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Bhadra 14, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[August 27 to September 9, 1963/Bhadra 5 to 18, 1885 (Saka)]



FIFTH SESSION, 1963/1885 (Saka)

(Vol. XX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by the Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 5, 1963/Bhadra
14, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Small-pox

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- *506. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warrior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of deaths due to small-pox has of late increased all over the country;

(b) if so, the causes of increase;

(c) the preventive measures being taken to arrest the spread of the disease; and

(d) the progress made in implementing the small-pox eradication programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). With the exception of certain States like Gujarat, Mysore, Punjab and some of the Union Territories, it 1091(Ai) LSD—1.

is a fact that the incidence of Small-pox and deaths caused by it have been higher during 1963 than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The incidence of small-pox has been noticed to increase in a cyclic period of 5-6 years and the increase in 1962-63 may be attributed to this cycle.

(c) The National Small-pox Eradication Programme has been launched in all States and Union Territories. Action is being taken to vaccinate (or revaccinate) the entire population.

(d) Approximately 120 million population has been protected so far. Steps are also being taken for intensification of the campaign in the current year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सदन स्टेट्स में तो यह बिल्कुल नहीं फैल सकी और इधर फैलती रही। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसके लिए क्या प्रिवेंटिव स्टेप लिए गए ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सदन और नारदन स्टेट्स में कोई फर्क है। जिन स्टेट्स में वैक्सिनेशन का अच्छा काम हुआ है, वहाँ पर बीमारी नहीं बढ़ी है, जहाँ पर ज्यादा अच्छा और सिस्टैमैटिक काम नहीं हुआ, वहाँ पर बढ़ी है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी कहा जा रहा है, और २५ सितम्बर से एक सप्ताह भी मनाया जा रहा है जिसमें कि सभी वालंटरी ग्यारगेनाइजेन्स, मैम्बर्स ग्राफ लेजिस्लेचर्स, मेम्बर्स ग्राफ पार्लियामेंट और दूसरे लोग और गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी मिल कर इस काम को इंटेंसीफाई करेंगे यह प्रोपोजल है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इनाकुलेशन सिस्टम के खिलाफ गांधी जी ने भी २० साल प्रचार किया, और आज कई स्कालर भी कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसको किसी और स्टैप से रिप्लेस करना चाहती है और इनाकुलेशन सिस्टम की जगह कौन सा सिस्टम जारी करना चाहती है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : दुनिया में अभी तक और कोई दूसरा तरीका मालूम नहीं है जिससे कि वैक्सीनेशन के बिना स्मालपाक्स को रोका जा सके। एक वैक्सीनेशन ही तरीका है जिससे दुनिया में बहुत से मुल्कों ने अपने यहां से स्मालपाक्स को निकाल दिया है, और उसी तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान भी निकालने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know, if this is a phenomenon recurring cyclically, why is it that the recurrence of this cyclic phenomenon was not anticipated and why is it that additional steps were not taken to curb down the intensity of this small-pox recurrence in certain areas?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I am sorry to have to contradict my hon. friend. It was anticipated, and in this very House I had stated that we were expecting the epidemic, and we should make all efforts to intensify the vaccination programme. It was in view of the coming danger that the national small-pox eradication programme was launched.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने आदिमियों की मृत्यु स्मालपाक्स के कारण हुई और वहां पर क्या प्रिवेंटिव ऐक्शन लिया गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर एक एक स्टेट की तफसील पूछा जाएगी तो ...

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यू० पी० में सबसे ज्यादा हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो यह पूछ लीजिए कि क्या यू० पी० में सब से ज्यादा हुई। क्या यू० पी० में सब से ज्यादा हुई ?

Dr. D. S. Raju : In UP, a large mass vaccination campaign under the National Small-Pox Eradication Programme was in progress in 17 districts. Vaccination work has also been intensified in the other districts of the State as well. Mass vaccination drives were launched in all the affected areas. The entire public health staff of the districts were mobilised for this purpose, and additional vaccination centres have been sanctioned by Government...

Mr. Speaker : The question was only this, namely whether the incidence was the highest in UP.

Dr. D. S. Raju : I am reading out the steps that we have taken in UP.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : In UP, there was high incidence of small-pox and also a large number of deaths in some districts. The constituency of my hon. friend Shrimati Savitri Nigam was one of the worst affected areas.

An Hon. Member : And the hon. Minister's constituency escaped.

Dr. Sushila Nayar : As for my constituency, I admit that mine was not having high incidence, because I went and sat with those people there and made them launch intensive vaccination drive even though the State Government had not included it in the 17 districts covered by eradication team.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के नोटिस में यह बात आयी है कि टीका लगाने के लिए जो दवा इस्तेमाल की जाती है वह प्रभावशाली नहीं है और टीका लगाने के बाद भी लोगों को स्माल पाक्स होता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो टीका लगाने की दवा फ्रीड ड्राई वैक्सीन हमन बाहर से मंगायी है वह बहुत प्रभावशाली है। श्रीमान्, किसी-किसी केस में लोग टीका लगवाने के बाद तुरन्त दवा को पोंछ डालते हैं, जिससे उसका असर नहीं होता।

Shri D. D. Puri : May I know by what time the eradication programme

is expected to cover the entire country?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We hope to complete the eradication programme by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा: अभी मंवाणी जी ने कहा कि सिस्टैमैटिक काम नहीं हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस काम को सिस्टैमैटिकली चलाने के लिए कोई दूसरा उपाय सोचा जा रहा है?

डा० सुशीला नायर: जी हाँ, मैं ने पिछले साल पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को पत्र लिखे थे कि अपनी-अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज में सिस्टैमैटिक केमपेन चलवाने की कृपा क ।

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that Government have not yet succeeded in making vaccination compulsory for each new-born child?

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, प्राइमरी वैंक्सीनेशन तो करीब करीब सब जगह कानूनन कम्पलसरी है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि अभी देश में पूरे बयर्स रजिस्टर भी नहीं होते। इस वजह से कुछ बच जाते हैं जिनको टीका नहीं लगता। इसी लिए सिस्टैमैटिक केमपेन चलाया जा रहा है। आशा है कि इससे काफी फायदा होगा।

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know whether it is a fact that a committee was appointed recently to find out ways and means of eradicating small-pox in India, and whether the recommendations of that committee were put into execution, and if they were not implemented, the reasons therefor?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A committee was appointed in 1958, and as a result of the recommendations of that committee, pilot projects were set up in different States. On the basis of the results of the pilot projects, a comprehensive National Small-Pox Eradication Programme was launched last year.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that such virile personalities as Gandhiji, George Bernard Shaw and Dr. Einstein were opposed to this vaccination, and further, vaccination is not a guarantee of immunity, may I know what other steps Government have taken to see that small-pox is eradicated?

Mr. Speaker: That question has already been asked by Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the special campaign which is going to be launched shortly will be restricted to Delhi or to particular States only or will extend throughout the country, and if the answer be that it will cover the States also, then may I know what grant the Central Government are giving to the States for this purpose?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no special campaign that is being launched. The campaign is already on. A special week is being observed from September 25 to intensify it. So far as the expenses are concerned, the Government of India is meeting 100 per cent non-recurring and 75 per cent recurring expenditure of the campaign, and Rs. 7 crores have been provided for that.

Trisuli Hydrel Project

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{ Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
*507. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
{ Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) whether the execution of Trisuli Hydrel Project in Nepal is progressing according to schedule;

(b) the steps being taken to remove the difficulties that have cropped up in the execution; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir; according to the present schedule.

(b) The good offices of the Indian Aid Mission in Nepal, and of His Majesty's Government of Nepal were used for overcoming the difficulties met from time to time in the execution of the Project.

(c) June, 1965.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: By how much has this programme been delayed according to the original schedule, and will it be possible to keep up to the present schedule at least?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The project was to have been completed earlier, but due to certain difficulties, the schedule has been altered, and it is now expected to be completed in June 1965. We hope it will be done on that date.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How far is it correct that there has been an upward rise in the cost of this project as compared to the original estimate?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is a fact that the cost has risen from Rs. 3.37 crores to Rs. 8.9 crores. The main reasons for this were (1) the weir has been changed to a barrage, (2) the tunnel was altered; there was originally a tunnel, it has now been altered to an open canal with an aqueduct, and (3) there has been a spiralling of prices.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much area will be irrigated by this project and what will be the extent of the area benefited by electricity?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This is purely a hydro-electric project. It is expected ultimately to have 18 mw. of power at 60 per cent load factor.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: What were the main difficulties encountered in the execution of this project and how were they surmounted?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The difficulties were three. The first was the absence of a road from K. (Mandari to Triuli), a distance of 45 miles, due to difficult terrain conditions. This road which was to have been completed by 1958 has taken nearly 5 years and it is only just now that it is in a condition fit for truck traffic. The second difficulty was in the acquisition of land for the barrage, for the project areas, colonies and so on. This has been overcome through the good offices of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and now the required land has been acquired. The third difficulty is one of labour; against the requirement of 7,000 labour, we could get only 3,000. This is being constantly pursued with the aid of the Nepal Government, and it is hoped that we will have sufficient labour to complete the project in time.

Rural Water Supply Programmes

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{ Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
*508. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Central Government carried out a comprehensive survey of the rural water supply programmes all over India, with a view to assessing their progress up-to-date; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raja): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the setting up of Special Investigation Divisions in the States for carrying out detailed surveys and preparation of plans and estimates

for rural water supply schemes in difficult areas. These Divisions have been set up in eleven States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the results would be known only after the surveys have been completed.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What was the budgeted amount to be spent on all rural water supply schemes during the first two years of the present Plan, and what has been the actual expenditure over the same period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There is no year-by-year allotment for rural water supply in the Plan, but I might mention that the total amount that has been provided in the plan under the different Ministries for rural water supply is Rs. 67 crores.

Out of that, the expenditure in the first two years has been Rs. 9.64 crores.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the main difficulty in the successful implementation of these schemes is the lack of effective co-ordination between the numerous agencies which carry out this work in their own varied and peculiar ways, and if so, are Government taking any steps to remove this difficulty?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is one of the reasons for the difficulties encountered, and a co-ordination committee has also been formed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The rural water supply question has been with us all these years, at least for the last twelve years. May I know what prevented the Health Ministry from having this kind of body, which is now formed for eleven States, earlier, so that it could cover all the States of India? I do not know why it has been delayed so far and we are taking up the survey only now.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The investigation divisions have been sanctioned for all the States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: With your permission, I want to know why there has been no survey all these years, and why the Ministry of Health has woken up only now in order to do this.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I must say firstly that the responsibility of the Ministry of Health for rural water supply is confined to pipe water supply schemes for which, out of Rs. 67 crores, Rs. 16 crores are at the disposal of the Ministry of Health. Of the rest of the money, Rs. 35 crores are with the Planning Commission under the local works scheme, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores are with the Home Ministry under the backward classes and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes scheme, and Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 crores are with the Ministry of Community Development for rural water supply schemes. The Ministry of Health tried to make an over-all assessment and find out how many villages have been covered and in how many villages the problem still remains. All that we were able to get from the State Governments as well as from the different concerned Ministries of the Government of India was that in so many lakhs of villages wells have either been built or been repaired, but there was not even information as to how many wells had been newly sunk and how many had been repaired. And the information as to how many villages were just left untouched was not available. So, we thought that it was necessary to get this important information at least for the difficult and scarcity areas, and we have sanctioned the scheme of investigation divisions last year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Not very convincing.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know if I may, whether Government have formulated any targetal programme for supply of perennial, plentiful

water to all rural areas in India, and if so, what is the target date.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We would like to have it done as early as possible. Personally, I would like to see every village having water supply before the end of the Third Plan, but I have very serious doubts if that target will be achieved.

Shri Kapur Singh: I do not wish to ascertain her likes or dislikes, but whether a target programme exists. That was my question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जिन ग्रामों में आज से २२ महीने पहले टंकियां फिट हुई थीं उन में आज तक पानी का इंतजाम नहीं हुआ है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कब तक यह पानी का इंतजाम हो जायगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: दो महीने पहले क्या हुआ था, मेरी कुछ समझ में नहीं आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जिन ग्रामों में आज से २२ महीने पहले यह टंकियां फिट हुई थीं उन में भी पानी का इंतजाम नहीं हुआ है और कब तक उसका इंतजाम हो जायगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, मेरे पास ऐसी कोई इतिला नहीं आई है कि २२ महीने पहले कुछ होना शुरू हुआ था ।

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government come to some conclusion with regard to the pattern of aid that can be offered to a village if it wants to construct a well or make its own arrangements for water supply? Is it given on a percentage basis or as a matching grant? What is the pattern proposed or being followed by the Government?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not possible for me to tell the pattern of assistance for the digging of wells, because that is not dealt with by the Health Ministry. So far as pipe water supply is concerned, we give 50 per cent grant.

श्री शिव नारायण: श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ

से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस प्राबलम को हल करने के लिए मिलने वाले की मदद द गई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: श्रीमन्, हर एक स्टेट को अलग-अलग स्कीम के लिए जुदा पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । सारी हेल्थ स्कीम के लिए एक मूट्री रकम दी जाती है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: There is a widespread demand for protected water supply to village areas. Is it a fact that the full allocation of grants made to the States for this purpose has not been utilised?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is delay. Apart from the reason that one hon. Member stated, namely, that there is not enough co-ordination, there is acute shortage of pipes of 3-6" diameter. There is also shortage of pumps, filters and water meters. We are taking up with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to step up the production of the necessary parts.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: क्या यह सही है कि सारे देश को साफ-सुथरा पानी देने के लिए पच्चीस, तीस अरब रुपये की जरूरत होगी ? यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना मंत्रालय के सामने है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: ऐसा कुछ अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि पूरा सवाल हल करने के लिए अरबन एरियाज के लिए ६०० करोड़ रुपये और रूरल एरियाज के लिए ३०० करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है । इतने रुपये की इस वक्त तो कुछ सम्भावना नजर नहीं आ रही है, लेकिन जैसे जैसे स्कीमज बन रही हैं, हम उन सब को हल करने के लिए हम देश के अन्दर से और कुछ विदेशों से भी मदद हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री कछवाय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कई क्षेत्रों में नदियों, तालाबों और कुओं से पानी ले कर भीघा पब्लिक को पीने

के लिए दे दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण नाडू और बाले की बीमारी होती है, जिस से लोग छः छः महीने बिस्तर पर पड़े रहते हैं? क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : या बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी जगहों में लोग अनप्रोटेक्टिड पानी पी रहे हैं। नाडू की बीमारी एक बहुत दुखद बीमारी है, जो कई जगहों पर है। वह उदयपुर में सब से अधिक पाई जाती है। उदयपुर के १४० गांवों में प्रोटेक्टिड वाटर-सप्लाई देने की एक योजना हमने इसी वक्त शुरू की है।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah : Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that many schemes under the national rural water supply scheme were left for execution to the panchayats and that they were not being managed well?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : We have no information to that effect. If the hon. Member has any, he may please supply it to us.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : क्या मंत्राली महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि राजस्थान में चुरु जिले के करीब हर एक गांव में दो तीन कुओं को छोड़ कर और कुएं नहीं हैं और वे भी गर्मियों में सूख जाते हैं और जो भी पानी पीने के लिए रह जाता है, वह बिल्कुल खारा और जहरीला है, जिस को पीने से मवेशी मर रही भी मर जाते हैं; यदि हां, तो वहां के लिए पीने के पानी का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक गांव के लिए मिनिस्टर आफ हेल्थ कैसे जवाब दे सकती है?

Shri Priya Gupta : The entire district. I have been visiting that place very recently. चुरु जिले में कहीं भी, किसी गांव में भी, पानी नहीं है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान्, जैसा कि आप ने फरमाया है, एक एक जिले की समस्या के बारे में बताना मेरे लिए कठिन है। राजस्थान को पानी की समस्या विशेष तौर पर विकट है, यह हम जानते हैं और उम की तरफ तबज्ज दे रहे हैं।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : वहां पर जहरीला पानी है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से माननीय मंत्राली जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि जिन छोटे छोटे टाउन्ज में वाटर-वर्क्स तैयार हो गए हैं, वहां पर पाइप-लाइन्ज न होने की वजह से पानी की सप्लाई की तकनीक हो रही है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं ने पहले ही अर्ज किया है कि पाइप्स की कमी है और उस हल करने के लिए हम कांशिश कर रहे हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Sir, on a point of order. I wish to raise this in all earnestness. My submission is that we have received in answer to these very important questions nothing but evasive assurances. When we ask what the programme in a particular matter is, we should know what the programme is and what the allocation is and whether it is proposed to do something about this all-important problem. Is nothing more to be expected in this House than an assurance that the Government realise that the problem is very grave and difficult?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : I would suggest that some more supplementaries should be allowed on this question.

Mr. Speaker : The difficulty is this. It is rather doubtful what answer I should give to Dr. Singhvi in this respect. The first difficulty that I experience is that there are about 10, 12, 15, 20 and sometimes 40 co-sponsors of a question. If they are not given an opportunity, they have a

complaint that though they were signatories they have not been given a chance to put a question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not complaining.

Mr. Speaker: He has been standing and other hon. Members too have been standing. The point is that I have spent 7 to 8 minutes on this question and even during these 7 or 8 minutes if hon. Members have not been able to get the answer that they require, they can have other opportunities of bringing it before the House; it is not that I should continue allowing supplementaries on the question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not asking for permission for supplementaries; I am not complaining about that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Opportunity has been allowed to us to ask supplementary questions. But the answers are evasive. They serve no useful purpose. It is in your power to direct the Ministers to furnish us proper and adequate answers so that there may be no need for further questions. Let it not be a game of hide-and-seek.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever the answer is not satisfactory, at once the hon. Member concerned gets up and says that his question has not been answered; immediately he brings it to my notice and wherever there is an evasive answer I will be helpful, and I will ask the Minister to give direct, precise and informative answers to the questions that are put. Certainly they are to be precise. But now, when all that has been discussed, after seven or eight minutes, it is no use raising it again.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You would realise, Sir, that nothing at all has been mentioned by the Minister. The Minister has not said anything in respect of the Government's programme. (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: There is no provision to raise points of information for obstructing the proceedings of the House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Bishwanath Roy: This is the question Hour but they are raising points which are matters for discussion. In the question Hour these matters are not to be discussed.

Shri Hem Barua: He is interrupting.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Doctors for Rural Areas

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*509. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1186 on the 30th May, 1962 and state the further steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of doctors in the rural areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1652/63].

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government have any scheme to give financial subsidy to the State Governments so as to meet the shortage of doctors?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Various Governments have taken various steps and there is provision for subsidy also.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: In the statement I find that in West Bengal no further steps have been taken as the position is satisfactory. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that a large number of rural

dispensaries in West Bengal are working without doctors for a long time?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): According to our information, there is no such problem in West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the pay-scales have been revised for those doctors who are to serve in the rural areas. I want to know whether it is a fact that there is a tremendous shortage of lady doctors especially to work in the rural areas and, if so, may I know what positive steps are being taken to attract them more for the rural areas?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is true that there is shortage of lady doctors, but the problem is, whenever they are posted to the rural areas in several States, they have influential friends who go and put pressures and get the transfer orders cancelled. (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: It is a reflection.

Mr. Speaker: There is no reflection. You do it every day. We should also admit that we do it every day. The Health Minister should also be strong enough to resist such pressure.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether it is a fact that degree courses in some of the medical colleges have not been recognised by the Indian Medical Council and as a result trained students are finding it difficult to get employment?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know of any doctors within the country who are finding it difficult to find employment because of the non-recognition of their degrees. There has been some such problem for some of the doctors who have come from our neighbouring countries, for instance, from Dacca and we have taken steps to removed their difficulties also.

श्री प्रमोदवीर शास्त्री : स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने अभी आश्वासन समिति के द्वारा एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यों बताया है कि किस राज्य में कितने अस्पताल ऐसे हैं जहाँ डाक्टर नहीं और सब में अधिक संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश की थी जहाँ लगभग साढ़े तीन सौ डिसपेंसरीज़ ऐसी हैं जहाँ बिना डाक्टर के चल रही है। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ सहयोग अथवा निदेश इस सम्बन्ध में दिए हैं कि वे डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था शीघ्र से शीघ्र की जाए ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जहाँ, उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से अधिक ट्रांसफर के आईजेंस कैंसल होते हैं। चार पांच मर्तबा कैंसल हुए हैं। उनको पत्र भी लिखा गया है, उन से बैठ कर बातचीत भी की गई है और उन्होंने एक स्पेशल कमेटी नियुक्त की है यों देखने के लिए कि किस प्रकार से वे समस्या हल की जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर तबादला होता है तो एक डाक्टर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह चला जाएगा और न भी जाएगा तो वे वहाँ ही रहेगा। सवाल यों है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा कमी है, क्या यों ठीक है ? वैसे तो यों सवाल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का हो गया जो कमी है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने पूरी करनी है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं।

श्री त्यागी : वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं कर रही है आजकल।

डा० सुशीला नायर : राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कमी पूरी करने की बात हो रही है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए जो उन्होंने किया है, वह मैंने स्टेटमेंट मन्त्रज कर दिया है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it realised that the shortage of doctors in the rural areas is mainly due to the fact that the output of medical graduates is relatively small? If so, may I know whether any medical colleges are proposed to be established in the

remainder of the Third Five Year Plan period? If the answer is in the affirmative, I would like to know where, when and how they are going to be established?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, the output of medical graduates has considerably increased and so has the number of medical colleges. But it is a fact that not even half the graduates go into government service because the conditions of service are very unattractive. The rest go for private practice. So, several of the State Governments are now taking a bond from the medical students to serve the State for two or three years after graduation so that they will have them available for their institutions.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want an answer to the second part of my question, whether any new medical colleges are proposed to be established in the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

Mr. Speaker: The question is, how to persuade them to go to the rural areas. The general shortage is there, but they do not go to the rural areas, and they start private practice.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is only an answer to one part of my question. But certainly, if there is a sufficient number of medical graduates in this country, it would not be possible for the private sector to absorb all of them as private practitioners. Then, of course, they will have to go to the rural areas. So the real solution would be the starting of new medical colleges.

Mr. Speaker: The answer he has given. What else does he want now?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is a solution which I have suggested. I want to know whether any new medical colleges are proposed to be established, and that must be answered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, he deserves to be the Health Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We are doing everything possible to discourage the

setting up of new medical colleges during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan because there is a good deal of shortage of experienced teachers in the existing medical colleges. The failure rate is fairly high. We are concentrating on improving the teaching standards, staff position etc., in the existing medical colleges so that the results may be better and the output of doctors also may increase.

Shri D. J. Naik: That the conditions of service are not so encouraging as to make the doctors go to rural areas. May I know whether the Union Government would instruct the State Governments to improve those conditions of service?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, we have discussed this question year after year in the Central Health Council and several resolutions have been passed by the Council recommending what improvements can be and should be effected. The State Governments too have their difficulties of finances etc., but they are all trying to do something, as is evident from the statement.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या मंत्री महोदया यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगी कि कितने गांवों के बीच में देहातों में एक औषधालय होता है और उस औषधालय में वर्ष में कितने रुपये की औषधियां प्रयोग की जाती हैं और क्या उससे जो आवश्यकतायें होती हैं, उनकी पूर्ति हो जाती है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंट्रल करीब साठ हजार की आबादी पर रखे गये हैं। उस में डाक्टर और स्टाफ वगैरह भी एक विशेष निर्धारित पैटर्न के अनुसार और दवाइयां भी उनके अनुसार रखी जाती हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कितने रुपये की औषधियां प्रयोग की जाती हैं, यह नहीं बताया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन।

Ayurveda

*510. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to curb the study of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is great concern among Ayurveda practitioners on this account; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri D. C. Sharma: With due respect to the Ministry of Health I want to say that I have met so many Ayurvedic practitioners and they are of the unanimous view that the Ministry is allergic to Ayurveda and is not doing anything to improve....

Mr. Speaker: He has asked a question and the answer came that his information is wrong and it is not so. Now he is commenting upon it by saying that he has heard some people saying so and what the Ministry has to say about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will ask another question. How much of the money ear-marked for the promotion of Ayurveda in the First and Second Plans and in the first two years of the Third Plan was spent and in what way?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): In the Second Plan the expenditure on training research was Rs. 17.55 lakhs, post-graduate training Rs. 16.98 lakhs, up-grading of other teaching institutions Rs. 25.93 lakhs, research Rs. 12.33 lakhs and other items Rs. one and odd lakh. In all, Rs. 73.93 lakhs were spent out of a total allocation of Rs. 1 crore, which is very good expenditure. The expenditure during the first two years of the Third Plan is also quite satisfactory. But may I say that the

progress of Ayurveda is not to be judged by the money spent because the claim of Ayurveda is that it is an inexpensive system?

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many research centres are being maintained by the Central Health Ministry for Ayurveda and how much money is being spent on them?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All that I can say is that not a single research scheme which has been considered by experts to be of adequate standards has been refused. It is not the Health Ministry that is going to carry out research in Ayurveda. The Ayurvedic practitioners have to do it. They have to prepare schemes and submit them to experts.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: कितनी आयुर्वेदिक इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, जिन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस वकन सहायता दे रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : सेंटर से सहायता देने का तो बहुत ज्यादा सवाल नहीं उठता है तर्ज करीब बारह हैं जिन को मदद दी गई है। तीसरे प्लान में यह तय हो गया है कि स्टेट्स की मार्फत मदद दो जाए। मैं आगे निवेदन करूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन में जो पिछले साल एक पैनल बुलाया गया था उसमें यह तय हुआ है कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद की ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिये, पुराना मिश्रित तरीका ठीक नहीं है। नए तरीके से किस तरह से काम को चलाया जाएगा, वह देखने की अभी आवश्यकता है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस बात को देखते हुए कि आयुर्वेद में जो दवाइयाँ तैयार होती हैं, बहुत सस्ती होती हैं और गाँवों के लिए ज्यादा फायदेमन्द हैं, सरकार कोई खास योजना इसको पापुलर बनाने के लिए बना रही है क्या ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : सस्ती होती हैं, यह तो सब कहते हैं। लेकिन फिर यह भी कहते हैं कि आयुर्वेद पर ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक गाँवों का सवाल है, वहाँ

पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आयुर्वेद की डिसपैसरियां चलाती हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं चलाती हैं।

Shri Buta Singh: Are Government aware that the medical system of the people is basically related to their view of ultimate reality? If so, may I know the reasons for the comparative neglect of Ayurveda?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Ayurveda is not being neglected. We do not accept that accusation at all.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What steps are being taken to bring Ayurveda to modern scientific lines and what progress has been made in the formulation of a standard Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the standard pharmacopoeia is concerned, a committee has been set up and it is working on it. As soon as it is ready, it will be made known to the hon. Members.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका और रूस में आयुर्वेद के बारे में बहुत बड़ी रिसर्च हो रही है, और क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस का पता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में आपरेशनों की पढ़ाई भी होती है। वे सिखाये जाते हैं। लेकिन क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी कम्प्लेंट आई है कि बाहर जा कर जब यह वैद्यराज लोग आपरेशन करते हैं तो वे बहुत सफल नहीं होते ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : आयुर्वेद में ज्यादातर दवाओं पर, जिस को मेडिसिन कहते हैं, ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है। सर्जरी पर कोई ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया गया। जो इंटेग्रेटेड कालेज चलें थे उन में कुछ सर्जरी वर्ग रह सिखाने की बात हुई थी लेकिन सर्जरी

का उतना डेवेलपमेंट वहां भी नहीं है जितना होना चाहिये।

Re: Question No. 511

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No. 511.

Shri Tyagi: May I raise a point of procedure? My suggestion is this. When in serial order questions concerning only one hon. Minister come continuously, it may be possible to so distribute the questions that one hon. Minister may not have too much pressure of volleys of questions. Alternately hon. Ministers might be had.

Shri Kapur Singh: On humanitarian grounds I support Shri Tyagi.

Mr. Speaker: The only unfortunate thing is that the hon. Ministers concerned have not felt the burden too heavy. It is only the hon. Members who have felt it. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have very light burden. Question No. 511.

Food Adulteration Act

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*511. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Bade:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the *Hindustan Times* of the 1st June, 1963, captioned "Food Adulteration Act fails to be a deterrent"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punishments need to be made more deterrent and the scope for evasion of the law removed. Government propose to promote suitable legislation to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to make imprisonment compulsory for adulteration and to improve its efficacy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What efforts are going to be made to make the punishment more deterrent in terms of fine, in terms of imprisonment and in terms of closing down the business of a person who is found guilty of it?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The proposal is to make six months' imprisonment compulsory for the first offence. It is sought to be made six months. Previously the imprisonment was not compulsory. We have removed that clause. We have made six months' imprisonment compulsory for the first offence, two years for the second offence and three years for the third offence.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many inspectors were responsible for discovering how many cases, how many cases were sent to court, how many of those cases were tried and how many persons were punished?

Shri Ranga: How many questions!

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions. This also may be answered as to how many questions were combined.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I answered this question with regard to Delhi just a day or two ago.

Mr. Speaker: When so many questions are combined, I will ask hon. Ministers to answer only one of them.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid, it is not possible for me to give the number of inspectors and cases because they are dealt with by municipalities and there are thousands and thousands of municipalities.

Mr. Speaker: So, it is not possible to answer any one of all those questions that have been asked. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि, बूँ कि एग्जिस्टिंग ला मूलजिमान को सजा देने के लिये काफी नहीं है इमनिरे इस सिलसिले में नया कानून लाने में कितनी देर की जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो अभी कहा गया मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से कि नया कानून सख्त किया गया है, दूसरी दफे आयेगा तो और सख्त किया जायेगा। इस की बाबत जवाब दे दिया गया।

Shri J. B. S. Bist: What action does Government propose to take to prevent the scope of adulteration.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know what we can do. We can make laws and punish the law-breakers. That is about all.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: मैं यः जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सरकार कं नोटिस में आई है कि इस ऐक्ट के लागू होने के बाद इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है और छोटे-छोटे बनियों को रोज इस सिलसिले में पकड़ पकड़ कर उन का चालान किया जाता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: यह तो एक अजीब किस्सा है—बहुत चिंता भी होती है ऐडल्टरेशन के बारे में और गुनाहमारों को सजा होती है तो उस की शिकायत भी होती है।

Shri Nath Pal: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that it is not so much the inadequacy of the law and its stringency but very often it is the so-called inspectors, who are to check the evil, acting as accomplices and in league with these anti-social elements that is proving a major hindrance to enforcement of this law?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, the law has provided that there should

be two independent witnesses when the inspectors take the samples. That is to safeguard this kind of collusion and also to protect the inspectors. But in very many cases it is very difficult to get the public to come and help the inspectors in this.

Shri P. R. Patel: So long as the administration is not clean and without corruption, is there any prospect of getting better results even though the punishment may be increased or any punishment may be given?

Mr. Speaker: That may be a matter of opinion. Shri Banerjee.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The question of administering this law is not the Central responsibility at all. It is that of the States, and further than the States....

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that question. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Adulteration is increasing every day. I would like to know whether the Government contemplate to use the provisions of DIR against those who are indulging in adulteration?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not concede the point that adulteration is increasing every day. The figures that we collected for Delhi for the last three years showed a reduction, not an increase.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या इस बात का कोई प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि मिलावट करना बुरा है, और यह मिलावट नहीं करनी चाँिये।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Health education and civic education are matters which are very important and everybody admits them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister been correctly reported as having said in Bhopal a few days ago that she personally knows a number of food inspectors who have amassed so much wealth that they can afford to keep a fleet of cars and send their children abroad for education and, if

so, does that statement imply corruption and inefficiency on the part of food inspectors what is the remedy for such a sad state of affairs?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir. The report is not correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the correct report?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What I did say was that there were reports that food inspectors got rich which implied that there was corruption. There was need for ensuring better integrity and better efficiency in municipal administration.

संयुक्त विद्युत 'पूल'

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*५१२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के लिये एक संयुक्त विद्युत 'पूल' बनाने के संबंध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The question of inter-connection of the Punjab-Delhi-Uttar Pradesh power systems was discussed by the Central Water and Power Commission with the representatives of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and of the U.P. and Punjab State Electricity Boards in May, 1963. It was agreed to construct the following transmission lines for the purpose:—

- 220 KV line from Moradnagar (U.P.) to Delhi 'C' Station;
- a 220 KV line from Faridabad (Punjab) to Delhi 'C' Station; and
- a 66 KV single circuit, link between Ghaziabad and Shahdara.

The link line at (c) would enable exchange of power between Uttar Pradesh and Delhi under emergent conditions till the completion of the line referred to at (a).

The Punjab and U.P. State Electricity Boards have started the preliminary works and these are programmed to complete in 2-3 years.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: On the last occasion, when this question was replied to, the Government gave the impression that the whole of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab will be covered by this joint electricity pool. But now I find from this statement that only three minor schemes, quite contiguous to Delhi, are being undertaken. I want to know whether Government intend to stop with these minor schemes or intend to expand them in future.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The previous reply has not been properly understood. What is being done is to establish inter-connection between U.P., Delhi and Punjab. The advantages in inter-connection are two-fold. The first advantage is this one. At the end of the Third Plan, we expect a shortage in Punjab of about 74 MW and in U.P. of about 117 MW and any surplus power which is available in Delhi will be...

Shri Ranga: We are having a lecture.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry. But I thought I should give the information. Therefore, the surplus power of Delhi will be used to overcome the shortages of Punjab and U.P. The second advantage in having inter-connection is to secure the seasonal power, the hydro power, which is in Bhakra, to be utilised in Delhi. For that period, for three or four months, the coal will be saved in Delhi. These are the two advantages.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a debate.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I find that even these minor schemes will take

about two to three years for their completion. Do the Government intend to help the State Governments concerned so that they may be completed earlier?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They are not minor schemes. They are very vital links in this inter-connection system. These are expected to cost a crore and a half rupees. This should have been done earlier. But the main point in spreading over this to two or three years was that we have got to connect Bhakra and Faridabad before we get this advance. That is why this period has been fixed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Barring these three minor schemes, may I know whether Government have got any proposal from the two concerned State Governments about the linking of the power system and having adequate power supply here as well?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would repeat for the information of the hon. Member that these are not minor schemes; they are very vital links in connecting these three systems. There are no other proposals.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: They may not be minor schemes, but the point is that they cannot be major schemes, or be sufficient or adequate.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a lot of shortage of power in the Punjab, and whereas Punjab is being compelled under this joint pool system to give more power to Delhi, and power here is wasted on heaters and coolers and refrigerators, there is a shortage of power for the farmers in the Punjab?

Dr. K. L. Rao: At the end of the Third Plan, there will be shortage in Punjab, and that shortage will be met by the surplus from Delhi.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know to what extent the shortage of power in UP will be made good by Delhi from the surplus that is available at Delhi?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submit that I have already answered this question, but I may repeat that the shortage in UP will be made good to a large extent by this inter-connection; also we have taken steps to establish two more units of 60 M.W. at Harduaganj to ease the position.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know the terms of reference of the control house in regard to shedding of power in some areas or directing diversion of power to the other areas without causing difficulty to the respective areas and municipalities? Who will guide them in this regard?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Under the present system of inter-connection, it is by the agreement of the three States that that has got to be fixed up and the power exchange effected. But, later, we are aiming at an integrated system, and then we shall have a separate regional agency for that.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have sent a proposal for the enhancement of the electricity rates in Delhi, and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not have information on that subject.

Industrial Potentialities of Dandakaranya Project

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*513. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the industrial potentialities of Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Yes, The National Council of

Applied Economic Research has recently completed a techno-economic survey of the Dandakaranya area. The recommendations made by the Council regarding the establishment of industries based on mineral and forest resources, are under examination.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know the exact form of the integrated system that has been devised to help the displaced agriculturists settled in Dandakaranya to augment their income through industry as well?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I could not really appreciate the question put by my hon. friend, and perhaps, it is my fault. But I shall answer it in this way. We took up the development of the Dandakaranya area first for the resettlement of the displaced persons. It is a fact that most of the settlers are agriculturists. But there is another phase of the Dandakaranya project, namely the integrated development of the area, and this survey has been made to fulfil that purpose. Whatever can be done in that area has been suggested by the survey party.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the possibilities of industrial development in this area, do Government propose to bring some displaced persons there who are not necessarily agriculturists?

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the present moment, there is a provision to bring 10 per cent non-agriculturist displaced persons from West Bengal.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am anxious to know whether there is any possibility and scope in this project for absorbing Punjabi industrialists and agriculturists.

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the moment, there is no such proposition.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether before the present techno-economic survey was undertaken by Government, they had at any time examined the possibilities of industrial development in this area so

as to give employment and to augment the income of those who are already there or who may be further drafted there from outside?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This area was chosen for the settlement of displaced persons for two reasons. Firstly, this area was under-developed and there were vast resources of minerals available there. Secondly, there was also under-population in that area. So, it has been chosen as an ideal place for development.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is that the answer to my question?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): May I add that we are developing this area with the twin object of giving rehabilitation benefit to the displaced persons and the local tribal population. Beyond that we are not going at the moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With the expansion of small industries in the particular area, are the displaced persons taken there getting gainful employment? If so, what is their minimum wage?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Whatever small scale industries have been set up in the area have been opened with the purpose of giving additional employment and additional benefit to the settlers there. But at the moment, I cannot give the exact wages they are given.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Is it a fact that for lack of industries in the area, such of the persons who have been settled there are not able to have a good living? If so, do Government propose to start rural industries there as early as possible?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The persons who have been taken there are mostly agriculturists and they are doing agricultural work. At the same time, to augment their income, small scale industries have been opened in the Zones.

1091 (Ai) LSD—2.

जल संभरण की समस्या

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*५१४. { श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में जल संभरण की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये किसी विदेशी सलाहकार को बुलाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सलाहकार किस देश से आयेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). बृहत्तर कलकत्ता की जल-सम्भरण समस्याओं के बार में सलाह लाने के लिये विदेशी सलाहकार बुलाये गये हैं। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरों की मेवायें सरकार को प्राप्त हैं।

अध्यक्ष जल बोर्ड (पीने का पानी) के और सलाहकार बुलाने के सुझाव पर भी विचार हो रहा है।

[(a) and (b). Foreign consultants have been invited to advise regarding water supply problems of greater Calcutta. The services of Public Health Engineers of the Regional office of the World Health Organisation are available to the Government. A suggestion of the Chairman, Drinking Water Board, for obtaining more consultant service is under examination.]

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the fact that the Geological Survey of India and the hydrological survey of India can be of great help in solving the problem of water supply, may I know whether this Ministry held any consultations with their experts with a view to solve this problem?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, we have had some meetings and discussions with them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is there a proposal to set up a high power-body of experts to go into the whole problem of water supply? If so, how soon will it to set up?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have requested the Geological Survey of India and their regional offices to work with and advise and help our investigation divisions working in the different regions.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Minister has come to know recently that there is an acute shortage of water experienced in Bangalore? If so, has anything been done about it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Bangalore water problem is a very serious problem and has been before the Government of India for some time. A scheme for bringing water from the Cauvery has been under preparation. Prof. Thacker, Member of the Planning Commission in charge of this work has also visited Bangalore and given them some advice for the completion of the plan of that project. When it is completed, ways and means of raising finance will be considered.

श्री कछुवाय : देश में जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं उनमें से जो पाइपलाइन पानी निकलता है उसको नदियों और तलाबों में मिला दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में भी उन लोगों से सलाह मशिविरा किया जाएगा जो कि बाहर से बुलाए जा रहे हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है। कई जगः इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स पीने के पानी को खराब कर रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय प्रिवेंशन ऑफ रिवरपॉल्यूशन के बारे में एक लेजिस्लेशन लाने का विचार कर रहा है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देहातों में जो कुएँ खोदे जाते हैं उनमें कई बार पानी नहीं निकलता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बताने के लिए भी बाहर से किसी एक्सपर्ट को बुलाया जाएगा कि किस जगः पानी निकलेगा ?

डा. सुशीला नायर : हमको विदेशों से कोई वाटर डिवाइजर मिलेगा यह तो मैं नहीं जानती। लेकिन जो लोग पानी के सवाल के बारे में सलाह दे सकते हैं उनसे सलाह ली जायगी।

Scarcity Conditions in Rajasthan Scarcity Conditions in Rajasthan

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S. N. {
Q. 3. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that in view of deficient and uneven rainfall in the Bikaner and Jodhpur Districts of Rajasthan, scarcity has been caused requiring urgent relief measures in the matter of arranging fodder for cattle and relief works to provide employment; and

(b) what financial aid has been given by the Union Government to the State Government to alleviate distress in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Towards the end of July, 1963 reports were received regarding prevalence of scarcity conditions in certain districts of Rajasthan owing to failure of rains during the major part of the month of July, 1963. The position has, however, now materially changed since there has been widespread rainfall in most parts of Rajasthan from the 28th of July, 1963. The State Government have reported that the situation has considerably eased. The Rajasthan Government have also intimated that their demand for grass and other fodder would not now be of the same order as that anticipated before the rains set in.

The question of how best to meet the situation arising out of the failure of rains during the major part of the month of July in certain districts of the State was discussed with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and as a result,

the neighbouring States of U. P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were requested to make available to Rajasthan whatever surplus grass and fodder they could spare. Availability of 10,000 maunds of grass from U.P. and 3,000 tons of Guar meal from Bhiwani was indicated for immediate supply. Arrangement for supply of Bhoosa from U.P. was also offered.

To provide water for the thirsty cattle and for raising fodder and kharif crops, at our request, the Government of Punjab had agreed to release 600 cusecs of water from the Bhakra Main line to Rajasthan canals.

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned by the Central Council of Gosamvardhana and a further sum of Rs. 25,000/- has been sanctioned from the Indian People's Famine Trust for the distress relief in the affected areas.

The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16,30,000 for various types of relief works. A sum of Rs. 4,30,000 has also been allotted for taccavi loans.

Shri P. R. Patel: On a point of order, Sir. I submitted a similar notice about Kutch because there is scarcity of food and grass and all these things and there is no rain, and that calling attention notice that I gave was rejected. So, I want to know the rules for this. If a notice comes from a Member of the Congress Party, that is rejected; if it comes from the other side, that is allowed. So, I want to know what the rules are.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order. This casts a reflection on the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I make a submission? I want to say this that this question of acceptance of short notice questions up till now has been so whimsical that we do not find any reason behind what is accepted by the Minister and what is not accepted by the Minister. Therefore, without making this insinuation about

the Opposition and the Congress, I think it is right that every Member in this House should know from the Ministerial Benches when they accept and why they accept and why they reject on several other occasions.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly the difficulty with me.

First, I should answer Shri Patel. This might have been accepted because it relates to cattle which are dumb and cannot represent their case. That might be one of the reasons.

Then again, it is the Minister who has the choice to accept a short notice question or not. I have no authority there. Therefore, he will excuse me and would not make any reflections against me in that respect.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want an explanation from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is, of course, left to the discretion of the Minister whether he would accept a short notice question or not. If something comes which the Minister does not accept at short notice, and if I consider that it is very important, I treat it as an ordinary question and admit it. That is all that I can do. I cannot answer anything more, but if such instances are brought to my notice, I will certainly take it up with the Ministers that there ought to be certain principles on which these should be accepted. I will take that up.

Shri Tyagi: May I appeal to you to clarify the procedure of calling attention notices, the detailed procedure as to on what grounds these questions are rejected and on what grounds they are accepted? Some clarification to Members may be given.

Mr. Speaker: I can only clarify if some of the Members come to me and discuss with me and tell me what they want. It cannot be discussed in the whole House here. We would not come to any conclusion. The Rules are clear and according to them I take decisions. Today, Mr. Tyagi

has got a calling attention notice. He has always been coming to my aid whenever somebody else in this House raises any objection. When today he has a notice and I reject it, he takes up the case and I do not know where to go to get help at this moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My submission is that the calling attention notices came in place of the large number of adjournment motions that used to be tabled. Now, at that time we knew exactly what was within the purview of discussion of the adjournment motion. Now, there is such an important thing as the Bokaro project. It is very directly concerned with this House. When we send in a calling attention notice, we are told that there is a short notice question and therefore it will not be allowed. Then, one, two, three, five, six days go, but the short notice question does not come up, nor does the calling attention notice come up. We do not want to put in adjournment motions.

Mr. Speaker: About short notice questions, I have already said that there is nothing more that I can do... (*Interruptions.*) About Bokaro, the hon. lady Member should know that I have been pressing it and I have received certain communications. It is still there: it has not been thrown out. But sometimes the time is so delicate that in the interest of the country it may not be possible to do that, and I might agree with the Government at that time that that is not the particular moment, that it might not be discussed at that particular moment. There may be communications going on and at that very juncture if it is discussed here, instead of doing good to us, it might harm our interests. Therefore, I thought I would delay it for some days. Her notice is with me and probably it would be admitted and would be answered; the statement is coming very soon.

Shri Tyagi: I am submitting that it is very kind of you. We always

abide by your ruling because I say it is always fair. Even in my case where you have rejected it today, I am sure it must be a fair decision. But what I was appealing to you was that we must know what the rules are. I do not want to deal with it because it has not been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: He is just going to deal with it.

Shri Tyagi: The Supreme Court condemns the action of the Administration of Delhi in so many words. I cannot move for a vote on adjournment. I feel that there must be some good grounds for that. Then, I ask for a short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: In the last three days I have been getting so many notices on various decisions of the Supreme Court. I must inform the House that in my opinion decisions of the Supreme Court are not the subjects that should be made the cause of notice for calling attention or adjournment motion. There might be some special case on a particular occasion where something special might be called for and attention might be invited... (*Interruption.*)

Shri Ranga: But the Supreme-Court is the only custodian.

Mr. Speaker: The Supreme Court is the ultimate custodian of the rights of the citizens; we admit it. It gives six or seven decisions every day. Can every decision be made the subject of a calling attention notice? I would like to tell Shri Tyagi that if he wants to discuss with me, he could come to me and then we shall discuss this.

Shri Tyagi: Only one word, I appeal to you. I agree that cases differ, and that every day there are some Supreme Court judgments. But when a judgment of this nature—I do not read it—says that the administration....

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: When they condemn the administration.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: With regard to your ruling I beg to submit one thing. You have said something about where the interests of the country might be involved; you have said that when yourself and the Government agree in such a matter that is the final end of the matter. About this, I would like to express the opinion of some hon. Members on this side of the House that this phrase "country's interest" or "public interest" requires some kind of definitive precision, some clear connotation. If the question of security of the country is involved, we agree that it should be a matter for decision between you and the Ministers. But if something else is involved, namely, embarrassment to a Minister, inconvenience to the Government or something which this House is entitled to know but the Government would not wish that to be known to this House, then, this House is entitled to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how he draws the inference. I am rather surprised. When I got the notice of Calling Attention, I had to ask what the Minister's reaction was, whether he has got any objection that has to be considered by me; not that I have the authority. If it is presented to me that it would not be in the interests of the country just at this moment, and when I agree, certainly that decision should be accepted by this House. If I also feel that that objection in a particular case—not because they have represented it—would not be right, then I consider what else can be done. Sometimes I will agree with the Government and sometimes I will agree with the hon. Member, whether he be a Member of the majority party or an Opposition Member. I may agree and I might overrule the Government's objection.

Shri Ranga: But let the hon. Member concerned be informed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is informed of the procedure. I have requested the hon. Member to follow the procedure. If they come and try to convince me that something wrong has been done and that such and such a thing ought not to have been done, I am open to conviction. (*Interruption*). Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We should know exactly what things we can move and what things we cannot. Unless there is something which guides us, it becomes difficult. We naturally know that we have a right to put anything before this House which is within the purview of the Central Government. That is all we want to consider. If it is left to the subjective opinion as to whether a thing should be brought up or not, that creates confusion.

Shri Tyagi: Where the Supreme Court condemns the administration, it is our privilege to raise that question now. If the judgments of the Supreme Court are not to be taken notice of, there will come a day when the people will not take care of Parliament decision. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Whatever that might be, that is quite a different thing. It is not that a decision taken by the Supreme Court in every case does not become a subject for discussion here.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to submit that you must take the House into confidence before you give a ruling. It is a matter of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not follow what Shri Tyagi wants to say. Does he mean to say that I should take up that ruling of the Supreme Court and give the hon. Members an opportunity to discuss it here?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. That is not my intention. You have ruled that the Supreme Court ruling cannot be a matter of questions here. Therefore I protest against that ruling. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I have been understood like that, if such

words are put in my mouth. I did not say that I have no remedy at all. I have not said that every ruling in every case would not be a subject-matter for discussion here. I said that every ruling of the Supreme Court, whenever it is delivered, does not become a subject-matter here. But there would be circumstances, in some cases—

Shri Ranga: Why should we go into the theory? Why should we make the Supreme Court ruling also a question to be discussed and decided by you as a matter of ruling? Would it not be much better to keep it open?

Shri Tyagi: My submission was that when that ruling or judgment has cast any aspersion on the administration, then alone it becomes a subject for discussion here. Otherwise, it does not. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I do not follow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About your observation or ruling on the Calling Attention Notice, I have also been informed that a Supreme Court judgment cannot become a subject-matter of Adjournment Motion.

Mr. Speaker: Not in every case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In a particular case, say, the DIR case. I do not want to mention the whole case. We do not want to discuss the Supreme Court judgment but here is a constitutional question arising out of the Supreme Court judgment, where hundreds of people are detained. What is the forum to discuss them? After all, the Supreme Court judgment has very serious implications. Where are we to discuss that matter? We cannot discuss it on the streets, we have to discuss it here only. If this forum is also closed.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has a peculiar way of putting things that he wants to say. If he cannot discuss it here in the Parliament, he says the other alternative is to discuss it in the streets.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said we cannot do that in the streets.

Mr. Speaker: There are other ways of bringing it here. He has his own way of presentation of matters. I cannot certainly agree with him. But the question is, I have always put before the House that whenever I have given a decision—it may be wrong in the opinion of some, and it can be wrong also because I do not say that I do not commit mistakes; I do commit mistakes—and if somebody feels aggrieved the only remedy is that he may come to me, we may sit together, discuss it and see whether something could be done. (*Interruption*). Now, hon. Members should have an idea of the large number of notices that come to me. Three days back I got about 30 notices, and one single hon. Member had 12 notices of calling attention to his credit. How can I decide that all 12 which are important in the estimation of the hon. Member are important?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is exactly the point. We should know exactly how many notices we can give and on what subjects.

Mr. Speaker: I will convene a meeting of the leaders of the groups. Then we can decide whether we ought to have a limit. But I am putting my difficulties. If one hon. Member gives 12 notices on one day, that means he is not sure if any of them is so important.

Let us proceed now. Shri Karni Singhji wanted to put a question.

Shri Karni Singhji: Could the Government consider giving higher priority to defence roads in the famine stricken areas of Rajasthan to create relief work for the famine stricken labour, and may I know whether the Rajasthan Canal work will be speeded up to solve the famine menace permanently?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, relief works are being speeded up. A sum of Rs. 2,95,000 is to be spent for relief in connection with the scarcity

conditions prevailing in several parts of Rajasthan State. A sum of Rs. 8,89,000 has been sanctioned for relief by the State Government as far as Bikaner District is concerned, and as far as the District of Jodhpur is concerned, about which this question is, a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 has been sanctioned. With regard to the speeding up of the Rajasthan Canal work, whatever that is possible is being done by the Rajasthan Canal Authorities.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These areas have suffered from famines almost chronically and almost once in five years. In view of frequent occurrence of famines in these areas and because of the all-India character of famines and their solutions, we would like to know whether Government is considering the establishment of an all-India famine relief machinery so that famines like this could be attended to with speed and efficacy? I would also like to say this, Sir, that in answering the first part of the supplementary put by my hon. friend Shri Karni Singhji—because you told us that whenever attention is drawn the Chair always insists that full information is given—who asked whether defence roads are being given priority within the scheme of famine relief measures, to say that all that is possible is being done is nothing. We are grateful to the Ministry for what they are doing, but the answer means nothing.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this particular case, of course, because of the failure of rains in the month of July we were rather anxious about the situation and my colleague, the Minister for Agriculture, took immediate action. He convened a high level conference—there were as many as two conferences concerning this—and all measures that were possible have been taken. Now the situation has improved. In fact, as I have already stated in the body of the answer, the situation has improved. But there was still some anxiety about two districts, namely, Bikaner and Jodhpur Districts. Regarding Bikaner

division the latest information that has been received is that there has been widespread rainfall in that district since 20th August 1963, now the position has considerably improved and there is no drinking water problem, or fodder problem as far as cattle is concerned.

Regarding the larger question that has been raised by the hon. Member, I must state that there is an all India scheme which has been formulated by the Finance Ministry. When natural calamities occur, there is a pattern of assistance by the Centre for expenditure above Rs. 1 crore. It has been laid down that the State Government should come with its scheme. There is also the ways and means assistance which is being occasionally granted by the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When I have put a specific question, the answer should be complete in every respect. Of course, it can always be evaded. But there is a way of answering questions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has mentioned some of the steps. The hon. Member can pursue them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The condition that is prevailing in Rajasthan is prevailing in so many districts in other States, because of no rains or inadequate rains. I want to know whether the Central Government has taken any decision to give them the same type of help which it is giving to Rajasthan and, if so, what those facilities or reliefs are?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know whether the conditions that exist in Rajasthan are prevalent in any other State.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Western U.P. for example.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If any such case is there, if it is brought to our notice, we shall rush immediate help by supplying foodgrains and starting

relief works. All that is possible will be done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Closure of Kolar Gold Mines

- *515. {
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri U. M. Trivedi:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high cost of production Government are considering some proposal to close down Kolar Gold Mines; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No; Sir. However, a Sub-Committee with the Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) as Chairman has been constituted to suggest measures to reduce the high cost of production of gold.

(b) Does not arise.

Nutritional needs of Industrial Labour

*516. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made or is proposed to be made of the minimum nutritional needs of industrial labourers in various regions of the country:

(b) whether an attempt has also been made to link the nutritional needs with the food habits in the respective regions and the price index of food-stuffs; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1653/63].

Gold Refinery at Madras

*517. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Government have requested the Central Government to give financial assistance to start a refinery for manufacture of 14 ct. gold; and

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and the quantity of 14 ct. gold to be produced in this refinery?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 4 lakhs. It is not possible to estimate at this stage, the quantity of 14 carat gold which may be produced by this refinery.

Refugees in Sealdah Station

*518. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new decisions were taken in the recent conference he had with Chief Minister, Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation and the Finance Minister of West Bengal on the 16th July, 1963 at Calcutta about clearing the Sealdah Station of refugee quatters and rehabilitating them elsewhere; and

(b) the help, financial or otherwise, promised by the Union Government towards the solution of problem of Sealdah refugee squatters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The matter was informally discussed between the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of West Bengal and the Minister for Works, Housing and Rehabilitation at Calcutta on the 16th July, 1963. It was felt that the Sealdah Station should be cleared of the squatters and no one allowed to re-squat.

(b) The question of removal of the squatters from the Station is mainly a matter to be tackled by the State Government.

Rajasthan Canal

***519. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 158 on the 28th February, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to make Rajasthan Canal navigable; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancer

***520. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio-active cobalt bombs for treatment of cancer are being imported for use in hospitals in this country;

(b) if so, from which source they are coming and at what cost; and

(c) in which of the hospitals they are being used and with what result?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1654/63].

Electric Power Survey

***521. Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's electric power survey conducted by the International experts has been completed; and

(b) if so, their main findings?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Electric Power Survey Committee has so far completed the first annual load survey of the country and also made some interim recommendations. Copies of this report are made available in the library. According to the Committee the load demand in the country in 1965-66 would be 8,264 MW. The installed generating capacity by the end of 1965-66 is expected to 12,500 MW.

The important interim recommendations are:

(i) The annual load survey should be a permanent feature, to be organised and directed by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(ii) The programme for the IV Plan should be finalised and the schemes approved urgently.

(iii) A survey should be conducted in regard to the requirements of skilled manpower for construction, operation and maintenance of power systems.

(iv) A coordinated approach on the part of all the authorities concerned should be evolved to tackle the problems of raw materials and equipment and the procedures for obtaining these should be simplified.

(v) Regional power grids should be brought into being very early for effective planning, development and coordination of future generating and transmission capacity.

Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

- *522. { Shri Jedhe:
 { Shree Narayan Das:
 { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar:
 { Shri Hem Barua:
 { Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a baby delivered at Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi on the 23rd August, 1963, survived for seven hours after it had been declared still born and handled as a dead body by the hospital authorities;

(b) if so, the particulars of the incident; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the staff concerned for their negligence?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A premature baby weighing 2 lbs. 4 ozs. was delivered after seven months pregnancy, on Tuesday the 20th August, 1963, at 10.15 A.M. in the Lady Hardinge Hospital. The baby was deeply cyosed. Every possible effort was made to resuscitate it, but baby did not start breathing. Attempts at resuscitation were then given up. After some interval, when the baby was lifted, it gasped. Resuscitation measures were renewed but without result and the baby was kept in the Nursery. Ultimately the baby expired at about 5.15 P.M.

The baby was premature and too weak to survive. There was no negligence on the part of the staff concerned with the case, and all possible efforts were made to revive the baby. The question of taking disciplinary action does not arise.

Houses for Central Government Employees

- *523. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 { Shri A. V. Raghavan:

- { Shri Warrior:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 { Shri Buta Singh:
 { Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government have a seven year scheme for construction of over 74,000 housing units for Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A proposal to have an accelerated programme of construction of residential accommodation for Central Government employees in the general pool during the remainder of the current Plan Period and the fourth Plan Period is under consideration.

Forward Trading in Shares

- *524. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 { Shri Siddananappa:
 { Shri Tridib Kumar Chaud
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June 1963 Government permitted forward trading in shares by some stock exchanges;

(b) if so, the names of stock exchanges permitted and the circumstances under which the ban had been lifted; and

(c) its reaction on the trends in the share-market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) As the market sentiment improved, the stock exchanges at Bom-

bay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Delhi, Indore and Calcutta applied for permission, and were given permission to resume forward trading after their Governing Boards intimated their acceptance of Government's proposals imposing curbs on speculative trading;

(c) Prices of shares have shown some improvement since the end of June. The Reserve Bank index of All-India Variable Dividend Industrial Securities rose from 158.1 on June 29 to 160.4 on August 17. Last week, there was some further improvement.

Model Volunteer Medical Corps

*255. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sponsored a scheme of the Delhi Administration to set up a Model Volunteer Medical Corps for the Capital to cope with the demand for prompt medical aid to the needy and the poor;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) whether it has been put into operation in some part of the city so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c):

Main features of Voluntary Medical Corps.

A scheme known as Voluntary Medical Corps, Delhi, has been introduced in Delhi (Defence Colony) by the Delhi Administration on an experimental basis to meet local needs in times of peace as well as in any emergency, with the object of fitting it in the general Civil Defence Plan. The following categories of volunteers will participate in the scheme:—

- (i) Medically qualified graduates, licentiates of medicine.
- (ii) Qualified and registered nurses.

(iii) Men and Women who have completed the course of Home Nursing, First Aid, Auxiliary Nursing.

(iv) Men and Women who volunteer to serve as Ambulance Drivers.

(v) Men and Women who wish to offer their services for use in hospitals/localities for medico-social work, trainers in first-aid etc., clerical duties, stock keeping pharmacist etc.

The scheme has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Delhi Medical Association.

Salient Functions

- (i) Health Care of persons who had volunteered to serve the Armed Forces, but who had to be rejected on medical grounds.
- (ii) Medical assistance to the families of soldiers serving with the Armed Forces.
- (iii) Health Care and medical aid to families of those soldiers who had been wounded in or who died for the defence of the country.
- (iv) Health Care of volunteers for civil defence.
- (v) Training of para-medical personnel in first aid, home-nursing.
- (vi) Publicity to encourage blood donations.
- (vii) Requisitioning of ambulance for seriously sick patients needing hospitalization.
- (viii) Intensification of the work on the control of communicable diseases as and when necessary.
- (ix) Medical examination of home guards.
- (x) Medical aid to persons attending the Zonal Centre.

- (xi) Bringing necessary health service within the easy reach of the population and assessment of trained personnel available in the locality to form a reserve apart from the workers already enlisted by the Voluntary Medical Corps.

Third Plan Power Target

*526. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission has prepared a comprehensive programme to attain the Third Plan power target;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether this will involve additional financial allocation; and

(d) the foreign exchange involved therein?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission has not prepared any such programme. However, special cells were created in the Commission as well as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, to assist the project authorities in overcoming difficulties in the expeditious implementation of power schemes and to keep this progress under review.

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

Refugee Colonies in West Bengal

*527. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to take up schemes for refugee colonies in the municipal areas in West Bengal, which had been pending execution since 1956, and extend the required financial

aid for that purpose in the conference of Union Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, with the Chief Minister and the Minister of Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation of the Government of West Bengal on 16th July, 1963; and

(b) the extent of financial aid to be rendered by the Centre for financing the pending schemes and the names of municipalities to which such aid would be given?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Government of India have been providing funds from time to time to the Government of West Bengal for development of colonies of displaced persons from East Pakistan set up in urban areas and situated within or on the periphery of existing municipalities. Funds for the purpose are provided only after the concerned municipalities have expressed their willingness to take over the maintenance of the municipal services to be provided in the colonies. In the meeting held on the 16th July, 1963 the progress with regard to the issue of sanctions for such development schemes was discussed by the Union Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation with the State Rehabilitation Minister.

(b) Estimates of costs of development in respect of 30 colonies have been received from the Government of West Bengal. Funds to the extent of Rs. 14,86,500/- have been sanctioned for the development of 20 colonies. The cases of the rest are under examination.

Water Shortage in Rajasthan

*528. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether some water from the Bhakra Project is being diverted to Rajasthan Canal to relieve drinking water shortage in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, how much water has been diverted for the said purpose so far; and

(c) how the water has been utilised?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. About 600 cusecs of Bhakra waters were delivered to Rajasthan for about a fortnight from 30th July, 1963. Varying quantities of water are being supplied even now.

(c) The water was utilised mostly for filling up village ponds in the area commanded by Naurangdesar, Rawatsar, Khetawali and Zorawarpura Distributaries and by a part of the Suratgarh Branch. Some water was also utilised for irrigation purposes.

Janpath Hotel

*529. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1041 on the 25th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether decisions for the expansion of Janpath Hotel, New Delhi and for the constitution of the company to run the hotel have since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It is not intended now to expand Janpath Hotel but to build another hotel on Ashoka Road. As regards the formation of a Government company to run the Janpath Hotel, necessary steps are being taken.

Food Adulteration

1505. { Shri Jena:
Shri Bade:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any symposium on prevention of adulteration of food was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) the main points discussed in the symposium;

(c) the decisions taken by the symposium for checking adulteration; and

(d) the suggestions the symposium made to Government for preventing further adulteration of food?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A symposium on prevention of adulteration of food is reported to have been held in New Delhi on the 5th June, 1963 under the auspices of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

(b) to (d). Proceedings of the symposium have not been received by the Government.

Defective Eyesight

1506. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of defective eyesight is on the increase or on the decrease;

(b) the main reasons for defective eyesight of the people below forty years of age and those who are teenagers; and

(c) the comparative percentage of people of defective eyesight on sexual basis?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) During 1958-63 for the first time a survey of the rural areas of 15 States in the country was undertaken under the Trachoma Control Pilot Project. This was not an all India Survey and Urban areas, Union

Territories and Centrally Administered regions were not covered. It was estimated that 5.8 per cent of the people in the rural areas had impaired vision. As earlier figures are not available it is not possible to say if there has been an increase or decrease.

(b) Impairment of vision of people below 40 years can be considered under two groups:

- (i) under the age of 21 years; and
- (ii) persons in the age-group of 21—40 years.

The main reasons for defective eyesight are given below:

Under 21 years: The main causes are ophthalmia neonatorum, small pox, poor or unbalanced diet and trachoma and/or associated conjunctivitis all of which are preventable diseases.

Between 21—40 years: In this group the main causes are Trachoma and/or conjunctivitis, venereal diseases, injuries (Industrial and Accidental) and diabetes. This is generally the age when the after-effects of Trachoma such as trichiasis, entropions or corneal opacities begin to manifest themselves. This age group is also vulnerable to venereal infections which, if left untreated, may lead to loss of sight.

(c) There has been no all-India survey to determine the percentage of population of India having defective eye-sight. However, according to the survey (1958—63) of rural areas of the fifteen States of the country conducted under the Trachoma Control Pilot Project, Aligarh, out of total rural population of 315.18 millions about 20.62 millions are estimated to have impaired vision. Of the estimated 20.62 millions with impaired vision (includes persons economically blind in one or both eyes), 9.45 millions are estimated to be males and 11.17 millions are females, the ratio of males to females with defective eyesight being about 1.0 : 1.2

Blind Persons in Orissa

1507. Shri Ram Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of blind persons in the State of Orissa and its proportion to India's population of the blind?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): No survey of the number of blinds in Orissa has been undertaken. However, the recent country-wide survey (1958—63) of rural areas of the fifteen States of the country conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research through Trachoma Control Pilot Project, Aligarh, has revealed that out of 3.53 million people estimated to be suffering from economic blindness, 0.20 million are estimated to be present in the State of Orissa.

The number of persons suffering from economic blindness in the rural population of Orissa State forms 5.7 per cent of estimated total economically blind in rural India.

Displaced Families moved to Dandakaranya

1508. Shri Ram Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of displaced families moved to Dandakaranya area upto June, 1963?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 6,682 families.

Taxes collected in Orissa

**1509. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of money collected by Government by way of taxes in Orissa State during 1962-63?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnaamachari): The amount of money collected by Central Government from Direct Taxes and Central Excise in the Orissa State during 1962-63 was Rs. 11,49,18,000.

Housing Loans in Rajasthan

1510. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of applications received so far from Central Government servants in Rajasthan for house building advances during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved by Government during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the total amount of loan given to Central Government servants in Rajasthan during the same period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Twenty.

(b) Approved 10, under consideration 7 and rejected 3.

(c) Loans aggregating Rs. 1.19 lakhs were sanctioned in the 10 approved cases.

Accommodation for I.T.Os.

1511. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-Tax Officers in Orissa who have not been given departmental residential accommodation till now;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to construct residential quarters for the said officers in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No Income-tax officer in Orissa has so far been provided with departmental residential accommodation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Accommodation for Income Tax Offices

1512. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-Tax Offices in Orissa which are housed in rented buildings;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to construct permanent departmental buildings for the Income-Tax Offices in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 8.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggled Currency

1513. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of smuggled currency seized by the Customs Authorities during April, 1963; and

(b) how much of it is lying undisposed of or unclaimed so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Currency of the approximate value of Rs. 98,524 was seized as smuggled by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during April, 1963.

(b) Currency of the approximate value of Rs. 33,680 was lying undisposed as on the 1st August, 1963; this included currency valued at about Rs. 14,332 which was lying unclaimed.

Audiometer Centres

1514. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of audio-

meter centres opened by Government in the country in 1962-63 to test the type and nature of deafness?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

1515. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases legal action has been taken against the guarantors of loanees for Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount realised from guarantors during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No case against the guarantors has been referred to law courts, but in 222 cases recovery of the loans as arrears of land revenue from them has been referred to the Collectors.

(b) No separate record of the recovery made from the guarantors is maintained because of the incommensurate time, labour and difficulty involved in the collection of the information.

Smallpox in Andhra Pradesh

1516. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Andhra Pradesh for the eradication of Small Pox during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down by the Government of India for the National Small Pox Eradication Programme, 75 per cent of the recurring and 100 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure are reimbursed to the State Governments by the Government of India.

In accordance with this pattern the Government of Andhra Pradesh was eligible to get Central assistance as

indicated below:

	Total expenditure incurred by the State Government	Central share
Recurring	6,58,541.79	Rs. 4,93,906.34
Non-recurring	5,74,004.26	Rs. 5,74,004.26
Total	11,32,546.05	Rs. 10,67,910.60

The figures of expenditure for 1963-64 have not been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh so far. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs was agreed to by the Planning Commission for the National Smallpox Eradication Programme during 1963-64 for Andhra Pradesh but the State Government has provided only Rs. 15 lakhs. The question of making adequate provision for the programme is being pursued with the State Government. The Central assistance which will be on the pattern indicated above will depend on the actual expenditure which is incurred by the State Government during the year.

According to the existing procedure allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of schemes. Three fourth of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump-sum ways and means advances to the State Government in nine equal instalments during the course of the year.

Apart from the above the following assistance has also been secured for the Government of Andhra Pradesh:

(A) 53,76,800 doses out of the freeze dried vaccine received as a free gift from the Government of U.S.S.R. were supplied to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The estimated cost of the above vaccine is approximately Rs. 3,86,323.08.

(B) Assistance through the UNICEF

The UNICEF has supplied 6 Refrigerators, 2 Deep Freeze Cabinets and 10 Megamikes for the Smallpox Eradication Programme in Andhra. The cost of that equipment on the concessional rates at which it was procured by the UNICEF was approximately Rs. 11,150.

Development of River Basins in Andhra Pradesh

1577. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of river basins in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision, if any, so far taken by the Central Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No such proposal has been received.

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

Accommodation for Civil Personnel on Deputation

1518. **Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the civil personnel on deputation to General Reserve Engineers Force on North and North-Eastern border areas are also allowed to retain Government accommodation occupied by their families at present?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): So long as the personnel of the General Reserve Engineer Force Service in the forward areas and such areas are declared non-family stations; they are permitted to retain general pool accommodation already allotted to them for the bona-fide use of their families.

Education Allowance

1519. **Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the children's Education allowance is also admissible to the civil personnel on deputation to General Reserve Engineers Force on North and North-Eastern border areas?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yes.

जन संख्या में वृद्धि

१५२०. श्री इ० मधूसूदन राव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी

कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फोर्ड फाउंडेशन (न्यूयार्क) ने जनसंख्या वृद्धि की समस्या पर परीक्षण करने के लिये भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान ने परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिये निम्नलिखित सहायता देने को कहा है :—

लाख डालर

(१) राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन संचार अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के लिये . ६.३

(२) भारतीय संस्थाओं में पुनरुत्पत्ति के चिकित्सा एवं जैविक पहलुओं पर आधारिक अनुसंधान के लिये . १३.०

यह सहायता लगभग पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिये दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रभावकारी ग्राम मार्गदर्शी स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन परियोजनाओं, केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन संस्था, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन एवं शिक्षा संस्था के लिये तथा जीवनाकों और जनविद्या के क्षेत्र में और आगे सहायता देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Diplomats Involved in Smuggling

{ **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Kesar Lal:
 1521. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign diplomats were recently, that is, during the period May-July, 1963 involved in smuggling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken against the diplomats?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No case involving a foreign diplomat accredited to India came to light during the period May to July, 1963.

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

Delhi Power Control Board

1522. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Chairman of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has asked for the abolition of Delhi Power Control Board;

(b) the reasons advanced by the Chairman; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Apparently, the reference is to the Power Advisory Committee of the Chief Commissioner on which Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking as well as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are represented. A suggestion was made by the Chairman of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee to the Delhi Administration for the abolition of this Committee.

(b) (i) Availability of surplus power after the anticipated commissioning of the 36 MW 'C' Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and

(ii) Delay involved in the process of sanctioning power by the Delhi Administration resulting in loss of revenue to the Undertaking.

(c) The Delhi Administration declined to accept the suggestion mainly for the reason that the implementation of the development plan for Delhi requires power supply to be sanctioned with great care in accordance with the emphasis laid on different uses, so that power for future high priority industrial uses could be reserved at the expense of low priority demands like air-conditioning etc.

Mosquitoes

1523. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of mosquitoes in the country has increased tremendously since the control of Malaria by Government; and

(b) if so, whether any attempt is being made by Government to reduce their growth and if so, the nature of steps taken?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) and (b). The control of Malaria cannot lead to an increase in mosquitoes. Since the initiation of the Malaria Control/Eradication Programme, the growth of malaria carrying mosquitoes has been checked and the density of malaria carrying vectors is now generally much lower than had been observed in the past. Certain species like *A. fluviatilis*, *A. Phillipinensis*, *R. mimimus* are rarely detected and one specie (*A. sundaiicus*) which was found in the coastal areas of Orissa and West Bengal has almost disappeared.

However, the culicine species, generally known as nuisance mosquitoes, are even now found in large number. The increase in their number, if any, is not linked in any way with the malaria control/eradication programme but is attributable largely to lack of drainage, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation without adequate provision for sanitary measures.

The problem is being tackled under the various national programmes, namely, the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the National Filaria Control Programme, and the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which includes drainage schemes. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, residual insecticidal spray is carried out which is withdrawn as the programme nears completion. Under the Filaria Control Programme anti-larval measures are carried out to check the breeding growth of culex mosquitoes. So far 47 towns and cities have been brought within the ambit of operation of this programme. Small scale anti-larval measures are also being carried out by the local bodies in about 70 other urban areas.

The permanent remedy to check the growth of mosquitoes is provision of a proper drainage system. It is important that State Governments and other authorities should not undertake water supply schemes without an accompanying drainage scheme, and all industries, when sanctioned, should include proper drainage and disposal of effluents.

Besides the measures indicated above, the co-operation of the public is also being enlisted through the Health Education agencies in the States. The national 'Cleanliness Day' is also observed every year with a view to focussing public attention on the need for cultivating awareness of the need for sanitation thereby avoiding the creation of mosquito-genic conditions.

खाद्य पदार्थों की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध

१५२४. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री य; बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में गर्म दूध, दही, अथवा दूध से बने खोये के बेचने पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा किन कारणों से किया जा रहा है और कब से इन्हें लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) इस तरह के आदेश लागू करने से कितने लोग बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे ; और

(घ) सरकार इन बेरोजगार लोगों को कौन-से रोजगार में लगाने का विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

शाहदरा में मानसिक चिकित्सालय

१५२५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १४३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में मानसिक चिकित्सालय के निर्माण का कार्य क्या इस बीच प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) उसके निर्माण-कार्य को शीघ्रान्ति-शीघ्र पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) लगभग २ प्रतिशत काम हो चुका है।

(ग) इस काम की तात्कालिकता मानव सेवक समाज, जो इस कार्य को कर रहा है, के ध्यान में लाई गई है। कार्य की शीघ्र समाप्ति के लिये फर्म के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ उस स्थान पर बैठकें भी की जाती हैं।

Orissa Flood Control Board

1526. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Flood Control Board has suggested to the Government of India for the provision of cuts from the existing rivers for the drainage of flood water into the sea;

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

(c) the approximate expenditure to be involved therein?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The Technical Advisory Committee of Orissa State Flood Control Board has considered several schemes for draining flood waters into the sea. The State Government have however, sponsored so far only one scheme namely "Excavation of Gobakund Cut with a high level bridge at Puri-Balighai road crossing". The scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 51.20 lakhs is designed for diverting the Bhargavi waters to sea through the Sur lake by means of a straight cut at Gobakund to improve the carrying capacity of the river and quicken the passage of the flood water into the sea. The scheme is being processed in the Central Water and Power Commission.

दिल्ली में देसी शराब

१५२७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यः बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में देसी शराब की १९६२-६३ में कितनी खपत हुई ; और

(ख) यह खपत १९६१-६२ की तुलना में कैसी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री टो० टो० कृष्णामचारी) :
(क) और (ख). दिल्ली में देसी शराब की खपत।

(कुल लिटर)

१९६१-६२ ६,६१,३३७

१९६२-६३ ५,४५,०३७

सरकारी कर्मचारियों में रोग

१५२८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों में इन्फ्लुएंजा तथा श्वास के रोगों में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका श्वीय क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० मुशीला नायर) :

(क) इस बात का कोई निश्चित प्रमाण नहीं है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों में इन्फ्लुएंजा और श्वास के रोगों में वृद्धि हुई है। हाँ, इनमें कुछ घटा-बढ़ी जरूर होती रहती है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क

१५२९. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९४७-४८ से लेकर १२ जून, १९६३ तक विभिन्न राज्यों से चीनी पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितने रुपये उत्पादन शुल्क के मिले ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले सालों की अपेक्षा इस साल बहुत कम शुल्क मिला है और मिलने की आशा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमोहारी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें उपलब्ध जानकारी दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टि० १६५५/६३]

(ख) हालांकि पक्के तौर पर अभी कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, लेकिन अप्रैल/जून, १९६३ की तिमाही में प्राप्त रकम को देखते हुए यह सम्भव है कि १९६३-६४ के दौरान प्राप्त कुल रकम पिछले साल वसूल की गयी रकम से शायद कुछ कम हो।

आय-कर विभाग, पटना

१५३०. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पटना में ग ईनर रोड पर आय-कर तथा उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के लिये एक नया भवन बनवा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस भवन पर कुल कितने खर्च का बजट है और अब तक उस पर कितना धन खर्च हो चुका है ; और

(ग) इस इमारत के लिये इस महंगी जगह को चुनने के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि सस्ती जगह मिल सकती थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमोहारी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस प्रयोजन पर कुल २३ लाख रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है (इसमें विभागीय खर्च भी शामिल है)।

१९६३-६४ के बजट में कुल ६ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

जून, १९६३ के अन्त तक ५,८४,८५० रुपये ७६ नये पैसे खर्च किये गये।

(ग) इस जगह का चुनाव जमीन की कीमत और दूसरी सभी सम्बद्ध बातों पर विचार करके किया गया है।

डमोघाफी में अनुसंधान

१५३१. श्री श्रीफार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९६३ में विदेश में डमोघाफी में अनुसंधान करने के लिए आठ छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छात्रवृत्ति की मासिक राशि क्या है और वह कितनी अवधि के लिये होगी ; और

(ग) क्या छात्रवृत्ति पाने वालों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के विद्यार्थी और छात्राथी भी शामिल हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं। पापुलेशन कौंसिल इन्कार्परेटेड न्यूयार्क ने १९६३-६४ में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका तथा अन्य स्थानों में भारतीय कर्पचारियों को डमोघाफी में प्री-डाक्टरल तथा पोस्ट-डाक्टरल स्तर पर अध्ययन करने के लिये सिर्फ ६ अग्रिछात्रवृत्तियां देना स्वीकार किया था।

(ख) अग्रिछात्रवृत्तियों के अंतर्गत २२५ डालर का प्रतिमास व्यवस्थानुदान, पुस्तकों के लिये १५० डालर प्रति वर्ष, ट्यूशन फीस, यात्रा व्यय तथा चिकित्सा बीमा सम्मिलित हैं। ये अग्रिछात्रवृत्तियां एक वर्ष के लिये हैं और विशिष्ट मामलों में इसे दूसरे साल के लिये बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ग) निर्धारित आवेदन पत्र में जाति या धर्म का कोई कालम नहीं है और इस प्रकार यह मालूम नहीं है कि इन उम्मीदवारों में से कोई अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम-

जाति का है या नहीं। इस वर्ष इन अधिछात्र-वृत्ति पाने वालों में कोई महिला उम्मीदवार नहीं है।

Thermal Plant in Assam

1532. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Namrup Thermal Plant in Assam is going to be commissioned;

(b) total estimate of the project and the power potential; and

(c) how the natural gas at Naharkatya is going to be utilised and how long that gas will last to feed the power plant?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The first two units of 23 MW each are scheduled to be commissioned during the quarter April June, 1964, and the third similar unit in 1965-66.

(b) The estimated cost of the project including transmission lines, is Rs. 1405.27 lakhs. It will provide a generating capacity of 69 MW.

(c) The Naharkatya natural gas is proposed to be utilised for a fertilizer factory, cement factory, gas distribution scheme of the Assam Gas Co. and generation of power. Though no firm indication is available, it is expected that the Gas will last to feed the power station for a minimum of 20 to 25 years.

Medical Colleges

1533. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Medical Colleges have been opened during 1963-64 and the places where these are scheduled to be opened in 1964-65; and

(b) the Central assistance given for each and the criterion applied in these decisions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1656/63.]

Drinking Water Supply Scheme

1534. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received during 1962-63 the Drinking Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 9 crores from the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). 112 urban and 110 rural water supply and sanitation schemes costing Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 3.5 crores, respectively, were received from the State Governments during 1962-63 under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. Out of these schemes, 71 urban and 51 rural schemes costing Rs. 6.5 crores and Rs. 1 crore, respectively have been approved during that period. Revision/modification has been suggested for 25 urban and 26 rural schemes costing Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 1.5 crores, respectively. Finalised schemes are awaited from the State Governments. The remaining 16 urban and 33 rural schemes costing Rs. 1.5 crores and Rs. 1 crore respectively were approved during 1963-64.

The Bangalore Water Supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 13 crores and drainage and distribution expected to cost Rs. 10 crores has also been under consideration for special assistance.

Indian Companies in Pakistan

1535. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

Question No. 68 on the 21st February, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the dividends of any Indian companies in Pakistan have been received by Government;

(b) whether Sargodha Electric Supply Company Ltd. is an Indian company or has been declared as 'Evacuee'; and

(c) whether any dividends have been received from this company?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The dividends on shares of non-evacuee companies are paid to the share-holders direct through the agency of dealers in foreign exchange. They are not paid through the Government of India.

(b) The Sargodha Electric Supply Company Ltd. has been declared as an evacuee company by the Government of Pakistan.

(c) In the case of companies which have been declared as evacuee, no dividends are payable to the share-holders in the other country.

Education Allowance

1536. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that education allowance is paid to those employees only whose children stay 10 miles away from them;

(b) if so, the reason for having this discrimination; and

(c) steps taken by Government to remove this discrimination?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). No such limit of distance has been prescribed. The Children's Educational Allowance is intended to assist Government servants towards the extra expense incurred by them in keeping their children at places away from themselves in the interests of their studies.

It is admissible in cases of children staying in places other than the station where the Government servant is posted or resides. It is not the intention to extend it to all Government servants or in respect of all their children.

Treasurers in Reserve Banks

1537. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding abolition of the post of Treasurer in all Reserve Banks;

(b) whether this has since been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has decided, as a matter of policy, to replace contract treasurers by junior officers.

(b) and (c). At Bombay and Calcutta officer treasurers have already been appointed. The question of replacing contract treasurers at Madras, New Delhi, Kanpur and Bangalore will be considered when the existing incumbents retire.

Hotel in Calcutta

1538. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a big hotel in Calcutta in the public sector; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No firm decision has yet been taken regarding the construction of a hotel at Calcutta. Preliminary plans and estimates are under preparation.

Power Connections in Delhi

1539. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have reported a case to the Police regarding the alleged "racket in power load connections";

(b) whether the anti-corruption department of police have registered cases of forgery in the Moti Nagar Police Station; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigations?

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

(c) Investigation by police is still in progress.

Farakka Barrage

1540. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Lackner, the dredging consultant, has submitted any report to the Government regarding the Farakka Barrage and the Bhagirathi River;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein;

(c) how far they have been implemented; and

(d) how much was paid to Dr. Lackner for this report?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1657/63.]

Opium

1541. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of opium in the country has considerably gone down during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir; production in 1962-63 was 545 tonnes at 9% consistence against 754 tonnes in 1961-62.

(b) The quantity of opium produced annually is determined mainly with reference to the demand for medicinal purposes both within and outside India. Since the external demand for Indian opium had come down substantially production had to be reduced.

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

1542. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have held the post of Principal in Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi during the period from 1959 to date:

(b) whether there has been any change of principals during the same period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Two persons have alternately held the post of Principal in Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi during the period from 1959 to date.

(c) The first change was due to the termination of an officiating appointment. The second change became necessary because the person last holding the post had been selected by the U.P.S.C. as an Officer of

the Contributory Health Service Scheme and she was recalled to the Scheme where her services were needed.

तस्कर-व्यापारी

१५४३. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाक सीमा पर पंजाब में जुलाई, १९६३ में कितने तस्कर-व्यापारी मारे गये और गिरफ्तार किये गये; और

(ख) इनमें कितने पाकिस्तानी व कितने भारतीय थे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) पंजाब में, भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर, जुलाई, १९६३ में चोरी छिपे माल लाने-लेजाने वाला कोई व्यक्ति न तो मारा गया और न गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Thermal Power Station, Kothagudam

1544. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of Thermal Power Station at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The installation of two 60 MW units at Kothagudam at an estimated cost of Rs. 963.00 lakhs has been approved in principle. The State authorities have also been authorised to commence preliminary works connected with the project. These units will be in addition to two units of the same capacity which are being installed as a Third Plan scheme.

Refugee Shopkeepers

1546. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-P Block Refugee shopkeepers of New Delhi have represented to Government a number of times drawing attention to their plight and ruined business as a result of their displacement from the 'P' Block Market (adjacent to Rail Bhavan); and

(b) if so, the remedial measures so far taken by Government to improve their lot?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Some representations were received from the ex-allottees of shops in the Raisina Road Market drawing attention to the dislocation caused to their business on their shifting to the new Markets. The allotments made in the Raisina Road Market were only of a temporary nature and could not be continued indefinitely. Alternative shops in the new markets were given to the allottees of the Raisina Road Market.

M.B.B.S. Course

1547. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to include military surgery and medicine in the curriculum of M.B.B.S. course; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1658/63]

Income-Tax Arrears in Madras

1548. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Income-tax in Madras State relating to 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) how many assessments were completed and how many were pending for disposal in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The position of arrears of Income-tax in Madras State as on 30th June 1963 is as under:—

(figures in thousands).

	Rs.
Effective arrears out of demands created in 1961-62 and earlier years	4,11,97
Effective arrears out of demand created in 1962-63	4,29,78
Effective arrears out of demand created in 1963-64	47,11

(b)

Year	Assessments completed.	Assessments pending.
1961-62	1,09,834	39,516
1962-63	1,06,527	52,732
1963-64 (up to 30th June 1963)	15,167	1,52,832

भारत-पाक सीमा पर पकड़ा गया माल

१५४६. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री माते :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सशस्त्र पुलिस ने गंगानगर के निकट भारत-पाक सीमा पर पाक तस्करों के साथ १७ अगस्त, १९६३ की मिडन्त में १६ हजार रुपये के मूल्य का माल पकड़ा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह माल क्या-क्या था और वह तस्कर व्यापारी कौन थे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): (क) १५ अगस्त, १९६३ के तड़के

राजस्थान की सशस्त्र पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने चोरी-छिपे माल लाने वाले कुछ आदमियों को श्रीगंगानगर जिले की करनपुर तहसील में रोका और करीब ७९६५ रुपये का माल पकड़ा।

(ख) पकड़े गये माल में लौंग, चरस और दालचीनी थी। माल लाने वाले पहचाने नहीं जा सके, क्योंकि वे अंधेरे में पाकिस्तान की ओर भाग गये। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Rural Water Supply

1550. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance asked for by Maharashtra Government for implementing the State's rural water supply schemes under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the nature and extent of assistance given so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A provision of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been made in the State Plan for implementing the rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) A sum of Rs. 161.67 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of Maharashtra during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan for a centrally-aided schemes under the Health Sector including rural water supply schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figures separately for rural water supply schemes as, according to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for biard groups or categories of schemes.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

1551. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance asked for by Gujarat State Government for implementing State's rural water supply schemes in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount given by the Centre so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A provision of Rs. 62.52 lakhs has been made in the State Plan for implementing the rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Third Five Year Plan period. The State Government recently asked for an additional allocation of Rs. 325.10 lakhs over and above the State Plan ceiling for implementation of rural water supply schemes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 102.69 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of Gujarat during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan for all Centrally-aided schemes in the Health Sector including Rural Water Supply Schemes. It is not possible to indicate the figures separately for rural water supply schemes, as according to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned for broad groups or categories of schemes. The State Government would be able to obtain further funds from the allocations for Local Development Works, Community Development Programmes and Backward Areas Development. The information relating to these allocations is awaited from the State Government.

Power Stations of D.V.C.

1552. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:

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

(a) the number of major break-downs that have taken place in the turbines and generators of the power stations of D.V.C. in 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the positive steps taken to remedy these types of repeated break-downs?

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

Station	1961-62	1962-63
Durgapur Thermal Power Station (2x75MW)		
Unit I.	1	1
Unit II	1	1
Bokaro (125MW) 4th Unit	1	

(b) The Corporation has been advised that every effort should be made to purchase in future standard plant and equipment and make judicious selection of plant based on the experience of manufacturers. The manufacturers of the existing sets are also carrying out site inspections as well as detailed discussions with the representatives of the DVC.

The Durgapur Ist Unit was put on trial run from 26-10-60, the second unit from 4-2-61 and the Bokaro 4th Unit from 31-3-60. Except for occasional intervals when one or the other of the units had to be shut down for troubles, all the three units were generating energy which was put into the Grid. Such generation had to be below maximum loads for obvious reasons. The units were brought under normal operation and

maintenance on the dates noted below against each:

DTPS	. 1st Unit	11-11-61
DTPS	. 2nd Unit	23-2-62
Bokaro	. 4th Unit	22-12-61

They are all working now.

Housing Schemes

1553. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and

Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount allocated (State-wise) for various housing schemes during the current year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The total amount of Central assistance allocated to various State Governments for housing schemes (except the Slum Clearance Scheme) during the year 1963-64, is as follows:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of State	Amount allocated from		Total
	Central Government funds	Life Ins. Corpn. funds	
1. Andhra Pradesh	24.20	6.00	100.20
2. Assam	4.50	2.00	26.50
3. Bihar	24.60	87.25	111.85
4. Gujarat	61.80	42.00	103.80
5. Jammu & Kashmir	19.50	14.99	34.49
6. Kerala	32.20	38.50	70.70
7. Madhya Pradesh	50.00	65.80	115.80
8. Madras	63.10	145.00	208.10
9. Maharashtra	67.60	215.75	283.35
10. Mysore	45.60	80.00	125.60
11. Orissa	26.90	60.00	86.90
12. Punjab	8.00	100.00	108.00
13. Rajasthan	18.20	53.75	71.95
14. Uttar Pradesh	59.6 96 0	135.00	194.60
15. West Bengal		100.00	156.50
TOTAL	602.30	1236.04	1838.34

The allocations of Central assistance for the Slum Clearance Scheme have not yet been finalised and communicated to State Governments.

Hydro-Electric Projects in Mysore

1554. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under consideration of Government about the hydro-electric projects in Mysore State and whether Kalj project is under such consideration;

(b) the quantity of power to be generated from this project and the cost of the project; and

(c) whether State Government have proposed to include the project in the core of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following schemes including Kalinadi scheme, are under consideration.

- (i) Sharavathy Stage-III (9th and 10th Generating units).
- (ii) Sharavathy Tailrace.
- (iii) Kalinadi.

(b) The installed capacity of Kalinadi project will be 755 MW, and estimated cost Rs. 85.0 crores.

(c) The Kalinadi is a Third Plan scheme. It is under investigation. Power projects included in Third Five Year Plan have not been classified into core and non-core ones as was done in the Second Plan.

Delhi Slum Clearance Scheme

1555. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have built a number of houses and shops in Delhi under the Delhi Slum Clearance Scheme which can be bought by slum dwellers on an instalment basis;

(b) if so, the number built so far; and

(c) the action taken for the allotment of these houses/shops?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Scheme so far covers only houses.

(b) and (c).

	Units con-structed	Units allotted	Units sold
Houses	6117	5327	514*
Shops	106	60	..

*All on instalments.

12.20 hrs.

RE: RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ आप का मार्गदर्शन भी चाहता हूँ। इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री जयपाल सिंह का क्या कोई त्यागपत्र आया है? अगर त्यागपत्र नहीं आया तो क्या इस सदन का कोई सदस्य किसी राज्य का मंत्री हो सकता है जब तक कि वह त्यागपत्र न दे दे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता ले कर अभी आप को मैं बता दूंगा।

12.20½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following papers:—

(a) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Bank of Alagapuri Limited with the Indian Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2019 dated the 10th August, 1963, under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1637/63.]

(b) Notification No. G.S.R. 1389 dated the 24th August, 1963 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1638/63.]

(c) Notification No. G.S.R. 1391 dated the 24th August, 1963 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 755 dated the 4th May, 1962, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 33 of the Central

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed
in Library, See No. LT-1639|63].

(ii) a copy each of the following
Notifications under section 38 of the
Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

(a) The Central Excise (Seventeenth
Amendment) Rules, 1963 published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 1386
dated the 24th August, 1963.

(b) The Central Excise (Eighteenth
Amendment) Rules, 1963 published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 1388 dated
the 24th August, 1963. [Placed in
Library, see No. LT-1640|63].

SUPER PROFITS TAX RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) List of concerns who, on references to Government, have been informed during the year 1962-63 that the concession under section 56A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 [Section 99(1) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961] would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1641|63].

(ii) The Super Profits Tax Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2440 dated the 23rd August, 1963, under subsection (3) of section 26 of the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1642|63].

RULES UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) Act, 1954

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each

of the following Rules under subsection (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:

(i) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1317 dated the 10th August, 1963.

(ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1399 dated the 24th August, 1963.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1643|63].

12.23 hrs.

MOTION RE:

REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1961 along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th November, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: Before the discussion starts, let us fix some time-limit for speeches. The time allotted for this subject is two hours. Would he be satisfied with twenty minutes?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to have thirty minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Since there are a large number of hon. Members wanting to participate in this debate, I will give him twenty-five minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall try to compress it within twenty-five minutes.

Sir, it is my privilege to welcome Shri T. T. Krishnamachari once again to this portfolio of finance, under which life insurance comes. It is my

privilege to welcome him to this Ministry during the first ever discussion of the matters coming under his Ministry and to wish him well, not only for his own distinguished career but for the country as a whole. In this connection, I should also like to preface my submissions with a tribute to Shri C. D. Deshmukh, who brought about nationalisation of the Life Insurance business with great dignity and with considerable efficiency, even though in my submission nationalisation of life insurance has not brought about all that was expected of it.

I do not propose to question the premises which led to the nationalisation of the Life Insurance business in this country in this particular discussion, but I should like to say that this is a business which is not in its infancy by any means; it was born a mammoth and if the size is any indication, it is a corner stone in our national economy. It is also a pleasant coincidence that the Life Insurance Corporation completed seven years of its existence, I believe I am right, on the 1st of September i.e., only this week, and that we are now proceeding to discuss the fifth statutory report of this Corporation.

I should like to say that the Report is scarcely satisfying. As reports go, there has come into existence a technique of evasion and of short circuiting the processes and procedures of providing information to the country. This is also to be found in this particular report which, we would have wished to be less reticent about its business and about its programme.

What is more, this report happens to be for the period which ended on the 31st December 1961. Obviously, we are discussing somewhat stale matters. It appears that the Administration thinks that stale food is either more digestive or so disappetizing that we would not be too concerned about the various aspects concerning either its nutritional value or its palatability. The report is exceedingly reserved and reticent for a Corporation whose total

business in force on 31st December, 1961, was Rs. 2,737 crores, roughly twice of what it was in 1957. It is a pity that the Parliament has to discuss a stale and outdated report and that we do not have as early as possible a full statement of the programmes, policies and performance of a Corporation which is so very important. This is also true of the valuation reports which are also chronically delayed.

In 1961 the Life Insurance Corporation recorded an all-time high in new business valued at Rs. 68.82 crores as against Rs. 497.54 crores in the preceding year. During the year 1962-63—the figures are not in this report—the LIC had insured over 17,68,000 policy-holders assuring Rs. 745 crores. The total number of policy-holders is about or over 90 lakhs and brings an annual premium income of Rs. 150 crores. At this rate the LIC seems to be well on its way to achieve the stipulated target of Rs. 1,000 crores of new business and this is gratifying indeed.

A notable feature of this life insurance business in our country in 1961 appears to be that nearly 70 per cent of the policies underwritten by the LIC in 1961 were in relation to persons who are being insured for the first time. As the Chairman put it, out of every three persons insured with the Life Insurance Corporation, two were seeking life insurance protection for the first time.

But here a caveat would have to be entered. Quantitative performance which has been quite swift seems to have undermined the quality of business done by the Life Insurance Corporation. It seems that quality is lagging far behind. It seems that service by this Corporation to the policyholders generally have also not been very satisfactory. It is a laudable objective of the Corporation to endeavour to reach sections of the community which never have had the habit or the benefit of life insurance in the past, but

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

quality should not be allowed to suffer in this process. I feel that the quantitative emphasis has been overplayed in the administration and the performance of this Corporation and the consideration of quality has not been given the attention it deserves.

In 1962-63 it is claimed on behalf of the Corporation that 38.5 per cent of the policies assuring 31.8 per cent of the business was issued to rural population. I think, if these figures were to be taken on their face value, it would be very gratifying indeed; but, I am afraid, the figures cannot be taken for what they claim to be. I should like to draw your attention to the fact that rural people have a different definition in the conception of the Life Insurance Corporation than what we commonly know. Earlier the Life Insurance Corporation thought that all those areas, all those cities, where the population was less than one lakh of persons was rural. This is a travesty of the conditions prevailing in our country. I am told, there had been a move to revise this criterion for determining whether a particular community is a rural community or an urban community. Therefore, I should like to know from the Minister as to whether these criteria have been changed and if they have been changed, what are the present criteria and whether the administration have reason to be really satisfied with the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation in the matter of extending life insurance habit and life insurance benefits to the rural sector of our country.

There are several hopeful signs in the encouraging growth of the life insurance business. But there is a distinctly disquieting feature to which I should like to draw the attention of this House and that is disclosed by the lapse ratio which rose to 7.0 per cent in 1961 as compared to 6.6 per cent in 1960. This highly alarming lapse ratio seems to be due to the large volume of bogus business transacted on behalf of the Corporation during the year-end

in order to satisfy artificial targets which are laid without a proper assessment of what is possible.

I should like to draw the attention of the House to what our Estimates Committee has to say in the matter. The Estimates Committee had examined the working of the Life Insurance Corporation in considerable detail during the Second Lok Sabha and its report was published in April, 1961. On pages 19 and 20 of that report, revealing figures are given by the Estimates Committee which should cause concern to all of us who are interested in the proper growth of this Corporation. Discussing the ratio of business towards the end of the year, the Committee says:

"The Committee are of opinion that the situation demands much more effective steps to be taken than hitherto. One way of doing so would be to fix the targets for the field staff on a quarterly basis instead of the present annual targets....."

I should like to know very much as to what has been done in respect of the suggestion. Another suggestion made by the Estimates Committee was thus:

"They further suggest that lapses from the business written in the last quarter of the year should be worked out separately for each month and published in the annual reports of the Corporation. It would also be desirable for the LIC to give in the annual reports figures of new business written during each month of the year zone-wise as indicated in para 49 above."

The figures given by the Estimates Committee in respect of the ratio of business towards the end of the year, as I said, are revealing and alarming. In 1957, during the months of November and December, the Life Insurance

Corporation issued policies to the tune of Rs. 101.95 crores. During these two months, the business transacted by the Life Insurance Corporation was 36 per cent of the total business done during the year. In 1958, during these two notorious months for ratio of business, the Life Insurance Corporation transacted as much as 50 per cent of its total business. Then, in 1959, during these two months, it transacted as much as 52 per cent of its total business.

The Estimates Committee has also compared the figures of the ratio of business or of business transacted in the United States and by the Life Insurance Corporation in this country and they have shown that in the month of November, the LIC transacts about 8 per cent of its total business, whereas in the month of November the U.S. companies transact about 8.8 per cent of their total business. But in the month of December, while the LIC transacts about 44.4 per cent of its total business during a single month, the U.S. companies taken together transact only 11.3 per cent of their total business. Now, these figures are indeed alarming and this is a tendency which must either by an executive direction or instruction should be curbed, controlled and checked. It seems that all this bogus business during the year-end is transacted as a window dressing and as a pressure on agents which, of course, as you know, very well is proverbial, or it is perhaps due to the pressure of increasing prices and levies on the saving capacity of the people. I should like to know whether Ministry of Finance have, with all the resources available to it, set on this matter deeply and whether they are able to give a proper answer to this central question.

I should like to comment on a recent statement reported to have been made by the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation who said that in the matter of lapse ratios perhaps fiscal reasons are exaggerated. I would very much wish that his statement

were true, but I personally think that there is only very limited partial truth in the statement that he has made and that the fiscal reasons are very important in determining the pressure on the saving capacity of our people. The set-back that the Life Insurance Corporation have as a result of fiscal impact will be more and more revealing, and may be decisive, even crippling.

The recent valuations have indicated that mortality experience has been much better than what was assumed at the time the Life Insurance Corporation proceeded to compute the rates of premia. We are, therefore, entitled to expect and indeed to demand that the question of revising premium rates should be considered in all earnestness. How long does the administration propose to dodge, ditch or delay this matter? I should illustrate how evasive the administration can be in such matters. On the 28th August, 1963, the Chairman made a statement in Calcutta that any decision to revise premium rates could not be taken in a hurry, that the Corporation insures lives of policy-holders for generations and a decision could only be taken in the light of adequate statistical experience. The statement is certainly unexceptionable. I hope the LIC does not take generations to arrive at this decision. What is standing in the way of coming to a decision in this matter? No excuse as lame or legless should be permitted by the Government to come in the way of opening the question in all earnestness and the Finance Minister who is well-known for his efficiency, who is well-known for achieving targets, should be able to give us a deadline today and now as to by when they would have considered this question.

Replying to Starred Question No. 1062 on 23rd March, 1961, it was stated that the LIC will examine the question of reduction in the matter of premia in due course. I would underline the expression 'in due course'. A chronic disease in the administration is to use

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

such evasive expressions which should be expunged from the dictionary altogether because they are weapons of delay and postponement. The Estimates Committee called upon the LIC to consider this matter in April, 1961. Again, on 25th August, 1961, the assurance was given by the Deputy Finance Minister that this question would soon be considered. I do not understand why all these 'due course' delays, which I suppose somebody might claim are justifiable delays, are allowed to take place in a matter which is of so great an importance to the country and to the common policy-holders and to the extension of business of life insurance in this country. Why do Government not come forward by saying that the Life Insurance Corporation is not a profiteering concern, but it is a concern which must base its premia rate on no other consideration than actuarial? If that is so, I am sure the hon. Minister will take the necessary steps to expedite the fixation of the rates or the lowering of premia rates of the Life Insurance Corporation.

There is another matter which is of very great importance to the common policyholders, and that is the matter of delayed payments of claims which bring the Life Insurance Corporation into great disrepute. I know of cases in which delays have been unconscionable and they have been deliberate. And what I say today is supported and substantiated by the high authority of a judgment of their Lordships of the Madras High Court who characterised, in a particular case before them, the delay that was caused by the Life Insurance Corporation as gross and inordinate delay on the part of the Corporation. This is a well known case, and I am sure the hon. Minister will have occasion to say something about it, and perhaps, to offer an apology to the nation on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation, that such exceedingly unconscionable pleas could be taken by the Life Insurance Corporation.

12.41 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair).

In this particular case, the Life Insurance Corporation delayed the settlement of the claim of a policyholder, and by the time it became barred by the law of limitation, it proceeded to the court and said that this claim was barred by limitation. Indeed, it went on to claim that the policyholder had suppressed certain material facts, and this was all disbelieved by their Lordships of the High Court. The law of limitation should not have been invoked in a case like this by the Life Insurance Corporation; and particularly in the context of the declared objective of taking life insurance to the rural areas of this country, is it to be expected from this corporation that they would defraud widows and children of the rural illiterate folk in this manner which is revealed by this case? I do not want to exaggerate. I do not want to go to town with this particular judgment of the High Court. But there is no doubt that this judgment of the High Court reveals a state of affairs which should cause alarm. I am sure the hon. Minister will take effective steps to see that if amends can be made in this particular case they should be made, but what is much more important to us is that these things should not be allowed to be repeated.

In this particular matter, I should also like to mention that the chairman of the LIC goes about parading long columns of impressive statistics to the country about the achievements of this monolithic and monopolistic organisation. I think that it should be confessed at the outset by the administration that quantitative achievements by this corporation do not bespeak very creditably for this corporation because this is the only corporation to which people will go. I would like to say that the statistical measure of new business secured by the LIC is never to be in-

voked and should never be invoked by the administration as a measure of success, but it is the quality and it is the service that it extends to the common man that should come as the only central and essential criterion in judging its performance, because, as I said, they have no competitors.

The distinguished predecessor of the present Finance Minister spoke on the 9th June, 1962 about this aspect of the matter, and I think it was a very open and candid admission of certain deficiencies which have crept in and certain deficiencies which require to be cured in the functioning of the corporation. Speaking of the LIC, he said:

"I do not claim that it has come up to my expectations. It is a monopolistic organisation, and, therefore, if its work has increased there is no surprise. Whether the service is good or not, people insure because there is no other go. The prosperity of the LIC does not lie in merely the number of policies or the amount of premium, but it lies in creating confidence in the mind of the people in the country."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Who said this?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This was by the distinguished predecessor of the present Finance Minister, namely Shri Morarji Desai.

I should like in this connection, therefore, once again to put before this House and the administration a suggestion which has been mooted before, namely that four or five independent corporations functioning throughout the country should be permitted to be created so that we have a measure of efficiency, a basis for judging their performance, and also we have greater efficiency in the overall functioning of life insurance business in the country,

so that the common policyholder is not left to the tender mercies of a blind and bureaucratic organisation anywhere.

This is a suggestion which had been made several times before. When it was made by Shri Asoka Mehta at the time this corporation was created, the administration had promised to look into the matter, and the administration had assured that it would keep an open mind on this matter. But I find from the answers that they Deputy Finance Minister gave in the Rajya Sabha in the course of discussion on this subject, they do not give us any reason to expect anything tangible in the matter.

I should like to quote in this matter what our Estimates Committee has had to say. It starts by quoting the then Finance Minister, when the corporation was sought to be created and the insurance business was sought to be nationalised. It quotes the then Finance Minister as saying:

"We feel that to start with we should have only one autonomous corporation with zonal organisations, and if we find that it does not work satisfactorily, then it should be open to us to change over from it to a number of autonomous corporations. This process would be easier than the reverse process, that is to say, to proceed from several autonomous corporations to one monopoly corporation."

Thereafter, while speaking on the Chagla Commission's report on the 20th February, 1958, the Prime Minister said in this House:

Some Members have suggested that it might have been desirable or it might be desirable in the future for this huge organisation to be split up into three or four. It is a matter which may be considered; if that is more advantageous, it should be done. We should not hesitate to do it."

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

In their report on parliamentary supervision over State undertakings, even the Krishna Menon Committee had this to say:

"The LIC would in our view function more gainfully and effectively if it were not of one unit put consisted of several which would develop their own character and create healthy competition in performance and results. Such a step would also help to effect economies giving opportunities for more talent to become utilised in positions of higher responsibility...."

In the Eightieth Report submitted to the Second Lok Sabha on the forms and organisation of public undertakings, the committee said this:

"The committee agree with the view that the pattern should be to utilise the existing organisations to take up new activities in the line instead of creation of new bodies for the purpose. But this does not mean that where a line of activity has the character of being or becoming huge and monopolistic and is not of a strategic significance, more than one unit should not be set up for the purpose."

Our present Finance Minister is known for his clear thinking, and I would like a clear statement of policy and a clear delineation of what he proposes to do in this matter, how he proposes to consider this matter and whether we may expect from this administration a consideration of this issue.

The time at my disposal is rather short.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken twenty-five minutes. He should try to conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have really many things to say. Since this is a very important discussion, and I am

the mover of the motion, I hope you will permit me to take five minutes more.

I would also like in this connection to bring to the notice of this House certain structural deficiencies in the administration of the LIC. One of them is overlapping of functions between the divisional, zonal and central offices. I would like to know whether the administration is inclined to consider the possibility of reducing at least one of the three tiers of organisation which are at present in vogue.

In this respect, I would like to quote Shri T. T. Krishnamachari himself who was at that time the Finance Minister, the distinguished Finance Minister as he then also was. I hope this is going to go home. He said:

"There are certain superfluous tiers in the administration of the LIC which require to be eliminated. There should be direct contact between branch officers who are the real producers of business and the central office which is responsible for the formulation of policy, and other intermediary offices should be only of a supervisory character".

Considering this highly weighty observation of the Finance Minister, the Estimates Committee went on to say:

"It is quite clear that at least one of the two tiers in a Zone is superfluous and could be eliminated".

I would also like to mention briefly that the zonal advisory committees have been scuttled. Some of them meet very rarely or never at all. They should be made more effective and I hope a specific instruction would be issued by Government to the LIC to see that the zonal advisory committees are made more effective. So also inspections should be made more frequent. I would also like to suggest that there should be a

reduction in the top posts in the LIC, the administrative costs of which are very high. I know that the Finance Minister is generally of the view perhaps that it is better to have high level posts larger in number and eliminate a great deal of clerical staff.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, not; not in the LIC.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am glad that the makes an exception in this case. I referred to it because this was a statement he had made while replying to the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. I would be inclined to agree that that was not perhaps a general statement he had intended to make.

Economy in the administration is also an imperative need and I hope that the Minister would be able to satisfy us, either by an assurance or by letting us know about a programme he proposes to the LIC for effecting sizeable economies which I know, and I am sure he knows, are feasible.

A very brief mention about governmental control. Directions issued by the Government should be contained in the annual report. That is a requirement which the Estimates Committee has repeated time and again which ought to be complied with by all public undertakings.

I would also like the Finance Minister to tell us what is the extent and quantum of our export of insurance business, how well we are doing on that count, and whether the nationalisation of life insurance has substantially hampered the export programme in this field.

I would also like that in the Investment Committee of the L.I.C., different regions are permitted to be represented more fully and that its procedural functioning is made more efficient. I hope the Minister will be able to tell us something about the programme of diversification of investments in which,

I think, not sufficiently satisfactory progress has been registered.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the autonomy of this or that corporation should not be permitted to be a cloak for arbitrariness, and it should be made constantly accountable to this House in every possible way in full measure. Let me say this: the LIC has set before it a great goal. It announces it by saying

“योगक्षेमं ब्रह्महृद्म”

It is, of course, almost a divine claim to be made by this corporation which, I hope, is not too intoxicated with its size. But I would like that like Caesar's wife, this corporation should be above all suspicion and that the investments made by this corporation are not permitted to lead to any speculation.

In the end, I would like to quote what the Chagla Commission had to say in this matter. It said:

“Assuming that the transaction was entered into not to relieve Mundhra of his financial difficulties but to stabilise the market and remove the drag on it as is suggested by Mr. Patel, even so the investment has been made for an extraneous purpose and not solely in the interest of the policyholders. It is obligatory upon the Corporation to consider every investment on its own merits and to decide whether it is sound and prudent investment. It is only when Government has issued a directive in writing under section 21 that it would be incumbent upon the Corporation to carry out that directive, even though in its opinion the investment may not be a sound one from the point of view of the yield which it might give or the security of the capital”.

I hope the Minister would reassure us about the prudent character of all investments to be made by the LIC and that the LIC would regard the funds that it has as a trust of the policyholders.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December 1961 along with the Audited Accounts laid on the Table of the House on the 10th November 1962".

We have got 1½ hours left. The Minister wants half an hour.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I suggest that the Minister's time may not be added to this time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. It has to be counted in this. Eight or 9 Members want to speak. I would request them to take 6—7 minutes each.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Minister's time may be cut to 20 minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I am thankful to Dr. Singhvi for raising a discussion on the annual report of the LIC for the year ended 31st December 1961. As the time is very short, I will straightway go over to the vital points I have to urge.

It has been proved that after nationalisation the business of the LIC and its other aspects have improved to a great extent; whether in respect of the number of insured, or in regard to the premium income, there has been a development which is very significant. The premium income has grown from Rs. 69.18 crores to Rs. 112.30 crores in 1961. This clearly shows what impetus can be given by nationalisation of a financial institution like this. On that score also the LIC can expect congratulations on its functioning.

So far as the general prospect is concerned, while dealing with a type of corporation which has got enough potentialities for further enlarging its scope of activities, I would like to make certain suggestions. I agree with Dr. Singhvi when he stressed the need

to reduce the premium rate. The mortality rate in the country has gone down. Naturally, there should now be an actuarial assessment of the whole thing. Also in view of the fact that it is a nationalised institution, it should not be run with the same profit motive as they do in a private concern; I do not mean to say that there should not be any profit, but the same profit motive should not be there. There should be relief given to the common people which will also serve as an impetus to people to insure. I do not know why this matter has not been considered so far, although it has been brought to Government's notice times without number.

The second point is about its better working. I think it is necessary to have decentralisation of the administration. Perhaps in the beginning, it was necessary to have concentrated centralised functioning and at that time it was not possible to visualise exactly how zonal authorities would function, but now after 7 years of working of nationalisation, it is high time there was more decentralisation in every aspect of the matter.

13 hrs.

The question of splitting up this Corporation is a broad one, but before a decision is taken on that finally, it is necessary that there must be more decentralisation, more power given to the zonal committees, so that they may serve the needs of the regions and function effectively.

Investment should also be on the basis of regional parity. It is necessary that the LIC should play a proper part in the development of the regional economies, and that the loans, advances and investment should be on a basis of regional parity so that the under-developed areas may get help from the LIC.

With better relations with the field officers and the introduction of new ideas in policies, there is scope for fur-

ther increasing the business of LIC. I want to point out that the practice of deduction of the premium from the monthly emolument of Government employees which was in force has been withdrawn since the coming into existence of the LIC. This has particularly affected a large number of railway employees. Even in the private sector, where there is group insurance, the company deducts the premium and pays it to the Corporation. So, I do not know why it cannot be done in the case of Government employees.

I am grateful to Dr. Singhvi for quoting from Justice Chagla's report. The investments of a nationalised institution like the LIC should be in the interests of the policyholders, in the interests of developing the country's economy, and not for keeping up the buoyancy of the stock exchange. We find that Rs. 503 crores are invested in Government securities, and Rs. 110.85 crores in the private sector, the latter for the purpose of keeping up the buoyancy of the stock exchange, which is not one of the purposes of the LIC. It was because of this we landed ourselves in a very difficult position in the Mundhra deal. So, it must be avoided in future, and there should be a reduction in investments in the private sector, which today stand at 22.1 per cent.

The lapse ratio is so high because the quota fixed for the field officers is not practicable. If their quota is not fulfilled, they may suffer in their emoluments the next year, and so they try their level best, and that is why in December, the business comes to 44 per cent. That brings in bad business, and that is why the lapse ratio is increasing. If we fix a quota which is practicable for the field officers and if we also give them some impetus, this type of lapse ratio will not be there, and there would not be any tendency on the part of the officers just to show that they have fulfilled their quota.

Lastly, the report of the LIC should be more exhaustive. Simply

giving the details of the percentage and performance and the balance sheet is not enough. Parliament should know the suggestions made by the different zonal committees, so that they may consider them and suggest to Government what should be acceptable.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We are discussing the Fifth Annual Report of the LIC. Since further reports have been published by the LIC, our discussion of the Fifth Report is bound to be somewhat unreal, because we should be discussing what is present and not what is past. All the same, one can judge the health of this Corporation by going through this report.

There are two types of criticism that are bound to be offered on this report. One will come from those who are against nationalisation, and I am very sorry to say that the speech of the hon. Mover showed that ..

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You have misunderstood me completely.

Shri D. C. Sharma:...he was talking in terms of a monolithic organisation,...

Dr. L.M. Singhvi: That is what the Estimates Committee of this House has termed it to be.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ...bureaucracy and all those things with which we are familiar. This kind of criticism is bound to come from those who do not set any store by the principle of nationalisation,.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is not so.

Shri D. C. Sharma:.....in conformity with which this LIC has come into existence.

I feel we are on very safe ground on the nationalisation of life insurance,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

and if this is going to be the picture of nationalisation of other industries, I have no hesitation in saying that it should be extended, because, when all is said and done, it has done a lot of good to the people at large and to our industries.

It has been said that there should be diversification of investment. I do not want to raise a controversy between the public sector and the private sector. I only want to say that we have to judge our investments only by one standard, namely that they should be sound. There might have been some lapses here and there in times gone by, but now no one looking at the pictograph in this report will feel that investment has not been diversified. I feel this LIC through its investments has been serving the national needs, whether they are in the public sector or the private sector, most ably, most efficiently, and I should also say, most impartially. Of course, there can be difference so far as emphasis on different types of investment is concerned. One can say more money should be given to co-operative housing, steel, mineral oil and so on. But there is no doubt that the investment has been done wisely and judiciously, and I hope they will keep up this pattern in future. The structural organisation of this Corporation has been called into question. One can take the structural organisation of the universe and may like it to be in a different way....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I hope Lord God is accountable to you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: God is accountable to me; I am a Vedantist and I am a co-partner with God in all these things.

I was submitting, Sir, that the structural organisation of any body should be kept up constantly under review and there should be changes made here and there. But seven years is too short a time to bring about any

wholesale change to which the hon. Member referred. You cannot uproot a tree which has been growing only for a shortwhile. You should first see whether the tree is growing in the normal way. If you think that the tree is not growing in the normal way and that it should be stopped or transplanted, you can do so. No structural change should be introduced before ten years are over, whatever the legal pundits and financial pundits may say. After ten years, I think a commission should go into the whole question and we should see what structural changes are needed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One more point. I feel that this Corporation has been lacking in one thing and I would ask the people who run this Corporation to make good that deficiency. This Corporation is all right so far as salaried persons and town dwellers are concerned. But it should go to those who are wage earners who cannot offer insurance in terms of individuals but only in terms of groups. It should cover the different strata of our society in terms of income, and habitation. The message of insurance has not yet reached our villages and the wage earners. If insurance business is going to be national in the real sense of the word, no stratum of our society should be left untouched by it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude. I have to find time for others also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Only one sentence more. They had one policy named janta policy. I think it was given up because the overhead expenses were great or it was not taken very enthusiastically by the people. If the LIC is to be a national undertaking in the real sense of the term it should introduce some kind of a janta policy—call it by any

name you like which can cater to the needs of everyone and unless that is done I would not say that the Corporation has done its work. Let us go to the villages. It should have a network of persons or offices for this purpose. The message of this national Corporation should be taken to the villages. If that is done, I think the Corporation will be really a national undertaking in the real sense of the word.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): First of all, I would like to compliment Mr. Singhvi for giving us an opportunity to offer some remarks on the LIC. It was a very important decision taken by the Government in 1956 to nationalise life insurance. It was a right step in the right direction. We have seen the progress in the last seven years and the nation has watched with faith and confidence the performance of the LIC. People know that there is the full backing of the Government and they are therefore coming forward more and more for life insurance.

Within the few minutes available to me, I would like to refer to some salient points. The Chairman of the LIC has been appointed from among the ICS officers. Such a national public undertaking must have a long term plan and the chairmen should not be changed within a short space of time. While appointing personnel to the central organisation or the zonal committees, the consideration should be that they should be experts and they should be interested in the public undertaking. We have seen that the zonal committees are not meeting and many members are not attending them. So, only those persons who are actively interested in the insurance work should be appointed. Why have we nationalised the life insurance business? There was a social objective. We have taken to planned economy and want to industrialise the country. The main problem was capital formation. LIC plays a very important part in savings and capital formation. But we have also taken up other competitive schemes,

See the progress of those schemes. The small savings scheme the saving is going down; it has not progressed well. We have also taken up the compulsory deposit scheme and other schemes such as the provident fund scheme. These are all competitive schemes. Why is Government not giving thought to this problem of introducing an element of insurance in the provident fund scheme so that Government could work out an integrated and uniform scheme? Insurance should be attached to them. Then only capital formation will be more effective. Ultimately we want to mobilise our resources and in doing so this type of an integrated scheme will be very important. So, I hope that Government will give thought to this idea.

My second point is this. My hon. friend has also referred to the investment policy. I completely agree with him that our ultimate aim is the socialist pattern; that is our objective. The question is how we are going to invest. The Estimates Committee has also given thought to it. It has also offered remarks on it. I hope Government also are giving thought to this matter, namely, how we are going to develop this investment policy. Now, the time has come when the investment function of the LIC should be separated from the central organisation. The function of the LIC should be to mobilise more resources and develop the insurance business. The Estimates Committee has also looked into the matter and suggested that there should be a separate Investment Board or the Government should take over that function. I do not know what action Government have taken on it. We would like to have a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister as to how the Government is going to change this policy, or how the Government looks at the problem.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I think they have turned it down.

Insurance Corporation

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I have posed the question, and I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether that recommendation has been turned down or whether they are going to have a separate Board or whether they themselves are going to take it over, or whether they want to continue the same policy. There also, there is a danger. I would like to know also what new suggestions Government are having and whether they are thinking on those lines. That is an important matter.

My third point is this. It is an important aspect of the problem. There are different units working now. There are some old units also. Some units are, taking a lot of time in settling the disputes. There is delay. So, there should also be a move to centralise all the different units so that delays may be avoided. I hope the Government will look into this problem. I would also support the proposal made by Shri D. C. Sharma, name'y, that the Government should work out some policy like the Janata policy. In foreign countries, they are giving what is known as the industrial policy and such types of policies so that people can contribute by instalments and insurance can be developed on a new and larger scale. I hope the Government will give thought to this aspect also.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the report of the Life Insurance Corporation shows an all-round improvement in the year 1961. Ever since it was nationalised in 1956, with the report for the fifth year ending, it has been shown that there has been all round progress. The figures for 1961 show that proposal were of the value of Rs. 702 crores of which the actuals were over Rs. 608 crores. For the previous year, the proposals were of the value of Rs. 568 crores and the actuals Rs. 497 crores. These figures are very impressive.

In this connection, I would also support the argument advanced by Dr. L. M. Singhi. These field off-

cers or agents are asked to get proposals for particular amounts by the end of the year so much so that towards the end of the year they press upon certain friends and other people to take insurance policies which afterwards generally lapse. To avoid this, they must be given either some monthly quotas or some quotas even once in three months so that at the end of the year they may not rush and ask unwilling persons to take out insurance policies.

A lot of problems have been mentioned. I would also like to support Shri D. C. Sharma in his suggestion that a lot of propaganda must be made in the villages. There is enough of propaganda in the towns and the people there are insurance-minded. There is no doubt about it. But as far as villages are concerned, the LIC must take further steps to see that as far as possible the villagers are also made insurance conscious so that they may take policies even for lower amounts.

One other feature is this. We know that when insurance was taken over by the Government there was a lot of mismanagement, and people were not sure whether either at maturity or on the death of the person concerned, the dependants would get the amount. A lot of prosecutions was launched and a lot of mismanagement was there. Several persons lost their life insurance policies and the amounts were not realised. At that time the Government stepped in and the progress made was really very impressive.

In this connection, I would also commend the LIC on starting new schemes, especially the non-medical schemes by which during the year under report, Rs. 96.76 crores worth of policies have been taken; also, the amount of the Corporation is going into the developmental works.

I may add that there was some criticism arising out of the Mundbra

affair when amounts were given to particular companies. After that, we know that the amounts are invested only in sound undertakings and the audit report also mentions that none of these amounts, loans and policies, has been given to any other body which has not been approved by the Government. As a matter of fact, the amounts of the LIC have gone for development works in the country, especially for building houses. Loans on mortgaged property have also been increased. Though the percentage of interest has been raised from 7 to 8, still, we cannot say it is too much. Again, the amounts given to the apex banks for advance to the housing schemes seem to be rather too little. The insurance Corporation will have to see that more amounts are given to the building of houses by way of loans either to policy-holders or to the co-operative societies.

Dr. Singhvi mentioned one thing, and that was an unfortunate case, namely, the settlement of the claims of a particular policy. That matter also came up when the Limitation Bill was being considered by the Select Committee. As a matter of fact, it was a very unfortunate case, and I am sure there are not very many cases of that type. If I remember correctly, even in that case, though the suit went against the assignees, I believe the amount was paid subsequently. I am not quite sure, but that is my recollection. Anyhow, it is the duty of the officials to see—the zonal committees or other officers—that policies are settled as quickly as possible. Otherwise, there will be an impression that the old things will be continued, especially when the people in the rural areas take these policies and after the death of the policy-holder, either the widow or some other dependant does not know what the legal technicalities are; therefore, every assistance must be given to them to see that these things are settled immediately.

I am sure the Corporation is doing everything possible in the interests of

the policy-holders. I commend the progress made by the Corporation. It is really the right step, and it also shows that Government which is wedded to the policy of nationalising important things along with the private sector goes on the right path. It is an encouragement to see that as far as possible they are doing their work very properly.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट के मूल विषय पर बोलने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान १ सितम्बर के उस कार्यक्रम की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो इस निगम ने पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों तथा अन्य लोगों को दिखलाया था। वहाँ जाने से पहले तो हम लोगों को बड़ा कौतूहल था कि न जाने क्या दिखलायेंगे, लेकिन देखने पर मालूम हुआ कि जो फिल्म देहात में दिखाने के लिए बनायी गयी थी उसे हम लोगों को दिखलाया गया था कि जैसे उस तरह की चीज को हम ने पहले न देखा हो : संसद् के सदस्यों को उसे दिखाने का तो कोई उपयोग न था।

एक आश्चर्य जनक बात और थी कि फिल्म के बारे में जो सज्जन बतला रहे थे वे अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे थे और जो फिल्म थी वह देहात की भाषा को लिए हुए थी। इस प्रकार की असंगत बात यदि निगम भी कर सकता है तो फिर और लोगों की तो बात ही क्या कहनी।

इस के साथ साथ जो वहाँ पर भोजन का प्रबन्ध हुआ वह किस वैज्ञानिक आघार पर किया गया यह मुझे नहीं मालूम, शायद भारतीय रस्म रिवाज को कायम रखने के लिए वैसा किया गया हो। या हो सकता है कि ऐसा करना एल० आई० सी० की पालिसी का एक अंग था। यह ठीक है कि हम लोगों ने वहाँ भोजन किया, लेकिन जो

[श्री वागीराम गुप्त]

फिल्म हम को दिखलाया गया था उस में बताया गया था कि इस प्रकार का खाना पीना ठीक नहीं और उस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं निकलता। लेकिन हो सकता है कि निगम द्वारा जो यह खाना पीना किया गया इस का अच्छा नतीजा निकले।

अब मैं इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एल० आई० सी० का जो रुपया स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में लगाया जाता है, उस के बारे में मुझ से पहले सदस्य आलोचना कर चुके हैं। मैं तो केवल यही कहूंगा कि इस बारे में विशेष नीति निर्धारित नहीं हुई है। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी मिली है, मूंदड़ा के जो शयर थे और जिन के बारे में इतना हल्ला मचा, जोकि माइनारिटी शयर थे वी० आई० सी० के, उन को सरकार अपने पास रखती तो एक बात थी। लेकिन मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि उन शयर्स को सरकार ने बर्जारिया ग्रुप को दे दिया है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के एक ग्रुप से खरीद कर दूसरे ग्रुप को शयर देना एल० आई० सी० के लिए किस प्रकार हितकारक हो सकता है।

इस के टेबिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि ज्यादातर पालिसीज जो हैं व एक से दो हजार की या तीन से पांच हजार तक की हैं। यह साधारण जनों का रुपया है और इस रुपये को स्टॉक्स और शयर्स में लगाना एक प्रकार से नैतिक अपराध है।

इस के अलावा जो गांवों की पालिसीज बनती हैं व एक तिहाई से कुछ कम हैं। जबकि होना यह चाहिए कि गांवों में इस का विशेष प्रचार हो। गांवों के लोगों की अवस्था शहर के लोगों से ज्यादा अनिश्चित है और इसलिए उन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। जो जनता

पालिसीज चली थीं वे गिर गयी हैं। उन के गिरने के कारणों में जा कर और उन को दूर कर के उस स्कीम को पुनर्जीवन देना चाहिए।

आजकल जो लोग गांवों में पालिसी लेते हैं उन को दूसरे वर्ष लैप्स कर देते हैं क्योंकि उन को इस बारे में शिक्षित करने वाले लोग उपयुक्त मात्रा में नहीं हैं जो उन को बतलावें कि उन को अपनी पालिसीज जारी रखनी चाहिये, और यह उन के हित में है।

आलोच्य वर्ष में जो कुल पालिसीज ली गई हैं उन की संख्या १४,६१,६०८ है। इन में से १०,२३,६४८ तो नई हैं और शेष को देखने से यह जाहिर होता है कि कुछ ने पालिसीज को पेड अप कर के फिर लिया है या उन के साथ साथ कुछ नई पालिसीज भी ली हैं। इस का एक रहस्य है, वह यह कि आम तौर से जो एजेंट होते हैं वे इस प्रकार का गलत प्रचार लोगों में करते हैं कि अपनी पहली पालिसी को पेड अप करा दो और उस में मुंहहारा हित है। लोग वैसा करते हैं और एजेंट लोग उस में पैसा बनाते हैं, डाक्टर की फीस बनती है और एल० आई० सी० का पैसा जाता है। ये एजेंट लोग वास्तव में ऐसा चक्कर डालते हैं कि पालिसी होल्डर यह समझते हैं कि वैसा करने में उन का हित हो रहा है। लेकिन वास्तव में इस से उन का हित नहीं होता। यह सारा काम चकमेबाजी से होता है। इस तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और यह जो प्रचार चल रहा है इस को हतोत्साहित करना चाहिये, इस को प्रोत्साहित नहीं करना चाहिये।

यह देखा जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ असामयिक मौतें बहुत कम हो रही हैं, और जो रुपया मौत के आघार पर दिया जाता है वह बहुत ही नगण्य है। पेड

अप पालिसीज का रुपया दिया गया है । मैन्चोर पालिसीज का रुपया दिया गया है । इस अवस्था में, जैसाकि मुझ से पहले माननीय डा० सिधवी ने भी कहा है, एल० आई० सी० को प्रीमियम की दर कम करनी चाहिए । जब देश में मृत्यु संख्या घटती जा रही है और जीवन स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है, तो जो आचार बोमे का पहले निर्धारित किया गया था उसे इस निगम को बदलना चाहिए और दर को कम कर के पालिसी होल्डर्स का बोझा कम करना चाहिये क्योंकि एल० आई० सी० मुनाफा कमाने वाली संस्था नहीं है । इसे पालिसी होल्डर्स का हित देखना चाहिये । यह प्रश्न काफी गम्भीर बन चुका है, इस ओर आप को देखना चाहिए ।

जो भी आप की इनवस्टमेंट पालिसी है उस का आधार भी बदलना चाहिये । जो रुपया एल० आई० सी० गृह निर्माण के लिए सरकारों को देती है, उन को तो उस ने यह अधिकार दे रखा है कि वह गृह निर्माण के लिए उस रुपये को आमदनी के अनुसार दे सकती है, हजार वालों की या ५०० वालों की शर्तों को दे सकती है ; लेकिन पालिसी होल्डर्स के लिए कहा जाना है कि तुम सबूत दो कि तुम्हारी इतनी निश्चित आमदनी है ताकि जो रुपया उस को दिया जा रहा है उस में कोई खतरा न रहे । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कि पालिसी होल्डर के लिए तो यह शर्त लगाना और सरकार को रुपया देने का इस प्रकार का अधिकार देना कहां तक वाजिब है । जिस प्रकार का अधिकार सरकारों को रुपया देने का दिया गया है उसी प्रकार निगम अपने पालिसी होल्डर्स को रुपया दे यह जरूरी है ।

एक्सपेंस रेशियो को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस में बहुत कुछ काट छांट करने की आवश्यकता है और की जा सकती है ।

जो लैप्स रेशियो है वह बढ़ता जा रहा है । पहले यह पांच पर सेंट था, साढ़े चार

पर सेंट था लेकिन अब यह ७ पर सेंट हो गया है । यह अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है । इस बात पर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

नान मैडीकल पालिसीज की संख्या ४,६३,६५० है, जोकि टोटल का ३३.८ है । इन पालिसीज को दस हजार तक सीमित किया गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन को और भी बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

पढ़ी लिखी स्त्रियों के मामले में यह स्कावट डाली गई है कि यदि व खुद नहीं कमाती हैं तो पुरुष से आधे से अधिक का उन का बीमा नहीं हो सकता । यह कैद उचित नहीं है, उन का बीमा उसी प्रकार होना चाहिए जैसाकि पहले होता था । यह बात निश्चित है कि मृत्यु संख्या घट रही है तो स्त्रियों की भी घट रही है, और इसलिए उन के वास्ते यह कैद न होनी चाहिये । अनपढ़ स्त्रियों का बीमा होता ही नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में जो पालिसीज होंगी वे पांच हजार से कम होंगी और उन के बारे में जो एजेंट की प्रणाली या पंचायत की प्रणाली चल रही है वह कारगर साबित नहीं हुई है । इस में कुछ फेर बदल होनी चाहिये । यह हमारा वास्तविक प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि यह चीज किस प्रकार गांव में एक एक आदमी तक पहुंचे और भावी नीति इसी आधार पर निर्धारित करनी चाहिये ।

Shri B. K. Das (Contd): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the L.I.C. has no doubt made significant progress in many respects. In the matter of new business, it has already been pointed out that there has been much improvement. Also, we find that the expense ratio has gone down. In 1960 it was 28.4 per cent, and in 1961 it has come down to 28 per cent. In the renewal expense ratio also the figure is less. It was 12.90 per cent in 1960 and in 1961 it has come down to 12.42 per cent.

There are some short-comings to which I would like to draw the atten-

[Shri B. K. Das]

tion of this House. It has already been mentioned that there is an increase in the lapse ratio. There is also an increase in the ratio of surrender of policies. I find that the lapse ratio in 1959 was 6 per cent, in 1960 it was 6.6 per cent and in 1961 it was 7 per cent. It was pointed out in this House in reply to a question that the rate of lapse after the payment of the first instalment of the premium has also increased. It is stated that while in 1959 the amount was Rs. 75.29 crores in 1960 it has gone upto Rs. 94.53 crores. Therefore, attempts should be made to see that the selection of business is carefully made, because the agents in their anxiety to procure more business do not generally take as much care and precaution as is necessary.

There is some decrease in the ratio of income from the first year's premium. It should be investigated as to why there is this decrease.

The report does not give the figures about paid-up policies. The previous speaker has also drawn attention to this. Sometimes it so happens that the agents persuade the parties to make their policies paid up and take up fresh policies in order that the agents can show new business. If we have the figures before us, we can know the position and find out the reasons for the increase in paid-up policies.

In the matter of claims, the figure or percentage by death was 22.53 per cent in 1960. In 1961, there has been some increase and the figure has come to 28.87 per cent. By maturity, in 1959 it was 66.5 per cent, in 1960 67.65 per cent and in 1961 a little less, 67.27 per cent. Of course, it depends upon the plea of the policy which the insured takes up. But what we generally find is that our policies are endowment policies. So, we expect that there would be less claims by death and more claims by maturity. If a proper choice of good lives are made, the claims by death will natu-

rally go down and claims by maturity will go up.

The Estimates Committee has made certain recommendations with a view to improve the working of the Life Insurance Corporation. I do not know whether Government have taken any decision on those recommendations. The Committee has suggested that LIC should pay greater attention to the servicing of policies. When the private companies were functioning, they used to take special care in the matter of issue of premium notices and receipts, revival of lapsed policies and prompt settlement of claims. Now that LIC has monopoly in this field, many people are complaining that it is taking less care in these matters. I would suggest that more attention should be paid to this aspect.

Coming to rural business, I understand that there is a proposal under consideration to have more than one corporation. Of course, the question of overhead charges is there. But, if at all it is found necessary to have more than one corporation, it should be examined whether the rural sector of our insurance may be put under a separate corporation, on the lines of provident insurance which was functioning before in the rural areas. It should be examined whether such an arrangement would be feasible.

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एल० आई० सी० की वर्ड वैलुएशन रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश है लेकिन चूक समय बहुत कम है इसलिए जो सुझाव मुझे देने हैं उन को मैं पहले कह देना चाहता हूँ ।

एल० आई० सी० की आमदनी दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है इसलिए जितना भी संभव हो सके, प्रीमियम्स की दरें घटाई जायें । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि बोनस के रेट को बढ़ाया जाये । इस के अलावा जो रुपया एल० आई० सी० की ओर से इनवैस्ट किया जाता है उस इनवैस्टमेंट को कैसे युटिलाइज करना चाहिए खर्च करना चाहिए, उस के बारे में मेरा कहना

है कि देश की पबलिक सैक्टर की बैसिक इंडस्ट्रीज और रूल एरियाज की स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज पर वह रुपया खर्च किया जाये। रूल एरियाज में जो छोट कुटीर और गृह उद्यो चल रहे हैं उन को भी इस रुपये से फ़ाइनेंस किया जाय।

इसके अतिरिक्त शहरों के हाउसिंग प्रोजैक्ट्स जोकि नोन इस्किल्ड लेबर फोर्स के लिए होते हैं, उन को फ़ाइनेंस करना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही देहातों में जो लोयर मिडिल क्लास के आदमी हैं या जो मजदूर हैं, उन के लिए भी बने हुए हाउसिंग प्रोजैक्ट्स को इस रुपये से फ़ाइनेंस करना चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि अग्रर संभव हो तो क्रीप इन्श्योरेंस के इंस्टीट्यूशन की स्थापना के हेतु भी उस के फंड्स को इस्तेमाल किया जाये। उस के वास्ते यदि कोई स्कीम बन सके तो वैसी स्कीम जल्दी ही बनानी चाहिये।

इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि एल० आई० सी० का लैप्सेशन दिनों दिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इस ओर अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी सदन का ध्यान दिलाया है। हम देखते हैं कि सन् १९६१ में यह लैप्सेज बढ़ कर ७ परसेंट हो गया है। जहाँ १९५७ में यह ६.४ परसेंट था, १९५८ में ५.१ परसेंट हुआ, १९५९ में ६ परसेंट रहा, १९६० में ६.६ परसेंट हो गया और सन् १९६१ में जैसा मैं ने बतलाया वह बढ़ कर ७ प्रतिशत हो गया। इस बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो लैप्सेज में बढ़होत्तरी हो रही है उस का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि इन्श्योरेंस एजेंट्स और दूसरे जो बीमा कर्मचारी हैं, उन को अपने प्रमोशन की चिन्ता सवार रहती है इसलिए वे हैफ़ेज्ड वे में प्रपोज़ल्स लेते हैं और पालिसी दे देते हैं जिसकी कि वजह से लैप्सेज हो जाते हैं। दूसरा कारण यह है कि जिस समय इसका प्लान बन रहा था कि इन्श्योरेंस का क्या टारगेट रक्खा जाय तो १९५९ के लिए ४२५

करोड़, १९६० के लिए ५१५ करोड़, १९६१ के लिए ६६० करोड़, १९६२ के लिए ८२५ करोड़ और १९६३ के लिए १००० करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट रक्खा गया। लेकिन यह जो टारगेट रक्खे गये थे व किसी रीयल बेसिस पर नहीं रक्खे गये थे। जो सरकमस्टान्सेज थे जो स्थिति थी वऽ इन टारगेट्स का तकाजा नहीं करती थीं फिर भी यऽ टारगेट रक्खे गये। यही कारण है कि जो एक अवास्तविक टारगेट रक्खा गया है उस टारगेट को पूरा करने के लिए इस तरीके से हैफ़ेज्ड वे में सारे प्रपोज़ल्स इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की जाती है और इसलिये इतने लैप्सेज होते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अभी का जो टारगेट है, उस को वास्तविकता पर आधारित करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और फिर से वास्तविक स्थिति की जांच करा के टारगेट फिर से निश्चित करना चाहिए।

इस ढंग की अवास्तविक काबवाही का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनी में काम करने वाले नौकरों को विक्रिमाइज किया है। कई एसिस्टेंट ब्रांच मैनेजर्स के खिलाफ़, जो कि १९६१ में प्रमोट किये गये थे, यह चार्ज लगाया गया है कि उन्होंने बॉगस बिज़नेस दिखाया है। उन को सस्पेंड किया गया था, लेकिन बड़े आफिसरों के खिलाफ़ कोई कारवाई नहीं की गई। इतना ही नहीं, रीडिस्टेट होने के बाद उन को उस सस्पेंशन पीरियड की पे नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो पे बाकी है, वह उन लोगों को दी जाये।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we created the Life Insurance Corporation, we had certain expectations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will now take five minutes each because there is hardly any time left and there are still two more hon. Members to speak.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will try.

So, before we express our opinion on the Fifth Annual Report of the Corporation, we should like to know how far these expectations have been fulfilled. We should ask a number of questions and seek answers to these questions from the Corporation. The first question naturally would be: Has there been a steady growth in the business of the Corporation? The answer, of course, is obvious for anyone who gives a cursory glance at the figures. The growth is impressive. The total business in force has increased in five years by as much as Rs. 1,264 crores.

Then, it was also one of the objects of policy that the Corporation should aim at attracting lower income groups and spread the habit of insurance among these groups and we find that as much as 46 per cent of the assurance has been taken up by people whose policies go only upto Rs. 2,000 and another 40 per cent of the assurance has been taken up by people whose policies go only upto Rs. 5,000. So, these two classes, the lower income group and the middle income group, between them have taken up assurance of almost 86 per cent.

There was also a certain expectation that efforts should be concentrated on the rural areas and we find that as much as 30.5 per cent of the new business has been taken up in rural areas. Then there was also the expectation that there would be diversification of the types of business offered and I have already referred to the rural policies. Then there are non-medical policies, salary saving schemes and such others. They are all steps in the right direction and, I think, efforts for the fulfilment of our expectations on the part of the Corporation.

I can go on relating this story of the impressive growth in all other matters like, the income from premiums, employment of life funds and the rate of

net interest that we realise on these life funds and all these, but I do not want to take any more time on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will take just two minutes more.

I only hope that the Corporation will be able to achieve its target of Rs. 1,000 crores at this rate before very long.

Before I sit down there is one point that I should mention. There has been some criticism of the Corporation on the ground that it is a monopoly organisation. It is believed that by hypothesis any monopoly organisation must not necessarily be as efficient as perhaps a competitive organisation would be. That may not necessarily be true in the case of insurance business. There are special features and special criteria by which efficiency and economies of operation in the insurance business can be measured. For instance, we have the rates. We know what the rates of premium are and we know whether they speak of an efficient administration or not. Then we can also consider the bonus that we declare, the profits that we annually make and the expense ratio. All these things are comparable magnitudes and they can decide very easily in the case of a given administration whether it is efficient or not, and inspection of the report whether it is a monopolistic administration or a competitive administration. We have actually considered all these problems when the Bill was before this House and we have made a deliberate choice that the Corporation shall be a monopoly corporation. We know that there are definite advantages—large scale economy advantages—in having a large organisation and only by such a monopoly organisation in the case of insurance business can we avoid the wastes of competition though duplication.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एल० आई० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री काशी राम गुप्त, ने कहा है, १ सितम्बर को बीमा निगम की तरफ से हम को विज्ञान भवन में बुलाया गया था और एक फ़िल्म दिखाई गई थी। ठीक है, ऐसी फ़िल्में जरूर दिखाई जानी चाहिए। हमें भी उस से बहुत जानकारी इत्यादि मिल गई, लेकिन अगर ऐसी फ़िल्में गांवों के लिए तैयार करवाई जायें, तो बहुत ही अच्छा हो। इस के अलावा अंग्रेजी के बजाये हिन्दी और दूसरी स्थानीय भाषाओं में उन फ़िल्मों का होना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि गांवों वाले, देहात के लोग, अंग्रेजी को नहीं समझते हैं। जिस स्थान की जो भाषा हो, जैसे मारवाड़ में मारवाड़ी और बंगाल में बंगाली, उस भाषा में फ़िल्में तैयार करवा कर गांवों के लोगों को इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन के बारे में समझाना बहुत जरूरी है। शहर वाले तो समझते हैं कि बीमा क्या चीज़ है और बीमा कराना जरूरी है या नहीं, लेकिन गांवों वालों को इस विषय में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में समझाने के लिए उन की भाषा में ऐसी फ़िल्में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में तैयार करवा कर दिखाई जानी चाहिए।

फ़िल्म में हम को दिखाया गया था कि किस प्रकार शादी बंधे पैसे में हो गई, लेकिन बीमा निगम की तरफ से जो पैसा खर्च किया गया, उस पर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ कि कैसे पैसा बचाया जाता है और कैसे उस पैसे को उड़ाया जा रहा है। हम ने भी वहां पर खाना खाया था, लेकिन खाते हुए हमें बहुत दुख हुआ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : कितने आदमियों का खाना था ?

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : बहुत आदमियों का।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : एक हजार का।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : हम ने खाना खा तो लिया, लेकिन बहुत दुख हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि पैसे को इस प्रकार बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए। पैसा पैसा कर के कमीशन का जो रुपया इकट्ठा किया जाता है, देहात के लोगों से जो पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है, उस को इस तरह नहीं उड़ाना चाहिए।

निगम की ओर से डिफ़ेंस में जो रुपया दिया गया है, उस के लिए मैं उस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है और उस में रुपया देना चाहिए। लेकिन इस तरह पैसे की बर्बादी का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हजार, दो हजार या पांच हजार की जैसी भी पालिसियां आप ने रखी हैं, उन का गांवों में अधिक से अधिक प्रचार होना चाहिये। गांवों में आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एजेंट भेजने चाहिये और वहां पर इधर उधर इस काम का काफी विस्तार किया जाना चाहिये। वे एजेंट गांव पंचायतों के अन्दर जा जा कर, लोगों के साथ मिल मिल कर, उन के साथ बैठ बैठ कर, उन को समझाने बुझाने का काम कर सकते हैं और गांव वालों को पालिसी लेने के लिए कह सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो काम आप का अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है। वहां पर आप को काफी काम मिल सकता है।

14 hrs.

आप यह भी देखें कि पालिसी फेल होने का कारण क्या है। आप के एजेंट लोग, आप के फील्ड आफिसर क्या करते हैं, इस की तरफ आप ध्यान दें। आप जिलों के टारगेट फिक्स कर देते हैं, एक लाख या दो लाख या पांच लाख। जहां नवम्बर का महीना आता है, आप के एजेंट और फील्ड आफिसर उस वक्त करते यह हैं कि अपनी पाकेट से लोगों के बिहाफ पर पैसा दे देते हैं, फार्म भर कर दे देते हैं और लोगों के दस्तखत ले लेते हैं और बान्कटी

श्री श्रीकारलान बेरबा

वगैरह के जो पांच दस रुपये होते हैं, वे भी डाक्टरों को मिल जाते हैं और इस तरह से जो टारगेट होते हैं, वे पूरे कर लेते हैं। टारगेट्स को पूरा करके वे फील्ड आफिसर वगैरह बन जाते हैं। कुछ दिनों के बाद होता यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति के नाम से पालिसी जारी की गई होती है, वह उस से इन्कार कर देता है और पालिसी फेल हो जाती है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। आप को अपने अफसरों को भी इस बारे में समझाना बुझाना चाहिये। जो लोग तबियत से और समझ बूझ कर फार्म भरें, उन से ही फार्म भरवाये जाने चाहिये। अपनी जेबों से पैसे दे कर अफसर बनना ठीक नहीं है। अगर इस तरह से काम होता रहा तो पांच साल के अन्दर इतने एजेंट और आफिसर हो जायेंगे कि बीमा कराने वाले भी शायद न मिलें। कोई आता है और कहता है तीस परसेंट दे देना, कोई आता है और कहता है कि बीस परसेंट दे देना और कोई आता है और कहता है कि पंद्रह परसेंट ही दे देना। यह जो चीज है, यह गलत है। इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें। उन को समझा बुझा कर लोगों का बीमा करना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ कुछ भय भी होना चाहिये ताकि लोग सोच विचार के बाद पालिसी का फार्म भरें।

आप के कर्मचारी जो दूसरों का बीमा करते हैं, उन का भी बीमा होना चाहिये, उन को भी अपने बीमे के फार्म भरने चाहियें। होता यह है कि वे दूसरों का तो बीमा करते हैं, लेकिन अपना बीमा नहीं करते हैं।

नौकरी से जब वे अलग हो जाते हैं या जब उन को नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जाता है तो उन को पेंशन भी मिलनी चाहिये। अब तो यह काम सरकारी हो गया है। जिस तरह से सरकारी नौकरी करने वालों को पेंशन मिलती है, उसी तरह से इन को भी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये। पेंशन को भी उनकी नौकरी की शर्तों में जरूर एड किया जाना चाहिये।

अगर आप इस को नहीं भी करना चाहते हैं, तो भी उन को पेंशन जरूर मिलनी चाहिये।

शहरों के अन्दर आप हाउसिंग स्कीम्स में रुपया लगाते हैं। आप को अपनी भी हाउसिंग स्कीम बनानी चाहिये और उस में आप को रुपया लगाना चाहिये। आप के अपने सर्वेड्स के लिए, आप के अपने अफसरों के लिए बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता वगैरह में कोई मकान हैं ही नहीं। वहां पर ये लोग किराये के मकानों में रहते हैं। अगर इन स्थानों में तथा दूसरे स्थानों में भी आप की तरफ से रुपया मकान बनाने में लगाया जाये और वे मकान इन को रहने के लिये दे दिये जायें तो उससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। हाउसिंग पालिसी के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया आप को लगाना चाहिये।

कई बार देखा है कि आप के जो कर्मचारी हैं, व हड़तालों का सारा लेते हैं तनख्वाहों वगैरह के मामले में। अभी बम्बई के अन्दर वहां के निगम कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी और उनके प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत हुई थी, महंगाई भत्ते तथा तनख्वाहों वगैरह के बारे में। अभी तो उस बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। जो महंगाई है, वह चूंक बढ़ गई है, इस वास्ते यह स्पष्ट सबूत है कि उन का महंगाई भत्ता वगैरह बढ़ना चाहिये। अगर वे एक रुपया मांगते हैं तो कम से कम चार आना तो जरूर बढ़ा ही दिया जाना चाहिये। जब महंगाई बढ़ी है तो आप अपने कर्मचारियों से त्याग का परिचय देने को नहीं कह सकते हैं। जो भूखा आदमी है, वह त्याग नहीं कर सकता है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इनकी तनख्वाहों वगैरह की तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

इस काम को अगर ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाये तो काफी बचत हो सकती है। मैं यह भी कना चाता हूँ कि काफी बचत होती भी है।

लेकिन आप के जो एजेंट हैं या आप के जो फील्ड आफिसर हैं वे ठीग हंग से लोगों को समझाते नहीं हैं और किसी तरह से फार्म भर भरा कर के अपना उल्लू सीधा कर लेते हैं। इस तरफ आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चायिये।

अधिक न कते हुए अन्त में मैं इतना ही कना चाता हूँ कि गांवों के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर आप को काम को आगे बढ़ाना चायिये।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am most grateful to my hon. friend, the mover of this motion, for the very kind words about me that he uttered while moving this motion. The Life Insurance Corporation to me is not a particularly pleasant subject. But at the same time it is one in which I am deeply interested. In fact, I probably got into trouble because I was deeply interested in the Corporation. I must congratulate my predecessor on the achievement of this Corporation in its field during the last five years. I think it will be acknowledged on all hands that the graph is extreme exhilarating. Maybe, we can explain it away. You can say that there has been a prosperity in the country. We can also say that there is fear in the country. Man insures himself for two reasons. One is, he has got money to save and also he wants to get some benefit from income-tax. The other is, he is afraid of the future. Therefore, he insures himself. Those may be the twin reasons. But, nevertheless I think the record of the L.I.C. is really remarkable and it certainly is a justification of a step taken by one of my distinguished predecessors, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, in nationalising this institution.

I will deal with some of the points mentioned by hon. Members. One of the things that was mentioned by the mover of the motion was the question of lapse ratio and many hon. Members

have been mentioning it also. It was attributed to a desire on the part of the Corporation and its agents to reach a target at the end of the year. Undoubtedly, targets stimulate activity towards the time when you reach the target. There is no denying that. I do not think that by merely dividing the targets into four quarters you will achieve very much because ultimately the totality of the four quarters will be the figure which will be presented to the public and to this House. At the same time, when we speak of the targets as stimuli for this extra activity towards the end of the year, we forget the way in which the insurance business is carried on. I happen to be a victim of both sides of insurance. I had something to do with insurance business at one time. I had also been pestered very much by insurance agents during the time I was slightly more prosperous than I am today. Therefore, I know that the insurance agent starts cultivating victims, and lunches and tea and coffee are one of the methods by which he cultivates them and the period of incubation goes on and finally till he comes and says, "My dear fellow, the target must be achieved. What about it?" That is how sometimes there is extra activity towards the end of the year.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the lunches to Members of Parliament increase because of this?

Shri Tyagi: Was that the reason why such a big dinner was given?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Another point is this. The Indian tax system, the land revenue tax system, puts its extra burden on the people during the first four months of the year. Very little can be done in those four months. Even business generally comes to a lower level than before unless it be something of a necessary consumption. After the harvest season, when the people have money then comes the Government collector. For the first four months, even if you have a target, it has to be a very low target. So

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

these are the various factors that operate in determining when the insurance business is clinched. Now that the year has been postponed to the official year, to March 31st, you will find that the business still goes on increasing during the winter months of the year and might slacken off towards February and March. Anyway, that has to be seen. But this happens to be a practical fact. The human nature is undoubtedly to reach a target. In fact, the man who runs a race puts the best foot forward only towards the end. There is no use ignoring the human factor in any venture which has to be necessarily undertaken by human beings.

So far as the lapse ratio is concerned, I think, the remarks of my hon. friend were undoubtedly very pertinent. But it is not a matter which can be easily solved by over-simplification. In fact, the increase in the lapse ratio is marginal. It is not significant. The lapse ratio increases for various reasons. One of the factors might be that the class of insured who are weak for various reasons allow it to be lapsed. An hon. Member who spoke before me mentioned about the competing claims of prize bonds and national savings schemes. Well, they probably operate. But it is the economic situation that is the main determinant in regard to the extent of the lapse ratio rather than this question of getting business, come what may. It may be and it is possible that there has been an extra enthusiasm on the part of the agents and they have got business which was not very good. I would not altogether rule it out, but that is not the sole reason. The economic condition is reflected in all activity of this nature. And the marginal increase is perhaps due to certain pockets in India where people find that it is no longer possible for them to put in money on life insurance. But, anyway, it is a matter to be watched, and I am sure the corporation will study the debate in this House and benefit by it.

The other point mentioned by my hon. friend was in regard to rural business, and it was also emphasised by other people. Undoubtedly, the capacity of the rural people to take interest in life insurance is infinite, merely from the point of view of numerical factor, but there are two reasons why we are not succeeding in the rural sector. Very possibly, the rate of improvement in the economy in the rural sector is not as great as in the urban sector.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): It is very much less.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Secondly, as regards the question of security, the feeling of insecurity is less in the rural sector than in the urban sector. The complete dependence on one earner may not be there. If hon. Members have studied the distribution of insurance, they would find that South India takes the first place. It is not that South India is rich, but South India is poor, and that is the reason why people insure. Oftentimes, it is the man in distress, the man who is poor, who insures. And usually you find if you get married or if you get one of your children married, an insurance agent there wishing them very well, and at the same time, he says 'What about an insurance policy now in the name of your wife?' It may be a fact that in South India the feeling of insecurity is more responsible for an increase of insurance; and it may even be security, and thus be the other way about also; there is a more even spread of prosperity in South India than it is here. Here, the prosperity is perhaps in pockets, and not so widely spread.

Therefore, the question of increase in insurance in the rural areas has to come by actions of Government and by the prodding that Parliament can put behind Government in undertaking developmental programmes, more than by any effort on the part of the Life

Insurance Corporation. In fact, if we had some system by which the chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation can give evidence before us, he would say 'You have not done this; your plan has got to go further, and it has got to be a bigger one. Then I shall get the insurance'. So, the corporation can turn the tables neatly on us. But that is the real reason why we were not making headway. Because we started with the *janta* policy, but it did not succeed. The response from the rural areas will be in direct proportion to the increase in prosperity in the rural areas. In fact, during the time that I was here, I used to ask the insurance people to concentrate on those areas of industrial development where we have ourselves put in a lot of money, like the steel plants, for instance, and put in a special officer there and try to get those people to insure. So, the explanation that could be given is not that the Life Insurance Corporation neglects the rural areas, but it is because the response from the rural areas is not adequate for one or other of the reasons that I mentioned before.

Another factor which was mentioned by an hon. Member who spoke before me, and who is not here now, is that the agents do not go to rural areas. That is exactly the answer to the question put to my colleague, the Health Minister this morning; I could have answered it probably as well. Doctors do not go to the rural areas. Why? For one thing, they have not got the equipment; they have not got the hospitals, they have not got the facilities; and they have not got the life, and there is not much money in it also. Why do women doctors not go to the rural areas? There are many reasons for it. In Madras particularly I found that women doctors were all mostly in metropolitan towns, because the male doctors went out of private practice and they are the only persons available to man the hospitals. So, there is a

complexity of reasons in our determining the causes of the neglect of rural areas, whether they be on the medical side or on the insurance side. It is because of the fact that it is not attractive. People would not go there. You cannot ask an agent to go there, like a collector of a district whom you ask to put in twenty-two days in the camp. If you pay a fixed amount to the rural insurance agent and give him daily *bata* and say you do not mind the business that he gets, I am sure he can spend a day in each village within his area. But if you wanted business and business is not forthcoming he would not go. So, basically it comes back to us, and the ball is on our court. We should make the villagers more prosperous or we should frighten them more; either way, they may probably insure. But I think that the Life Insurance Corporation is deeply conscious of the fact.

In fact, when I was here, I had various schemes, and I wanted to make it attractive for an agent to go to the village by building a house for him, by giving him some other additional employment such as that of being a village postmaster, for instance. That was one of the schemes that had been put before my colleague at that time, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and I said 'Can we not marry these two?', the village postmaster himself being the insurance agent with a house and with some kind of convenience. We have to work on those lines before we can do anything spectacular.

The other question raised by my hon. friend, Dr. L. N. Singhvi was about the mortality rates. The mortality ratio is low, and, therefore, he asked, 'Why not reduce the premium rates?'. If the Life Insurance Corporation responds so quickly to variations in mortality rates, its stability will go. But the other point is also there. After all, if the Life Insurance Corporation makes a profit, which everybody wants it to make, then it will share it by way of bonus. In fact,

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

the old premium rates, particularly in the case of endowment policies were a fraud. I do not think they would ever have paid any bonus at all at that rate. If the mortality rates come down or the mortality ratio comes lower, then it is possible that the endowment policy might become real, and then you would pay some kind of bonus for these endowment policies and also for the life assurance policies. So, it comes back whichever way it goes. Ultimately, it has got to benefit the policyholder

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Provided the working expenses are not too high.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There again, I would refer my hon. friend, the leader of the Swatantra Party to my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar. The question of working expenses was also a point mentioned by the Mover, and there was also some reference to the high salaries paid to the insurance executives. In relation to the salaries paid to commercial executives, I do not think that it is very high. I do not think that even now it is a very attractive proposition, because so far as commerce is concerned, people are getting much more, and I think that in due course, unless there are other advantages, insurance will become a less attractive field for the person who gets a fixed income. But even so, I think that the proportion of cost that is loaded by the higher executive is comparatively small. It is a question of increases over the thirty thousand odd employees, and that has to be given. I do not say that it should not be given; I am not one of those who say that no increases should be given. Increases have to be given because otherwise what is it that we are spending for? We want an increase in the standard of living. I would not say, therefore, petrify the wages of these insurance employees, or the field worker or the insurance agent and so on. The wages have to go up, because he has to raise his

standard of living. Economy is achieved more by the quantum of business increasing rather than by a reduction in the emoluments of the staff. So, if the quantum of business increases, as we want it to increase, then, I think that the ratio would come down. But it seems to be inevitable in most of the public sector concerns that the reconciliation of the higher wages to the employees and a better standard of living for the employees and the profitability factor is rather a difficult one.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether an actuarial investigation in regard to the premia rates has been made or whether it has been initiated.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not in a position to answer that question because it is a question which I have not been asked. After all, the hon. Member must concede that I am a newcomer.

Shri Tyagi: Has the longevity of life in India been taken account in actuarial valuation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It has to be taken into account, because my hon. friend and myself are typical examples of longevity of life. It is taken into account.

The point I want to stress is that if actually the profit ratio goes up, it is a thing which ultimately comes back to the policyholder. It cannot be denied to him because ultimately if any profit is made, the bonus ratio must increase. So it is not something which is completely shut out. Probably it means that from the point of view of anti-inflation, it may be a good thing; they pay it now and then get the amount later on.

Shri Tyagi: Better than compulsory deposit at any rate.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe the LIC has a research section,

and as time goes on, it would find out more and more about this. I am very deeply conscious of the fact that as a result of the mortality ratio coming down, the profitability is greater. It is not a question of readjusting the insurance premium to any variation in the mortality rates now. They might later introduce new policies which will perhaps not have the same benefits as the previous policies but which will at the same time have low premium rates. If the hon. Member had told me that in regard to non-bonus participation life policies, the premium should be reduced, I would certainly put it to the Chairman of the Corporation and say that they should think in terms of doing something in that regard. But in regard to the other matter, there is sharing of profits, and I do not think it is a very material question.

Another point raised by various Members was about multiplicity of tiers. The hon. Mover had pointed out to me one of my own indiscretions in this matter. But I believed, and I still believe, that multiplicity of tiers should go, and I think they are making some efforts towards that end. I recently read in the papers about increased powers being given to branch managers and the higher echelons in the Insurance Corporation being more or less confined to stimulation of business and to supervision.

The other matter mentioned was about the monolithic character of the organisation. I do not know what I would have done if I had been the person in charge at the time of nationalisation of insurance. May be I might have grouped the companies together and then started amalgamating them; I might have done it my own way. But when the thing is done. Today I do not see any particular meaning in splitting it up again. The thing is to make the monolithic character of the organisation something which is not to its detriment in the matter of working.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How do you do that?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sure any criticism that comes from hon. Members here or in a committee of the House will be welcome—I certainly will welcome it. We should go on looking at ourselves, turning the searchlight on ourselves, trying to find out the defects and seeing that we improve. The defects of the mere fact of the character of the organisation could, I think, be got over by increased decentralisation.

Another point raised by Dr. Singhvi and others was about the question of delay. A case in Madras was mentioned. I am told that the Corporation did not plead limitation at all.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It did.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If it did, it was very wrong to have done so. I quite concede that the case seems to be a glaring example of what you might call ineptitude in settlement. I have got before me the arrears statement and I find it is not a very impressive statement. Arrears in regard to death claims are of the order of Rs. 8 crores odd; endowments claims are about Rs. 5 crores. I will certainly impress upon the Corporation the need to remedy this. I shall perhaps ask them to send Government returns almost quarterly, on the basis of Divisions, in regard to the size of the arrears. In fact, I am one of those who always delights in asking for figures, particularly of arrears. I am sure the mere asking for figures will itself act as a spur. But I want the co-operation of Shri Kar. If people take the arrears applications and put them in the drawer, as sometimes they do, things become difficult. There must be a sense of co-operation on the part of the people to work.....

Shri Prabhat Kar: I think that will be a wrong accusation to make, that people do not co-operate, that they put arrears in the drawer.

Insurance Corporation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He represents only a section of labour.

Shri T. T. Krishnamadhari: Some do. I am not blaming the labour organisation. It is an individual failing which probably Shri Kar does not know, but I happen to know. A secretary who makes a mistake by putting one letter away, will put all the papers that come afterwards in that manner. You will only find that she had put one particular claim away when she is sacked. That happens. That is a human failure. We also do it, even Ministers do it. Sometimes we find that something is very inconvenient, say, a short notice question. We put it away, until more reminders come from Parliament. It is just a human failing. I do feel that the organisation representing the workers must also take a hand. After all, it is a co-operative venture. If co-operation between the workers and the management grows, I do believe that by the time the next report comes—not this one, but probably next year—we can show a substantial decrease. It is a matter on which to the extent I have powers of asking for statistics, I shall exercise them in full. I have no doubt that I will get the co-operation of the Chairman and the staff in this regard.

There was something asked about export of life insurance. The figures are given of what we do abroad. I can also tell the hon. Member that many countries round about us, which was a field in which we were operating, are also nationalising their insurance and in due course they will say 'Do not take Indian insurance'. We also sent one of our senior officers to Ceylon to help Ceylon nationalise her insurance, in effect barring our own insurance in Ceylon.

The question of investment of funds is a rather ticklish ground. I do not think the solutions suggested by themselves cover the whole issue. I agree that the investment of LIC funds should be diversified. They should serve, to the extent possible, socio-

economic objectives. For instance, if I had any say in the matter, I would ask the Life Insurance Corporation to help in building low income group houses, which they have started; then in giving warehousing facilities for agriculturists. In fact, when the Warehousing Corporation was asked—Shri Thomas is here; I hope he will not mind my saying it—why it had not taken up a particular scheme, it said it was not profitable. The LIC may say the same thing; whereas the Government is not to run anything for profit; profit must be eliminated from all government ventures—that is how we fulfil the objective!

But my own feeling is that in the long run, warehousing is going to be a very profitable proposition. It is not a question of any percentage. You might probably pay a claim of 3 or 4 per cent income. But that is not the factor. The man who insures wants something more than the amount for which he insures and therefore, the Insurance Corporation has an obligation to earn profit. So it has to look at profitable avenues. If we compel it to invest everything in government securities, there are two factors which make the insurer nervous; one is that the base of the investment is something which is not stable, which is inevitable—the rupee depreciates; in the case of funds invested in something which has got a fixed assets background, where the base is not eroded, they go up. Therefore, if Government insists on sixty or seventy per cent of the insurance funds being invested in government securities, they should compensate for the depreciation in the assets by having assets which will appreciate. And then, ultimately they might say, "Our assets remain in the same place". Therefore, I think we have to leave the initiative and the decision in this matter very largely with the Insurance Corporation.

Shri Tyagi: The quantum of bonus must also be kept in view. Otherwise, insurance will suffer.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Exactly, bonus is one of the attractions, particularly in endowment policies in which insurance companies make more money.

Therefore, we have to keep various considerations in view. While the points urged by hon. Members are all valid in themselves, taken in an isolated manner, but when they are all put together, then the picture is slightly distorted.

In conclusion, I would only like to say that while I greatly welcome the criticism from hon. Members, criticism which has been extremely friendly to the Corporation I should say, they should not be disappointed if they do not find ready acceptance of the suggestions made here. And I will certainly ask the Insurance Corporation to examine all those suggestions and to improve their own working on the lines indicated.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I have just two questions to ask. One is that there is a discrimination between the policies of those who are earning and those who are non-earning women members. Secondly, joint policies have been abandoned. What are the reasons for these two things?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can only plead, Sir, that I will ask for the information.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: After this disarmingly frank speech by the Finance Minister there are only two points which remain to be replied to by him, if he pleases to do so. One is in respect of the composition of the investment committees in order to secure regional representation and thereby also in order to ensure that certain regions are not overlooked. Then, I would also like to know from him whether the housing loan scheme for policyholders and joint policyholders is likely to be restored; is it pending any consideration at present or is it likely to be taken up for restoration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will commend both these suggestions to the Corporation.

Shri Tyagi: Anyway, he is more conciliatory than he used to be in the past!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Does the Finance Minister know that there was an experiment in Rajasthan, of giving agencies to the secretaries of panchayats and so on? Has it succeeded?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I must say that I am, technically as Finance Minister, suffering from amnesia! I do not know what has happened during the last five years. I will get the information and supply it to the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1961, along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th November, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS AND FOOD POLICY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the two motions standing in the names of Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee. After he has spoken, Shri Yashpal Singh may speak.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, the Finance Minister is directly involved with prices. He should not be allowed to leave the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Directly and substantially involved!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Food Minister is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country".

My idea in bringing this matter before the House even after the no-confidence motion was discussed exhaustively is to bring some more facts before this House, and to show to what extent the prices of foodgrains and all other essential commodities which are needed by the common man have increased.

Sir, let me start by saying that after the presentation of the budget, when our Planning Minister Shri Nanda was replying to the debate, he admitted that the impact of the new taxes on prices might be more than what had been anticipated earlier. I am sure Mr. Nanda's fear is supported by the working class consumer price index, if we take 1949 base as hundred. The all-India figures are: 1963 February 129, March, 130, April 131 and May 132. These figures attained a new high at 135.6 by the middle of July 1963, whereas the all-time peak at 131.9 was recorded in the week ending August 4, 1962.

Generally, whenever we raise the question of foodgrain prices, whether it is rice or wheat or jowar or bajra or anything else, immediately the Food Minister or the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture comes and quotes before this House figures of the wholesale prices. He has done it so many times, and that is why I should try to prove that even in the wholesale prices, when we compare those prices with 1962, they have definitely increased.

In 1960 when the Central Government employees went on strike it was declared illegal. What was the main demand of the Central Government

employees? Their demand was: either hold the price line, or give us more dearness allowance. What was the cause for the strike? It was because the Pay Commission gave us a formula that 32 ounces of commodities can be had at 56 nP. What were the commodities which according to the Pay Commission were available in the market at 56 nP.? Just to refresh the memory of this House I would like to read it. The Pay Commission formula said like this: 15 ounces of rice or wheat, 3 ounces of pulses, 4 ounces of milk, 6 ounces of green vegetables, 1½ ounces of ghee or butter, 1½ ounces of sugar or gur and 1 ounce of groundnut were available in Delhi, in 1958 or 1959, at 56 nP. This, according to me, was either a wrong calculation or a mischievous calculation to mislead the country in general and the Central Government employees or government employees in particular.

I have put a number of questions in this House. I put the question even to the Prime Minister, to the Planning Minister, to the Minister of Finance and others whether in this country, whether in the rural or urban area, a shop is available where he can get all these 32 ounces of commodities at 56 nP. Sir, I am yet to get a reply.

Naturally, that was the demand of the Central Government employees. They demanded: hold the price line, or give us more dearness allowance.

I mention this point, because that particular strike which was definitely in the larger interest of all the working classes of this country was declared illegal, and the Members of this House along with their followers outside were termed as anti-national. I am happy that today the Government has realised that there is something called price line and that they have to hold the price line. And my opinion is that this Government, unfortunately or fortunately, has miserably failed to hold the price line. (An Hon. Member: Fortunately?)

Let me analyse what assurances were given by the ex-Food Minister. It should be a lesson to our new Food Minister whom I welcome from the very core of my heart. While replying to the debate in 1961, Shri S. K. Patil, our ex-Food Minister, said like this. Our late lamented friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava had raised a very important question whether we are going to import foodgrains indefinitely or whether we are going to achieve self-sufficiency in our country. Shri Patil said:

"My friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, said yesterday that I must be in a position to give a decisive answer that after 3-4 years we are not going to import foodgrains. I can understand the sincerity of that tone. I can assure my hon. friend that if things go on as I desire, if my policy succeeds, I shall not import anything after 3 years. In this country it is unnecessary to import foodgrains. It is predominantly an agricultural country and if it is not going to look after itself in regard to its food requirements, I do not know how we are going to take care of our economy."

This solemn assurance was given in 1961, and when the question of rise in prices was raised, the hon. ex-Food Minister replied:

"The food position today is as it never was in the history of India. All our granaries are full of things."

'Things' he mentioned, he did not mention grains.

"If anyone starts mischief by raising prices, whether it is the retailer or the wholesaler, I will blow out these things into the market and see that that can never be done."

He gave an assurance that if things went wrong and if the retailer or the

wholesaler took advantage, he would blow out these things into the market. He could not blow out anything. Rather, he was blown out from this House because of the high prices.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Not from this House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not from this House, but from the Ministry.

Shri P. E. Patel (Patan): On a point of order. Is this statement that the ex-Food Minister was driven out of this House because of the failure of the policy....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He was forced to resign.

Shri P. R. Patel: ...or was forced to resign, correct, and can a Member make a statement that is untrue and not correct, because he left the Ministry not because of failure but for other purposes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. It can be rebutted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a matter of interpretation, of course, but the words blown out are not parliamentary, I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is he reading from?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is in the parliamentary proceedings. If it was unparliamentary, he should not have used.

I am a very good friend of Shri S. K. Patil, and I have a liking for him, for his eloquence, for his oratory and everything, but he was one Minister who wanted to feed the entire country with statistics, not with foodgrains. That was his jugglery with statistics.

Now I come to the prices, and I quote from the middle class cost of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

living index for Calcutta, with a base of 100 for August, 1939:

July, 1962 July, 1963

Food	555	591
Fuel and lighting	299	308
Clothing	592	602
Miscellaneous	310	317
Combined index	476	499

These are from a table which appeared in *Capital*.

Now I come to the difference between retail and wholesale prices. The wholesale prices are always quoted in this House, but are the articles available at those prices in the market? For instance, the controlled price of sugar is Rs. 1.20, or Rs. 1.10 in some places, but is it available at that rate in U.P., Bengal or anywhere else? It is not available. If you want sugar at the controlled price, you will get only half a kilo, and that too with great difficulty, but you can get even one maund or more if you pay Rs. 2

or at least Rs. 1.17 per kilo. That is exactly what is going on in the country.

About sugar prices I put a question to the ex-Food Minister whether there would be any enquiry if there was a scandal. He replied there was no scandal, but I presume it was something more than a scandal and that is why he said there was no scandal. So, I say there should have been an open enquiry by a high power commission into the sugar scandal. I still maintain that there is no scarcity of sugar as such, but because of mismanagement, because of failure on the part of Government to control either the prices, production or distribution, this condition has been brought about.

Members may ask why I should quote the middle class cost of living index for Calcutta because it is well-known that prices in Calcutta are high. So, I shall now quote the all-India index week by week:

Group and sub-group	Week ending 20th July, 1962	Week ending 20th July, 1963	Percentage change
Food articles	128.7	137.7	Plus 7.0
Cereals	107.5	115.3	Plus 7.3
Pulses	104.6	110.1	Plus 5.3
Milk and ghee	127.7	129.4	Plus 1.3
Fish, egg and meat	145.0	147.5	Plus 1.7
Sugar and gur	149.6	194.4	Plus 29.9
Others	172.0	190.0	Plus 10.5
Tobacco	94.2	116.3	Plus 23.5
Fuel, power, light and lubricants	122.9	137.9	Plus 10.7

I would draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to the figures relating to sugar and gur. The increase is 29.9.

14.46 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

These are the figures available to me from papers like *Eastern Economist*, *Capital*, Government of India publications, Reserve Bank's monthly statistics, etc.

As I said, the difference between the retail and wholesale prices is about ten per cent. Unfortunately, that is never taken note of by the hon. Minister here who always quotes the wholesale prices.

In *Statesman* a very important article, a very educative article, appeared recently. They took out two articles and showed that the difference between the retail and wholesale prices in certain places was more than ten per cent.

Prices are rising day by day in Kanpur. The same is the case in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other places. Today I read with keen interest that the West Bengal Government, because of the agitation by the Opposition parties and the people, have now said openly that they will use the Defence of India rules to check rising food prices. It is also reported in the newspapers that Punjab is trying to use the Defence of India rules to arrest prices. But have instructions been issued by the Central Government to all State Governments to utilise the Defence of India rules not only for the purpose of arresting trade union leaders and others, but also to punish the profiteers, blackmarketeers and hoarders and to bring down the prices. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many State Governments have used these rules for this purpose. It is only the West Bengal Government which has come out with this declaration after repeated and continuous agitation by those who refused to buy rice at Rs. 35 or Rs. 38 per maund.

Apart from food prices, Lifebuoy soap which is commonly used by the

ordinary man, which was 45 nP. three months ago, is today 55 nP. The price of Dalda has risen by eight to twelve annas and that of mustard oil by ten to twelve annas per Kilo. Prices of spices like cloves and other things which we generally use and which are necessary, have gone up by 5 to 20 nP. Because Diwali and Dusserah are approaching, cloth prices are bound to go up by ten, if not twenty per cent.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): You need not announce it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not announcing. This is a thing which we have to face.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is fearing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister will agree with me outside, not in this House maybe. Actually, the price line has become an elephant, and all our Ministers are like the blind men. The Planning Minister, the Food Minister, the Minister of Finance, have all miserably failed to hold the price line. What is the remedy? How have the wholesale prices increased from January 1963? The index was 126.00 in January 1963, 126 in February, 127 in March, 129 in April, 132 in May and 133 in June. It is rising. If Government employees want relief, want the dearness allowance to be increased, they will be termed as anti-national. They ask for cheap grain shops or the holding of the price line or dearness allowance. They were termed as anti-national. But what is to happen to these nationalists who cannot hold the price line. It is not the price of foodgrains alone that has gone up. An economist has calculated that if before the budget a family consisting of a man, his wife and two children had to spend Rs. 40 on their rations, they had to spend, after the budget, a sum of Rs. 47.50 for the same rations. So, the employee has to spend Rs. 7.50

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

more. In addition to this, there is the compulsory starvation scheme known as the compulsory deposit scheme which takes away Rs. 4 from his Rs. 125. In a country where there is a race between starvation and hunger and starvation and unemployment, how can he maintain himself if prices go up like this? It is leading to indebtedness. A survey of indebtedness in Bombay indicates that those in the pay range of Rs. 100-150 are indebted to the tune of Rs. 375 while those in the group 150-200, to the tune of Rs. 300. Then the survey was stopped because it revealed many more unpleasant things which the present Government did not like.

Shri Patil said that he was not against State trading. Then why was it not implemented? What has happened to the sugar racket? Why this control? I am not opposed to controls but the control machinery is so corrupt. During onam festival in the south, they did not get sugar. It was said by Mr. Patil that sugar was not a good thing and as it was not also available, people should not take sugar. If sugar is not available, if it is not good, leave sugar. If wheat is not available, leave wheat; similarly leave rice if it is not available and leave clothes if they are not available and do not wear clothes. Then that will be the true conception of Ramrajya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru becoming Rama, and we becoming the *vanara sena*, we do not require any clothes or food....

An Hon. Member: It is not Ramraj; it is Kamaraj.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is leading to Yamaraj.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Tail is missing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Something else is also missing. The followers of Gandhiji have today become like the three wise monkeys: do not see cor-

ruption, do not speak corruption and do not hear corruption. It is with great pain in the heart that I speak. We go to our constituencies and tell people that we discussed the food-grain prices in the House and that Mr. Thomas has assured us that the granaries were full and prices were coming down. They do not believe it because they are not getting things at the prices the hon. Member indicated in the House.

The recommendations of the Asoka Mehta committee should be accepted. He recommended that there should be a price stabilisation committee. It was never established. If you are unable to have State trading in food-grains, have socialisation of food-grains; that was what he suggested. That was not done. Committees were appointed but their recommendations were not accepted. Shri Patil was always trying to pitch the rural population against the urban population. While speaking to the urban population, he said: the farmer wants protection; that is why we cannot sell things to you at a cheaper rate. When he speaks to the rural people he would say: what can I do? The urban population is after your life; they do not want to give you protection. That is how he played one against the other.... (Interruptions).

Shri P. R. Patel: It is wrong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know it.... (Interruptions). He knows it better than I because as long as he was here he used to speak in the same language.

Shri P. R. Patel: I never asked for the employees. I was for the agriculturist and I am for the agriculturist even today. You are not an agriculturist.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not an agriculturist; I am not a capitalist or his agent. I am all for giving protection to the agriculturist. I admire

the speeches of Mr. Patil. Without giving them adequate protection he has created a psychology among the farmers. At the same time, I want the prices should come down and held somewhere.

We were told in this House that ours is a developing economy. From the reports of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund we find that there will be inflation because of deficit financing. But we were told that there will be no inflation on account of deficit financing; it is not going to affect our economy because it is a developing economy.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know what should be the price of wheat and what should be the price of rice per maund? Let him give us the price at which he wants these commodities to be sold.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member must try to conclude now. Therefore, I am asking them not to interrupt you.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You realise my difficulty.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): But it is a pertinent question. At what price does he want these things to be sold?

Shri S. M. Banerjee : State trading of foodgrains should be started without the least delay. I am not against controls but if there is control, the machinery should be free from corruption. Otherwise control is not going to help. Sugar control proved to be hopeless. Price list should be available in all shops, whether it is a stationery shop or general merchants' shop or grain shop. It is generally not available. Nobody is sure of the prices. Our ex-Finance Minister said that match box was available at 6 nP. but at that time we could not get it at that price. We have not got it. Another thing is the appointment of a Price Stabilisation Committee. Then there is the use of D.I.R. This has

been used mercilessly against the trade union workers in Bombay and other places and even in Kanpur. In Ambala, it has recently been used. You know better than I that in Punjab anything can happen; anybody can be arrested. So, it has been used, but it has not been used against those hoarders and profiteers.

15 hrs.

Therefore, I suggest that the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture should kindly read between the lines: there is anger because of hunger among the people, and the people want to support and defend the borders of this country. At the same time, the working classes, the middle classes of the country gave two slogans: we shall defend the borders of the country with whatever energy we have, but you try to protect the interests of our children. The hon. Prime Minister gave that assurance, namely, "you give your best in the interests of the country, in the defence of the country and we will see that the prices do not go up; we shall hold the price line". The common men have given their best and they have sacrificed their sons. They have parted with their gold ornaments for armaments. They have sacrificed everything and they are still prepared to sacrifice. But then this Government also should fulfil the solemn promise that they made, namely, that they will not allow the prices to go up.

I request hon. Members of this House to realise this problem which is a serious one: let them belong to any political party, it does not matter; let them realise this problem before the country. The question is whether the prices will go down or not. If the prices do not go down what is going to happen? It is not a question of a man earning three annas or four annas. What about the man earning 15 annas daily? Can he purchase at this Pay Commission formula, this Morarji's prescription of 32 ounces of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

commodities for 56 nP? I am going to resign my seat if there is a shop where 32 ounces of commodities can be available for 56 nP. It is not available. It is a misprint: instead of 56 purana paise they have said it is 56 nP.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to reply to the points which have been raised.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country."

We take up both these motions together.

Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि भारत सरकार की खाद्य नीति पर विचार किया जाय।"

मैं भारत सरकार की फूड पालिसी को डिस्कस करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बहुत कुछ किया गया है, मैं इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ, बहुत कुछ हासिल किया गया है, लेकिन जो होना चाहिये वह नहीं हुआ। महात्मा गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि अपने देश का कपड़ा पहनो, अपने देश के रीति रिवाज अपनाओ। लेकिन आज हम विदेशों का गहूँ खा रहे हैं। करीब २६ अरब ६० का अनाज हम दूसरे देशों से मंगा कर खा चुके हैं। कब तक हम दूसरे देशों के ऊपर निर्भर रहेंगे? जब तक देश सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट नहीं होगा तब तक हमें दूसरों का मुंह देखना पड़ेगा। मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस खाद्य समस्या को हल करेंगे। वर्ल्ड फूड ऐंड एग्रिकल्चर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के आंकड़े देखने से पता चलता है कि आज भी इंडिया पुअरेस्ट कंट्री इन दि वर्ल्ड है। आप खयाल कीजिये, जापान में प्रति ट्रेक्टर जितना हेक्टर है, १०० किलोग्राम के

हिसाब से ४८.६ पैदावार होती है, मिस्र में ५०.१ पैदावार होती है, अमरीका में ३८.४ पैदावार होती है, फ्रांस में ३१.६ पैदावार होती है, आस्ट्रेलिया में ६१.१ पैदावार होती है, लेकिन अभाग्यो भारत में केवल १५.२ परसेन्ट पैदावार होती है। कब तक हम दूसरे लोगों के सहारे पढ़ रहेंगे? इस पालिसी को ओवरहाल करना होगा। किसी न किसी तरीके से इस देश के किसानों को खुशहाल करना होगा।

15.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो कीमतें बढ़ती हैं उन से बिचौलिये फायदा उठाते हैं, कैपिटलिस्ट फायदा उठाते हैं, किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं होता हमारे स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवई ने हम को २ ६० मन गन्ने का भाव दिया था। जिस वक्त ३५ ६० मन चिनी बिक रही थी उस वक्त किसान को २ ६० मन गन्ने की कीमत स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवई ने दिया था। लेकिन आज यह हालत है कि चीनी बिक रही है ७० ६० मन और हम को दिया गया है भाव १ ६० ७ आ० मन का। उस कीमत को कौन खा गया? कुछ मुनाफा बिचौलिया खा गया। बिचौलिया करोड़ों रुपया काश्तकार का हजम कर गया। काश्तकार तक वह नहीं पहुंची। तो इस में कोई प्रपोर्शन कायम होना चाहिये। जो फसल हम से १३ ६० मन खरीदी जाती है वही २२ ६० मन में बिकती है। जो गन्ना किसान से १ ६० ७ आ० मन पर लिया गया उस गन्ने से मिल मालिक करोड़ों रुपयों का मुनाफा कमा चुका है, लेकिन काश्तकार को एक पाई नहीं मिली। यह टैक्स कौन देता है? किसान और मजदूर देता है। मैं आपकी योजना से, आप की किताबों में से आपकी जबानी आप की कहानी में अर्ज करता हूँ। सन् १९५५-५६ में हमारी नैशनल इनकम

९,६८० करोड़ थी जब कि हमारे ऊपर केन्द्र और राज्यों में ७६१ करोड़ का टैक्स था, सन् १९६०-६१ में नेशनल इनकम बढ़ कर १४,१६० करोड़ हो गई और टैक्स-१,३५४.६ करोड़ हो गया, सन् १९६३-६४ के फि साब से हमारी नेशनल इनकम १६,००० करोड़ रहेगी जब कि हमारे ऊपर २,०७२ करोड़ का टैक्स लगेगा। इस प्रकार द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में टैक्सों की बढ़ती जो १४ परसेंट थी वह थर्ड फाइव इयर् प्लैन में के प ले तीन सालों में ३६ परसेंट होगी। यह ३६ परसेंट टैक्स कौन देता है? किसान देता है, मजदूर देता है, छोटा जमीनदार देता है, छोटा ताल्लुकेदार देता है, इस टैक्स को कारखानेदार या मिलमालिक नहीं देता है।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस पालिसी को ओवरहाल किया जाये। अगर इस पालिसी को ओवरहाल नहीं किया जायेगा तो किसान आज दिवालिया हो जायेगा, किसान खुदकुशी कर के मरेगा। मैं ज्यादा दूर नहीं जाना चाहता। आज सबेरे आल इंडिया रेडियों की रिपोर्ट थी। मेरी अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं थी। किमी पी० एम० पी० या स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के मेम्बर की रिपोर्ट नहीं है। मारी सरकार की रिपोर्ट है। आज सितम्बर का ९वां महीना है और उस की ५वीं तारीख। आज सबेरे ८। वजे की आल इंडिया रेडियों की रिपोर्ट है कि हम ने खेती की पैदावार में २ अरब ७० लाख रु० की कमी उठाई, २ अरब, ७० लाख रु० का नुकसान उठाया। यह सरकार की रिपोर्ट है। जब हमारी सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को पेश करती है तो उस को कुछ अक्ल आनी चाहिये, कुछ आगे के लिये उस को सुधार करना चाहिये। इट इज नेवर टू लेट टू मॅड। गलती का शिकार किसी को भी किया जा सकता है। मैं इस की खास वजह बयान करता हूँ, अपनी जबानी नहीं, किसी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के मेम्बर की जबानी नहीं, बल्कि कांग्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े एडवोकेट है, बहुत बड़े

लीडर हैं, जिन की वकालत पर कांग्रेस को अभिमान है। डा० कैलाश नाथ काटजू का आज ही का एक आर्टिकल है, आज की तारीख में वह शायद हुआ है। उस में साफ कहा गया है :

"Indian farmers are shrewed and hard-working but the misfortune is that, owing to various causes (for some of which we cannot escape responsibility), they are suffering from a bankruptcy of leadership. There is no experienced talent in the villages to guide them and point the way to economic and material advancement."

यह कांग्रेस के बहुत बड़े एडवोकेट कहते हैं।

"The abolition of the zamindari system has resulted not only in the dissection of our farms and the disturbance of our ancient agricultural economy, but also in the total elimination and destruction of the old system of leadership in rural areas. The old zamindars, now divested of their interests in land, have come away from the villages and moved into towns."

यह आज की राय है डा० कैलाश नाथ काटजू की। बहुत लम्बा आर्टिकल है, मैं इस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन वह लिखते हैं :

"Thus, any appreciable increase in the agricultural production is almost an impossibility."

यह कांग्रेस के एक एडवोकेट की राय है। आज जो हम १६ लाख टन की पैदावार लूज कर रहे हैं, वह क्यों लूज कर रहे हैं? सिर्फ कंट्रोल की वजह से लूज कर रहे हैं। इस लिये इतना लूज कर रहे हैं कि काश्तकार को इतना भरोसा नहीं है कि कब तक वह जमीन का मालिक रहेगा। जब जी चाहे को-ऑपरेटिव का नाम ले कर, कंज्यूमर स्टोर का नाम ले कर उस की जमीन को आप छीन

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सकते हैं। उस के लिये खास कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। काश्तकार को इत्मीनान दिलाना पड़ेगा कि वह अपनी जमीन का मालिक है।

मैं आप की रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े पेश करता हूँ, और वह आंकड़े अभी के हैं, लेटेस्ट आंकड़े हैं। गन्ने और रई का उत्पादन सन् १९६०-६१ में १० करोड़ ४१ लाख टन और ५४ लाख गांठों था यही सन् १९६१-६२ में घट कर ९ करोड़ ७६ लाख टन और ४५ लाख गांठ हो गया। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कोई कम्युनिस्ट नहीं है, कोई सोशलिस्ट नहीं है, इसके लिए जिम्मेदार सरकार है। मुझ कहने दीजिए कि सरकार ने कोशिश नहीं की यह काम किसान के बटों को सौंपने की। सरकार ने कोशिश नहीं की इस काम को छोटे जमींदार को सौंपने की, सरकार ने कोशिश नहीं की इस काम को हरिजनों के बेटों को सौंपने की। जैसा कि मौलाना मुजफ्फर हुसैन ने कहा है कि यह सरकार तो उन लोगों से चलती है जो कि मिल मालिकान हैं, जो सरकार की नवाजिशों से करोड़ों रुपया पैदा करते हैं। गन्ना पैदा करता है किसान और गन्ने की कीमत है तै करते हैं सरमाएदार। रई पैदा करता है काश्तकार, फीरोजपुर का काश्तकार, और उसका भाव तै करते हैं बम्बई के सरमाएदार इस तरह किसान खत्म होता जाता है, उसकी ताकत कम होती जा रही है। अगर आप किसान की ताकत नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो वह ढीला हो जाएगा।

अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो आप मुझे माफ करेंगे कि सरकार का हाल उस आदमी जैसा है जिसकी चाबी उसके मकान में खो गयी थी, लेकिन चूँकि मकान में अंधेरा था इसलिए वह सड़क पर आकर, जहाँ रोशनी थी, अपनी चाबी को ढूँढने लगा। लोगों ने उससे पूछा कि यहाँ क्या ढूँढते हैं तो उसने कहा कि मेरी चाबी घर में खो गयी है उसको यहाँ ढूँ ता हूँ इसलिए कि घर में अंधेरा है और यहाँ

रोशनी है। लोगों ने कहा कि तुम को अपनी चाबी अपने मकान में ही रोशनी करके ढूँढनी चाहिए तो उसने कहा कि वहाँ तो अंधेरा है। तो सरकार देखती नहीं कि वास्तव में उत्पादन कम होने का असली क्या कारण है। किसान कमजोर है। उसको मौका नहीं दिया जाता।

हम से कहा जाता है कि सब को ईक्वल अपारचुनिटीज दी जाएंगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह नारा लगा कर तो हमको एक हजार साल तक गुलाम रखा जा सकता है। आज हालत यह है कि एक के पास तो कार है और दूसरा पैदल चल रहा है और फिर भी कहा जाता है कि तुम बराबर दौड़ लगाओ। अगर कार वाले को भी पैदल कर दिया जाए तब दोनों की तुलना सही तौर पर हो सकती है। अगर इस तरह से ईक्वल अपारचुनिटीज का नारा लगाया जाएगा तो किसान सौ वर्ष तक उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि किसान की पैदावार को सुरक्षित किया जाए, किसान को भरोसा दिया जाए ताकि वह अपनी जमीन का मालिक रहेगा।

कोआपरेटिव की बजह से उत्पादन में २० करोड़ की कमी हुई, फिर भी उसको आज हमारे ऊपर लादा जा रहा है। ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है? यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि किसान को जमीन से बदखल करके सरकार उसकी मालिक बन जाए। हमने यह चीज इसी समाजवाद में देखी कि एक तरफ तो टाटा साहब रोजाना बैंक में तीन लाख रुपया जमा कर सकते हैं और दूसरी तरफ अगर किसी जमींदार के पास २५ बीघा भी जमीन है तो उसे जालिम जमींदार कहके मिटाया जाता है। श्रीमन् किसान के साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिए। अगर किसान के साथ इन्साफ नहीं किया गया तो यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। आपको उसकी पैदावार की कीमतें तै करनी होंगी। चीनी मिल मालिकों ने चीनी से १८० करोड़ रुपय कमाया तो उसका हिसाब किसान को देना होगा। और

किसान को उसमें हिस्सेदार बनाना होगा, बरना आपकी फूड पालिसी नहीं सुधर सकती। आज क्या फूड पालिसी के सुधरने की यह हालत है ? यह फूड पालिसी तब तक नहीं सुधर सकती जब तक कि किसान को जमीनका मालिक नहीं बनाया जाएगा।

जब चीजों की कमी होती है तो आप कंट्रोल लाते हैं, लेकिन आप देखें कि कण्ट्रोल से क्या हुआ। सबसे बड़ा नुकसान कण्ट्रोल से यह हुआ कि जब जब कण्ट्रोल लगाया गया तब तब पैदावार कम हो गयी। मैं आपके सामने इसी सरकार के आंकड़े पेश करता हूँ। जब चीनी पर कण्ट्रोल लगाया गया तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उत्पादन घट गया और खपत भी कम हो गयी। १९४२ से १९४७ के कण्ट्रोल युग के अन्तिम तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन ११.७० लाख टन से घट कर ६.५ लाख टन हो गया और खपत १२.३० लाख टन से घट कर ६.७२ लाख टन हो गयी। १९४७ में कण्ट्रोल हटा लिए जाने पर उत्पादन ७.७६ लाख टन से बढ़ कर ११.८२ लाख टन पर पहुँच गया। लेकिन जब १९४६ में कण्ट्रोल फिर लगाया गया तो उत्पादन १०.०८ से घटकर ६.७८ लाख टन हो गया। १९५२-५३ में चीनी पर से नियन्त्रण बिल्कुल हटा लिया गया और उत्पादन और खपत में बढ़ती शुरू हो गयी और बढ़ते बढ़ते १९५८ में २० लाख टन पर पहुँच गयी। १९५८ में कण्ट्रोल फिर से लगा दिए गए और उत्पादन १६.७७ लाख टन से घट कर १६.१८ लाख टन हो गया। जब अक्तूबर १९५६ में नीति में पुनः संशोधन किया गया और प्रोत्साहन के लिए अनुदान दिया गया तो उत्पादन भी २६.८० लाख टन पर पहुँच गया और १९६२ में उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना पड़ा और किसान को कहना पड़ा कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम करो। सन् १९६२ में हमने चीनी के निर्यात से १४.८२ करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की। यह विदेशी मुद्रा जो हमने कमाई यह काश्तकार को इंसेंटिव देकर ही कमाई।

आज जो फूड प्रोडक्शन में गिरावट आयी है इसके लिए कोई एक शस्त्र जिम्मेवार नहीं है। इसके लिए तो सारी सरकार जिम्मेदार है, इसके लिए सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जिम्मेवार है। आज काश्तकार क्या तरक्की कर सकता है ? आज १२० रुपये महीना पाने वाला बी० एल० डब्ल्यू० किसान को खेती करना सिखाने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं। ये लड़के एक एक पेंट ग्रस्सी ग्रस्सी रुपए की पढ़न कर किसानों को खेती का काम सिखाने जाते हैं। क्या इससे किसानों को इंसेंटिव मिलेगा। अगर आप को किसानों की तरक्की करना है तो यह काम किसान के बेटों को दीजिए। आपकी एग्रीकल्चर विभाग में जितनी भी पोस्टें हैं डाइरेक्टर की या जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की पोस्ट्स, उन सब पर आपको किसान के बेटों को लगाना पड़ेगा अगर आप देश की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। देश की तरक्की तभी होगी जबकि देश किसान के बेटे के हाथ में होगा। बरना इस तरह देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। मेरा कहना है कि इस फूड प्राबलम को हल करने के लिए कोई आसमान से नहीं आवेगा। इसको हल करने के लिए हमें किसान को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा।

आज भी मेरे इलाके में हजारों एकड़ जमीन सैलाब में डूबी पड़ी है। सैलाब आ जाता है तो हजारों एकड़ जमीन डूब जाती है लेकिन फिर भी हम से इरीगेशन टैक्स लिया जाता है। क्या यह इन्साफ है। जब हमारी जमीनें बाढ़ से डूब जाती हैं फिर भी हमसे नहर का और ट्यूब वेल का टैक्स लिया जाता है। इससे बड़ी और कौनसी वेइन्साफी हो सकती है।

किसान बिजली पानी लेता है अपने खेत के लिए गेहूँ के लिए, गन्ने के लिए, धान के लिए, सरसों के लिए, तो उससे उस बिजली का १६ नए पैसे पर यूनिट लिया जाता है। और जब बिड़ला साहब रिहन्द डैम को बिजली लेते हैं तो उनसे तीन नए पैसे फी यूनिट लिया

[श्री: यशपाल सिंह]

जाता है। करोड़पति से तीन नए पैसे पर यूनिट लिया जाता है और किसान से १६ नए पैसे फी यूनिट लिया जाता है। कब तक देश इस डिसपैरिटी को बरदाश्त करता रहेगा। आज सरकार में किसान के दोनों बेटे बैठे हैं। ये इस विभाग के कर्णधार हैं। मैं उनसे दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि वह इस मसले को हल करने के लिए किसान को प्रोत्साहन दें, किसान के बेटे को आगे आने दें। किसानों को आज वे लोग सिखाने जाते हैं जिनको गेहूँ और जो के पीछे का फर्क नहीं मालूम, जो सरसों और सीरी के पीछे का फर्क नहीं जानते। जो कुछ मेरे दिल में है मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सचाई का रिप्रेंजेंटेटिव हूँ। जो दिल में है उसको मैं दबाकर नहीं रखूंगा। मेरे धर्म शास्त्र में लिखा है :

निन्दन्तु नीति निपुणा यदि वा स्तुवन्तु,
लक्ष्मी समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम्,
अद्येव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा,
न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न घीराः

मेरा धर्मशास्त्र कहता है कि आत्मा की आवाज को दबा कर नहीं रखना चाहिए। मैं साफ कहता हूँ कि पाटिल साहब को कोआपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट का सहयोग नहीं मिला, उनको फाइनेंस विभाग का सहयोग नहीं मिला फिर भी उन्होंने इस मसले को हल करके दिखलाया। मैं स्पष्ट बक्ता हूँ और सीना ऊंचा करके कहता हूँ कि पाटिल की काबलियत, उनकी कुरबानी और देशभक्ति हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी शख्स से कम नहीं है जो ऊंचे से ऊंचा देशभक्त हो सकता है उसके बराबर आने वाले लोगों में वह हैं। उन्होंने देश को बचाया। अगर श्री पाटिल न होते और श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई न होते तो देश का न जाने क्या हाल होता। आज जो कुछ फूड की हालत है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मामले में सारी नीति को ओवर हाल किया जाए और किसान और मजदूर को

आगे आने दिया जाए तभी यह मसला हल होगा।

जो हाली बीस नसलों से हल चला रहा है, जो हरिजन बीस नसलों से हल चला रहा है, उसके पास एक बिस्वा जमीन अब तक नहीं है। उसको जमीन नहीं मिली। जमीन किसको मिली है? जमीन मिली है कांग्रेस के बजीरों के रिस्तेदारों को, कांग्रेस वालों के अजीजों को, एम० एल० एज० को और एम० पीज० को। आज तक किसी हरिजन को जमीन नहीं मिली है जो खेती करता है। मेरा मुद्दाव है कि जिन लोगों ने बीस बीस नसलों से खेती की है उनको इतनी अधिक जमीन मिलनी चाहिए कि वे अपने बाल बच्चों का गुजारा कर सकें। सरकार आज नारा तो लगाती है किसान और मजदूर का लेकिन ऊंचा करती है मिल मालिक को। अगर किसान को ऊंचा करना है तो इसका सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि उसके हाथ में जमीन दी जाए। आज हालत यह है कि अगर किसान ५०० रुपए के तकावी लेता है तो उसको अनेक दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसके बारे में मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ न कह कर उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मन्त्री, श्री गोविन्द सहाय, ने जो कुछ कहा है वह आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उनका कहना है कि एक किसान को ५०० रुपए की तकावी मिलने का हुक्म हुआ। उसके लिए उसको दौड़ते दौड़ते डेढ़ साल हो गया। १८ महीने बाद ५० रुपये उसके पल्ले पड़े तो वह डी० एम० के इजलास में गया, डिप्टी कमिश्नर के इजलास में जाकर वह बोला कि कि हजूर तहसीलदार से लेकर स्याहनवीस सब ने अपनी फ्रीस ले ली है। ५० रुपये आप भी ले लीजिये। यह आपके हवाले है। एक पैसा भी किसान को नहीं पड़ा। अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो आपका खेती का डिपार्टमेंट है, एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट है, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट एग्रीकल्चरल आफिसर है वह किस को तकावी दे। किसान के लिए भंजूर होता है

कि जाओ खुद लाओ। अब मंजूर करने वाला कोई और है देने वाला कोई और है तो काटने वाला कोई और है।

गन्ने के पेमेंट की यह हालत है कि किसान गाड़ी लेकर जाता है और उसको पेमेंट नहीं होता है। मिल मालिकों ने आज भी दस लाख रुपया किसानों का मार रक्खा है। उस दस लाख रुपये पर मिल मालिक कर्जा देकर सूद कमा रहे हैं, कम्पाऊंड इंटरैस्ट लेते हैं। इसका इलाज आपको करना पड़ेगा और किसान को इंसेंटिव देना पड़ेगा। किसान का बेटा जब इस काम पर आयेगा तभी यह फूड पालिसी हल होगी वरना यह हल नहीं होसकेगी। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह किसानों के साथ अपनी वर्तमान उपेक्षा नीति को त्यागे और उनको ग्रहिक अन्न उपजाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दे। सरकार जो कि रामराज्य स्थापित करने का दावा करती है और दम भरती है उससे मेरा अनुरोध है कि जरा वह यह तो सोचे कि रामराज्य में किसानों से टैक्स किस तरह से बसूल होता था और आज किस तरह से उन पर टैक्सों का बोझ लदा हुआ है? उस समय उल्टे घड़े को रखवा कर उस पर गेहूँ के दाने छोड़ते थे और इस तरह से जो दो, चार दाने बच जाते थे वह किसान से टैक्स की शकल में लिये जाते थे। आज हालत यह है कि उस गरीब पर टैक्सों की भरमार इस सरकार ने कर रक्खी है।

मैं एक छोटा सा काश्तकार हूँ, एक बहुत मामूली सा किसान हूँ। जब अंग्रेजों के जमाने में मैं टैक्स देता था उसकी अपेक्षा १७ गुना टैक्स इस सरकार को देता हूँ। अगर मैं अंग्रेज के जमाने में एक रुपया बतौर टैक्स के देता था तो आज १७ रुपये टैक्स दे रहा हूँ। गरीब हरिजन मजदूर अंग्रेजों के वक्त में टैक्स नहीं देते थे, चमार भंगी आदि हरिजन अंग्रेजों के जमाने में टैक्स नहीं देते थे लेकिन

आज उनको भी टैक्स देना पड़ता है। आज बेवा को भी टैक्स देना पड़ता है।

जहाँ तक उन गरीब किसानों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात है मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनको उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला हुआ है। एक तरह यह कहा जाता है कि नो टैक्सेशन विदआउट रिप्रेजेंटेशन लेकिन हालत यह है कि टैक्सेशन की तो भरमार कर रखी है लेकिन उनको प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता नहीं है। मैं बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज की बात कहता हूँ। साढ़े सात करोड़ गूजर यहाँ इस देश में बसे हुए हैं जिनका एक भी प्रतिनिधि यहाँ पर इस सारे हाउस में नहीं है। अब अगर हम उन लोगों की तरफ से वकालत करते हैं तो हमें उधर से फिरकापरस्त कहा जाता है लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जब भारत के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब देहरादून में गूजर काँग्रेस का उद्घाटन करते हैं तो क्या यह फिरकापरस्त नहीं होते? जब श्री धर्मदेव शास्त्री कांग्रेस की तरफ से यह आश्वासन देते हैं कि तुम्हारे हकूक पंडित नेहरू के हाथों में महफूज हैं तब क्या वह फिरकापरस्त क्यों नहीं होते। लेकिन अगर कोई साढ़े सात करोड़ आदिमियों की तरफ से यह मांग करता है कि उनका प्रतिनिधि भी इस हाल के अन्दर होना चाहिए तो वह फिरकापरस्त हो जाता है। अब फिरकापरस्ती की कोई डेफ़ीनीशन कायम करनी पड़ेगी। हकीकत यह है कि कांग्रेस पोलिटिकल ऐंड्स को हासिल करने के लिए फिरकापरस्ती करती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि वह लोग जो कि मुस्लिम लीग बनाते हैं। हिन्दू महा सभा बनाते थे, वह कम से कम १०-१० इंसानों करोड़ के लिए कुछ लड़ते तो थे

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो फूड पालिसी का सवाल चल रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी हाँ इसी फूड पालिसी पर बोल रहा हूँ और देश में जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं उनके लिए मैं कह रहा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हूँ कि उनको सरकार हर संभव प्रोत्साहन दे। उनको प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। अगर उनको प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलेगा तो हरगिज हरगिज यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा। उनके नुमाइन्दे हों, उनके डायरेक्टर्स हों। उन लोगों को तकाबी दी जाय। काश्तकार बीज कहां से लेता है, पच्चीं कहां से कटवाता है और किस तरह से बीज के लिये वहां भीख मांगता है और उस बीज को हासिल करने में उसको १५, १५ दिन लग जाते हैं। अब पन्द्र दिन में वक्त निकल जाता है। सोइंग सीजन खत्म हो जाता है। किसानों की इन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए और किसानों को खुशहाल करने के लिये इसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किसान को देना पड़ेगा। इसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मजदूर को देना पड़ेगा। किसान और मजदूर का बेटा ही उन किसानों की दिक्कतों को हल कर सकेगा।

मेरी अर्ज है कि सरकार के जो ट्यूब-वैल्स हैं उन पर उसी रेट से बिजली दी जाय जिस रेट पर कि बिड़ला साहब को दी जाती है। मेरा य. अनुरोध है कि खेती की ज़मीन जो बाढ़ में खत्म हो गयी है, डूबी हुई पानी में खत्म हो गयी है उस पर से आबपाशी का टैक्स हटाया जाय। हम लोगों ने जेल जाकर तीन आने मन का टैक्स, आबपाशी टैक्स, इरिगेशन टैक्स होता था उसको हमने तीन आने फ्री रुपया कम कराया था लेकिन श्री सी० वी० गुप्त ने उसमें फिर वृद्धि कर दी है और उस तीन आने को खत्म कर दिया है। जहां हम १३ आने देते थे वहां अब . में एक रुपया वतौर आबपाशी टैक्स के देना पड़ता है। मेरी मांग है कि किमान से जहां १९ नये पैसे का दर से बिजली का चार्ज किया जाता है, ३ नये पैसे बिड़ला सा. व की दर से उससे भी तीन पैसे लिये जायें। जो जमीन डूब गई है उस जमीन के ऊपर किसी तरह का आबपाशी का टैक्स नहीं

होना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह अपनी मौजूदा पालिसी को बदले क्योंकि जब तक यह पालिसी बदली नहीं जायगी तब तक देश की फूड प्राबलम हल नहीं हो सकती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:-

"That the food policy of the Government of India be taken into consideration."

The other motion has already been placed before the House.

The time allotted for these two motions is two hours, out of which one hour has already been taken.

Shri P. R. Patel: We will require at least five hours.

Some Hon. Member: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the view of the Government?

Shri Rane (Buldana): We have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken one hour. We will have two more hours, one for each resolution.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalgang): Nothing less than five hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. We will have five hours. Time-limit on speeches will be ten minutes.

Shri P. R. Patel: It would not be possible to cover all the points raised here within ten minutes. It is unfair to give only ten minutes. It should be more.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): At least those hon. Members who are specialists in agriculture should be given more time.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी (बगहा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइस लाइन निर्धारित करने की जो बात की जाती है, उसमें जा तक फुडग्रेंस की प्राइस लाइन को निर्धारित करने का सवाल है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ और इसका विरोध इस बिना पर करता हूँ कि किसानों के जीवन के लिए जितनी भी अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं उन सब के दाम बहुत अधिक बढ़ गये हैं। सीमेंट, लोहा, कपड़ा कोयला, चीनी, दवाएँ, स्कूल की फीस, पोस्टल चार्ज और रेल का किराया, यद् जितनी भी किसान की रोज-मर्रा की जरूरियात हैं, उन सब के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। उसके काम आने वाली सब जरूरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। ऐसी हालत में यदि किसानों की पैदावार के भाव को सीमित कर दिया जायगा, और उनकी जरूरत की चीजों के भावों को गिराया नहीं जायगा तो किसानों के पल्ले एक पैसा भी नहीं पड़ेगा। वैसे ही किसानों की हालत अत्यन्त दयनीय है और उनकी आमदनी इतनी कम है कि न तो वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकते हैं, न अच्छा कपड़ा पहन सकते हैं और न ही अच्छे घर बना सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक किसानों की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा तब तक देश में अनाज की पैदावार कम होने की जो शिकायत होती है, वह शिकायत रफा न हो सकेगी और देश में अन्न की उपज बढ़ नहीं सकेगी।

अन्न के उत्पादन पर, खाने की जितनी चीजें हैं जो लोग इनके दामों पर नियन्त्रण रखना चाहते हैं, यह वे लोग हैं जो कि शहरों में रहते हैं और जिनकी आबादी १२ प्रतिशत से थोड़ी ज्यादा है। इसमें वे लोग जो कि मिलों में काम करते हैं, शामिल नहीं हैं जिनकी कि तादाद २ परसेंट या ढाई परसेंट तक है। यह वे लोग हैं जैसे कि हमारे बनजी साहब हैं जो कि न धान को पहचानते हैं, न चने के पीधे को पहचान सकते हैं लेकिन चूंक उनको बोट लेना शहर के लेबर

क्लास से होता है इसलिए वे य मांग करते हैं कि अनाज के मूल्य निश्चित किये जायें और उनको बढ़ने न दिया जाय। यही कारण है कि शहर के लोग जब बात करेंगे तो किसानों की पैदावार की कीमत को कम करने या घटाने की। इसके अलावा वे और कोई सुझाव नहीं देंगे। अन्त में थोड़ा सा यह जरूर कह देंगे कि किसानों को भी उनकी उपज के उचित मूल्य मिलने चाहिए लेकिन कीकत यह है कि उसके लिए न तो उनके दिल में दर्द है और न ही उसके लिए वे कोई ज्यादा जोर देते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब कि कपड़े का दाम, लोहे का दाम या और चीजों के दाम घटाने की बात आती है तो सरकार के सामने या और लोगों के सामने य सवाल आ जाता है कि मशीनरी के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, बेज्ज इतनी बढ़ गयी है जिससे कि कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाने पड़ गये हैं। इसी तरह से जूट का सवाल जब हम लोगों ने य उठाया और उसकी कीमत निर्धारित करने की बात हुई तो बराबर यह कहा गया कि अभी इतना भाव उसका गिरा हुआ है कि मिल मालिकों और अन्य सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है और उस में घाटा हो रहा है। या पाकिस्तान के जूट के काम्पीटीशन में हम नहीं आ रहे हैं। ये बातें किसानों की पैदावार के बारे में कही गई। लेकिन दो दिन पहले अखबारों में यह समाचार आया कि उस इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को तीन करोड़ रुपया बोनस दिया जायगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लेबर का एक संगठन है और मिल मालिकों का भी एक संगठन है, लेकिन किसान सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं और उनका कोई संगठन नहीं है। यहां पर जो लोग लेबर की बात करते हैं, या विरोधी दल के जो लोग शहरों के लोगों की बात करते हैं, उनका जोर पड़ता है और सरकार उन से दब जाती है। लेकिन किसानों का कोई

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

संगठन न होने की वजह से उन का जोर नहीं पड़ता है और उनका सवाल बराबर भूगालते में चला जाता है। सवाल यह है कि अगर जूट इंडस्ट्री तीन करोड़ रुपया बोनस में दे सकती है और तब भी वह इंडस्ट्री काम रू सकती है, तो क्या वजह है कि जूट का दाम ज्यादा न दिया जाये ?

लेबर से हमें कोई ग्रज नहीं है। हम नहीं कहते कि उनकी तनख्वाहें न बढ़ाई जायें और उनकी हालत अच्छी न की जाये। की जाये, लेकिन साथ ही साथ किसानों का जूटा सवाल आता है, उन के दो पैसे का सवाल आता है, तो उसको भी वही महत्व दिया जाये, जो कि मजदूरों के प्रश्नों को दिया जाता है, जब कि इस मुल्क में किसानों की आबादी ८२ फी सदी है और वे इस मुल्क का कम से कम ५० परसेंट रेवेन्यू गवर्नमेंट को देते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने वाली सारी चीजें पैदा करते हैं।

जूटा तक पानी और पैदावार के लिए आवश्यक दूसरी चीजों का सवाल है, वे बराबर यहां डिस्कस होती हैं। मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जरूर आकर्षित करूंगा और वह यह है कि जो रेगिस्तान का हमारा इलाका है, उसमें पानी उपलब्ध करने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जाये। जैसे तेल को साफ करने के लिए आसाम से बरीनी तक पाइप-लाइन डाली जा सकती है, वैसे ही इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये कि जो रेगिस्तान का इलाका है, जूटा पर अभी तक पैदावार नहीं होती है, वहां भी नहर, नलया किसी दूसरे तरीके से पानी ले जाया जाये और उस जगह पर पैदावार बढ़ाई जाये।

जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने कहा है, जब हम लोग एग््रीकल्चर में बिजली का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो हमको १६ नये पैसे पर यूनिट देना पड़ता

है, जब कि इंडस्ट्री को सिर्फ ३ नये पैसे देना पड़ता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग््रीकल्चर भी एक इंडस्ट्री है और इसलिए उस पर भी वही रेट होना चाहिए, जो कि दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए होते हैं।

सरकार अरबों रुपयों का खाने का माल बाहर से मंगती है। यहां भी हमारी पैदावार में कमी कर्जों की सहूलियत न होने की वजह से हो जाती है। हमारे बड़े लोग और प्लानिंग कमीशन में बैठे हुए लोग हमारी दिक्कतों को नहीं समझते। हमारी ओर दिक्कतों के आलावा सब से बड़ी दिक्कत कर्जों की है। अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्तूबर और नवम्बर, ये चार महीने गृहस्थों के खेती का वक्त है। खास तौर से धान को खेती वगैरह के लिये यह बड़ा कठिन और बड़ा ही खराब वक्त है। उस समय रुपया हमारे पास कम हो जाता है। जब हम महाजन के पास जाते हैं, तो जमीन के सवाल को लेकर और सोने के सवाल को लेकर जो दिक्कतें पैदा हो गई हैं, उन की वजह से हम को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। अगर हम कोई चीज गिरवी रख कर रुपया लेना चाहते हैं, तो नहीं मिलता है। अगर हम १०० रुपया कर्जा लेने हैं, तो २०० रुपये का हैड-नोट बनवा लिया जाता है।

यहां पर को-आपरेटिव आदि दुनिया भर की जिन चीजों का जिक्र किया जाता है, उन से हम को समय पर कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में इस बात की तह में जाने की जरूरत है। खासकर हम नये मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करेंगे कि इस बात की तरफ उन का ध्यान जाये कि जल्दी से जल्दी सरकारी कर्जा, खासकर खेती के वक्त, हम को मिल जाये, जिस से हम मजदूरों को उन की मजदूरी दे सकें और रोपनी, सहनी और दूसरे कामों को कर सकें। इस का तरीका बड़ा सिम्पल होना चाहिये, जिस से समय न लगे। अगर समय नहीं लगेगा

और तरीका सिम्पल होगा, तो भ्रष्टाचार भी कम हो जायगा ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने भ्रष्टाचार की बात कही और सारा दोष सरकार पर लगाया और कुछ पाटिल साहब के सम्बन्ध में भी उन्होंने कहा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not said that.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : खैर, यह तो प्रचार के लिये उन्होंने कहा । वह प्रचार के लिए कुछ भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब मैं यह मुनता हूँ कि अपोजीशन के कोई मेम्बर ऐसे हैं, जो कि एक एक लाख सर्टिफिकेट गुड कॅरेक्टर के लोगों को देते हैं, तो क्या वह भ्रष्टाचार में आता है या नहीं ।

(Interruption). क्या यह भी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है कि जो आये, एक सर्टिफिकेट उस को दे दिया और एक लाख, डेढ़ लाख आदमियों को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अगर आठ लाख जनता में से एक लाख आदमियों को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया तो क्या बुरा किया ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी अच्छी है । लेकिन इस समय यह सवाल नहीं है । चूँकि उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया और सारा दोष सरकार पर मढ़ दिया, इस लिये मैंने यहबात कही है। (Interruption).

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : कुछ लोग पैसा लेकर भी सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : उपज का जो सवाल है, (Interruption).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: ग्रांडर , आर्डर ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जहाँ तक उपज का सवाल है, इस बात को कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि उपज कब और कैसी होगी । सूखा है, बाढ़ है, कभी अतिवृष्टि हुई, कभी अना-

वृष्टि हुई, कभी कड़े लग गये—इतने सवाल हैं किसानों के सामने यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है कि हम टारगेट को पूरा कर देंगे और अगले साल हमारी पैदावार इतनी हो जायेगी । हम लोगों ने सोचा कि पिछले साल गन्ने की जो पैदावार हुई, इस साल उस से पच्चीस, तीस परसेंट ज्यादा होगी । बिहार में होने की संभावना है, लेकिन जहा तक यू०पी० का सवाल है, जो हालत वहाँ की है, वहाँ पर मौसम जिस तरह से खराब हुआ, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अगर पैदावार दस परसेंट भी ज्यादा होगी, तो बड़े भाग्य की बात होगी ।

किसान को आज नेचर के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा डिपेंड करना पड़ता है । एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट, प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट उस को नेचर से बचाने के लिये जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, वे उस से आगे भी जितना हो सके, सोचने और उस तरफ ध्यान देने की कृपा करें ।

चूँकि समय नहीं है, इस लिये मैं धन्यवाद के साथ समाप्त करता हूँ ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question of rise in prices is being discussed now.

Shri P. R. Patel: There are two opinions in the House, one for lowering the prices of foodgrains and the other holding that it is not adequate. So, the other opinion may also be allowed to be expressed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each hon. Member will express his own opinion. As far as possible, many hon. Members will get a chance provided they keep to the time-limit.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I am grateful to the hon. Mover and I must congratulate him on his bringing up such an important issue for discussion in the House. This is agi-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

tating the minds of the people throughout the country. In this connection I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to a survey conducted by the News Service of the *Times of India* which was published on the 10th August last.

This is what is revealed:

"where a householder would have needed Rs. 100 a month a year ago to feed, clothe, house and maintain his family in good health, he would now need between Rs. 115 and Rs. 140."

There is 15 to 40 per cent rise in the cost of living. That is the conclusion arrived at by the survey made by the *Times of India*. In this survey, special features of some places have been highlighted. I would like to mention only a few of them.

"In Bihar, prices of coarse rice rose by 20 per cent and of medium qualities 13 per cent in the past few weeks. The cost of maize and pulses went up by 15 per cent. In July last year, coarse rice sold for Rs. 57 to Rs. 59 per quintal. In Patna today, it sells for Rs. 64.30. Pulses cost Rs. 7 more per quintal and maize Rs. 4 more. Official figures show that the price of mustard oil has increased by 27 nP. per kilo, potatoes by 20 nP. and sugar by 31 nP. between April and July, 1963."

I can cite so many examples from this survey and from my personal experience in my province. In West Bengal, the situation is worse of all the provinces. The condition which is now prevailing there is known to the Government and to the people at large that the people of Bengal are passing through a starving condition. Instead of depending on the statistics which are given by the Government departments, if we personally visit a village and make an on-the-spot sur-

vey, we will see that the maximum number of people are not getting two meals a day.

A few days back the *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta edition, gave an account of the price of rice that is now prevailing in West Bengal. The *Hindustan Standard* states that the price of rice, both wholesale and retail, has risen from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25 nP. during the last one month. You just imagine what is the condition prevailing there. Within a month, the cost of rice has gone up from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25 nP. For purchasing one kilo of medium quality rice in West Bengal, in Calcutta, you will have to pay nearabout 14 annas and sometimes Re. 1. Such is the condition which is prevailing in West Bengal and it is not only in West Bengal but it is in other places also, as is shown by the survey that has been undertaken by the *Times of India*. The *Statesman* has also published an article from the report of their Staff Reporter which reveals that it is not only the cost of rice but the cost of every article has gone up in all places, especially in West Bengal. Take, for example, fish which is not a luxury food. Some people may say, who are not accustomed to taking fish, that fish is a luxury food. But in West Bengal it is a very essential food. The cost of fish is so high today that for one seer of fish you have to pay about Rs. 5 to 7. The Government of West Bengal have admitted the fact that there has been an abnormal rise in the price of fish and also in the prices of the other food articles. But no concrete steps have as yet been taken to bring down the prices, and as the days go by, the prices are rising higher and higher, and they have reached such a stage that it has almost become an unbearable thing for the ordinary people. They are cursing the Government and they are cursing the policy of Government and they are wondering why such a state of affairs is being allowed by Govern-

{Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya}

is to be achieved, the ordinary villagers, ordinary people, workers, must be taken into confidence.

There was a promise, a great promise no doubt, made by the Labour Minister on the fifth of last month that in factories where more than 300 workers are working, they will open a consumer co-operative or fair price shop, within four weeks. But so far as my knowledge goes, not a single co-operative has been opened in West Bengal. I do not know about other places, but not a single shop has been opened in West Bengal. A promise was given, an assurance was given that within 4 weeks, this would be done. But uptil now it has not been done. Whatever assurance or promise is given, if Government tries to implement it with the co-operation of the people, it will be easy to check the rise in prices and to hold the prices somewhere. Now there is no end to prices shooting up. Rice is now selling at Rs. 40; along with the rise in price of rice, cost of vegetable products are going up, and along with that there is the price of fish going up. Everything is tied in this chain, with the result that the cost of living of the whole low and middle income group is going up everyday.

In West Bengal, responsible persons and political parties other than the Congress, and Congressmen also outside the House, are asking for the fixation of the price of rice at Rs. 22 per maund. The rice that we are now getting was procured last January when the procurement price was Rs. 12 to Rs. 13, of course now it has been fixed at Rs. 16. If you purchase paddy at Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per maund, what is the difficulty in giving one maund of rice at Rs. 22? I know the new Minister is very sober at least in his assessment of situation and I hope he will consider this demand.

State trading also must be introduced in all the States, so that the

middlemen will go away, and the people will be able to get the articles directly from the Government agencies. The profit grabbed by the middlemen will then disappear and prices will come down without any difficulty.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tulsidas Jadhav.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): We have been sitting here for a long time, we have been approaching the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: I have called him. I cannot explain at every stage and every time why I call a particular Member. There are certain conditions and rules that have to be observed.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़): सभापति महोदय, इस हाउस के सामने जो दो मोशन हैं, एक राइजिंग प्राइसेज के बारे में और दूसरा फूड पालिसी के बारे में, अगर उन के बारे में बोलना हो तो क ना पड़ेगा कि इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जितनी तेजी से देश में अनाज की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये थी और प्राइसेज के हिसाब से जो चीजें लोगों को ठीक से मिलनी चाहियें थीं वह नहीं मिलती हैं ।

अगर अपने यहां की स्थिति को देखा जाये तो आज पन्द्रह सोलह वर्ष हो गये हम हमेशा अनाज बाहर से मंगाते हैं । अगर इन आंकड़ों को देखा जाये कि हम किस सोमा तक मंगाते हैं तो पता चलेगा कि सन् १९५४ में हम ने कनाडा से ८३० मिलियन टन और सन् १९६१-६२ में हमने बढ़कर ३,४६५ मिलियन टन मंगाया है । अपने पास देश में इतनी जमीन होते हुए भी, किसान काम करने के लिये तैयार होते हुए भी, अनाज की उपज क्यों नहीं बढ़ती है ? इस का एक कारण मुझे यह दिखलाई पड़ता है, जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, कि फार्मर्स की जरूरतों का जितना ख्याल हमें करना चाहिये उतना नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

यह बात सही है :

16 hrs.

आज देश में ८५ पर सेंट से ज्यादा पापु-लेशन एग्रीकल्चरिस्टस की है पर उनकी ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये उतना नहीं दिया जाता। जब हम जेल में थे तो गांधी जी कहते थे कि स्वराज्य के मानी थोड़े से लोगों के लिये स्वराज्य से नहीं है, बल्कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के लिये होगा। जिनके नाम पर हमारा अशोक स्तम्भ है उन्होंने कहा था कि बहुजनो के लिये सारा कारोबार चलना चाहिये। लेकिन आज जितनी तेजी से यह काम होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है।

बहुत से भाइयों ने कहा है कि रोजाना के इस्तेमाल की चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। मैंने देखा है कि किसान जो पैदा करता है उसको अपनी पैदावार का जितना मूल्य मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता। बाजार में वह चीज जिस कीमत पर बेची जाती है वह कीमत किसान के पास नहीं जाती। जो मिडिल मैन है वह किसान से अनाज ले कर रख लेता है और जब उसकी कमी होती है तो उसको भाव बढ़ाकर बेचता है और कन्ज्यूमर से अधिक दाम ले लेता है। लेकिन यह पैसा किसान के पास नहीं जा पाता। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस मिडिल मैन को कम किया जाय और जो कीमत आती है वह पैदा करने वाले को चली जाय। अगर ऐसा होगा तो इससे पैदा करने वाले को उत्तेजन मिलेगा। लेकिन यह होता नहीं है।

इस हाउस में कई बार कपास के बारे में सवाल आया। मुझ से पहले जो सदस्य बोले उन्होंने गन्ने और चीनी की चर्चा की। उन्होंने कहा कि गन्ना पैदा करने वाले को उत्तेजन देने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार कहती है कि १५ वर्षों में इतना उत्पादन बढ़ गया है और उसके आंकड़े

देती है। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से इन आंकड़ों में कुछ गलती है। क्या गलती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं कुछ आंकड़े "कृषि संसार" नाम के एग्रीकल्चरल जरनल से, जोकि १५ अगस्त सन् १९६३ का है, कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इसमें १९५३ से १९६२ तक की पैदावार के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। इनसे प्रकट होता है कि जनरल ग्रुप में हिन्दुस्तान का आंकड़ा १० से बढ़ा है जबकि पाकिस्तान का २-४, इंडोनेशिया का १-४, जापान का २-४, ओसेनिका एशिया और फ्री पोर्ट्स का २-३, कांटीनेंटल साउथ ईस्ट एशिया का २-२ और नार्दन कांटीनेंटल कंट्रीज का १ बढ़ा है इन आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान प्रोडक्शन का जो इंडेक्स फिगर है वह सब से ज्यादा बढ़ा है।

इसी तरह आप देखें कि फुड ग्रुप में हिन्दुस्तान का आंकड़ा १०-२ बढ़ा है, और उसके मकाबले में पाकिस्तान का २-३, इंडोनेशिया का १-७, जापान का १-६, ओसेनिका एशिया और फ्री पोर्ट्स का २, कांटीनेंटल साउथ ईस्ट एशिया का २-४, नार्दन कांटीनेंटल कंट्रीज का १ बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से नाना फुड ग्रुप में भी हिन्दुस्तान का आंकड़ा बढ़ा हुआ नजर आता है। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि यह आंकड़ों केवल कागज पर बढ़ें हैं या खेतों में इतनी पैदावार बढ़ी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खाने वाले भी तो बढ़ गए हैं।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह बात सही है कि खाने वाले बढ़े हैं। लेकिन जो प्लानिंग आज किया जाता है उसको आबादी की बढ़तीरी को ध्यान में रख कर ही तो करना होगा।

दूसरी बात मेरे को यह खुलासा होनी चाहिये—मैंने इस सवाल को कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में भी पूछा था—और उस समय भूत-

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

पूर्व मंत्री श्री पाटिल साहब ने श्रीर डा० राम मुभग सिंह जी ने काबूल किया था कि जो आंकड़े निकाले जाते हैं उनका कोई बेस नजर नहीं आता। मुझे यह खुलासा होना चाहिये कि इन आंकड़ों का बेस क्या है। आप किसी भी देहात में चले जायें तो आपको ग्राम सेवक से, पंचायत के सेक्रेटरी से या सरपंच से किसी से भी यह पता नहीं चलेगा कि ये आंकड़े कहां निकाले जाते हैं। मैं जब रुस गया था तो एक देहात में मैं ने देखा कि वहां ग्राम सभा के पास सारे आंकड़े थे। उस गांव में दो हजार हैक्टर जमीन थी। इस जमीन में कौनसा अनाज और कितना अनाज हुआ इसके नक्शे उस गांव में थे। लेकिन हमारे देहात में तो इस तरह के कोई नक्शे नहीं हैं। किस जमीन में कौन जा अनाज और कितना हुआ यह जानना कोई कठिन बात नहीं है। हमारे यहां तो ग्राम सेवक ग्राम पंचायत सेक्रेटरी, सरपंच, उपसरपंच, आदि हैं और जिला परिषदों के और ताल्लुक परिषदों के प्रेसीडेंट हैं जिनमें एक ५०० रुपया तनख्वाह लेता है, उन्हीं के पास मोटर है बंगला है, और दूसरा ३०० रुपये महीना लेता है। तो इतने आदमी हैं लेकिन किसी गांव में कोई आंकड़ा नहीं है कि इसमें जो जमीन है उसमें कौनसा अनाज और कितना हुआ।

एक माननीय सदस्य। पानी पत्र तो रहता है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : वह तो रहता है। लेकिन उसमें कबल यह रहता है कि गेहूं पैदा हुआ, कितना हुआ यह उसमें नहीं रहता। इसका कोई आंकड़ा नहीं है। यह आंकड़ा इस तरह निकालते हैं कि किसी गांव में चले जाते हैं, एक खेत से थोड़ा सा अनाज लेते हैं और उसका कैलकुलेशन करते हैं। हर किसान जानता है कि उससे कितना अनाज पैदा हुआ है, जमीन का आंकड़ा हमारे पास है। किसान से पूछ कर यह मालूम किया जा

सकता है कि उसकी जमीन में कौनसा अनाज और कितना हुआ है। लेकिन ऐंसाफिगर नहीं है। (Interruptions.)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. You cannot carry on cross-talks from sitting there. Please allow him to complete his speech. I am not allowing more time than is stipulated.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं ने जहां तक देखा है गिनती बराबर नहीं है। अगर मैं गलत कता हूं तो मुझे बताया जाय। जब मैं ने सवाल किया था तो पाटिल सा ब ने श्रीर डा० राम मुभग सिंह ने मुझे झूठा नहीं टहराया बल्कि कहा था कि फिगर नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह फिगर कैसे निकाला जाता है। किसान को मालूम है कि उस की जमीन में कितना हुआ है। उस से मालूम किया जा सकता है।

जब पाटिल साहब से सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछे कि फिगर कैसे निकालते हैं तो क। कि फरटीलाइजर और तगाई को देख कर निकालते हैं। मेरी दृष्टि से इस में थोड़ी दुस्ती होनी चाहिए। देश में जमीन काफी पड़ी है, किसान जोतने के लिये तैयार है फिर पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ती। कहा जाता है कि इंसेंटिव नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा पाटिल सा ब ने बतलाया था इंसेंटिव का सवाल तो वहां आता है जहां कलैक्टिव और स्टेट फार्मिंग हो। यह अंगड़ा दूसरे देशों में आ सकता है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में तो कलेक्टिव या स्टेट फार्मिंग नहीं है। यहां तो इस तरह का इंसेंटिव का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। य। तो किसान को जबरदस्त इंसेंटिव है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसान को जो चीज चाहिए वह उसे वक्त पर मिलनी चाहिए। यह मैं ने कई बार कहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं ये कना चा.ता हूं कि अनाज की कीमतें बढ़ने की बात की जाती है, तो उस के बारे में मेरे पास इस समय आंकड़े

हैं। बुलेटिन ऑन फूड स्टैटिस्टिक्स जनवरी १९६२ को यदि देखा जाय तो पता लगेगा कि फूड प्राइसेज कोई ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन प्राइसेज बढ़ी जरूर हैं। अब अगर इसी के साथ जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं अगर उन की आमदनी भी बढ़ जाय तो फिर थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ी हुई प्राइसेज का उन पर कोई विशेष असर नहीं होगा। लेकिन जब प्राइसेज तो बढ़नी हैं और जो लेने वाले कंज्यूमर्स होते हैं उन की ताकत नहीं बढ़नी है, उन को जो पैसे ज्यादा मिलने चाहियें, वही नहीं मिलते हैं तो उस से उन्हें अनाज ज्यादा महंगा मालूम देना है। यह तो कंज्यूमर्स एप्वाइंट ग्रोफ़ ब्यूरा।। लेकिन इसी के साथ हमें किसानों के हितों को भी नजरअंदाज नहीं करना होगा। आज किसानों को अपनी जरूरत का सामान बाजार से खरीदना पड़ता है वह बहुत महंगा हो गया है इसलिए यह उचित है कि किसानों को भी उस की उपज के मुनासिब दाम मिलें। किसान की उपज और उस की जरूरत की अन्य चीजों के दामों में एक प्रपोरशन होना चाहिए। किसान की उपज के दामों में और बाहर से जो हम अन्न मंगाते हैं उन के दामों में एक प्रपोरशन होना चाहिए। इस तरह का प्रपोरशन होने से उस की कीमत का कोई असर नहीं होगा। अब कीमत की बात ऐसी है कि रूस में मैंने देखा है कि जो सबू हमारे यहां ६ आने का मिलता है वहां वह १ रुपये ४ आने का मिलता है। यहां अगर लोगों को २५० रुपये पगार मिलती है तो वहां रूस में १००० रुपये मिलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि और मेरी विनती है कि गवर्नमेंट इन के बीच में एक प्रपोरशन रखे।

यः ठीक बात है कि जो छोटे कर्मचारी और निचली श्रेणियों के लोग हैं उन की जानत बढ़ी खराब है। महंगाई अत्यधिक बढ़ गई है और यह उचित है कि गरीब कंज्यूमर्स को अनाज सही और मुनासिब दाम पर मिल सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि इतना पैसा जो सरकार बाहर से अनाज

मंगाने पर २२ साल खर्च करती है और हमारा काफ़ी पैसा विदेशों में जाता है वही पैसा हिन्दुतान में मारे जो खेत हैं अर्थात् किसान हैं उसको सरकार अधिक अन्न उत्पादन के हेत दे। ऐसा करने से मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में अन्न का उत्पादन अधिक हो सकेगा और मैं तब बाहर से भारी मात्रा में गल्ला मंगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। सन् १९६१ में मैंने विदेशों से २,४९५ थाउजेंड मेट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न मंगाया जिस की कीमत मैंने १,२९,५६ लाख रुपये देनी पड़ी। इतना रुपया मरा बा र देशों में गया। अब अगर यही पैसा विदेशों में न भेजा जा कर यहीं अपने देश में किसानों को वक्त जरूरत पर दे दिया जाता तो मैं बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती। अगर किसान को वक्त पर सहायता मिल जाय तो वह अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए तैयार है और वह अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ा कर दिखा सकता है। सरकार को किसानों की जरूरतों की ओर देखना होगा और उन को अधिक अन्न उपजाने के हेतु सभी संभव प्रोत्साहन देने होंगे।

किसान को वक्त जरूरत पर पैसा नहीं मिलता है। बाद में जब उसे जरूरत नहीं होती है तब अलबत्ता पैसा उस के घर पहुंचाया जाता है। मैं अपने जिले शोलापुर की एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर कुएं खोदने के लिए एक महीने के अंदर २० लाख रुपये बांटे गये जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि रोजाना की मजदूरी २ रुपये की जगह ६ रुपये हो गई। १२ आने की जो बत्ती मिलती थी कुआं खोदने के लिए उस की कीमत सात रुपये हो गई। हमेशा के लिए किसान की पैसा लेने में ६, ६ महीने का समय लग जाता है और इसके लिए बारबार उस को कच्ची वगैरह में दौड़ना पड़ता है। वक्त पर उस को पैसा नहीं मिलता है एक भाई ने जैसा कहा कि हमारे नये फूड मिनिस्टर और उन के सहयोगी वंश परम्परा से किसानों और खेतीबाड़ी करने वाले रहे हैं, अब वे स्वयं आज इस को करते हैं या नहीं, यः

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

तो मुझे मानूम नहीं है लेकिन इनना मैं अवश्य समझता हूँ कि उन को इस क्षेत्र में अच्छा खासा अनुभव है और मुझे आशा है कि वे इस ओर गम्भीरता से ध्यान देंगे और देश की खाद्य समस्या को संतोपजनक हल निकाल सकने में सफल हो सकेंगे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में वे जरा गहराई के साथ विचार करें, किसानों को खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दे ताकि गल्ले के बारे में हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

Mr. Chairman: There is no thing which I would like to state here. Members need not try to hustle me into calling them. I have got a list before me, containing the names of Members from all parts of the country. All parties, interests and areas will be given an opportunity, because it is an important debate. The time has also been extended up to Monday. Those hon. Members who do not get a chance today may take their chance on Monday. They should not misunderstand me if I follow a certain order.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, खाद्य-पदार्थ और दूसरी चीजों के भावों में असाधारण वृद्धि को नोट करने और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की फुड पालिसी को कंसिडर करने के लिए हमारे मित्र श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी, और श्री यशपाल सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव रखे हैं उन पर मैं इस सदन के सामने बहुत संक्षेप में अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन के द्वारा फुड मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज देश के अन्दर जिस प्रकार से चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं और जिसके कि कारण इस देश का गरीब तबका खासतौर से बहुत परेशान है और काशतकार भी परेशान हैं, उस के बारे में हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। आज यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है कि सरकार की कुछ पालिसी किस तरह से नाकामबाब

हो रही है और किस तरह से पैसा उस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है? आंकड़े बड़े लम्बे चौड़े बतलाये जाते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में देखा जाय तो जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं व सही नहीं होते हैं। हमारा शासन काफ़ी रुपये विदेशों में भेज कर वहाँ से गल्ला प्राप्त कर रहा है। आखिर सरकार को यह रुपया प्राप्त कहाँ से होता है? इस देश की गरीब लोग जिनकी तादाद बहुत अधिक है, सरकार को टैक्स देते हैं, शासन उस पैसे को किस तरह से बर्बाद करता है उस के कुछ आंकड़ों में सदन के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। हमारी सरकार ने सन् ५६-५७ में २४,५७,००० टन अनाज खरीदा जिस के अन्दर २७ परसेंट अनाज का स्टॉक कम हो गया। वह अनाज का स्टॉक कमरे में रखा गया, अच्छे गुदाम रमें रखा गया लेकिन वह इस प्रकार से कम हो गया। उस के बाद हम देखते हैं कि सन् १९५७-५८ में ४२,०६,००० टन अनाज विदेशों से खरीदा गया जिस में कि २९ प्रतिशत की कमी हो गयी। सन् १९५८-५९ में ४८,५२,००० टन अनाज खरीदा गया जिस में कि ३८ प्रतिशत की कमी हो गयी। सन् १९५९-६० में ५४,८७,००० टन अनाज विदेशों से खरीदा गया और इस अनाज के स्टॉक में ६७ प्रतिशत की कमी पड़ गयी। यह आंकड़े सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की आडिट रिपोर्ट १९६२ से मीने उतारे हैं जोकि मैं सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी दें कि आखिर स्टॉक में वह कमी क्यों हुई? अब उन की ओर से कहा जायेगा कि जहाँ पर स्टॉक जमा था उन स्टोर्स के चारों तरफ संगीनधारी सिपाहियों का पहरा ठिठाया हुआ था और किसी चोरी की वारदात का होना मुश्किल था और यह जो स्टॉक में कमी हुई है यह इस कारण हुई कि गुदाम में चूहे लग गये थे और व इतना अनाज खा गये। मेरा उस हालत में उन से यह कहना है कि आखिर वह चूहे थे किस कलर के यह तो थोड़ा बतलाया जाय?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह चूहे अपोजीशन के थे ।

श्री कृष्णबाय : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि सफेद चूहों की खुराक काले चूहों की अपक्षा अधिक होती है इसलिए यह काम सफेद चूहों का है । काले चूहे कम खाते हैं ।

जब अनाज की बात आती है तो यह कहा जाता है कि देश में अनाज कम है लेकिन अनाज खाने वाले ज्यादा हैं । इसीलिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से यह आदेश दिया जाता है कि लोगों को फेमिली प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए, उन को संतानें पैदा करना बंद करना चाहिए ताकि आबादी और अधिक न बढ़ सके । इस के लिए सरकार लोगों को नपुंसक बनाने में काफ़ी रुपया खर्च कर रही है । जब देश पर विपत्ति छाई हो, बाह्य आक्रमण का खतरा सामने मौजूद हो तब सरकार इस तरह से लोगों को नपुंसक बनाने में अरबों अरब लाखों रुपया खर्च कर रही है । जब हमारे दरवाजे पर चीनी शत्रु मौजूद है और हमारी आजादी खतरे में है तो बजाय इस के कि सरकार लोगों को उस से लोहा लेने के लिए तैयार करती, वह उन को नपुंसक बना रही है । यह कितने बड़े अचरज की बात है ।

कुछ लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि चूक अनाज की देश में कमी है इसलिए लोगों को मांस अधिक खाना चाहिए । अब सवाल यह उठेगा कि मांस किस का खाना चाहिए ? सरकार को समय रहते इस अन्न की समस्या को हल करना चाहिए । अब मध्य प्रदेश में बहुतसी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां अन्न की बहुत ज्यादा कमी है और वहां आज भी लोग झाड़ और पेड़ों के पत्ते खा कर अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं । बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश में कई जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां कि अनाज नहीं है और लोग गोबर में से अन्न के दाने बीन बीन कर खाते हैं । एक ओर तो अन्न की समस्या गम्भीर रूप

धारण किये हुए है दूसरी ओर ज़रूरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं और जिस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि गरीब जनता हाहाकार कर रही है । इस पर मजा यह है कि हमारा शासन यह कहता है कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना बड़ी सफल हुई है । शासन के दलाल लोगों के द्वारा देहानों के अन्दर, शहरों के अन्दर अखबारों के जरिए यह प्रचार कराया जाता है कि अब अन्न की समस्या बहुत जल्दी हल हो जायेगी और हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की जो योजना थी वह सफल हो गई । कहा जाता है कि अनाज की समस्या हल हो गई, लेकिन जितना प्रचार होता है, देश में उतनी ही ज्यादा भुखमरी पैदा होती है । एक ओर मजदूर को बराबर मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है और दूसरी ओर चीजों के भाव इस प्रकार बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं कि जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है ।

मैं आप की अनुमति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो मजदूर कैंट्री में काम करते हैं, उन के महंगाई भत्ते में से तीन रुपया माहवार इसलिए कम कर दिया गया कि चीजों के दाम सस्ते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया यह कदम किस आधार पर उठाया गया । सीधी बात यह है कि इन भावों को तय करने के लिए जो कमिशन बैठा है, वह पूंजीपतियों और शासन का दलाल है और वह मजदूरों की तरफ़दारी करने वाला नहीं है । साफ़ जाहिर है कि वे कहते हैं कि महंगाई भत्ता कम कर दो, क्योंकि भाव सस्ते हैं और उस को कम कर दिया जाता है । प्रश्न यह है कि किस चीज के भाव के आधार पर यह कमी की गई । हम देखते हैं कि अलू के भाव के आधार पर भाव निकाले जाते हैं । यह देखना चाहिए कि उस चीज का भाव क्या है, जो रोज मजदूरों के काम में आती है और जिस के बिना उसका काम नहीं चलता है और उस के आधार पर भाव तय होने चाहिए ।

[श्री कछवाय]

चाहे कोई चपरासी हो, क्लार्क हो, चाहे किसी विभाग का कर्मचारी हो, मजदूर हो, उन से काम तो जम कर और कस कर लिया जाता है, काम कराने में जरा भी ढील नहीं है, लेकिन जब महंगाई को देखते हुए तन्ख्वाहें बढ़ाने का सवाल आता है, तो कहा जाता है कि विचार करेंगे। जब इस कारण लोगों में बहुत रोष पैदा होता है, जब हिम्मत के साथ, बड़े जोरों के साथ, यह बात सामने रखी जाती है कि तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाई जाये, तो हमारे शासन के नेताओं की बहुत दिनों से यह आदत पड़ गई है कि ऐसे अवसर पर वे किसी अच्छी चीज का उद्घाटन करेंगे, फिर भाषण करेंगे, उस के बाद चाटन करेंगे और आखिर में आश्वासन देंगे। लेकिन उन आश्वासनों को पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। इस स्थिति में अनाज की समस्या किस प्रकार हल होगी ?

मैंने कृषि मंत्री, डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी, को मध्य प्रदेश के काश्तकारों के बारे में दो तीन बातें बताई हैं। वहां पर काश्तकार का जब गन्ना लिया जाता है, तो उस को चार छः रोज तक वहां पर पड़े रहना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार पड़े पड़े वह छः आठ रुपये खा लेता है। चार छः रोज पड़े रहने के बाद उस का गन्ना लिया जाता है। वह गन्ना उसी से तुलवाया जाता है और मशीन में डलवाया जाता है। काश्तकार को पैसा कम दिया जाता है, उस से मेहनत ज्यादा ली जाती है और बाद में उस को शक्कर दो रुपये किलो के हिसाब से दी जाती है।

काश्तकार का गन्ना इतना सस्ता क्यों लिया जाता है, यह मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बड़ी अच्छी तरह से बताया है। हम देखते हैं कि कुछ लोगों के द्वारा काश्तकार और मजदूर के बीच में झगड़ा खड़ा किया जाता है। उन के बीच जो दीवार है, उस को हटा कर मजदूरों को साफ़ बताना चाहिए कि काश्तकार जब अनाज बेचने आता है, तो अनाज खरीदने

वाले व्यापारी एक गाड़ी के पीछे तीन चार रुपये अलग सेल्वे टैक्स के काट लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि चूंकि हम को भरना पड़ता है, इसलिए यह हम काट लेंगे।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि खाद्यान्न पदार्थों के दाम देश की परिस्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए घटाये जायें और शरीबों, मजदूरों और सारे देश की जनता को ठीक भाव पर, कंट्रोल रेट पर, चीजें मिलनी चाहिए।

कपड़ा शहर में बनता है और उसके लिए कपास देहात से ली जाती है। लेकिन कपास का जो दाम दिया जाता है, उस का छः, सात, आठ गुना मूल्य कपड़े के लिए देहात के लोगों से लिया जाता है। जो अपने खून का पसीना कर के, रात-दिन एक कर के, सुबह चार बजे उठ कर, अपने खेत की रखवाली कर के और मेहनत के साथ कपास पैदा करता है, उस से कपास तो सस्ते दाम पर ली जाती है, लेकिन उस कपास से बना हुआ कपड़ा बहुत ऊंचे मूल्य पर उस को बेचा जाता है। यह दीवार क्यों है ? यह भेद क्यों रखा गया है ? काश्तकारों से इस प्रकार का अन्याय क्यों किया जा रहा है ? यह बीच की दीवार किस प्रकार खत्म हो ?

मैं दिल्ली में देखता हूँ कि सब्जी मंडी और पहाड़गंज में सब्जी का भाव चार आने पाव है, लेकिन साउथ एवेन्यू और नार्थ एवेन्यू में वह आठ आने पाव विकती है। इतना फ़र्क क्यों होता है ? शहर के एक मुहल्ले और दूसरे मुहल्ले के भाव में इतना फ़र्क क्यों है ?

श्री क.श्री राम गुप्त (अनवर) : साउथ एवेन्यू में एम० पी० रहते हैं।

श्री कछवाय : यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि साउथ एवेन्यू में कुछ मजदूर लोग भी रहते हैं, इसी संसद् भवन में काम करने वाले चपरासी और बेलदार लोग भी रहते

हैं। हम से चाहे ज्यादा दाम लिये जायें, लेकिन उन से तो कम लिये जायें।

कुछ दिन पूर्व हमारे शासन के द्वारा, कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा, ४४,८०,००० पाँड नम्ब्राकू रूस को बेचा गया। हमारे काश्तकारों को तो बहुत हल्का पैसा दिया जाता है, लेकिन शासन के द्वारा रूस को बेचे गए तम्ब्राकू में १,३८,६५८ रुपये का घाटा हुआ। यहाँ के मजदूरों और काश्तकारों को ज्यादा कीमत नहीं दी जायगी, उन से सस्ता सामान लिया जायगा, लेकिन बाहर हम घाटा उठा सकते हैं। शासन और व्यापारी वर्ग की यह होन वृत्ति क्यों है? अगर व्यापारी वर्ग कोई धांधली करता है, तो शासन को अपनी सी० आई० डो० और खुफिया विभाग के द्वारा इस की छानबीन करवानी चाहिए। आज काश्तकारों से इतने सस्ते मूल्य पर अनाज लिया जाता है, जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है।

व्यापारी लोग सीजन से पहले काश्तकार को रुपया दे देते हैं और सीजन आने पर पैसे के बजाये अनाज सस्ता वमूल करते हैं। इस अवस्था में देश में अनाज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को कैसे रोका जा सकेगा? इस बात पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। आज देश में खाद्य पदार्थों की बहुत भयंकर और बड़ी समस्या है, क्योंकि किसी भी व्यक्ति का काम खाद्य पदार्थ के बगैर नहीं चल सकता है। शासन को इस बारे में अपनी नीति में सुधार करना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है, उस में कमी कर के इधर पैसा लगाना चाहिए और काश्तकारों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

अन्त में एक उदाहरण दे कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ काश्तकारों को को-प्रोपरेटिव बैंक कर्जा देता है और उस कर्ज को बड़े कठोर ढंग से वसूल करता है और इस प्रकार काफ़ी पैसा कमाता है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि काश्त-

कारों से व्याज के रूप में लिए गए पैसे का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है। उज्जैन में को-प्रोपरेटिव बैंक का बड़ा अच्छा पक्का भवन आठ हजार रुपये का ठेका दे कर तुड़वाया गया और उस में पन्द्रह दिन लगे। उस को छैनी-हथौड़े से तुड़वाया गया। उस जगह से दो फरलांग की दूरी पर मेरा मकान है। मैं रात-दिन छैनी-हथौड़ी की आवाज सुनता था। हालांकि वह मकान बहुत अच्छा और पक्का था, लेकिन उस को यह कह कर तुड़वा दिया गया कि वह ठीक नहीं है और अब आठ लाख के खर्च से एक नया भवन बनवाया जा रहा है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय, श्री नन्दा, यह घोषणा करते हैं कि कोई भी ऐसी स्कीम या निर्माण कार्य हाथ में नहीं लिया जायगा, जो कि अनावश्यक हो। लेकिन काश्तकारों के पैसे से आठ लाख रुपये की लागत से यह भवन बनवाया जा रहा है। शासन को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I am not going to burden my speech with figures and details. The question of scarcity of foodgrains is the question. Every time, once in a session, we are debating on the question of foodgrains and prices. If we consider the debates that we have had and the expenses incurred by the State Governments and the Central Government, the result is absolutely zero, because I am sure, the debates and speeches will not yield any result. The important question is of agriculture. Unless and until we know the difficulties of the agriculturists and we know the significance of agriculture, till then the question is not going to be solved. We may debate for days and days, but the question will not be solved in that manner.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee talked of so many things. He wants State trading. If State trading can increase production, well, I shall

[Shri P. R. Patel].

agree with him. But he says that there is corruption. Am I to know from him that State trading as it is will be devoid of corruption? Then, he talks of price stabilisation....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If Government are free from corruption, then it will be free from corruption.

Shri P. R. Patel: Does he understand what price stabilisation would mean? Does he know the value of price stabilisation, whether it will help in more production or it will decrease production? Does he know the cost of production to the agriculturist? Does he know what price is paid and what cost is incurred by the agriculturist in producing a maund of wheat. If he will try to understand this, then he will realise that the cost would not be less than Rs. 20 a maund of wheat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may open a school.

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes, you require to be trained, and the Communist Party too, because I know that the function of the Communist Party is to create discontent and dissatisfaction in the country. They thrive on this. They are talking of Government employees as if they are the only persons in this country. But my hon. friend forgets that more than 70 per cent of the people are agriculturists. And what is the percentage of Government servants to the total population? And do they get less than the agriculturists? My hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia talked of three annas.....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He will talk about it tomorrow.

Shri P. R. Patel: And the reply was 'five annas'. But if both of them, that is, Government and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, put their heads together, perhaps, they will come to the conclusion that there are agriculturists, to the extent of not less than 20 per cent who will be getting minus 3 annas or minus 4 annas a day. So,

the question of the agriculturist is an important one.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee desires that the prices should be lowered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said they should be stabilised.

Shri P. R. Patel: But when he goes to Kanpur, he will ask the labourers to demand increase in wages, and he will ask them to demand that the dearness allowance must be increased, the wages should be increased, more should be paid to the labourers by way of bonus and other things....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that.

Shri P. R. Patel: I do not know why my hon. friend is so much perturbed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said that you should either hold the price-line or pay them more dearness allowance.

Shri P. R. Patel: I do not understand why he is so much perturbed.

16.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But when the foodgrains prices go high, he will say that there is increase in prices. Sir, much depends on ordinary things. My hon. friends from the Communist Party say that the grain merchants are making profits. I feel that some of my Communist friends may have an experiment in this business, but they will not.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): They are trading for the sake of the country?

Shri P. R. Patel: I know that they will not do that; without indulging in these things, without staking anything in business, if they can thrive, then why should they go to business?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Is business patriotism?

Shri P. R. Patel: The question is one, as I have said, which is concerned with the agriculturist, and what is being done for the improvement of agriculture. That is what we must consider.

Shri S. K. Patil had been the Food Minister for nearly four years. I must admit that he had sympathy for the farmer, and his sympathetic approach was an encouragement to the agriculturists of this country.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: That was why he imported from America. That was his sympathy. And he wanted a buffer stock. He preferred only to do that and he did not try to increase production.

Shri P. R. Patel: Every time he pleaded for remunerative prices for the farmer. He admitted also sometimes that even though price support had been given, yet the price was not a remunerative one. I may tell you that so long as remunerative prices are not given to the agriculturist, the condition of food will not be improved, or the food situation will not improve.

The agriculturists are not beasts, they are not machines, they have got feelings. So long as you do not do something to encourage their feelings, how would they work more and produce more? So, what is required is initiative and encouragement. Whenever, any Member from the Opposition, specially the Communist Party, talks of agriculture, he talks of giving less to the agriculturist.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: We are for real agriculturists.

Shri P. R. Patel: Let the agriculturists of the country know that the Communist Party is the greatest enemy of the agriculturists (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody interrupted the hon. Member when he spoke. Why should he interrupt now?

Shri P. R. Patel: The communists confine their work to the educated few, specially the government servants and the labour class. They have some kisan organisations, but they have failed on that front. They want to please these classes, for what? To create discontent in them to create confusion in the country, for what? Not for the nation... (*Interruptions.*) Your history is before the country, what you had done in 1942.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I sacrificed enough in 1942 and lost my job. He must withdraw that remark (*interruptions*). We know what he is. He was in the Opposition. But he crossed over to the Congress.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is not for him; it is for the communist party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Take it in a sporting spirit.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is not for Shri Banerjee; it is for the communist party. The role played by the communist party in 1942 is well known. They were against our independence.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: That is a slander.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is a fact.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Why should he not speak on the subject under discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not discussing parties here; we are discussing the food policy.

Shri P. R. Patel: The communist party very often brings up this question before the House. Their purpose is to create dissatisfaction and discontent amongst the middle class people.

Shri Raghunath Singh: And confusion.

Shri P. R. Patel: And why at this time? The reason is this. We are in difficulties. The Chinese are on the border. I do not know....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Let the prices rise!

Shri P. R. Patel: ... whether they are getting some inspiration I do not know (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. R. Patel: This is only to create some trouble when we are in a war against the Chinese. I say on behalf of the agriculturists of the country that I am more concerned with the agriculturists than my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, and his party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Agreed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has no party. He is an Independent.

Shri Sheo Narain: He is a fellow traveller.

Shri P. R. Patel: Now there is danger to our country, to our independence. I promise the House on behalf of the agriculturists that when there is danger to the country's independence, the agriculturists would shelve the question of the prices of foodgrains and all those things. To bring this question very often before the House and before the people is a disservice to the country; it comes in the way of defending our independence.

Government should also realise that success in agriculture cannot be attained by slogans and ideology. If ideology can give us results, then it is better that we write books on ideology rather than talk of agriculture. We are more concerned with slogans and ideology rather than with agriculture, and so satisfactory progress in agriculture is not achieved.

I have nothing to say against any individual, and nobody need be angry with me, but I have seen in the States

that there are Ministers who have neither sympathy for the agriculturists nor knowledge of agriculture. They should have at least worked among agriculturists or associated with some agriculturists associations. Labour Ministers are not appointed or considered successful if they do not belong to some labour union or if they have not worked with labour. That is what we see in the case of Labour Ministers here and in the States. But for agriculture, it is something different.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Write to Kamaraj.

Shri P. R. Patel: So, I request Government to give thought to this. I have seen Ministers of Agriculture in the States who have nothing to do with agriculture, who have nothing of agriculture in their blood.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I think you can become a successful Agriculture Minister.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Speaking for himself.

Shri P. R. Patel: Before I conclude, I would request the new Minister of Agriculture ...

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Nothing to say about the rise in prices?

Shri P. R. Patel: ... to plead the case of the agriculturists, and be a good lawyer for them, and not to do any harm to them. That is what I would expect of my friend Shri Swaran Singh.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): I compliment my hon. friend Shri Banerjee for raising this very important issue before the House.

I have heard the speeches from both sides, but what is the basic issue before the Parliament? On the one side, there are agriculturists; on the other side, there are consumers. The solution to the problem is price parity

between agricultural goods and manufactured goods. Unless you give that, the agriculturist will not be satisfied, and unless you hold the price line, prices will rise.

I may compliment the Government for reorganising the Agricultural Ministry, because the most important problem is co-ordination between the different sectors of agriculture. The next step that Government should take is to effect co-ordination between the Centre and the States.

The present Finance Minister, speaking at a conference on irrigation rightly pointed out the condition of agriculture in the country. I wish the problem of agriculture should be posed before the country and it should be tackled on a war footing. What is the problem before us. Throughout the Second Plan the price rose six per cent every year. In the Third Plan also in the beginning the trend has been upward. What is the reason? The reason is failure of agricultural production. It was 1.7 million tons in 1949-50 and it was 1.8 million in 1960-61. For the last ten years, this is where we stand, it seems agricultural production is stagnant inspite of spending thousands of crores on irrigation and other agricultural schemes. We are where we were. The import of foodgrains in the First Plan was to the tune of Rs. 538 crores and in the Second Plan period it went up to Rs. 711 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about the mouths to be fed?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I am posing the problem. On the one side we are giving importance to agricultural production. On the other side, prices are rising. In 1957 we received the expert committee report and after that there was the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee report. No further committee was appointed and no other material is before us.

The problem is of production and distribution. We have to reorganise

our present distribution system. Government have decided to check the price line by opening co-operative societies, a net work of them. Only co-operative society is not sufficient. The Ministry will have to go further and socialise wholesale trade. Unless this is done the price line will not be checked. We know that Government should move a step in the right direction. At the same time we should not forget that the middlemen profit right from the production period to the lean period. What should be the price of rice in the production period and in the lean period. Government should decide the price when the agriculturist brings the produce market and also at the time of the lean period. The difference should not be more than one anna per *ratal*. Government should work out a figure and decide how to stabilise the price permanently. Price stabilisation board should be appointed to watch the movement of market and check prices. If moves are made in that direction, Government will be able to hold the price line.

The second point which the Government has to look into is deficit financing. What is the part that deficit financing has played in increasing prices? I will quote from the Reserve Bank figures. The Reserve Banks says:

"Since 1956 currency notes in circulation have gone up by 50 per cent and time and demand liability of the scheduled banks by more than double."

If deficit financing is also not stopped, then we will not be able to hold the price-line. Even in this respect, the Reserve Bank has pointed out that the inadequacy of the resources for the total outlay of 1961-62 arising from shortfalls both on the domestic and external side was made good in 1961-62 by deficit financing. The report itself has confirmed the failure to mobilise the resources by resorting to the method of deficit financing.

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

Then I will come to the main aspect of our Ministry of Agriculture. My hon. friend has rightly stated about the credit system. The Reserve Bank is advancing crores of rupees for the agriculturists for more production. Have you ever enquired into the rate at which the Reserve Bank is advancing the money? When it advances money, the interest is charged at two per cent, but when actually the farmer receives it, it works out to 9 and 9½ per cent. The middlemen and the administrative charges take away the 7 to 7½ per cent. What steps are the Government taking in this direction?

My hon. friend from Bihar was rightly suggesting, and also my hon. friend from Maharashtra, that 12 months had passed by and asked, if the co-operative system had to take the margin of 7 per cent, why the Government is not organising credit on a different footing. I would like to pose the same question. Why not advance credit in a simple way? This is not my suggestion or the suggestion of any economist, but this is the suggestion which has come from a rural farmer who is not even a graduate. He has suggested a very unique thing. He asked: what are these co-operative societies meant for? The co-operative societies are meant for advancing finances, but when the Reserve Bank advances the finances at two per cent, and when we get it at nine to nine and a half per cent, why the Government is not organising the co-operative banks at the tehsil level and fix the credit to be given to every farmer on the basis of his land, say, 25 per cent or 40 per cent? They can issue a share to any farmer who has got land and fix the credit, and he can draw the cheque. Then there is no need of a short-term long-term or a medium-term scheme. What is our ultimate aim? It is to establish co-operatives or it is to increase production. In our country, the co-operative movement has not gone further in the rural areas because of the functioning of the credit,

and because the multi-purpose co-operative societies have not progressed in that line. So, the Government should evolve such a scheme. Instead of having only small co-operative societies for advancing money, co-operative societies may be developed for service purposes. There may be service co-operatives for other purposes, but as far as credit is concerned, the Government should find out a new alternative, and this new alternative should be this: just as the fixing of credit by the scheduled banks for the industrialists, the agricultural credit should be fixed by the Government, by the co-operative banks up to 25 per cent of the market value of the land, and no agriculturist can dispose of his land unless he gets a clearance certificate from the co-operative bank to the effect that he is not under any debt. This type of a simple system will help our agricultural production.

I would like to make another point and that is about the zonal system. When we are not able to check smuggling on our long border with Pakistan or with other countries, why do you want to create these different zones in our country? Ours is one country. We have got long borders. How are you going to put the police on along every border—the borders of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Punjab? How could this system function? Government should evolve a uniform system and not this zonal system, because now the vested interests are getting more money, and the price-rise is also due to this zonal system and vested interests.

The third point is this. On the one hand, lakhs of acres of land are lying barren. The Government should bring this land under the plough. In Surat District of Gujarat the Pardisatyagraha has started 55,000 acres of land is grass land. Our demand is that these 55,000 acres of land should be brought under the plough. Then, the big projects of Narbada and Sabarmati rivers are lying idle since the last ten years. These big projects, in

whichever part of the country it may be, should be taken over by the Central Water and Power Commission. The Central Government should give priority to these projects. We have received the report on the Narbada River Valley Project. The Government is thinking of appointing a Statutory Board. But the Government has not moved in that direction. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the schemes which are lying idle for the last ten to twelve years. Why is it that top priority is not given to these projects when we are in need of more agricultural production and more electricity.

Sir, these are steps which will help to hold the price line. The Government should also streamline the administration so that the price line may be controlled immediately. The main aspect of our problem is distribution and production. Therefore, the whole distributive machinery should be reorganised and production should be put on a war footing. Then only we will be able to hold the price line.

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का धन पैदा करने वाला किसान है, किसान कमाता है, किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है, गेहूँ पैदा करता है, चावल पैदा करता है, जिस के ऊपर यह सारा राज और समाज टिका हुआ है, जिसके ऊपर यह बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति टिके हुए हैं, जिसके ऊपर सारा मिडिल क्लास टिका हुआ है और सारे सरकारी नौकर टिके हुए हैं ।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई श्री बनर्जी के कहने पर नाराज हो गए । लेकिन कम्युनिस्टों ने देश के साथ सन् १९४२ में क्या किया और आज क्या कर रहे हैं यह देश के सामने हैं । मैंने समय के लिए प्रार्थना की और आपने मुझे समय दिया इस के लिए मैं आप का अनुगृहीत हूँ ।

मैं एक प्रमुख बात कहना चाहता हूँ । अपने एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से कि मुझे इस

बात का गुमान है कि आज एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर एक एग््रीकल्चर का डाक्टर है। मेरा अभिप्राय डा० राम सुभग सिंह से है । (Interruptions) आप लोग चुप रहें । मेरी बात मुनें । मैं किसान की वकालत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की बेसिक प्राइस दो रुपया मन से ज्यादा न हो । आप इन कम्युनिस्टों के शोरगुल के चक्कर में न आएँ । आज फारिन मार्केट में अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में हमारी जो चीनी जाती है उस का अच्छा दाम मिल रहा है । जब चीनी का ज्यादा दाम मिले तो आप किसानों को क्यों न दो रुपया मन दें । और अगर रिकवरी ६-६ परसेंट से ज्यादा हो तो उस को आप सवा दो रुपए और ढाई रुपए मन तक दें सकते हैं । किसान मेहनत करके गन्ना पैदा करेंगे और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीच में किसान ने गन्ना पैदा करना कम कर दिया था । पिछले साल किसानों को गन्ने का दाम ठीक समय पर नहीं मिला, उनको पन्द्रह पन्द्रह दिन तक दाम के लिए इन्तजार करना पड़ा । यह सब इन बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों और मिल मालिकों के कारण हुआ, जिनकी बहुत से लोग यहाँ एजेंसी करते हैं, मैं उन के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता ।

हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने तो त्याग का नमूना दिखला दिया है । हमारे पाटिल साहब कुर्सी पर ठोकर मार कर चले गए । भगवान बृद्ध ने बिम्बिसार से कहा था कि भोग को छोड़ दो तो तुम्हारी बड़ी मर्यादा बढ़ेगी । आज हमारे ६ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने और ६ सेंटर के मंत्रियों ने कुर्सियों को ठोकर मार कर नमूना पेश कर दिया है त्याग और तपस्या का । यह चीज उन लोगों में ही है जो नेहरू के साथ हैं । आप लोगों में यह चीज नहीं है कि देश को बँच देना चाहते हैं । आज चीन की वकालत करते हैं । देश को बँच देना चाहते हैं । शर्म से उन का सिर नीचे

[श्री शिव नारायण]

नहीं झुकता। आज वह हम को उपदेश देते हैं। कांग्रेस ने जो नमूना पेश किया है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आप खत्म कीजिए, पांच बज गया है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप आज गन्ने का दाम फिक्स कर दीजिये और वह दाम ऐसा हो कि जो क्वार के महीने में हो वही वैसाख तक रहे। मेरा तो सुझाव है कि अगर आप एक साल का या दो साल का दाम फिक्स कर दें तो न किसान को दुःख होगा, न मिल वालों को दुःख होगा और न सेक्रेटेरिएट के बाबू लोगों को दुःख होगा। फिक्स प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए। हाँ, अलबत्ता यह जो स्मगल करते हैं, यह जो आटे में गर्दा मिलाते हैं उनको जरूर कोड़े लगवाये जाय और अगर उनको इस के लिए फांसी पर भी लटकाया जा सके, तो मुझे कोई एतराज न होगा।

17.0 hrs.

मैं आज सदन में एक सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछना चाहता था कि दिल्ली में कितने लोगों को सजाएँ हुई ? मेरी सरकार इसके ऊपर सख्त हो तभी यह सारी हल्लड़बाजी जोकि आये दिन देखने में आती है, खत्म हो सकेगी। बम्बई में हड़ताल करते हैं, इधर उधर लोगों को बेकार में भड़काते हैं या यहाँ हल्ला गुल्ला करते हैं, सरकार अगर जरा एक कठोर रुख अपनाये, जोकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपनाये, तो यह सब सारी हल्लड़बाजी वगैरह बंद हो जायेगी। समय का तकाजा है कि सरकार "शठे शाठ्यम समाचरेत" वाली नीति अपनाये तभी यह बेजा हरकतें और हड़तालें और हल्लड़बाजियाँ बंद होंगी। जैसे को तैसा जवाब देना आज की परिस्थिति में आवश्यक हो गया है। लोगों को यह समझ लेना होगा कि हल्लड़बाजी से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब जहाँ तक प्राइस कंट्रोल का सवाल है मैंने आप को बता दिया है कि यह जो शृंगार और विलास की प्रसाधन सामग्री है, श्रीम, पाउडर लिपस्टिक, आदि, इन लकजरी गुड्स पर सरकार भले ही खूब दाम बढ़ा दे क्योंकि इन चीजों की जरूरत अमीर लोगों को ही पड़ती है। इसी तरह से सरकार मनोरंजन कर और अधिक बढ़ा सकती है, सिनेमा आदि को और अधिक मंहगा कर सकती है उस का ग्राम गरीब जनता पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। चाय पर सरकार और शुल्क बढ़ा सकती है। इसी तरह चीनी का मूल्य भी सरकार और अधिक कर सकती है और उनके दाम और भी अधिक रख सकती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार लकजरी गुड्स के दाम भले ही बढ़ा दे लेकिन इस देश की गरीब जनता जो कि रूखा सूखा भोजन करती है और सीधे सादे और मोटा कपड़ा पहन कर तन ढकती है उनकी जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं और अधिक मंहगी न होने पायें क्योंकि वे अभी भी कोई कम नहीं हैं। आज वह उच्च-विचार और सादा जीवन का हमारा पुनीत और प्राचीन आदर्श कहां चला गया ? आखिर यह भगवान बुद्ध का देश है (इंटरप्शन) यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि हम उन अपने आदर्शों को भूल बैठ हैं।

मुझे यह पूरी आशा है कि यह सरकार किसानों के हित को कभी अपने दिल से नहीं भुलायेगी। आज किसान दुःखी हैं। यह सारा देश और समाज किसानों की गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई पर आश्रित है। किसान इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। हमारा और इस सरकार का यह पवित्र कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उन को सभी संभव प्रोत्साहन दें, उन को अच्छे बीज समय पर दें, उन को समय पर खाद, पानी व अन्य आवश्यक इम्प्लीमेंट्स मुहय्या करें। अगर हम उनको सब आवश्यक सुविधायें अत्र उत्पादन हेतु प्रदान

करें तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में यह देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेगा और हमें विदेशों से अन्न मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी ।

अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि नये फुड मिनिस्टर को उन्होंने देखा तो उन को पाकिस्तान याद आ गया । अरे भाई ये मिनिस्टर पक्के खिलाड़ी हैं, पाकिस्तान वालों से भी बात करते हैं और इस देश की फुड प्राबलम को भी हल करते हैं । वे मुल्क के एक जिम्मेदार लीडर हैं । वे कोई कमजोर व्यक्ति नहीं हैं । उनकी तलवार भी मजबूत है और कलम भी मजबूत है और ईंट का जवाब ईंट से देने की भी वे क्षमता रखते हैं । मान्यवर, मैंने किसी कच्चे खिलाड़ी को उस पद पर नहीं भेजा है । एक पक्के और मंजे व्यक्ति को फुड मिनिस्टर रखा है । क्या इस नये फुड मिनिस्टर का नमूना आपने नहीं देखा कि पाकिस्तान वाले खुद चक्कर में आ गये । भुट्टो साहब से बातचीत करके पाकिस्तान की प्राबलम हल कर रहे हैं और इस देश की फुड प्राबलम हल करना उन के लिए कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम्युनिस्टों को भी ठीक कर देंगे ।

श्री शिव नारयण : जी हां, यह गवर्न-मेंट की ही मेहरबानी है कि यह लोग यहां इस तरह से हमारी छीज काटा करते हैं और लोगों को बहकाते फिरते हैं लेकिन अगर वे अपनी हुरकतों से बाज न आये तो यह उन को भी ठीक कर देंगे । (इंटरप्शंस)

मैं स्वयं किसान हूँ, खेती करता हूँ और उनका मैं शुभचिंतक हूँ । यह बहुत जरूरी है कि किसानों की कड़ी मेहनत का उन्हें उचित मूल्य मिले जो कि आज उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है और जिसके कि कारण उन की आर्थिक अवस्था बड़ी दयनीय हो रही है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि उन को उनकी उपज की लागत का १०

परसेंट मुनाफ़ा दिया जाय । आज इमरजेसी चल रही है और यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि देश में गल्ले की कमी न पड़ने पावे । दस परसेंट का मुनाफ़ा तो उन्हें दिलवाया ही जाना चाहिए ।

“देह बेंच दारा सुवनमंद भयो यह दास” किसानों को संतुष्ट किया जाय और वे इस आड़े समय में आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह देश की रक्षा में जूझते हैं ? किसान का पेट भर जाय तो आप देखियेगा कि वह देश की खातिर किस तरह से अपनी जान की बाजी लगाता है ।

सरकार ऐसे देश व समाज विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध जोकि देश हित के विरुद्ध काम करते हैं, सख्त कार्यवाही करें । ऐसे द्रोही तत्वों के प्रति कोई रिआयत सरकार को नहीं दिखानी चाहिए । ऐसा होने से जितनी भी गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं वे सब बंद हो जायेंगी ।

गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी जोकि फुड और प्राइस कन्ट्रोल के संबंध में है बिल्कुल सही है और सरकार ठीक तरीके से चल रही है । मैं आप का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

17.03½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the September 6th, 1963|Bhadra 15, 1885 (Saka).

[Thursday, September 5, 1963/Bhadra 14, 1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4523—69	U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		No.		
506	Small pox	4523—28	1507	Blind persons in Orissa	4582
507	Trisuli Hydel Project	4528—30	1508	Displaced families moved to Dandakaranya	4582
508	Rural Water Supply Programmes	4530—38	1509	Taxes collected in Orissa	4582
509	Doctors for rural areas	4538—42	1510	Housing loans in Rajasthan	4583
510	Ayurveda	4543—46	1511	Accommodation for I.T. Os.	4583
511	Food Adulteration Act	4546—50	1512	Accommodation for Income Tax Offices	4584
512	Joint Electricity pool	4550—53	1513	Smuggled currency	4584
513	Industrial Potentialities of Dandakaranya Project	4553—55	1514	Audiometer Centres	4584—85
514	Water Supply problems	4656—58	1515	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	4585
S.N.Q. No.			1516	Small pox in Andhra Pradesh	4585—86
3	Scarcity conditions in Rajasthan	4558—69	1517	Development of river basins in Andhra Pradesh	4587
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4569	1518	Accommodation for civil personnel on deputation	4587
S.Q. No.			1519	Education allowance	4587
515	Closure of Kola Gold Mines	4569	1520	Population increase	4787—88
516	Nutritional needs of industrial labour	4569—70	1521	Diplomats involved in smuggling	4588—89
517	Gold refinery at Madras	4570	1522	Delhi Power Control Board	4589—90
518	Refugees in Sealdah station	4570—71	1523	Mosquitoes	4590—91
519	Rajasthan Canal	4571	1524	Restrictions on sale of eatables	4591—92
520	Cancer	4571	1525	Mental hospital at Shadra	4592
521	Electric Power Survey	4572	1526	Orissa Flood Control Board	4593
522	Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi	4573	1527	Country-liquor in Delhi	4593—94
523	Houses for Central Government employees	4573—74	1528	Diseases among Government employees	4594
524	Forward trading Medical Corps	4574—75	1529	Excise duty on sugar	4594—95
525	Model Volunteer Medical Corps	4575—77	1530	Income-tax Deptt., Patna	4595—96
526	Third Plan Power Target	4577	1531	Research in demography	4596—97
527	Refugee colonies in West Bengal	4577—78	1532	Thermal plant in Assam	4597
528	Water shortage in Rajasthan	4578—79	1533	Medical Colleges	4557—98
529	Janpath Hotel	4579	1534	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	4598
U.S.Q. No.			1535	Indian Companies in Pakistan	4598—99
1505	Food adulteration	4580	1536	Education allowance	4599—4600
1506	Defective eyesight	4580—81	1537	Treasurers in Reserve Banks	4600
			1538	Hotel in Calcutta	4600
			1539	Power connections in Delhi	4601

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1540	Farakka Barrage	4601
1541	Opium	4602
1542	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	4602-03
1543	Smugglers	4603
1544	Thermal Power Station, Kothagudam	4603
1546	Refugee Shopkeepers	4603-04
1547	M.B.B.S. Course	4604
1548	Income tax arrears in Madras	4604-05
1549	Goods seized n I do- Pak. border	4605-06
1550	Ru. al Water Supply	4606
1551	Rural Water Supply Scheme	4607
1552	Power Stations o D.V.C.	4608-09
1553	Housing Schemes	4909-10
1554	Hydro-elic tric Projec in Mysore	4609-11
1555	Delhi Slum Clearance Scheme	4611

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

4612-14

- (1) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (a) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Bank of Alagapuri Limited with the Indian Bank Limited published in Notification No. S. O. 2019 dated the 10th August, 1963, under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949
- (b) Notification No. G.S.R. 1389 dated the 24th August, 1963 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 .
- (c) Notification No. G.S.R. 1391 dated the 24th August, 1963 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 755 dated the 4th May, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Excises and Salt Act,
1944 :—

- (a) The Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1386 dated the 24th August, 1963 .
- (b) The Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1388 dated the 24th August, 1963 .
- (3) List of concerns who, on reference to Government, have been informed during the year 1962-63 that the concession under section 56A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, [Section 99(i) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961] would be available in respect of the dividends distributed by them to their company shareholders .
- (4) The Super Profits Tax Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 2440 dated the 23rd August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963 .
- (5) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:—
- (i) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1317 dated the 10th August, 1963
- (ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1399 dated the 24th August, 1963

MOTION RE : REPORT OF
LIFE INSURANCE COR-
PORATION

4624-68

Dr. L. M. Singhvi moved the motion re : Report of Life Insurance Corporation laid on the Table on 10-11-62. After some discussion the motion was adopted

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MOTIONS RE: (i) RISE
IN PRICES OF FOOD-
GRAINS AND (ii) FOOD
POLICY 4668—4736

Shri S. M. Banerjee moved
the motion *re* : rise in
prices of foodgrains and
Shri Yashpal Singh moved
the motion *re* : food
policy of the Government
of India. The motions
were considered together.
The discussion was not
concluded

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED 4736

Nineteenth Report was
presented

AGENDA FOR SEPTEMBER
6, 1963/BHADRA 15,
1885 (SAKA)

Discussion *re* : distribution
of National income, and
consideration of Private
Members' resolutions .