Minister shame is a commodity not connected with food and agriculture.

The second Plan stated that "by the end of the second Plan the rate of consumption is estimated to rise to 18.3 ounces per adult." I however find in the latest *Economic Survey* the net per capita availability of foodgrains to be only 15.44 ounces per day during 1969. These figures are calculated after taking into account the imported foodgrains also. Moreover, these figures do not take into account the need to keep some foodgrains for the purpose of seeds. If it is done, then the net availability of foodgrains during 1969 is far below the figure given in the official statistics. Even according to the *Economic Survey*, the net per capita availability of foodgrains during 1969 was less than during 1956. Then, where is the case for the Food Minister for expressing so much jubilation?

We are still accepting free gifts from every country that is prepared to dole out. We will stop doing so only when the donors of alms will stop to give us free food. If acceptance of free food is not begging, then what else is begging? I want to put that question to the Food Minister. However, the Food Ministry has developed begging as a habit and now it has started taking pride in the art of begging.

The servile attitude of the Government could be seen from scores of schemes launched by the Government in collaboration with foreign agencies. The Government's scheme of pest control cannot take shape unless it gets a subsidy from the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee in the United Kingdom. The Government

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

has taken free gift from the Netherlands Freedom from Hunger Campaign committee to establish storages of 10,000 tonnes in Madhya Pradesh and 3,000 tonnes in Maharashtra. Unless the Government's begging bowl is full of doles from international agencies like CARE and UNICEF the scheme of giving free food to school children cannot come into operation. Even schemes like fortified atta cannot come into operation unless USAID comes to the rescue of Government. The actual list of Government's begging missions is ten times longer, but there is no time to read all the record of shameful acts of the Government. Like a seasoned beggar, the Food Ministry has not forgotten to tap a single door from where some alms would be available. A country cannot live with self-respect in this world by accepting free food and other's help from every available source.

A government which cannot do without free food from abroad is now talking of agricultural strategy. The Green Revolution is nothing but a concept of more dependence on foreign countries, for development of capitalism in rural sector. It is a policy of importing more fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides, etc. from outside and adding to the profits of foreign monopolies. It is a policy of mechanisation of agriculture to provide market for surplus farm implements of advanced countries. The Green Revolution may add to the profits of capitalist farmers in the rural areas but it would ruin the economy of millions of small peasants who would find it extremely difficult to carry out their agricultural production. Birlas, Tatas and other big monopolists who have grabbed more and more the peasants' lands have benefited.

The so called Green Revolution is Government's substitution for land reforms. Recently there was a conference of Chief Ministers who discussed the question of land reforms. Various official reports have clearly proved beyond doubt that land reforms were not introduced during the last two decades of Congress misrule, both Indicate and Syndicate. Even the report of the Home Ministry drew the conclusion that land reforms were by and large not implemented under the Congress raj. It is an admitted fact that the agrarian reform legislations enacted by Congress Govern-

ments could not give any relief to the poor peasants and agricultural labourers. This fact was flatly endorsed in the draft fourth plan which says :

"The main object of ceilings which is to re-distribute land to the landless at a reasonable price on a planned basis has thus been largely defeated."

In West Bengal, where former U. F. Government introduced genuine land reforms and distributed 7½ lakh acres of lands to the landless peasants, the same vested interests—landlords and reactionary forces—began to raise a hue and cry throughout the country. For the first time since independence, a land reform of such a magnitude was introduced in cooperation with the peasants' movement. When jotedars with thousands of guns in their hands tried to obstruct the introduction of these land reforms, the Government at the centre shamelessly took the cause of landlords and jotedars and raised a cry of law and order. When the U. F. Government was toppled and the Congress satrap Governor's rule was introduced, one of the first steps he took was to announce the giving back of bulk of the distributed land to the jotedars. The peasants who got the land through bitter struggle will never agree to give up their hard-won right under the U. F. Government. Every effort on the part of Congress Government to undo the land reforms will be met by a determined and militant struggle by the peasants and the working class of West Bengal. No price will be too heavy for these lakhs of peasants who have acquired the land under the U. F. regime. The force of the Congress Government and jotedars will be met with resistance backed by the democratic movement.

In Kerala, after the Namboodiripad Ministry brought a measure of introduction of land reforms and the agricultural workers and peasants began to implement it, the Central Government joined hands with a defector Ministry there headed by Mr. Achutha Menon and let loose a reign of terror with the help of thousands of C. R. P. on the poor peasants and agricultural workers. Within 21 weeks of the regime, Kerala witnessed the murder of 21 agricultural workers and peasants under the Achutha Menon ministry.

When land reform question comes, the Centre will say that it is a State subject. When the States try to introduce land reforms, the Centre will send C. R. P. and B. S. F. to suppress the agricultural workers and peasants. All such measures are bound to fail. The landless peasants and agricultural workers will unite and defeat the conspiracy of landed interests to keep their hold over the rural areas. The 76 per cent of the poor peasants who own less than 20 per cent of the land will no doubt join the struggle for a radical programme of land distribution. This will no doubt transform the present bogus green revolution into a genuine red revolution and no force on earth can prevent it.

The Food Corporation of India, despite huge publicity campaign, has proved to be a white elephant. The top heavy bureaucratic apparatus has made the organisation a den of corruption. Recently, certain glaringly corrupt cases have been brought to light in Calcutta which should pinpoint the irregularities that are rampant in this organisation.

Shri Susanka Mukerjee, P. R. O. of Food Corporation of India, Calcutta Branch, was involved in misappropriation of an amount of Rs.5,42,000 of F. C. I. fund in collusion with a flour mill at Howrah in which case he prevented recovery of the amount which was due from the mill by issuing a false certificate saying that the money was not due from the mill as the corresponding stock of wheat was not supplied.

Though this official was suspended on 25th March this year, he was allowed to enter the office on 26th after suspension and remove some vital documents connected with the misappropriation case. The matter was then referred to the C.B.I. but after all the documents were removed. This will make the C.B.I. investigation a mere farce.

Now I learn from reliable sources that some high officials in the F.C.I. who are interested in protecting the corrupt official are trying to hush up the whole case by showing a belated recovery of the amount and lifting the suspension order against the official.

Recently, in the Andhra Assembly the P.A.C. suggested that the C.B.I. must go

into the fertilizer scandal which caused a loss of Rs.3.77 crores to the government. May I know whether the Central Government accept the suggestion of the Andhra Assembly for an inquiry by the C.B. I. into the fertilizer scandal ?

Coming to the problem of rural indebtedness, every year the exploitation by the usurious moneylenders is intensifying. An enquiry conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in 1962 revealed that during ten years the rural indebtedness of poor peasants and agricultural workers has increased three-fold i.e., from Rs.900 crores to Rs.2,489 crores. Now it would be well over Rs. 3,500 crores as the lot of the peasants and agricultural workers has made no marked improvement.

The living condition of the agricultural workers has deteriorated very much. An agricultural labourer and the members of his family in Maharashtra live on a *per capita* income of Rs.100 to 110 per year, or a little more than 30 paise per day. This is how the socialism of Indira Gandhi is working in the villages of India.

The Food Minister is using his portfolio for political gains for his party. When syndicate boss of U. P., Shri C. B. Gupta was controlling the affairs of the State, the Food Minister took the role of progressivism and talked of nationalising the sugar industry. When Shri C. B. Gupta was toppled and the unholy alliance of Charan Singh and his party came into power, he conveniently dropped the demand for nationalisation of sugar mills. Since I know the part played by the Food Minister in the decontrol of sugar to boost the profits of the sugar magnates, I never had any doubt about his hoax of the slogan of nationalisation.

Therefore, instead of adopting a genuine national food policy and genuine land policy, the Food Ministry is resorting to anti-people measures to add to the coffers of foreign monopolists, Indian big business and rural rich in the name of socialist food policy.

The genuine democratic food policy can be introduced only by defeating the bankrupt agrarian policies which have played havoc in our rural sector. The people gave a fitting rebuff to this rotten policy even

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

before 1972, towards which the Food Minister and his party are watching with greedy eyes. If proper, effective and immediate steps are not taken to implement the land reform legislation ensuring distribution of land to the landless poor, if repression against the peasants and agricultural workers who are struggling for their just demands continues, the day is not far off when the army of landless masses will forcibly take possession of whatever land they can put their hands on. The great Malayalam poet, Mahakavi Changanpuzha said in one of his outstanding poems some two decades ago :

Mathilakathu manoja manimaya
Nilayangalil vazhum prabhukale
Veruthayalli naale pulariyil
Pata varunnunde sookshichu kollanam.

It means : you feudal lords living in glittering palaces, in the safety of huge fortresses ; don't take it lightly when we say that in the dawn of tomorrow the army of the landless masses would be coming to attack you.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय की भाँगी पर बहस इस वक्त चल रही है। सरकार की ओर से हर साल तरह तरह के प्रगतिशील कदम उठाये जाने की घोषणायें होती हैं और वादे किये जाते हैं। इस बार तो हम लोगों को कम से कम बड़ी उम्मीद थी कि बम्बई अधिवेशन के बाद जो नई रोशनी इस देश में आने का लोगों को आभास दिया गया है उस नई रोशनी से कुछ इस देश का रास्ता साफ होगा। लेकिन जिस तरह से यह विभाग या इस विभाग के अर्धन भिन्न भिन्न राज्य सरकारों के विभाग काम कर रहे हैं, उसको देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ है। मौरूसी कानून के अन्तर्गत तो कुछ किसानों को बाप-दादा के नाम की जमीन मिली, लेकिन जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद तो इस मुल्क के किसानों और गरीबों को कुछ नहीं मिला। श्री जगजीवन राम नई काँग्रेस के सभापति हैं। मेरे मित्र, श्री शिन्दे, भी बड़े प्रगतिशील हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको स्मरण दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ अखबारों और सरकारी रिपोर्टों में ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन का नारा लगा कर इस देश का कल्याण नहीं किया जा सकता है। सरकार जिन नक्सलपन्थियों के नाम पर कानून-व्यवस्था की बात कर रही है, वे वास्तव में गरीबों की

फौज है, जो बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है, जिसको हम और मंत्री महोदय नहीं रोक सकेंगे।

इस मुल्क की हालत क्यों ऐसी हुई? अगर कोई दुश्मन भी अच्छा काम करे, तो उसकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए। 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ और 1949 में चीन आजाद हुआ। तीन बरस के बाद ही वह मुल्क स्वावलम्बी बन गया, लेकिन हम तेईस बरसों के बाद भी जहाँ के तहाँ बैठे हुए हैं।

गाँधीजी ने 1920 में भूमि आन्दोलन की चर्चा की थी और उनका ध्यान किसानों की ओर गया था। गाँधीजी निलहों पर होने वाले अत्याचार के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए हमारे यहाँ बिहार में चम्पारन में गये थे। लेकिन जिस जमीन पर गाँधीजी लड़े थे, आजादी के बाद वह जमीन कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के बेटों और दामादों के नाम कर दी गई, गरीबों को नहीं मिली। 1933 में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि जब तक इस मुल्क के जमीन जोतने वालों को जमीन नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक इस देश की समस्या नहीं सुलझेगी। 1948 में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने सम्मेलन में एक प्रस्ताव पास करके "लैंड टु दि टिल्लर" की घोषणा की थी। 1947 में डा० जे० सी० कुमारप्पा की अध्यक्षता में, जो देश के नामी-गिरामी अर्थ-शास्त्री और गाँधीवादी हैं, कृषि समस्या और भूमि-सुधारों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई गई। उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये, वे भी रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिये गये।

इस मुल्क में 83 प्रतिशत जमीन पट्टेदार मालिकों के हाथ में है। जब हम यहाँ पर भूमि-सुधार के बारे में सवाल उठाते हैं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि संविधान के अनुसार यह राज्यों का विषय है। कुछ राज्यों में भूमि-सुधार के बड़े नामी कानून बने, जिनका रेडियो से प्रचार हुआ, इस मुल्क के पंजीपतियों के अखबारों ने बड़ी बेतरह हैडलाइन्स, दे कर जिन का प्रचार किया, लेकिन उन कानूनों के द्वारा कितनी जमीन मिली? मैं आप को तीन राज्यों के आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उम्मीद थी कि भूमि-सुधार के कानून से 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी, लेकिन केवल 1 लाख एकड़ मिली। पंजाब में यह अन्दाजा लगाया गया था कि 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी, लेकिन वहाँ केवल 4.5 लाख एकड़ जमीन मिली। इसी तरह मैसूर में भूमि-सुधारों के

अन्तर्गत 9 लाख जमीन मिलने की उम्मीद की गई थी, लेकिन मिली केवल 3.8 लाख एकड़। जहाँ तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, एक साधारण किसान का लड़का होने के नाते मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ भूमि-सुधार का कानून बनने के बावजूद किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिला। यह बड़े लोग इतने चालाक और होशियार हैं कि कानून के हिसाब से कानून के इस जाल में गरीबों को बच्चा कभी उनसे पार नहीं पा सकता। जो पेट में बच्चा था उसके नाम से, जो कुटम्ब था, उसके नाम से जाली नामकरण खड़ा कर के कोर्ट में जा कर रजिस्ट्री करवा ली और गरीबों को एक कट्ठा जमीन नहीं मिली। हमारे बहुत से जिम्मेदार अधिकारी हमारे बिहार के हैं, त्रिभुवन बाबू जो इस विभाग के सचिव हैं वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, बिहार के रहने वाले हैं, पूर्णिया जिले में 32 हजार किसानों के मुकदमे दज हैं और 15 वर्षों से वह किसान परेशान हैं, रोज यहाँ भूमि सुधार के नारे, नई रोशनी, नई जिन्दगी के नारे लगते हैं। कहते हैं नया समाजवाद ला रहे हैं। समाजवाद लगता है एक ऐसा पारस बन गया है, जैसे गांधी टोपी का पहले महत्व था और बैल छाप का महत्व था कि गधा से गधा बैल छाप ले कर चला जाता था तो वह जीत कर चला आता था, ठीक वही हाल समाजवाद का है। लोग देहात में पूछते हैं कि क्या यही समाजवाद है? यह कौन सा समाजवाद है? जो भूमि सुधार के कानून राज्य सरकारों ने बनाए हैं उससे किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिला है। हम तो कहेंगे आप ने वादा किया है, अगर आप ही का झूठा वादा सही है, आप ने 20 लाख लोगों के बीच वादा किया है, हिन्दुस्तान के 50 करोड़ लोगों के साथ वादा किया है कि आप 1970 में भूमि सुधार करने वाले हैं। आपने राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से वादा किया कि हम प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने वाले हैं इसी सत्र में। आपने वादा किया कि हम प्राइ सी एस के प्रिविलेज को खत्म करेंगे लेकिन आप के वादे सब गलत जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से आज देश में क्या हो रहा है? दस प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में 50 प्रतिशत जमीन है और एक प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में 20 प्रतिशत जमीन है। आप सोच लीजिए 11 प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में 70 प्रतिशत जमीन है और 89 प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में 30 प्रतिशत जमीन है। तो कौन रोक सकता है इस देश में इन्क्लाब को? कब तक लोग यह भाषण सुनते रहेंगे? कब तक लोग यह प्रदर्शन देखते रहेंगे?.... (व्यवधान).....

LS 20

इसलिए क्रान्ति भारत में आएगी। असली जो समस्या है जो देश तरक्की नहीं कर पा रहा है उसका मूल कारण है कि जमीन का ठीक से वितरण नहीं है, जमीन जोतने वालों के हाथ में नहीं है। दूसरा मूल कारण है, मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस तरफ मैं खींचना चाहता हूँ, इस मुल्क में 47-48 में 15 प्रतिशत जमीन में सिंचाई होती थी और 65-66 में 17 प्रतिशत जमीन पर सिंचाई होने लगी। 18 वर्षों के बाद 2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। मैं मान लेता हूँ कि 3 प्रतिशत की और वृद्धि हुई होगी 70 तक, 25 प्रतिशत तक मान लीजिए। तो जिस मुल्क में 100 में 75 फीसदी जमीन पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था न हो वह मुल्क कैसे तरक्की कर सकता है? तो सिंचाई की यह हालत है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार सिंचाई विभाग को और कृषि विभाग को एक में रखे।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, गन्ने का सवाल लीजिए। गन्ना 1967-68 में लेते थे 12 रुपये क्विंटल। फिर उन्होंने किया 9 रुपये क्विंटल, फिर किया 8 रुपये क्विंटल जब कि चीनी का दाम हमेशा इनका बढ़ता ही गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण अविलम्ब होना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठाई गई है, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी से उम्मीद थी कि वह इस प्रगतिशील कदम को शीघ्र उठाये लेकिन अभी कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। बिहार में आपकी सरकार है, मैं जगजीवन राम जी से कहूँगा कि आप दारोगा प्रसाद राय जी को आदेश दे कि वे बिहार की चीनी मिलों को अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीय करण करें।

18.00 hrs.

अन्त में मैं कोसी क्षेत्र के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके एक बड़े एक्सपर्ट आफिसर हैं डा० चक्रवर्ती उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि कोसी एरिये के विकास के लिये, कोसी क्षेत्र की जमीनों के विकास के लिये, कोसी तटबन्धों के बीच में जो जमीन है उसके विकास के लिये किस तरह से काम करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस पर गौर करे।

अन्त में उत्तर बिहार की खाद्यान्न समस्या पर आता हूँ। लोग कहते हैं कि एम० पीज को आप कार देते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह आग्रह

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

करना चाहता हूँ कि कार की वजाय आप एम० पीज को ट्रैक्टर, दें, जिससे कि वे खेती करें और किसानों को प्रेरणा मिले कि एम० पीज भी हमारी तरह काम करते हैं। जो कमायेगा, वह खायेगा। एक बात जगजीवन दाव से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों को जमीन दीजिये, उसकी आर्थिक हालत को बदलने का प्रयत्न कीजिये, यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो उसका विकास आप से आप होता जायगा और तभी देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ—हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी, जो साथ ही साथ कांग्रेस के सदर भी हैं, इस तरह से समाजवाद की गाड़ी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये नई रोशनी दिखायेंगे।

Shri Dinkar Desai (Kanara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry I am not in a position to congratulate the Ministry for their achievements. The Minister is boasting that this year, the total production of foodgrains will be 100 million tonnes. But he is quietly forgetting the fact that the *per capita* consumption has decreased instead of going up. We cannot congratulate him on that.

My second complaint is about the effective price policy. This Government has no effective price policy. Today, in my area, coconut oil is being sold at Rs.8 a kilo. The Government says that prices have been brought down. Already, the oil prices have gone up. Without oil, a man cannot live. It is a fat and that is absolutely necessary for health.

My third complaint is about the land tenures. My hon. friend, the Agriculture Minister says that land tenures have been improved and that the cultivator has been made the owner of the land. It is not so. I can give a number of instances. But as there is no time, I will only give one classical instance of my area. Four districts of my State, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Karwar have been transferred to Mysore after reorganisation. When these four districts were in Bombay State, the maximum rent to be paid by a cultivator to the landlord was Rs.20 per acre. Now it is more than Rs.100. This is the improvement they have made. This is not done by the syndicate Government. This has been done by the united Congress Government Ministry about four years ago. I do not know whe-

ther the hon. Minister here who takes so much interest in the kisans is aware of this fact. I would like to know whether he is aware that the rents have increased more than four times. He will not say anything. That means he is not aware of it. This is the kind of land tenures. There are millions of labourers and kisans in this country who do not own their land.

My further complaint is about cooperative movement of which much has been made. I can give you one instance of a cooperative cashewnut factory which was started in my constituency about four years ago. It has gone into liquidation. Why it has gone into liquidation because Government gives huge loans, sometimes, 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the capital. To whom is it given? Because a cooperative society is organised by a Congress leader, he is a friend of the Minister and they want votes at the time of elections; they give huge loans. Irrespective of what the people have collected as the capital for the cooperative society, the Government gives any amount of loan. That is political bribery, nothing else. Sir, I come to the next point. About fisheries development a lot is said. I know last year we exported fisheries products worth Rs.33 crores. And year before last year we exported fisheries products worth Rs.22 crores and most of them are prawns.

An hon. Member : From Kerala.

Shri Dinkar Desai : Kerala and Mysore also. Mysore has a coast line of 150 miles, almost the same as Kerala's coast but a little less. But most of the prawns are exported from Kerala ports. Mysore coast line is also as rich as Kerala's coast line. But the Central Government as well as the State Government have neglected fisheries development, particularly, prawns production in the Mysore coast. Please develop it. If you develop it, India can export prawns worth Rs.100 crores. It will give excellent foreign exchange. That must be done. What you are doing now is very little. If you want to catch more prawns, we have to get big trawlers. Small boats won't do.

With regard to cashew nuts, last year we exported cashew nuts worth about Rs.60 crores. This production can be increased. But Government of India is not giving sufficient attention to this matter. I can

give you one instance. In my district of North Kanara, in the Mysore coast, the British Government in the olden days planted casuarina trees on the sea shore. They yield no good timber. Its timber, in our district they say, is good for burning the dead body. It is useless timber. Instead of casuarina trees if you put cashew nut, you will really grow gold. We have started an agitation for growing more cashew nuts. Fishermen have no land. Remove the casuarina trees and give the land to the poor fishermen and ask them to grow cashew nuts. They are bound to do it. It is an ideal area for cashew nut growing. The poor fishermen also will get a livelihood and it will increase our export of cashew nuts. Now, we are importing cashew nuts from Africa we are importing cashew nuts from Africa for processing. The Government of India should ask the Mysore Government to remove the casuarina plantations from the sea shore and give that area to the fishermen so that they can grow cashewnut.

I would like to say something about the Forest Research Institute. Nobody has made that point before. It is in Dehra Dun, a temperate zone. It is all right for the Himalayan area. It grows soft wood. But what about hard wood? We have done very little research in hard wood. Hard wood is very important. Our district grows a lot of teak which is hard wood. 80 per cent of my area is forest area. There are vast forests in Madhya Pradesh also, which are not in temperate zone. Unless you have another research institute in the tropical area, you cannot do research in hard wood. It is said in this report that the forest research that is done is done for increasing the productivity of forests. How can you do research for increasing the productivity of forests in the hard wood area when the institute is in the temperate zone.

I would like to say something about dry farming. The dry farmer has been very much neglected. 80 per cent of our land is in the dry farming area. The farmer in the dry region is the poorest man. In the three Five Year Plans what has been achieved? The rich peasant in the village has become richer and the dry farmers have become still poorer. I won't say that irrigating farmers should be neglected. You have done something for him, but you have

not done actually anything for the dry farmer who has to depend on the vagaries of the monsoon and you know what is the monsoon in this country.

Sir, I wanted to make many more suggestions, but unfortunately there is no time. Finally I would only request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestions, seriously and carry them out. I shall be very grateful.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के किसान ने सरकार के प्रयत्न और वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसंधान का सहारा ले कर देश में कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दिशा में एक महान प्रयास किया और बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की। परन्तु अब किसान ऐसी हालत पर पहुँच गया है, मालूम पड़ता है कि उसका होसला टूट रहा है और वह समझता है कि कई गुना उत्पादन करके भी मुझे जो उसकी कीमत मिलती है वह उतनी मिलती है जितनी कम उत्पादन करने पर मिलती थी। तो यह किसान के साथ एक बड़ी समस्या है। उसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ यदि मंत्री महोदय को पसन्द आये।

पहला सुझाव यह है कि देश में एक स्थायी कृषि मूल्य आयोग बनना चाहिये जिस में किसानों का समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व हो और उस के तीन निर्देशक सिद्धान्त होने चाहिये। पहला तो यह कि भ्रम और लागत का हिसाब लगाने के साथ-साथ, जैसे उद्योगों में करते हैं कि जो उनकी स्थायी पूंजी है उस पर कुछ रिटर्न माना जाता है, इसी प्रकार उसकी भूमि को स्थायी पूंजी मान कर उसका भी कुछ न कुछ रिटर्न स्वीकार किया जाय।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो भाव तय किये जायें वह इस तरह के हों कि बाजार में जो और चीजें हैं उनकी तुलना में वह भाव रह सकें। हमारे यहाँ मध्य नवम्बर 1968 से लेकर मध्य नवम्बर, 1969 तक जो भाव का सूचकांक है, हर चीज के भाव 9 प्रतिशत बढ़े। परन्तु कृषि की उपज के भाव, यानी गुड़ के भाव 48 प्रतिशत गिर गये। और यही नहीं बल्कि मध्य नवम्बर 1969 से जनवरी, 1970 तक 15 प्रतिशत और चीजों के भाव बढ़े और गुड़ का भाव एक बटे छै रह गया, यानी छै गुना कम हो गया। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि बाजार में जैसे जैसे चीजों के दाम बढ़े उसकी तुलना में इस के दाम

[श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री]

भी बढ़ने चाहिये। यदि कृषि उपज के दाम गिरे तो इम्पुट्स, यानी सिंचाई, खाद के दाम घटने चाहिये। जैसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में जब आप देखते हैं कि मंहगाई बढ़ रही है उन का खर्च बढ़ रहा है तो उनके लिये आप कमीशन मुकर्रर करते हैं और देखते हैं कि उनका इतने में गुजारा हो सकता है कि नहीं। तो जिस तरह से आप समय समय पर ये कमीशन मुकर्रर करते हैं उसी तरह से उस कमीशन का फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह समय समय पर देख कर कि बाजार भाव कहाँ जा रहा है उसी तरह से किसानों की चीज का भाव तय किया करे।

इसी तरह से इस साल खास कर गन्ने की फसल जिस तरह से चौपट हुई है, मिट्टी के भाव बिक रही है, बहुत से मेम्बरो ने कहा, आज ही एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए सरकार ने बताया है कि गन्ने का भाव कम मिल रहा है और टैरिफ कमीशन के मुताबिक जिनका गन्ना फेक्ट्री पर नहीं जाता उनको कम से कम 6 रु० प्रति विबंटल तक मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन यहाँ तीन, चार तक मुश्किल से मिल रहा है। यानी गुड़ बनाने वाले किसानों की हालत खराब है। हम पहले कह रहे थे गन्ने का भाव कम है, लेकिन सरकार ने आज ही बताया है कि इस साल किसानों का बकाया मिलों की तरफ पीने 48 करोड़ रु० है। यानी 31 माँचों को पीने 48 करोड़ रु० किसानों का मिलों की तरफ बकाया है और दो करोड़ से ज्यादा पिछले साल का बाकी है। यानी 50, 51 करोड़ रु० किसानों का मिलों की तरफ बाकी है। इधर भाव भी कम है, उस पर भी पेमेन्ट नहीं हो रहा है, फसल खड़ी हुई है और खड़ी हुई फसल को फूँकने की नौबत आ रही है। मेरे घर पर खड़ी है, और किसानों के यहाँ खड़ी है और उसे चिन्ता है कि इस फसल को सारे साल कमाया और आज यह फसल बरबाद हो रही है। इसलिये किसान समझता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने से क्या लाभ है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार कम से कम देखे और किसान को यह आश्वासन दे कि कृषि के जो उत्पादन हैं उनके मूल्यों में कुछ स्थिरता लाने के बारे में पग उठायेगी। इन मूल्यों की स्थिरता के लिये सरकार को कोई नीति बनानी चाहिये और उसके लिये सरकार को एक स्थायी आयोग बनाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी की समस्या हमारे सामने है। जैसे

मेरे एक मित्र श्री कृष्णमूर्ति ने संकेत किया, हमें निर्यात बढ़ाना चाहिये। सरकार इंटर-नैशनल कॉफरेंसेज में जाती है और वहाँ लड़ती है कि हमारा निर्यात करने का कोटा होना चाहिये, लेकिन सरकार इस स्थिति में रहती नहीं है कि निर्यात कर सके कोटे का। आपने इस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी। पिछले साल श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अनुमान किया था कि 27 करोड़ रु० बढ़ी हुई एक्साइज ड्यूटी के कारण ज्यादा मिलेगा, लेकिन 27 करोड़ रु० से भी ज्यादा 42 करोड़ रु० ज्यादा मिला। इस साल आप ने और भी बढ़ा दिया है। आपने 23 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर साढ़े 37 परसेंट फ्री शूगर पर कर दिया है, इसलिये इस साल और ज्यादा रुपया मिलने वाला है।

इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जो रुपया आपको एक्साइज ड्यूटी का मिल रहा है उसको आप चीनी के निर्यात पर लगाइये। जो 20-22 लाख टन चीनी सप्लस रहेगी अगर यह स्टॉक बचा रहा तो अगले साल मालूम होता है किसानों को गन्ना बोने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। अगर 20-22 लाख टन का स्टॉक इस साल बच रहा तो या तो आप ऐलान कर दीजिये कि कोई किसान गन्ना न बोये, या अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसान गन्ना बोये और फसल चलती रहे तो 20-22 लाख टन चीनी निकालने का कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध आप को करना चाहिये चाहे उसे विदेशों में बेचें या यहाँ बेचें।

श्री गुरचरण सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : सभापति महोदय, कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेन्ट, ऐग्रीकल्चर और कोआपरेशन पर आज हम वजट पास कर रहे हैं। चन्द मिनटों में मैं आप से और आप के जरिये मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा जरई मुल्क है। इस मुल्क की 80 फीसदी आबादी डाइरेक्टली या इन्डाइरेक्टली जरात के साथ ताल्लुक रखती है। जिस मुल्क की इतनी बड़ी आबादी जरात के साथ ताल्लुक रखती हो, कम से कम 80 फीसदी, अगर उस मुल्क की हालत 25 सालों में यह हुई हो कि वह सेल्फ सफिशिएंट न हुआ हो, तो इसका मतलब क्या-होता है इसको समझने की जरूरत है।

18.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े जरई मुल्क की इस पालिया-

मेन्ट में, जिसमें 500-525 मेम्बर हों, इस मद के लिये चार घंटे रखे गये हैं और चार घंटों में आप रण ध् करते हैं। आधा टाइम आप की घंटी के जरिये जाया होता है। मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि कहना जरई मुल्क और किसी की राय न लेना, यह तरीका अपनाया जाता है। हम यहाँ एलेक्शन लड़ कर आते हैं। लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं, "आयेज" और "नोज" करने के लिये और 50 रु० रोज लेने के लिये नहीं आते हैं, यहाँ पर अपनी राय देने आते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन आदमी यहाँ पर चार पाँच मिनट में अपनी राय रख सकता है। मुझे शर्म आती है। मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ इस गवर्नमेंट को?

इससे आगे देखिये। इस मुल्क में प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ है। पता चला इस प्रोक्योरमेंट की वजह से कि कौन सूबा कितना गल्ला पैदा करता है और कितनी खुराक पैदा करता है। पंजाब एक छोटा सा सूबा है। पिछले साल 25 लाख टन का प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ। उसमें से 19 लाख टन एक छोटे से सूबे पंजाब से लिया। कहाँ गये हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े सूबे? कहाँ गया य०पी० जहाँ के लोग हुकूमत करते हैं? कहाँ गया सौ पी० कहाँ गया मध्य प्रदेश, कहाँ गया उड़ीसा और बिहार? कहाँ पर गलती है? मैं लोगों की गलती नहीं मानता। यह सरकार नालायक है? उन्हें बुनियादी बात का पता नहीं, उन्हें कोई पता नहीं कि बुनियादी नक्स क्या है। जिस मुल्क में अनएकानमिक होलिंडंग बढ़ेगी, मैं चैलेन्ज कर के कहता हूँ, वह सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट नहीं हो सकता। एक आदमी को 10 एकड़ जमीन दीजिये वह एक ट्रैक्टर रख सकता है, अगर उसको दो दो एकड़ के खेत दे दीजिये, वह ट्रैक्टर नहीं रख सकता, वह मवेशी पालता रहेगा और अपना पेट मुश्किल से भर पायेगा। यह हालत है हिन्दुस्तान की। यह सरकार गलत रास्ते पर लोगों को डालती है। कहती है जमीन देंगे, फार्म देंगे। मैं आप को पंजाब की हालत बतलाता हूँ। वहाँ कहाँ पर है जमीन? सतलज वेड पर है। मैं कहता हूँ कि किसी आदमी को आप 100 एकड़ जमीन दे दें, वह रोटी नहीं कमा सकता सतलज वेड की जमीन से। लेकिन बोटों को हासिल करने के लिये लोगों को गलत रास्ते पर डाला गया है।

मैं इसके हक में नहीं हूँ कि लोग लैंड-लार्ड हों। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लैंड-लार्ड भी न हों और

बड़ी जमीनों के मालिकों को भी मत छोड़ो, लेकिन अनएकानमिक यूनिट इस मुल्क को तवाह कर देगी। एक तरफ तो आप ट्रैक्टर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक एक बीघे पर लोगों को लाते हैं। कहाँ चलेंगे ये ट्रैक्टर? एक चक्कर भी वे नहीं लगा सकेंगे उस जमीन में। फिर पैदावार कहाँ होगी?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बैलों की मदद से।

श्री गुल्चरण सिंह : बैल खा गए हैं और खा जाएंगे इस मुल्क को।

पंजाब ने पिछले साल 19 लाख टन गंदम दी थी। इस साल तीस लाख टन में से 25 लाख टन पंजाब दे रहा है। पंजाब की आपने क्या मदद की है? कोई लाइसेंस दिया है? ट्रैक्टरों का कारखाना वहाँ लगाया है? ट्रैक्टरों का कारखाना लगाते हैं तो बंगलौर में, बम्बई में। क्यों नहीं पंजाब और हरियाणा में लगाया जाता है? क्या इस वजह से नहीं लगाया जाता है कि हमारे वोट नहीं हैं? समय तो आप हमें बोलने के लिए देते नहीं हैं, ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना कहाँ लगायेंगे? अगर हमारे वोट हों, पंजाब वालों के वोट हों तो मेरा खयाल है कि सब कारखाने वहाँ चले जायें। मैं कहता हूँ कि वोटों के हिसाब से न चलो अगर देश को बचाना है, अगर देश को रोटी देनी है। वोट्स को नजर अंदाज कर दो। इंसफ करो। जहाँ ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकती है वहाँ आप सहूलियतें दो, उसका ज्यादा खयाल रखो।

वैल्य टैक्स का एलान किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि जमींदारों पर यह लगेगा। पहले तो आपने जमीनों पर सीलिंग लगाई। ज्यादा पैदावार कहाँ की जमीन देती है? पंजाब और हरियाणा की देती है; सीलिंग के हिसाब से वहाँ पर बड़े से बड़ा जमींदार तीस एकड़ का मालिक है। बड़े बहुत कम जमींदार हैं। जिन के पास तीस एकड़ है वे बहुत कम हैं। किसी के पास चार एकड़, किसी के पास पाँच एकड़ और किसी के पास दस एकड़ जमीन है। उनके ऊपर आपने वैल्य टैक्स लगा दिया है। यह बिल्कुल स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। मैं कहता हूँ अगर इसको वापिस नहीं लिया गया तो स्टेट और सैंटर की टक्कर हो जाएगी। लोग बरबाद हो जायेंगे। अगर जमींदार पर वैल्य टैक्स लगेगा तो मैं आज आपको बता देता हूँ कि मैं उनमें

[श्री गुरु चरण सिंह]

से हूँ जो इसके खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ेंगे। किसान पर वैल्यू टैक्स लगाना उसके साथ जुल्म करना होगा।

इन्होंने टैक्टर इम्पोर्ट किए हैं। इनको ये इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन के जाँचये लोगों को देते हैं। यह भी एक तमाशा है। लाटरी निकाल कर इनको दिया जाता है। एक घर में अगर तीन ने एप्लाई किया और उनकी कोई जमीन नहीं है और उनकी लाटरी निकल आई तो उनको मिल जायेंगे और जो नीडी आदमी है उसकी अगर लाटरी नहीं निकलती है तो वह देखता रह जाएगा। उसको ब्लैक में खरीदने पड़ते हैं। वह उड़ीसा बिहार, बंगलौर, न जाने कहाँ कहाँ से खरीद कर इनको लाता है। सिस्टम का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि सैकड़ हँड ट्रैक्टर पंजाब में चले गए हैं। एग्री इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन के अफसर लाटरी के आधार पर इनको देते हैं और ब्लैक में वे चले जाते हैं। आप नीडी आदमियों को दो, दूसरों को मत दो। स्टेट्स को अगर आप समझते हैं कि बेईमान हैं तो आप इंसाफ करो, उनको दो जो सही मानों में लेने वाले हैं।

एक आखिरी अर्ज मैं कर देना चाहता हूँ और इसको आप प्रोटेस्ट भी समझ सकते हैं। हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा जरई मुल्क है। फूड, एग्रीकलचर, कोओपेरेशन आदि का यह जो मंत्रालय है इस पर सिर्फ चार घंटे दिये गये हैं। साढ़े तीन महीने का यह बजट सेशन है। इनको चाहिये था कि एक हफ्ता और बढ़ा लेते लेकिन लोगों की राय तो सही मानों में लेते, लोगों को बोलने का तो पूरा मौका देते। इट इज नो यूज रशिंग थू। हम यहाँ आइज एन्ड नोज कहने के लिए नहीं आए हैं। इसलिए ज्यादा मौका और ज्यादा वक्त आइदा दिया जाया करे, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Bilaspur) : I thank you for giving me at least five minutes. Since there is no time to make a speech, I will just pose some problems and offer constructive suggestions.

First of all, from the report we are satisfied that there is improvement in the production of foodgrains. But it is not beneficial to the public. In the last two years we have had bumper crops. The public believes that if the crop is satisfactory, prices should come down, but in this case prices

have gone up to such an extent that it is unbearable to the public.

Why has the price not come down? It is because you have the procurement system by which the transit charges are added to the original price. Again, you distribute it to the licence-holder, he gives it to the dealer and so on. Thus, 30 per cent is added by way of transit charges to the original price. Over and above that, there is also a certain amount of profit, so that when it reaches the consumer, the price increases by about 50 per cent. That is why the price does not come down.

Since we are now having sufficient foodgrains, I request you to kindly give up this system of control and procurement. Let the price be decided by the public.

While you are making the country self-sufficient in foodgrains, I find we are becoming dependent on foreigners for our tractors and agricultural implements. To avoid one distress, we are welcoming another distress. So, I request you to make arrangements for producing all the equipment for agriculture within the country so that we can do away with importing them.

You are having sugar control. I do not find any justification for partial sugar control. The production this year is double than what it was two years ago. So, there is no necessity for controlling sugar at all. In fact, there is no scarcity at all. While gur costs Re.1 per kilo, sugar costs Rs.2 per kilo. The price has not come down because of control. If you leave it to the public, the price of sugar and gur will come down.

You are providing loans through the banks to the cultivators but the interest is not less than 10 per cent. Is it not too high? I request you to reduce the rate of interest.

Mine is an agricultural State. It has water in abundance in some parts and water scarcity in other parts. You are going to have 40 pilot projects for drought areas. I request you to allot at least two to my State.

My State has a long coastal area and is full of fishing potentiality, but that is not

being improved. Of course, we are sending fish to Bengal, but that is not sufficient. If the Fisheries Department is improved in my State, we can supply fish to the whole of India.

श्री शारदानन्द (सीतापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय की भांगों पर जब मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो मंत्री महोदय, को मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि प्रति दस एकड़ पर आपके द्वारा पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर किसान अपने पास से नहीं कर पाता है तो आप उसके लिए व्यवस्था कीजिए और नदियों का जो पानी है उसको रोक कर के उसको उपयोग में लाया जाय। जो कुएँ और पोखरे होते थे जिनका काम आपने शुरू किया था और वह अब बन्द हो रहे हैं उनकी फिर से शुरुआत कीजिए।

दूसरी बात उर्वरक के संबंध में है। उर्वरक के संबंध में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। किसान को यह ज्ञान नहीं है कि उर्वरक का कितना और किस समय प्रयोग किया जाय। तो प्रत्येक जनपद-यूनिट पर आप एक केन्द्र खोलें जहाँ पर प्रत्येक किसान को यह सुविधा हो कि वह अपनी मिट्टी का परीक्षण करा सके। वह परीक्षण निःशुल्क हो ताकि उसको यह पता लग सके कि हमारी मिट्टी में क्या कमी है और कौन सा उर्वरक हम इस्तेमाल करें। दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रत्येक गाँव सभा के यूनिट पर आप एक प्रदर्शन प्लाट रखें जहाँ पर उन उर्वरकों का इस्तेमाल और नये जो औजार आप किसान से इस्तेमाल कराना चाहते हैं उनका प्रदर्शन करें। तो इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन प्लाटों का निर्माण आप प्रत्येक गाँव सभा यूनिट पर करें।

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बीज भंडार के संबंध में। आज किसान के पास बीज रखने के लिए गोदाम नहीं हैं। आज गल्ले की पैदावार तो बह कर रहा है लेकिन उसके पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह अपने अनाज को उन भंडारों में रख सके। तो उसके लिए आप उसको कुछ प्रोत्साहन दें। उसको अगर रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है निर्माण करने के लिए तो रुपये का प्रबंध करें।

तीसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेतों में जो बीमारी लग जाती है उसके लिए आप ने

कभी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। तो जिस प्रकार से अग्नि-शमन के लिए अग्नि दस्ता होता है उसी प्रकार से प्रत्येक जनपद यूनिट पर आप एक दस्ता रखिए इसके लिए कि अगर कहीं खबर लगती है कि अमूक स्थान पर अमूक फसल में इस प्रकार से बीमारी फैलने का डर है तो वह दस्ता तुरन्त वहाँ जा कर छिड़ेकाव वगैरह करे और उसकी कीमत आप किसान से वसूल करें।

चीनी मिलों के लिए आप ने यह कहा था कि हम एक कमेटी बनाएंग और वह कमेटी इस प्रकार से जाँच करेगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि वह कमेटी जब जाँच करने के लिए जाय तो वहाँ पर जो कोआपरेटिव यूनियन के कर्मचारी हैं उनको भी उसी प्रकार से वह डील करे जिस से कि उनको भी वह सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हों तो जो मिलों के कर्मचारियों को होती हैं और उनको जो फैसिलिटीज मिल सकती हैं उनसे उनको वंचित न रखा जाय।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो खेती पर मजदूरी करते हैं उनकी आज उपेक्षा हो रही है। तो भूमि सुधार जो है जिसके लिए काफी लोगों ने कहा है उसकी आप तत्काल व्यवस्था करें।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा कि आज पोष्टिक आहार हमारे खेतिहर मजदूरों को और किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। उसका कारण यह है कि आज दूध और घी की कमी हो गई है। तो मैं यह सुझाव दूँगा कि साथ साथ छोटी-छोटी डेयरियों को गाँवों में प्रोत्साहित करें ताकि किसानों को उद्योगधन्दा भी मिले और पोष्टिक आहार भी प्राप्त हो। तो डेयरियों का गाँव-गाँव में आप निर्माण करें। इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Chenglaraya Naidu : May I know from the Minister whether cultivating sugarcane is easier or cultivating firewood is easier? While the Government has fixed Rs.73 per tonne for sugarcane, firewood sells at Rs.125 per tonne. Considering this, will the Minister increase the price of sugarcane to at least Rs.100 per tonne? That is my only question.

श्री सु० राम (अरारिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरी क्रान्ति जिन्दाबाद। लेकिन हरी क्रान्ति के साथ आज लाल क्रान्ति शुरू हो सकती है। उसकी वजह यह है कि आज तीन किस्म

[श्री तु० राम]

के किसान हैं, एक बंगलाघारी, एक सत्ताघारी और एक हलघारी। इन में बंगलाघारी और सत्ताघारी के हाथों में सारी जमीन सिमट कर के आ गई है और हलघारी के पास जमीन नहीं है। जब तक हलघारी के पास जमीन नहीं जायगी, हरी क्रान्ति लाल क्रान्ति में परिणित हो जायगी। इसलिए भूमि सुधार को कारगर बन से लागू करना चाहिए।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram) : Sir, I am very grateful to the Hon. Members of the House for the various suggestions that have been made for the improvement of the working of agriculture and agricultural development in the country. A complaint has been made about the shortness of time. The House is aware that 9 hours were allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for this ministry. But if the House now finds that that 9 hours have been reduced to four hours, I am not to blame. I would have welcomed an addition of 4 hours, so that it might have become 13 hours.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore) : The rules of procedure have to be changed.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram : Whatever it may be, I would have welcomed 13 hours so that members would have greater opportunities to make suggestions for improvement of agriculture in this country, which is the main base of our economy and which will continue to be so for many years.

This year, the agricultural situation fortunately is satisfactory. So is the food situation. In spite of failure of rain and monsoon in certain parts of the country, drought conditions in certain areas, cyclones in Andhra, even during the rabi season the late winter rains and hailstorms, certain diseases in paddy and wheat, in spite of all these difficulties we are hopeful that we would be able to produce 100 million tonnes of foodgrains. The base for agriculture is land. It will be ignoring facts of history if one says that during the past 20 years, the Congress Governments have not done anything about land reforms. Mr. Jharkande Rai—he is not in his seat now—will appreciate that one of the greatest achievements of the Congress Government was the elimination of landlordism in this country. (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member : Question.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram : He will remember what it meant in Russia to eliminate the kulaks. I am just reminding the facts of history. To say that nothing has been done during the last 20 years would be ignoring facts of history. I agree land reform has not been taken to its logical conclusion. I agree there are many lacunae and many things have still to be done. In major parts of the country, intermediaries have been eliminated, but they still remain in certain parts. Land tenure system and rational rent system have not been introduced uniformly throughout the country. Mr. Dinkar Desai made that point. I agree there are weaknesses and lacunae in our land reforms and it is necessary that these should be revived. Otherwise, the force of circumstances will take its own course and find a rational land system in this country. I have no doubt about that. The vast army of landless people who toil on the land, who are the main producers have to be, as far as possible, allotted lands which may become available as surplus after the enforcement of the ceiling Acts in various parts of the country. We had a Chief Ministers' Conference last year and all these problems were considered. They realised the gravity and urgency of the situation. They also realised that early action should be taken to distribute the available surplus land among the landless agriculturists and necessary assistance should be given to them in the form of credit and inputs so that they can cultivate that land.

Today the viability of agriculture does not depend entirely on the land area. It depends upon the method of cultivation. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the farmers of Punjab for what they have achieved. But one should not forget here that in Japan, which has not done worse than Punjab, the largest holding is 7 acres; they do not have 30 acres or 50 acres. It is a fact of reality. In a country which is a predominantly agricultural country, where more than 80 per cent of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the possession of land is not only economic strength but also a symbol of social prestige, the land hunger is bound to be there. Therefore, it will be necessary not to permit a person to possess more than a certain limit of acreage that may be laid

down by the legislature of the State concerned so that larger numbers of people may be given even a small area of land in order that they get the necessary social status in the village community. We should not forget the social aspect in this context. I would say that though Land reform is a State subject, the Centre has been taking interest in this matter. Also, though there are State Governments of various political persuasions I would like to inform the House that there is realisation among the State Governments of the urgency of the problem of land reform.

After land, naturally water plays a very important part in agriculture. About 25 per cent of our arable area has assured water supply. The rest depends upon monsoon or the rains. Therefore, dry farming will have to be introduced in those areas. Where there is shortage of water, water management becomes a very important task. We have undertaken that task.

There is the question whether flow irrigation is better or irrigation through sprinklers is better. While irrigation through sprinklers is slightly costlier, there is no doubt that it will command a larger area with the same quantity of water. We have been making research and investigation in this matter. In certain areas the farmers have taken to it. If hon. Members would like to see it, near Delhi itself some farmers have introduced sprinklers. Instead of having flow irrigation, they are having sprinkler irrigation.

Then, we will have to provide the necessary inputs to the farmers. In our country a great preponderance of farmers are small farmers, and there is no doubt about it that all these improvements in agriculture have been taken advantage of by the comparatively larger farmers. The smaller farmers are not in a position to absorb the new methods of agricultures, they do not have the necessary credit facilities and the inputs to take advantage of the new methods of agriculture. So, in this budget and in this plan we are taking, I would say on a modest scale, certain, districts in the country where special agencies will be created to take care of the smaller farmers and the marginal farmers, to make necessary credit and inputs available to them so that they can also take to modern agriculture and thereby the growing disparity

in the rural areas may be reduced, so that social imbalances which are inevitable if the present situation is permitted to continue are reduced.

In the same way we are undertaking some schemes for the chronically drought affected areas and there also, I think, certain guideline has been laid down and I will see that in the distribution of the districts claim all States are taken care of.

About fertilisers I agree that our extension work so far as the use of fertilisers is concerned is not quite efficient. There has been not exactly a decrease in the consumption of fertilisers but the fertiliser consumption has not been as it was expected. From that aspect there has been less consumption of fertilisers. It is not less as compared to the previous year. But there were certain factors—as my friend Mr. Krishnamoorthi knows in Madras year before last we stored fertilisers worth Rs. 20 crores. Not that the Madras farmers were bad or not willing to use fertilisers but the weather conditions were such they could not use. When we compare the fertiliser consumption in Japan and fertiliser consumption in India we should not forget that every inch of arable land in Japan has assured water supply and, therefore, fertiliser is used in all cultivable area in Japan whereas in our country only 24 to 25 per cent is irrigated area and whatever fertiliser is used is largely used only in the irrigated areas and non-irrigated areas use very little fertilisers. But if you take average consumption per acre naturally that will come down very much. Therefore, while comparing our fertiliser consumption with foreign countries that important factor should be borne in mind. But all the same I agree that our facilities for soil testing are not available in all areas and I am going to take certain steps so that large number of soil testers will be available in the countryside to provide these facilities to the farmers.

Then, again we have not been able to train our farmers so far as the mixing of the fertilisers is concerned and there also I took up this matter with the fertiliser manufacturers. They are having some extension work. We are going to train the farmers and I am also encouraging manufacture of fertiliser globules which will provide the globules with the formulation of the different varieties of fertilisers which

[Shri Jagjwan Ram]

will be required in different areas. That will facilitate the use of fertilisers so far as the farmers are concerned.

I do admit that there is a necessity for greater training of the farmers in the use of fertilisers. As regards high-yielding varieties of seeds so far as wheat is concerned I am told by the scientists that it will have to be a continuous process to introduce new varieties of high-yieldings seeds because one seed after two to three years or perhaps four years slightly degenerates and will not have the same productivity and, therefore, it has to be replaced by new varieties. Our scientists are seized with the problem and taking necessary steps in the matter.

There is no doubt that in our anxiety to become self-sufficient so far as cereals are concerned, other agricultural commodities did not receive as much attention as cereals did. Therefore as much research as was done in respect of wheat, rice, jowar or bajra has not been done so far as pulses and oil seeds are concerned. I have asked the agricultural research scientists to take up pulses, oilseeds, cotton and jute and, I think, within the next two or three years we shall be in a position to get high-yielding seeds of these commodities also.

About tractors, I know, in our country there are large numbers of farmers with small holding and it will be beyond their capacity to own their own tractors or other agricultural implements. They can use only hired tractors. That was the purpose with which the agro-industries corporations were established so that they will introduce customs service with tractors. We are going to encourage even private parties and cooperatives which will own tractors and supply them on rental to the small farmers. That will be the only solution by which we can take care of the small farmers.

The House is aware that when I took over this Ministry I said that the manufacture of tractors would be delicensed. It was delicensed. Licences for nearly one lakh tractors have been issued. If the parties which have taken the licences proceed as they are doing at present, I think within the next two or three years the country will be manufacturing as many tractors as we will require. But in order to fill up the gap we have been importing tractors

from other countries. It was my intention to see that the farmers are fairly supplied these tractors and, therefore, the work of allotment of tractors was entrusted to public bodies or agro-industries corporations. It is for the State Governments as to what method they will determine for the distribution of tractors through the agro-industries corporations to the farmers. I hope they will devise ways by which deserving cases will get tractors.

Similarly, for tubewells, the big farmers can take advantage of the credit facilities available either from the cooperative societies or from commercial banks but in the case of small farmers it is difficult to take advantage of these facilities. Two years ago we requested the State Governments that whatever money was provided in the State Government's budget should be utilised only for State tubewells and big farmers should be left to take advantage of the credit facilities available either from the cooperatives or from the commercial banks. I attach great importance to State tubewells because that is the only method by which we can provide irrigation facilities to the small farmers who are preponderant in our country.

About fishery I would like to inform the House that so far as the development of minor harbour ports for fishery purposes are concerned, we have a scheme by which we meet the entire cost of development. It will be for the State Governments to take advantage of that.

We have also schemes to introduce large number of fishing trawlers so that we can have deep sea fishing in which we are very rich and which will provide the necessary protein food to our countrymen and will also get us larger foreign exchange earnings. I think, some progress is being made in this direction and in the next few years India may be one of the important fishing countries of the world.

Similarly, about forest research, Dehra Dun is one of the best forest research institutes in this part of the world. I would like to invite Members to visit the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and see whether they are making experiments only in soft wood or they are doing something about hard wood also.. They have done

very good work so far as hard wood is concerned. I would like to inform the House that we have sub-stations in various climatic regions of the country. Therefore, Dehra Dun Institute is not isolated in a sub-Himalayan region. It is taking care of various climatic regions of the country and having experiments in all varieties of wood. I would specially ask my hon. friend, Mr. Dinkar Desai who is such a knowledgeable person to visit Dehra Dun and see what work is being done there and, I am sure, he will have all praise for this institute.

Sir, there are many points. It is not possible to cover all the points. I have tried to cover as many as possible. I have taken note of all the suggestions. I will ask my Ministry to examine all the suggestions made by the hon. Members.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu : At least say something about sugarcane which is selling at the rate of fire-wood.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram : So far as sugar is concerned, this year, it has been a problem. I am still trying to find some method by which some additional sugar can be exported and I will see what method we can devise so that sugarcane grower gets remuneration price for his sugarcane.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : May I put all the cut motions together to vote ?

Several Hon. Members : Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Now, I put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 29 to 33, 115 and 116 relating to the Ministry of

Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.”

The motion was adopted.

19.00 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE ETC. ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Now, I put the Demands of the other Ministries to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (1) Demands Nos. 14 to 28 and 107 to 114 relating to the Ministry of Finance ;
- (2) Demands Nos. 37 to 41 and 118 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development ;
- (3) Demands Nos. 61 to 63 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ;
- (4) Demands Nos. 72 and 73 relating to the Ministry of Law ;
- (5) Demands Nos. 77 to 81 and 129 to 131 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport ;
- (6) Demands Nos. 84 to 86 relating to the Ministry of Supply ;
- (7) Demands Nos. 87 to 90, 133 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation ;
- (8) Demands Nos. 91, 92 and 135 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy ;
- (9) Demands Nos. 93 to 97, 136 and 137 relating to the Department of Communications ;

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

- (10) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ;
- (11) Demand No. 101 relating to Planning Commission ;
- (12) Demand No. 102 relating to Lok Sabha ;
- (13) Demand No. 103 relating to Rājya Sabha ; and
- (14) Demand No. 104 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Finance etc. which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.2,86,91,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 15—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.8,47,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 16—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.14,49,33,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 17—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.15,79,76,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.3,90,52,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 19—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.23,25,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 20—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.13,76,97,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.3,00,04,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 22—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.5,77,64,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 23—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.7,51,09,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 24—OPIUM FACTORIES AND ALKALOID WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,00,55,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.26,87,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 26—GRANTS IN AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.4,12,60,93,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Grants, in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 27—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.34,12,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Union Territories Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 28—PREPARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.84,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Prepartition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIAN SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.37,05,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.12,18,07,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.41,82,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,18,83,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 111—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,94,37,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 112—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,65,13,000 be granted to the President to complete

[Mr. Dy. Speaker]

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.25,59,97,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants, to State Governments for Development'."

DEMAND NO. 114—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.4,02,84,89,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 37—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.60,64,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 38—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.21,65,05,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 39—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,59,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 40—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.12,64,42,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.2,44,40,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.8,88,33,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 119—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.5,32,41,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi Capital outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.17,79,44,000 be granted to the President to com-

plete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.21,80,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.10,57,40,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.6,74,69,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.4,43,18,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.79,89,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 73—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,70,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 77—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,18,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 78—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.18,99,85,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 79—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 80—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHT SHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,19,18,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Light houses and Light ships'."

DEMAND NO. 81—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.4,21,12,000 be granted to the President to com-

[Mr. Dy. Speaker]

plete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,52,84,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,09,50,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,77,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 84—MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,22,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 85—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 86—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,91,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 87—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"The a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,01,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 88—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,17,68,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 89—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,83,37,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 90—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,16,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,08,10,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.11,25,83,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 91—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.26,80,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 92—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.31,86,80,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.45,27,41,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 93—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.13,74,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 94—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.3,62,87,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 95—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.2,07,22,80,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 96—POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENTS OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.31,60,63,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Post and Telegraphs-Dividend to General Revenues Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues'."

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.37,50,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.73,55,83,000 be granted to the President to com-

[Mr. Dy. Speaker]

plete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenues)'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53, 17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital outlay of the Department of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.10,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 101—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.1,26, 41,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 102—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28, 39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 103—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.90,89,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 104—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.2,75,000 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, 1971, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice President.'"

18.59 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL* 1970

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri P. C. Sethi) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

19.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

Shri P. C. Sethi : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated April 30, 1970.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सबर) : इसको फल लिया जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He has said that he wanted to make certain points on the demands guillotined. I have given him permission to speak for five minutes.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कब तक यह चलेगा ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 16325 करोड़ 76 लाख और 4 हजार रुपये की रकम की मंजूरी हम देने जा रहे हैं। इस वक्त यह बड़ा लाजिमी हो जाता है कि हम कुछ उन बातों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिलायें जिन बातों पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है, जिन मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर चर्चा नहीं हुई। उन मंत्रालयों की खर्च की मांगों को हमने पास कर दिया है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम उन मंत्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जरूरी बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलायें।

पहला विभाग जिस के मुताल्लिक मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह प्लानिंग कमिशन है। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले साल प्लान पर बड़ी बहस हुई थी। इस साल समय की कमी की वजह से हम बहस नहीं कर सके। लेकिन यह एक अग्रिम मंत्रालय है। कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है कि उस में क्या हो रहा है। कहने के लिए तो चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का दूसरा साल जा रहा है, लेकिन कोई नहीं जानता है कि उस योजना का आखिरी रूप क्या होगा। वह योजना इस सत्र के आखिर तक आयेगी, इस में भी शक मालूम होता है। इससे पहले कि हम प्लानिंग कमिशन के लिए 1,51,69,000 रुपये की रकम को मंजूर करें, प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना कब तक आने वाली है, वह आयेगी भी या नहीं और उस का आखिरी रूप क्या होगा।

एक और मंत्रालय इनफॉर्मेशन तथा ब्राड-कास्टिंग का है, जिसके बारे में यहाँ चर्चा नहीं की गई है। इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत प्रेस है, जो समाज का एक बड़ा हथियार है। प्रेस के मुताल्लिक न जाने कितनी दफा यह कहा जाता है कि प्रेस स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए, उसका रूप यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस मालूम होता है कि सरकार के पास स्वतंत्र प्रेस का कोई नक्शा नहीं है। फ्रीडम

प्रेस के सम्बन्ध में कई दफा कमीशन ब्रिठान्ये गये, लेकिन सरकार ने उसकी खेतर-खेतर को लागू नहीं किया। आज संसार बहुत छोटा हो गया है, देशों की दूरी बहुत कम हो गई है और इसलिए एक मुल्क का प्रसर दूसरे मुल्क पर होता है। इस स्थिति में प्रेस का महत्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इनफॉर्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग मंत्रालय फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस की तफसील में जाने के लिए एक और प्रेस कमीशन मूकरं करे। दूसरे मुल्कों में ऐसे कमीशन नियुक्त किये गये हैं। अमरीका में हल्विन्ज कमीशन और इंग्लैंड में रायल कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था। इस बात की जाँच की जानी चाहिए कि प्रेस उद्योग में मानोपली और एकाधिपत्य के कारण प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को कहां तक धक्का लगा है और नियोजित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में प्रेस कहां तक स्वतंत्र रह सकता है। किटल इसके कि हम इस मंत्रालय की मांगों को पारित करें, उसका यह फज है कि वह इन बातों पर रोशनी डाले।

जहाँ तक वर्स, हाउसिंग एंड अरबन डेवलपमेन्ट मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली में हमारी छाँकों के सामने, अंडर दि नोज आफ दि पालियामेन्ट, कंस्ट्रक्शन के सिलसिले में कई प्रकार की घाँघलियाँ चल रही हैं। अखबारों में आता है कि एम० पी०० के लिए बड़े-बड़े प्लैट बनवाये जा रहे हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ऐसे कामों में पचास परसेंट पैसा बर्बाद किया जा रहा है, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। साउथ ऐवेन्यु और नाथ ऐवेन्यु में कंस्ट्रक्शन में जो घाँघलियाँ होती हैं, उनकी तरफ मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कई दफा खींचा है, लेकिन उनके कानों पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगी है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि यह कंस्ट्रक्शन के जो काम होते हैं उसमें कितना कांट्रैक्टर खाता है, कितना इनको मिलता है, मंत्रियों को भी मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, किस किस को मिलता है इन सभी बातों की जाँच के लिए एक कमेटी बनाएँ जो इस प्रकार की यह जितनी घाँघलियाँ होती हैं उनकी जाँच करे।

चौथी और आखिरी बात जिस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई वह एटामिक एनर्जी है। इसके मुताल्लिक बहुत सी बातें आघ घंटे की चर्चा और डिफेंस की डिमांड तथा और दूसरे रूपों में चर्चा के दौरान आई। लेकिन जो परिस्थिति अभी हमारे

[श्री सिख चन्दा भा]

आगले है इसमें मैं जानना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी से कि एटामिक नीति जो हमारी है, जो बटनाएं सामने आ रही हैं, उस संदर्भ में क्या सरकार कुछ निश्चय करने जा रही है या नहीं। खास कर के जो उसके अन्दर में होता है वह तो कुछ पता नहीं। पहली बात तो जो नजर-अन्दाजी की जा रही है इस डिपार्टमेंट के लिए वह मुनासिब नहीं है। एटामिक एनर्जी का जब भी सवाल आता है उप मंत्री को खड़ा कर दिया जाता है कि आप बोलो। उस दिन स्पेस की बात हुई तो प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद नहीं थीं। इतना ग्रहम सवाल था, चीन ने सैटेलाइट को स्पेस में छोड़ा, सारा मुल्क जानना चाहता था कि हिन्दुस्तान का क्या री-एक्शन है, प्रधान मंत्री जी आती हैं, लेकिन उपमंत्री को खड़ा कर दिया कि तुम इसका मुकाबिला करो। इस तरह से यह हमारा जो मुहकमा है, इसकी नजर अन्दाजी की जाती है। इन सब बातों की सफाई हो तब हम इन डिमांड्स को पास करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated

Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Now, the question is :

“That clauses 1, 2, 3 the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri P. C. Sethi : Sir, I move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, May, 1, 1970/Vaisakha 11, 1892 (Saka).