

Third Series, Vol. XXIII—No. 11.

Monday, December 2, 1963.
Agrahayana 11, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1.00

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS,
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 300 to 306 and 308 to 313	2357-97
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 299, 307, 314, and 316 to 328	. 2397-2408
Unstarred Questions Nos. 851, to 880, 882 to 923 and 925	. 2408-52
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Imporance	
Reported existence of Chinese Fifth Column Army in India	2452-54
Re : Motion for Adjournment	2455-56
Papers laid on the Table	2456
Re : Simultaneous translation of proceedings	2456-58
Statement re : IAF Dakota crash at Banihal	2459-61
Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill	
Report of the Joint Committee	2461
Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill—introduced	2462
Motion re : Food situation in the country	. 2462-2590
Shri A. M. Thomas	2462-81
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	. 2487-2500
Shri K. N. Pande	2500-07
Shri Karuthiruman	2507-13
Shri Yashpal Singh	2513-21
Shri K. N. Tiwary	2522-27
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	2527-32
Shri P. N. Kayal	2532-33
Shri J. P. Jyotishi	2534-41
Shri Yogendra Jha	2541-52
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	2542-58
Shri S. M. Banerjee	2558-66
Shrimati Renuka Ray	2567-73
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	2573-77
Shri Sheo Narain	2577-83
Shri Man Sinh P. Patel	2583-90
DAILY DIGEST	2591-96

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2357

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 2, 1963/Agrahayana
11, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Submarines for Pakistan from Japan

*300. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
+
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to a newspaper report that
Pakistan has offered to purchase sub-
marines from Japan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) All relevant factors will be
taken into consideration while taking
a decision on the question of acquiring
submarines for the Indian Navy.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know
whether Government were able to
procure details in this respect as to
whether the proposed submarines are
nuclear submarines or some other
kind of submarines?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B.
Chavan):** The hon. Member is asking
1589 (Ai) LSD—1.

2358

questions on the basis of press
reports. So, I cannot say.....

Shri R. G. Dubey: My question was
clear and the answer was in the affir-
mative.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, he expects
the Government to keep in touch with
the subject and get the information
for its own sake as to what kind of
submarines Pakistan is getting.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, we
will get the necessary information for
ourselves.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know
whether Pakistan and China are
having a kind of joint or common
naval strategy against India?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is better that
China and Pakistan themselves know
about it.

Shri Heda: Have Government taken
into consideration the possible
objective of Pakistan's attempt to
purchase these submarines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally. As
I said in the main answer to part (b)
of the question, we will take into con-
sideration all these factors.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know
whether the Defence Minister is in a
position to re-assure this House that
our present naval equipment is more
or less adequate for vigilance and
safeguarding of our lengthy coast-
line?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our efforts are
to make it that way.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know
whether Pakistan has any submarine

bases in the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I require notice for that question.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : पाकिस्तान सरहद पर खाइयां खोद रहा है और वह पनडुब्बियां भी जहाजों की खरीद रहा है और भारत पर आक्रमण करने की तैयारियां कर रहा है तो उस भावी खतरे का सामना करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल से उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यहां तो किश्तियों की बात है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has Government got any information whether these submarines have been supplied to Pakistan according to some agreement and, if so, whether some more supply of submarines is going to be given to Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We need not presume that the submarines have been supplied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of an earlier statement made by the Defence Minister some six months ago in this House to the effect that the Chinese navy is equipped with submarines capable of operating in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, has Government received reports, or has reason to believe, that the Chinese submarines are actually operating in this region with the help and co-operation of Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have no such information.

आकाशवाणी से संसद्-समीक्षा

*३०१. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् सदस्यों तथा देश-वासियों की ओर से आग्रह किया गया है कि आकाशवाणी से 'संसद्-समीक्षा' पुनः चालू की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) :

(क) केवल कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने कभी कभी इस कार्यक्रम को पुनः चालू करने के लिए मुझाव दिये हैं।

(ख) इस मामले पर विचार किया गया है, परन्तु व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इस कार्यक्रम को फिर से चालू करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हुआ है।

[(a) Some Members of Parliament only have, on a few occasions, suggested the resumption of this programme.

(b) The matter has been examined, but it has not so far been found possible to re-introduce this item owing to practical difficulties.]

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस कार्यक्रम को व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण फिर से चालू करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हुआ है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वह व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां कौन सी हैं जिन के कारण अभी तक यह निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम होगा कि जब से इमारजेंसी शुरू हुई है तब से यह एक आइटम जोकि पांच मिनट का होता था, पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंग्स के रैब्यू का, उस की जगह पर टॉपिक ऑफ टुडे या आज की बात, पांच मिनट का यह प्रोग्राम चलता है। एक पीक ओवर है। "संसद्-समीक्षा" को पुनः चालू करने

के लिए कहा जा सकता है कि उस के लिए भी ५ मिनट निकाले जा सकते हैं। लेकिन ८ बजे और ९ बजे के बीच में ही सारा प्रोग्राम बेशी लोग सुनते हैं और उस को यदि हम अलग कर दें तो उस का फायदा कोई विशेष नहीं होगा। अब तो एक ही सवाल है कि जो प्रोग्राम है टॉपिक ऑफ़ द डे या आज की बात, उस को हटा दें और उस की जगह पर उस को रख दें। कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हमारी हुई थी। उस में इस पर काफ़ी चर्चा हुई। इस सेशन में तो मुमकिन न होगा लेकिन अगले सेशन में इस पर विचार करने की अवसर कोशिश करेंगे कि इस विषय में क्या हो सकता है।

श्री प्रभाशबोर शास्त्री : संसद् में जितनी भी चर्चाएं चली हैं उन का देश के संकटकाल से सीधा सम्बन्ध रहता है और अगर उन की समीक्षा की जाय तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह भी संकटकाल की स्थिति पर प्रभाव डालेगी तो क्या सरकार आज एसी स्थिति में है कि वह इस बात की घोषणा कर सके कि अगले अधिवेशन से इस को फिर से चालू कर दिया जायगा ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मैं ऐसी कोई घोषणा करने में असमर्थ हूँ लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि संसद् की जो रिपोर्ट है वह काफ़ी डिप्लड तरीके पर आ जाती है और अधिवेशन के दिनों में अल इंडिया रेडियो से जो समाचार बुलेटिन निकलते हैं उन में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही की काफ़ी चर्चा रहती है, शायद ७५ परसेंट लोकसभा और राज्य सभा की बातें ही रात के बुलेटिन और सुबह के बुलेटिन में निकलती हैं। अब संसद् समीक्षा में भी तो वही बातें होती हैं जो कि बुलेटिन्स में आ जाती हैं। संसद् की कार्यवाही का रैव्यू तो बुलेटिन्स में आ ही जाता है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Does the hon. Minister consider that at any rate

when important major debates are held in Parliament those would come under the head "Topic of the Day" and could not the important debates be covered by reviews?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : I do not know whether the public undertakings debate was not covered.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Reviewed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : When this thing will be reintroduced all such matters will certainly be reviewed according to its importance.

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री को इस बात का जरूर ध्यान होगा कि पार्लियामेंट में दो तरह की बातें होती हैं। एक का सम्बन्ध खबरों के साथ है, समाचारों के साथ है और दूसरी का सम्बन्ध व्यू के साथ है, सिद्धान्तों के साथ है, यह ठीक है कि खबरें जो आप प्रकाशित करते हैं उन में संसद् की खबरें ज्यादा होती हैं लेकिन उन में कोई वह दूसरी बात अर्थात् व्यू और सिद्धान्त नहीं होते हैं तो हमारे सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार होना चाहिए वह कैसे होगा और क्या इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय कोई प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : मैं ने ठीक से समझा नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य क्या कहते हैं ? अब पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोसीडिंग्स के रैव्यू को फिर से रैस्टोर करने की बात आती है, सिद्धान्त की तो कोई बात उस में आती नहीं है। वह तो एक तरह की संसद् की कार्यवाही का रैव्यू था, संसद् समीक्षा थी। उस में कोई सिद्धान्त की बात तो होती नहीं थी। उस में कोई सिद्धान्तों की बात चलती हो ऐसा तो था नहीं अलबत्ता वह एक अपने ढंग से संसद् समीक्षा रखते थे जो कि सुनने में बहुत अच्छी लगती थी। लेकिन इस के अलावा उस में कोई विशेष बात ऐसी नहीं आती थी जो कि संसद् की और रिपोर्टों में देखने में नहीं आती।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra : During the last session when a half-an-hour dis-

cussion was held on this subject, the hon. Minister had assured on the floor of the House that something would be done in the matter. In view of the reply given today may I know whether that assurance is being taken back?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know. Perhaps my predecessor had given that assurance; but without knowing that I have said that we are examining the thing. I have made it perfectly clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that there have been several complaints with regard to proceedings broadcast from the All India Radio, does Government propose to lay on the Table or place in the Library a copy of the script of each broadcast relating to parliamentary proceedings on the AIR because Members are interested in seeing that....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath would realise that that does not come under the question of

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the broadcast is over.

Mr. Speaker: review of the commentary that was being made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be a review or news of parliamentary proceedings. If they are broadcast from the AIR, I am sure you will agree that a copy of that must be laid on the Table after it is broadcast, that is, the next day.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I took it up with them and they refused.

Mr. Speaker: That is another thing. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the complete black-out by

the AIR of the political views of the Shiromani Akali Dal as represented in this House is fortuitous or whether it is a measure of Government policy; if the latter, what are the reasons for that?

Mr. Speaker: It is not connected with the review.

Shri Kapur Singh: The views as represented in this House during the proceedings are blacked out. I want to know whether they are fortuitous, or they are as a consequence of some Government policy and, if the latter, why? This was my question.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is not germane to this question, as you were pleased to remark. But I would examine it. I do not know.

Shri Heda: May I know whether any difficulty was found in finding suitable personnel so far as the continuation or resumption of this review is concerned?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as the personnel is concerned, we have experienced no difficulty.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister said that this question was discussed thread-bare in the informal consultative committee. May I know what was the consensus of opinion of the informal consultative committee and what value he attaches to that?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The value attached to that is which it deserves. We always take into consideration what they say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the consensus of opinion?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The consensus of opinion was like this—in this House also—that we placed before them our difficulties and they also appreciated them.

Launching of Sounding Rockets

- +
- *302. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Outer Space Committee of the United Nations that a group of Scientists should visit the Thumba Sounding Rocket Launching Facility in Kerala;

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

(c) when the said group will be visiting the place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The visit is in pursuance of India's offer to place the facilities of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at the disposal of Member countries of the United Nations for scientific investigations of space for peaceful purposes. The visiting group will advise the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the question of the extension of United Nations sponsorship to the Thumba Station.

(c) The group is expected to visit the Thumba Station during the second half of December 1963.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the scientists group has made any recommendations regarding the working of this unit?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It has not visited yet.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what is the effect of the recent launching of the rocket in Kerala and whether the results are known?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The launching was very successful. The results would be published in due course.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As a result of the visit of the scientists from the different countries who will be visiting this place, is it expected that they would subscribe their scientific knowledge in furthering the cause of this unit?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This team will be on behalf of the United Nations. If they accept to sponsor this project, then it will be the member-countries who will be collaborating with us. Scientists from Brazil, Japan, Sweden, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. will be visiting.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some of the scientists working at the Thumba Sounding Rocket station were invited by the United Nations or they were proposed to be sent there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not say so. They may be going there. We are in touch with the United Nations and the scientists visiting from time to time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in view of the results of the first rocket launching recently, some modifications have been considered necessary by the Space Committee?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are not producing the rockets here. This is only a rocket-launching station and it is for a particular purpose. Now, they have launched one rocket to make certain studies. The next will be launched for another set of studies.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह यू० एन० ग्रुप जो आ रहा है, इस का खर्चा यू० एन० ग्रो० बर्दाश्त करेगा या हमारा देश बर्दाश्त करेगा ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यू० एन० ओ० बर्दाश्त करेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : इस ग्रुप में कुल कितने साइंटिस्ट्स हैं और उन में इंडियन्स कितने हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो आ रहे हैं, उन में तो इंडियन्स नहीं हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this experiment was done entirely by Indian scientists or they took the cooperation of some foreigners?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This launching was done in collaboration with the scientists from the United Nations and France.

Supersonic HF-24 Planes

+
 *303. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananajappa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far achieved in the manufacture of India's first super-sonic plane HF-24; and

(b) when the first plane is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The manufacture of HF-24 is at a developmental stage.

(b) The first plane flew in June 1961.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the salient features of this aircraft, by

which type of engine this aircraft is going to be powered, and how many such engines are already available at the HAL for the purpose?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is powered by Orpheus-703. We are in the first phase of that engine agreement where-in we are at the moment testing what comes in finger-tight condition from UK.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के निर्माण में कुल कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ और उसमें विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी है ।

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, it being still in a developmental stage, a total assessment will only be available when the completion of the development takes place.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since this experiment seems to have been successful, may I know whether the process of manufacture will continue and whether the plane that will be manufactured will be utilised for transport purposes or as a fighter or for other purposes?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is a fighter plane.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: How many months ago did the first flight take place and what was the speed at which it flew on the first day?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, it first flew in June, 1961. I cannot say whether at that stage or at any subsequent stage it attained this speed, but it did cross the sound barrier.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know when the developmental stage is expected to be over, and when in point of time we expect to go into production?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is MK-I series. MK-II series is still under further developmental stage. We hope that all the tests should be com-

pleted some time during the course of the coming year; this is about MK-I.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this type of aircraft has near-approached functional obsolescence in the context of the modern world armament situation, and if so, what further steps Government propose to take in this matter?

Shri Ranga: It has become out of date.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I did not quite follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: It has become obsolescent in other countries by the time that we have started its production.

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is a comment which will apply to every aircraft that is produced in any part of the world, but we try to keep it as near up-to-date as possible during the course of the manufacture.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some sugar mills have not yet implemented the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board;

(b) if so, the names of those mills; and

(c) the action taken, if any, against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Out of 173 sugar mills, only one mill viz. the Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali, Gandevi, in Gujarat State, has not implemented the recommendations.

(c) This mill went into production in November, 1962. The State Government is pursuing the question of implementation with the management.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether one or two of the sugar factories in UP which had not implemented the award of the Sugar Wage Board have since implemented it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I have stated, the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board award is with the States. The only one factory which has not implemented the recommendations is the factory in the Gujarat State to which I have made a reference in the main answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there are certain serious anomalies which have arisen after the implementation of the Wage Board award, and if so, what machinery has been set up either by the State Government or by the Central Government to see that the anomalies are removed?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are constantly keeping ourselves in touch with the implementation process, and if any anomaly is brought to our notice, we shall look into it.

Shri Warrior: Are there any factories or mills which have only partially implemented the Wage Board recommendations and not fully, and if so, how many mills are there which have done so?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I have already mentioned, we are watching the progress of the implementation. The implementation has to be through the States.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that all the recommendations of the wage boards up to now have been unanimous, have the Government of India decided on any course of action in the event of the employers refusing to implement even such unanimous recommendations?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I have stated, only one mill has not been able to implement the recom-

mendations. They have stated that production started only in November, 1962, and they have pleaded that the factory is not in a position to implement as really it will not be able to bear the burden. We are examining the question, and we are trying to see to it that early implementation takes place.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government have received any complaints from various unions that the Wage Board's recommendations have not been implemented in many of the sugar mills in U.P.?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are quite a few mills against which certain remarks and recommendations have been made. But we are pursuing the policy. It is true that there will be some complaints, but we have to examine them.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What is the effect of the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board on sugar prices?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It does not arise out of the original question.

श्री शिव नारायण : कौन से लोग उसकी जांच कर रहे हैं और कब तक वे इसको रिमूव कर सकेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Who is looking into this? And when will they take action on this?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Ministry is keeping in touch with it.

Foreign Transport Planes

*305. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Shri D. C. Sharma:} \\ \text{Dr. L. M. Singhvi:} \end{array} \right.$

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of different types of foreign transport aircraft which have been or are being employed by the I.A.F.; and

(b) whether any Caribou or C-130 aircraft are proposed to be purchased or sought to be manufactured in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Ten. In addition there are six types of helicopters.

(b) Some Caribou aircraft have been purchased. There is no proposal at present to manufacture the Caribou or to purchase or manufacture the C-130 aircraft.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many of these transport aircraft have come to us from Commonwealth countries and how many from other sources, the Soviet Union and the USA?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Except for the AN-12, and MI-4 helicopter from the Soviet Union, all the others are from other countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At what stage is our project for manufacturing this kind of aircraft? Have we reached the production stage or are we still in the developmental stage?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the Avro-748 is concerned, certainly we have reached the production stage. We have placed orders for 29 aircraft in addition to the orders already placed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated the other day that there was a proposal to manufacture helicopters in Bangalore. What is the position of that and when is production likely to start?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The licence for production has been concluded with the company. It is a question of the production of Alouette. Agreement has been reached with the French company. Now steps are being taken to proceed with the further steps.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : श्रीमती तो भारत सभी प्रकार के विमान बाहर से खरीदती हैं और भारत वहन विमान भी बाहर से ही आते

हैं। क्या कभी ऐसा समय आयेगा जब भारतवहन विमान बाहर से न खरीद कर यहाँ बनाये गये भारतवहन विमानों से काम चल सकेगा और भारत विदेशों को ये भेज सकेगा ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : वही कोशिश चल रही है अपनी अभी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसका कभी कोई अन्त आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अन्त तो किसी बात का भी नहीं आना चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कोई दिन तो आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, तो फिर देखिये ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that army transport, especially on the Northern and Eastern borders has attained very high priority, what steps will be taken to ensure speedy and prompt army transport as far as army supplies are concerned?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, I would agree with the proposition the hon. Member makes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Have we been able to make provision for such transport so that our work is not delayed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think yes, because as far as our transport is concerned, it is reasonably sufficient.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In regard to the large number of foreign transport aircraft which we are still having to use, are we dependent completely on the foreign sources for obtaining spare parts, if necessary, for maintenance, or are we taking steps to manufacture them indigenously?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, when we purchase foreign aircraft, we have to depend on that source for spare parts.

Indian Embassy in West Germany

*306. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Press section of the Indian Embassy in West Germany is issuing its bulletins in English language;

(b) whether it is also a fact that very rarely the bulletin is issued in the German language; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Embassy of India, Bonn issues the following bulletins:

- (1) Weekly cyclostyled bulletin in German (280 copies per issue containing 8 sheets each on an average)
- (2) Tri-weekly cyclostyled bulletin in English (80 copies per issue containing 6 sheets on an average)
- (3) Monthly printed bulletin in German (over 4,000 copies per issue)
- (4) An Annual publication in German of about 250 pages (5,500 copies).

In addition, the Embassy issues special bulletins in German and English to cover events of urgent and immediate importance as they arise. The Embassy also produces pamphlets in German on important topics and in the last six months has produced six such pamphlets.

The output of material by the Embassy in German is considered adequate at present. The small amount of material issued in English is for use by English-knowing persons in the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What kind of literature was produced in the German language by the Embassy so far as our war with China is concerned?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Whatever material has been published by the German Embassy, it has been publishing in German and in English. I cannot give the actual details.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is written here, Sir—I do not want to ask anything exact but it is written here....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has put a definite question and the Minister has said that the information is not available with her.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Embassy also produces pamphlets in German on important topics,—the statement says—and in the last six months has produced six such pamphlets. What is the subject-matter of these pamphlets? Has any one of them dealt with the Chinese problem also?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It deals with China: it deals with all the urgent problems that face the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether in our missions abroad our ambassadors or ministers are ignorant of the language of the country to which they are accredited?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will make it specific. May I know, in our West German Embassy, how many of the top echelons, officers First Secretary, Counsellor, ambassador, etc.—how many among them are well-versed in the German language?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That does not arise out of this question.

श्री रामेश्वरराव : पश्चिमी जर्मनी का अपना दूतावास इंग्लिश में प्रकाशित

करता है और हो सकता है कि जर्मन में भी करता हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दी में भी करता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन ।

National Defence Fund

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*308. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of receipt books issued to individuals in Delhi and other places for collection towards National Defence Fund have not been returned;

(b) if so, the number of untraced receipt books; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):

(a) to (c). At its first meeting, the National Defence Fund Committee decided that the State Governments should issue suitable instructions for the collection of funds through authorised agencies and that the public should be advised to give donations only to such authorised agencies. In regard to Delhi, the work was entrusted to the Mayor's Council for National Defence.

A complaint was received recently that some of the receipt books issued by the Mayor's Council of Delhi had not been returned by those to whom these had been issued. The total number of receipt books issued was 2810 out of which only 138 books are out-

standing. 30 books have been reported as missing and 108 are outstanding against the collectors to whom these had been issued. The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Council has decided that such receipt books as have been certified to be missing by members of the Delhi Municipal Corporation be notified in the press to enable members of the public to report to the Mayor's Council if any collection has been made against them. Regarding the remaining 108 books, a committee has been appointed to call for explanations from the collectors to whom these were issued and to report the matter to the Executive Committee of the Council by December 15, 1963.

No complaints about untraced receipt books have been received in regard to any other State. If any specific instances are brought to the Government's notice, necessary enquiries would be made. To make a general enquiry from all the States would entail enormous time and labour which the Government feel would not be justified.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुल कितना रुपया नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में इकट्ठा हुआ और उस में से डी० ए० और टी० ए० में कितना खर्च हो गया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ३० नवम्बर, १९६३ तक ५७ करोड़ ६६ लाख रुपये कॅश आये । सोना आया २२.७६ लाख ग्राम और चांदी आई ११.६३ लाख ग्राम । टी० ए०, डी० ए० के खर्च का कोई इस में से हिसाब होता नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लोगों ने रसीदें खोई हैं, उन से कोई जवाबतलब किया गया है तथा उनके लिए कोई दण्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी तो यह मामूला करना है कि किसने खोई हैं रसीदें ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा : भ्रखबारों की न्यूज के अनुसार सब से ज्यादा किताबें कुछ भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के पास निकली हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात कहां तक सच है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं ने तो अभी ब्रज किया कि इस को यहां की जो मेयर्स कमेटी है उस को देखना है ।

Shri Warrior: May I know whether Government have got any complaint or representation from donors that the amounts that they give to the collectors were not actually deposited with the authorities concerned?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I cannot say generally. There may have been some odd instances, but they have been looked into. We have not received any other complaint from any other State that their books are missing or that they have not received suitable acknowledgments.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this fund is subject to periodic audit, and if so, has any audit taken place in the meantime?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह रक्षा कोश सीधे केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित है । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी राज्य से शिकायत आती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उस की जांच करती है या नहीं, क्योंकि इस से सम्बन्धित गबन और भ्रष्टाचार के केस सारे देश में बहुत से हैं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, जरूर जांच करती है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the total amount involved in these missing books?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी इस का पता नहीं चला ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : बहुत सी जगहों से रक्षा कोश के लिये रुपया आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रसीदों के मुताबिक सारा रुपया जमा हो गया है क्या इसकी जांच की गई है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ग्राम तौर से जो आयराइज्ड कलेक्टरों से उन के पास जो रुपया आया उस की रसीदें उन्होंने दीं, उन से लोगों को लेनी चाहिये थीं। मनी आर्डर से जो रुपया आया है उस की रसीदें यहां से नहीं गई हैं क्योंकि यह मनी आर्डर इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में आया। इस के लिये यह कायदा बनाया गया कि जो रुपया मनी आर्डर से आये वह स.घे बैंक में जमा हो जाया करे। बैंक उस को जमा करे और मनी आर्डर की रसीद पर अपनी मुहर लगा दे। उसी को रसीद मान लिया जाये।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the criterion in appointing the collectors, and may I know whether any time limit was prescribed for the return of the books or not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: These collectors were appointed by the State Governments. The fund is still going on, collections are being made.

Shri D. J. Naik: The Hon. Minister said that the amounts were being audited. May I know the salient features of the audit notes?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have not got the salient features. The National Defence Fund maintain these accounts, and it is regularly checked.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know how this fund is being utilised, what part of it is being used for defence purposes, and whether Government is having any proposals before it to use part of the fund for rehabilitation of the jawans who were disabled in NEFA? Has it been brought to their notice that 270 young men.....

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri Nath Pai: I will complete it. May I know whether they are aware of the fact that 270 young men who were disabled in NEFA and Ladakh were recently discharged from hospital in Poona and are now awarded a pension of 30 to 40 rupees, and whether Government propose to use the fund for the benefit of these disabled jawans and their families?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Pension to disabled jawans is given by the Ministry of Defence. So far as the expenditure from this Fund is concerned, a press statement was issued on August 11, 1963, which gave the details of the expenditure made till then. Since then, only about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent further.

Shri Nath Pai: He did not answer the first part of the question. What part of it is being used for defence and what part for rehabilitation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: All these details are given in the statement that I referred to.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों तथा राज्यों से कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें भी सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं कि जिन के अनुसार कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोश के इस फंड का दुरुपयोग किया है। यदि हां, तो उन में से कितने लोगों को दंडित किया गया, क्या सरकार के पास कुछ इस तरह की जानकारी है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कितनी शिकायतें आई हैं यह कहना तो मुश्किल है। बीच बीच में कभी कभी लोग लिखते हैं। उस फंड का दुरुपयोग हुआ है या नहीं, यह हम राज्य सरकारों को भेज देते हैं कि वह उन की जांच कर के देखें और पता लगायें कि उस में क्या दुरुपयोग हुआ है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the total amount spent so far out of this Fund, and the purpose for which it has been spent?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned that a detailed statement has been made on the 11th August which gave all the particulars.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question was put in December last.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri-mati Renuka Ray.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the position in Delhi, may I know whether Government is contemplating to find out from the different States rather than waiting for complain'ts as to what the position is in the different States regarding the Fund and whether receipt books are kept and returned?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned that it would be rather difficult to write to all the States to check the receipt books, but this fact has been brought to the notice of the States from time to time, that they should keep a tight check and see that there is no complaint.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आफिसर्स जिलों या अन्य सूबों से रुपये ले कर आये और जमा किया, उन्हें ट्रेवेलिंग अनाउंस किस डिपार्टमेंट से दिया गया ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : नेशनल डिफेंस फंड से नहीं दिया गया ।

Missiles and Electronics Factory

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- *309. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet experts have selected Hyderabad for setting up guided missiles and electronics factory;

(b) if so, whether Government have given approval and when the construction will start; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on the factory and the type of assistance to be received from Russia in setting up this factory?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Based on the joint recommendations of Soviet and Indian experts, it has been decided to locate the electronics factory at a site near Hyderabad. It is proposed to manufacture there the electronic components of guided missiles also. The construction work will be taken in hand as soon as land and approved estimates are ready for which action has already been initiated.

(c) The Project Report when completed will give an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred on the factory. Technical assistance in designing the factory (including preparation of Project Report), installation of machines and mastering the production will be available from the U.S.S.R. Government.

[(क) और (ख). भारतीय तथा रूसी विशेषज्ञों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर फैसला किया गया है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी कारखाना हैदराबाद के पास एक स्थान पर स्थापित किया जाये । गाइडेड मिसाइल्ज़ (प्रक्षेप्य-स्त्रों) के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संघटन भाग भी वहीं पर निर्माण करने का विचार है । भूमिक्षेत्र तथा अनुमोदित एस्टीमेट प्राप्त होने के फौरन साथ ही, जिन के लिए काम शुरू कर दिया गया है, भवन निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) प्रायोजना की रिपोर्ट सम्पूर्ण हो जाने पर कारखाने पर उठने वाले खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जायेगा। कारखाने की अभिकल्पना में, मशीनें लगाने में, तथा उत्पादन में प्रयोजना प्राप्त करने में (प्रायोजना की रिपोर्ट की तैयारी समेत) तकनीकी सहायता रूस सरकार से प्राप्य होगी।]

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when the project report is likely to come and what are the main features of this factory?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already stated that this factory will manufacture the electronic components of guided missiles. As to when the project report will be completed, that is a matter entirely dependent on the Russian advisers who are here and are making the report. I hope it will come soon.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the reasons for setting up factories for the manufacture of components and equipments for MIG-21 at different places, and may I know whether by the time the setting up of this factory will be complete, the MIG-21 will no longer be an up-to-date fighter aircraft?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Those reasons have been considered by the Russian team of experts and also the Indian team of experts. The unanimous opinion was that it should be set up at three different places taking into account the climate, the ancillary facilities available, and security considerations and the availability of land, water power and so on.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know what will be the target of production in terms of the programme drawn up, and the extent of indigenous components to be used?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Exactly, when the project report is considered, as to

what should be the target of production, all that will be decided at that stage. As for indigenous content, the object is as soon as we can we should start producing the whole thing here in this country.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप ने कहा कि रूस वालों ने तीन स्थानों के लिये कहा था। एक स्थान तो हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी दो स्थान कहाँ होंगे।

Shri Raghuramaiah: It had been already announced on the floor of the House many times that the air-frame factory will be at Nasik and the engine factory will be at Koraput. This is the third.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Minister said that this new factory will manufacture the electronic components for the guided missiles. May I know where the remaining part of the missiles is going to be manufactured?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In one of the factories, but the actual decision will be taken up as soon as the project report comes.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the Government is considering the question whether the missiles with these electronic components could be used for hilly warfare?

Shri Raghuramaiah: These are fighter planes and they are meant for all kinds of warfare where they are suitable.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इस कारखाने की क्षमता क्या होगी ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already submitted that the capacity of the factory will be decided as soon as the project report is examined and accepted by Government.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : मैं तो क्षमता जानना चाहता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप को बतायी जायेगी जब वह कर लेंगे।

Shri Hanumanthalya: Does this project report contain provisions for the incorporation of the latest discoveries and improvements which are taking place almost every day in this field at the appropriate time or is the project report based on a particular date and the USSR Government is not going to supply the latest improvements in this respect?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The agreement with the USSR Government initially was for a modified form of MIG 21 which itself took into account certain special requirements of ours. Since then in view of the emergency and the experience gained, we have requested the Soviet Government to make further improvements and they are under consideration.

Land Reforms

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- *310. {
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
 Shri P. C. Borroah;
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;
 Shri Kolla Venkalah;
 Shri Heda;
 Shri Vasudevan Nair;
 Shri G. Mohanty;
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah.
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 Shri M. N. Swamy;
 Shri Bishwanath Roy;
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharyy;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have failed to implement expeditiously land and tenancy reforms;

(b) if so, which are the States; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission offered to bear one-half of the expenditure for correcting the records and, if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Progress made in the implementation of land reform has been reviewed in the section on land reform in the report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan, which has already been laid on the table of the House.

(c) With a view to expediting preparation and correction of records of rights such schemes have been made eligible for Central assistance to the extent of 50%. In some States provision to this effect has been made in the Annual Plans.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the maximum rent prescribed by the different States vary from one-third to one-sixth of the gross produce, has the Planning Commission pointed out the advisability of introducing uniform rents in all States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The House is aware that land is purely a State item and in the State list. We are only trying to secure among other things that the tiller has some rights and where the legislation has provided for rights of personal cultivation, to see that there is no uncertainty with regard to this and there may not be any disturbance so far as the right is concerned once the lands are allotted. That is the general outline.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that land transfers have been made defeating the very purpose of the laws of ceiling and also of tenancy reforms, what is the opinion of the Planning Commission communicated to the States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We have pointed out that in some cases there has been avoidance of the purpose of ceiling and drawn the attention of the States that some sort of uniform procedure should be prescribed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether all States have passed legislation on land reforms on the

accepted policy of land legislation as has been decided by the Planning Commission?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have got a list. Most of the States have passed legislation, but they would not be similar. The conditions vary in various States and we have to take into account the various tenures in existence in the various States.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether they conform to the policy laid down by the Planning Commission.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I can straightaway give—it is a long list—what the real purport of the land reform itself is. We have placed two books on the Table—*Progress of Land Reforms* and the *Mid-term Appraisal*, which deal with the very same problem.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसी सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट में शहरों के लिए सीलिंग अलग रखी गयी है और देहात के लिए सीलिंग अलग रखी गयी है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are only concerned with cultivable land, and they are mostly in the rural areas and not in cities.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा सवाल कवर नहीं हुआ । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the policy so far as land reforms are concerned in villages and in cities.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It does not arise out of this.

Shri P. C. Boroohah: May I know if the Planning Commission has entrusted the collection of facts and figures to non-officials? If so, may I know what is the reason for excluding the officials?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The collection of these data is left to the States. We are in touch with them.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is it a fact that in framing the ceiling laws, the State Governments have paid scant attention to the provisions of the Constitution, with the result that an attempt is being made to exclude as many as 120 or 140 laws from the fundamental principles contained in the Constitution? What effort do the Government propose to make in future to ensure that the State Governments observe the provisions of the Constitution?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kerala case, we have endeavoured to include such laws as are likely to be struck down in the Schedule. That is precisely what is being attempted. The question asked by the hon. Member involves other questions which do not arise out of this question.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, the answer is quite incorrect. Only 3 laws have been struck down whereas as many as 119 laws have not been struck down.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that Government have taken into account all other laws also that they fear might be struck down by the Supreme Court.

Shri A. P. Jain: Then, is it the policy of Government deliberately to frame laws which are likely to be struck down?

Mr. Speaker: Now he is blaming Parliament.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There are press reports—at least, we were so given to understand—that the Planning Commission and the Central Government are critical of the performance of some of the State Governments, as far as the implementation of land reforms is concerned. What were the causes for the Planning Commission and the Central Government themselves agreeing with the State Governments, e.g. in the case of the Government of Kerala....

Mr. Speaker: Now he is arguing. He is asking why they have agreed with the State Government of Kerala. The question should be only to elicit information—whether they have agreed or not. Why they agreed cannot be argued here during question hour.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Can the reasons not be asked and given?

Mr. Speaker: That is arguing, which cannot be done during question hour. There are ample opportunities for doing it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Planning Commission has made up its mind that it will not allow the State Governments to delay land reform in the name of framing new legislation when old legislation is already there?

Shri Ranga: Then what happens to provincial autonomy?

Shri Tyagi: Irrespective of whether constitutional or unconstitutional?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are so many Ministers here, Professor Ranga, Shri Tyagi and others.

Shri Ranga: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has become the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill is now before the Joint Committee. It is discussing many of these questions which have arisen now. So far as the Kerala Bill is concerned, that is before the State Legislature now and if it is passed before the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill is adopted, it will also be included in the Schedule.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: How many States have sought financial assistance from the Central Government to correct their record of rights?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am not able to give that information now except mentioning we have agreed to 1589(A) LSD—2.

give 50 per cent subvention if they collect the record of rights.

Shri Shivnanajappa: May I know whether the Government of Mysore is encountering special difficulties in implementing the land reform measures?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are keeping in mind the difficulties of the various States.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Has Government suggested any time-limit for full implementation of the land reform measures?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I said earlier, the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill is all-embracing.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether the Government or the Planning Commission has got any records to show how much lands have been distributed in the various States among tenants after this reform?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It was for this purpose that there was a conference recently with Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, representatives of various State Ministries and Central Ministries. We also invited representatives of *bhoodan*, *gramdhan*, movements while dealing with landless cultivators, labourers in rural areas etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान के साथ "लैंड मस्ट गो टु दी टिलर" का वायदा किया गया था, पर सीलिंग के बाद अब जमीन का मालिक "श्री सरकार" लिखी जाती है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० अगत) : सही नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is Government being entered as the owner in the columns of Jamabandi?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: All Poramboke land which is not otherwise dealt with is Government land

mostly. There are ryots so far as cultivable lands in general are concerned.

Engines for Supersonic Aircraft

*311. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. are manufacturing engines for the HF-24 supersonic aircrafts;

(b) the foreign components in such a manufacture; and

(c) further programme for increasing indigenous components?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. are manufacturing Orpheus 703 engines for the HF-24 Mk. I aircraft.

(b) About one-third in relation to the cost of the engine.

(c) Plans have been finalised to undertake indigenous manufacture of forgings and light alloys in collaboration with a foreign firm. This will increase the indigenous content substantially.

Shri Heda: By what time will we be able to manufacture... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Some talk is going on which is interfering with the proceedings of the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is correct, Sir. I am sorry; I was talking.

Mr. Speaker: I did not refer to Shri Jain when I said that; there were others also.

Shri Heda: By what time do we propose to manufacture almost all components of this engine? Has any phased programme been prepared for it?

Shri Raghuramalah: Under the agreement there are three stages of manufacture of this engine. The first stage is the stage of what comes in a

finger tight condition; in the second stage it is a case of assembly and in the third stage it will be a case of progressive manufacture. At the present moment it is difficult for me to say when the last stage will be completed.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is possible for the Government to give us an idea of the target of production and, if not, at least an idea of whether we will be self-sufficient so far as this type of engine is concerned?

Shri Raghuramalah: This Orpheus 703 engine is in relation to Mk. I. We have also under development Mk. II series of HF-24 the engine for which is yet to be decided. So far as Mk. I is concerned, we have found that this will be suitable.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: What is the approximate cost of the manufacture of this aircraft?

Shri Raghuramalah: As I have said, we are still in the initial stages. The actual indigenous manufacture will start only later. At that time it will be possible to give this figure.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the factory already established in Bangalore for manufacturing electronic devices will be availed of for supplying electronics to the engines that will be manufactured for supersonic planes; if so, to what extent?

Shri Raghuramalah: This is about the engines. About the electronic part of it, we are considering a scheme for manufacture of electronics generally which should help this also.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ध्वनि की गति से भी शीघ्र चलने वाले वायुयानों के निर्माण के लिये कल पुर्जे क्या बाहर से आते हैं और क्या भारत में ही उनका बनाना संभव नहीं हो सकता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सिर्फ इंजनों की बात है ।

Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

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*312. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination (Neogy Committee) has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No; Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1984/63].

Shri Warrior: How many States have implemented the recommendation contained in the preliminary report of this Committee as far as the establishment of corporations for co-ordination between the railway system and the road transport system is concerned?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is all-embracing. As many as 188 papers have so far been prepared and circulated among Members of Parliament. 30 select papers have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Mr. Speaker: His question is as to how many States have established those corporations that are envisaged under this.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Very few States have accepted that.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether Government is pursuing the same policy and plan to establish joint corporations between the railways and the road transport public undertakings?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The States have got their own reasons for having and for not having corporations. For example, in Bombay there is a corporation for transport

but in many other States we do not have them.

Shri Namblar: May I know the reason why this report has been so much delayed and whether the Government has asked for the early submission of the report.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This involves not merely road transport but also canal transport, coastal shipping, inland transport, air transport and all that—transport from all points of view. That is why I referred to various papers which have been circulated and various data collected. I may also inform the House that we had the benefit of Mr. Bonavia who is an expert in England. He had come here some time ago and he is again coming sometime in December for the purpose of advising us.

Shri Tyagi: May I know when this Committee was appointed and was it entrusted with the work of organising transport or advising on transport?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In the reply given by me on the 26th August, 1963, I have given all the details. The preliminary report was submitted by them.

Shri Tyagi: When was it appointed?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In 1959.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that when this Committee is considering the transport policy and coordination, a separate team has been appointed with a representative of the World Bank and a representative of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the entire transport system of the country. I want to know whether it is a fact and whether this has been done without consultation with the Planning Commission and, if so, the reasons for the same.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): That is a different committee mainly concerned with the transportation of coal and matters arising therefrom or incidental thereto. The Planning Commission was consulted and gave its approval to the terms of

reference of the committee. The personnel of the committee was determined between the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank in joint consultation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister has stated that this Committee was appointed as long back as in 1959. May I know why this Committee has taken so much time in completing the work and may I also know whether the research section which has been opened recently...

Mr. Speaker: She should not mix up many questions. Only the first part may be answered, but that too has been answered.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I was myself a member of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee. There are already reports before the Government, so far as road transport is concerned. But this is an all-embracing committee which deals not only with road transport but also with inland water transport, coastal transport and all that, and they have been dealing with so many aspects of transport and so many papers have been prepared.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Tyagi had his chance.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know if, in the meantime, the work is at a standstill, or despite their report having not been submitted, you are proceeding with all your plans.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is no doubt that it has taken four years' time.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if it is a fact that there is a serious difference of opinion between Mr. Neogy, its Chairman and others and the Planning Commission and, therefore, the Committee's work is in a state of suspended animation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not correct.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government failed to supply the Committee with information and generally did not cooperate with the Committee?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: To my knowledge, I am not aware of it.

Manufacture of Tanks

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*313. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Avadi tank factory has gone into production;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether this factory is planned to manufacture only British models of tanks suited for flat terrain?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There has been no delay; the progress in the implementation of the Project is satisfactory. Production is expected to commence in 1965, as planned.

(c) The facilities established at this factory will have the necessary flexibility to undertake other models of tanks also, if necessary.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know what will be the production capacity of this factory at the initial stage and later on when it gets into full production?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am advised that it will not be in the public interest to disclose the rate of production of tanks in the factory.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether arrangements are simultaneously being made for the supply of armour plates for these tanks to be obtained from our own steel factories,

or is it that we have to depend on imports for that?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Care is being taken to see that we import what we cannot get here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Pokhra Hydrel Project

*299. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed a pact with Nepal for financing Pokhra Hydrel Project and irrigation and water supply schemes;

(b) if so, expenditure involved and the amount India has offered to give;

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(d) whether any technical assistance will also be given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 275 lakhs. India has already provided Rs. 156.22 lakhs upto 31st March, 1963. The present Agreement provides for an aid of Rs. 40 lakhs to be utilised during the current financial year.

(c) A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1983/63.*]

(d) Yes, Sir.

Advertisements in Language Newspapers

*307. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give 50 per cent

of the advertisements to language newspapers;

(b) whether this covers display advertisements or both display and classified advertisements;

(c) whether the weeklies are excluded from the release of classified advertisements; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

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

Tripartite Committee on Gorakhpur Labour

*314. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

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

(a) whether the Tripartite Committee to consider the various aspects of the problems of Gorakhpur labour in Collieries has completed its work; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Yes, but the Committee could not reach agreement on the main issues mentioned in its terms of reference. The whole question is now under the consideration of Government.

Chinese Sovereignty over Tibet

*316. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter to the Editor of the "Hindustan Times" (issue dated the 31st October, 1963, page 7) under the caption "Who

was to Blame" in which Shri K. M. Panikkar, India's former Ambassador to China, is reported to have stated that the document containing the reference to Chinese sovereignty over Tibet was sent to him by the External Affairs Ministry and that he issued it under protest; and

(b) if so, whether he has stated the correct position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In an *Aide Memoire* to the Chinese Government in August 1950 reference was made to "harmonious adjustment of legitimate Tibetan claims to autonomy within the framework of Chinese sovereignty". In a formal note dated 31st October, 1950 forwarded to the Indian Embassy in Peking for being handed over to the Chinese Government, the latter was urged to settle the Tibetan question "by peaceful negotiation adjusting the legitimate Tibetan claim to autonomy within the framework of Chinese suzerainty". It is not correct that the Indian Ambassador at Peking protested to the Government of India against the formulation in the *Aide Memoire* of August 1950.

Nissan Jeeps

*317. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian defence team recently went to Japan in connection with manufacturing of Nissan Jeeps and one-ton trucks for the Indian army; and

(b) if so, whether such manufacturing of jeeps and trucks have been found suitable in India?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri

Raghuramalah): (a) The Indian Defence team which proceeded to Japan in September-October 1963 held discussions with Nissan Motor Co. on the increased production of Nissan one ton trucks and Nissan jeeps, already under manufacture in the Defence establishments in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Pensions of Military Personnel and Civilians

*318. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased:

(a) whether there exists any disparity in regard to pension and gratuity between other ranks (Jawans) in the armed forces and their civilian counterparts;

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity; and

(c) whether any representations were made for removing this disparity and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) and (b). In view of the difference in the conditions of service it is not possible to compare the pension structure of the Armed Forces personnel with that applicable to civilian Government servants. The rules under which pensions are disbursed as well as the rates are kept under examination and are reviewed from time to time when changes in civilian pension structure are also taken into account.

(c) One representation has been received recently from an ex-airman.

Health Insurance of Labour in Ahmedabad

*319. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the health insurance scheme for labour has not yet been implemented in Ahmedabad city even though it has been in operation in other industrial towns for years past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to secure the earliest implementation of this scheme even on a temporary basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) Scarcity of rented accommodation for establishing dispensaries and hospitals.

(c) Efforts are being made by the State Government to complete the construction of dispensaries and other arrangements for provision of medical care.

Seminar on Social Welfare

*320. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was held in Delhi in the last week of September, 1963 to discuss the role of social welfare in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad conclusions of the deliberations of the Seminar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) Yes, a seminar on 'Social Welfare in a Developing Economy' was held in New Delhi under the auspices of the Planning Commission from 22nd to 26th September, 1963.

(b) A summary of the important conclusions of the seminar is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1985/83].

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए दूसरा मजूरी बोर्ड

{ श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
*३२१ { श्री बी० जे० शर्मा :
{ श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए दूसरा मजूरी बोर्ड स्थापित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोर्ड से अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक देने के लिए कहा गया है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बोर्ड केवल १२ नवम्बर, १९६३ को ही स्थापित किया गया है । रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है ।

Code of Discipline in Public Sector Projects

*322. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Shri Umanath:
{ Shri A. P. Sharma:

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

(a) whether code of discipline has since been adopted in Public Sector Projects including Posts and Telegraphs and Railways;

(b) if not, the reasons for abnormal delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite acceptance and implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri E. K. Malviya): (a) Yes, except in the

Life Insurance Corporation the State Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India, the Port Trusts, the Railways and Defence Undertakings Post and Telegraph works are following the main features of the Code.

(b) The State Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Port Trusts have accepted the Code with certain clarifications. These clarifications are under discussion with the employees' organisations. The Reserve Bank has accepted the Code in principle and would adopt it after it has been made applicable to commercial banks and the State Bank. The Posts and Telegraphs Department will formally adopt the Code after examining the working of their own existing procedure.

The Code evolved by the Ministry of Railways has not yet been accepted by the concerned employees' organisations.

The Ministry of Defence is considering the question.

(c) Three meetings were held recently with the representatives of unions to discuss the clarifications given to the Port Trusts, the State Bank and the Life Insurance Corporation. The question of acceptance of the Code by the Railways and the Defence undertakings and its adoption by Posts and Telegraphs is under correspondence with them.

Mountain Divisions

- *323. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
- { Shri Maheswar Naik:
- { Shri P. Venkatasubbiah.
- { Shri K. C. Pant:
- { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
- { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
- { Shri Kachhavaia:
- { Shri Dhaon:
- { Shri Bishanchander Seth.
- { Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 559 on the 9th September, 1963 and state the definite

progress made so far to complete formation of mountain divisions in the Indian Army after training and equipping them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The raising of four of the Mountain Divisions in question is proceeding according to plan and is expected to be completed by July 1964. The raising of the Fifth Division is expected to be completed by the end of December 1964.

Indian Educational Institution in Rangoon (Burma)

- *324. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
- { Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Bengal Academy" of Rangoon, one of the foremost educational institutes in Burma, founded over 40 years ago by the Bengali community, was closed *sine die* in September, 1963;

(b) whether the governing body gave any reasons to the parents, teachers and donors accounting for this abrupt closure of the renowned school; and

(c) whether the Government of India have received any report from their Embassy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Academy was closed *sine die* on 27th September, 1963. It re-opened on 28th October, 1963.

(b) and (c). Yes. The closing of the School was necessitated by demonstrations and a students' strike which developed because of the disagreement of certain persons with some administrative changes made by the Governing Body. At a meeting on 1st October, 1963, the Governing Body explained to the General Body consisting of parents, guardians and benefactors the reasons for closing

the Academy. The Governing Body approved of the decision to close the School.

Press Information Bureau

***325. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased state:

(a) the functions of the Press Information Bureau in different States:

(b) whether they arrange press conferences for Central and State Ministers;

(c) whether any press conference was arranged at Cuttack for the Minister for Industries in October by the P.I.B. of Cuttack; and

(d) if so, the topic or public issue concerning Government that was discussed in the Conference?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) The functions of the Press Information Bureau's Offices in different States are to undertake publicity for Central Government Departments and organisations located in their areas, distribute publicity material received from Headquarters, maintain regular contacts with the local press and to arrange local Press Conferences for Ministers and Secretaries of the Government of India. These offices also maintain liaison with the State Information Directorates.

(b) Press Conferences are arranged by the Bureau's Offices only for Central Ministers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There was a general discussion on the Five Year Plan, the Khadi Commission and the Industrial progress.

Pilot study of Public Undertakings

***326. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 687 on the 16th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the pilot study undertaken by the Planning Commission into the performance of certain public sector undertakings has been completed; and

(b) if so, the main findings and conclusions thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The study is still in progress. Reports on nine projects which have been visited are under preparation.

स्विट्जरलैंड के 'टरबो पोर्टर' विमान

*३२७. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री श्रीवास्तव :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्विट्जरलैंड में निमित 'पाइलेट्स टरबो पोर्टर' विमान ने कुछ समय पहले दिल्ली में अपनी परीक्षण उड़ान की थी;

(ख) क्या सैनिक कार्यों विशेषकर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए इस विमान का कोई विशेष उपयोग हो सकेगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन विमानों को खरीदने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) इस विमान ने ४-१०-१९६३ को दिल्ली में एक प्रदर्शन उड़ान की।

(ख) भारतीय विमान सेना को इस की अभी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Demand for Hill State

Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 *328. Shri Rishang Keishing:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Kachhavalya:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference of Assam called on him and the Minister of Home Affairs to place their demand for a separate Hill State within the Union;

(b) if so, what were their precise demands; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). A delegation of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference met the Prime Minister on the 4th and 5th October, 1963 to discuss and explore the possibilities of an administrative set-up for the Hill areas of Assam to ensure full autonomy in the administration of those Districts. The Prime Minister explained to the delegation the various points that had arisen in the course of the talks. The delegation said that they would inform the conference of their Party which was going to be held soon and explain to them the situation as explained by the Prime Minister. This conference was held on November 1, 1963 at Shillong. It

passed a resolution that the representatives of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference should have further talks with the Prime Minister to seek clarification on certain points; before a final decision was taken in the matter.

Ilmenite Sand

851. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large deposits of ilmenite sand on the Bimlipatam coast in the Visakhapatnam District; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to exploit them?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) In 1958, a field party of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy carried out investigations over an area of approximately 9 miles along the coast from Bimlipatam to Konada with a view to assessing the occurrence of monazite in the coastal sands. The monazite content of these sands was found to compare favourably with that of the coastal sands in Kerala. Government does not, however, intend to exploit these deposits at present, as the limited demand for Indian ilmenite can be more than fully met from the existing production plants of Travancore Minerals Limited.

M.E.S. Bikaner

852. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 374 on the 18th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether arrears of wages and other dues of the workers of the **MES** under Garrison Engineer, Nal, Bikaner (Rajasthan) due to them under the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been cleared off;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of workers to whom such dues are yet to be paid?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Arrears have been paid to 54 out of 56 workers who are concerned. Cases of two workers are pending due to the fact that the previous records of service have yet to be verified. Every effort is being made to expedite these cases.

Women Registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges

853. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on 31st October, 1963; and

(b) the number of such candidates who were provided with employment during 1962 and from January to October, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 2,260.

(b) The information is given below:

Period	Number of women placed in employment
1962	757
1963 (January to October)	664

N.C.C. Cadets

854. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of N.C.C. Cadets in the country at present; and

(b) the number of students who participated in the parade, State-wise

and took oath on the National Solidarity Day celebrated on the 20th October, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) The number of N.C.C. Cadets in the country is 10,25,580 and the number of A.C.C. Cadets is 11,15,099.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1986/63].

Persons registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges

855. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons, both skilled and unskilled, registered with various employment exchanges in Orissa States as on the 30th September, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): 90,811.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

८५६. श्री बी० शि० पाटिल : : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोणी ग्राम समिति, जि० यवतमाल (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी के नाम दिनांक १ नवम्बर, १९६२ को यवतमाल पोस्ट आफिस से भेजे गये १००१ रु० के दो मनीआर्डर रक्षा कोष में धरा गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन धन राशियों के लिये प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय ने या भारत के स्टेट बैंक ने लोणी ग्राम समिति को रसीदें भेज दी हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वंदशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा प्रमुखशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) हा, नवम्बर, १९६२ में राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए दो मनीग्रान्डर, जिनका सम्मिलित मूल्य १००१ रुपये था, लोनी ग्राम समिति, जिला यवतमाल से प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ख) श्री (ग). चूंकि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए प्राप्त हुए मनीग्रान्डर की संख्या बहुत अधिक थी, अतः यह प्रबन्ध किया गया था कि ये मनीग्रान्डर डाक अधिकारियों द्वारा सीधे स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया/रिजर्व बैंक आफ इन्डिया को वितरित कर दिये जायें । इन मनीग्रान्डरों के लिए प्राप्त-कर्ता बैंक द्वारा यथोचित रूप से हस्ताक्षर किये हुए डाक के एक्नालेजमेंट हर प्रयोजन के लिए औपचारिक रसीद माने जाते हैं । बैंक द्वारा अथवा इस सचिवालय द्वारा कोई भ्रम रसीदें नहीं भेजी जातीं, क्योंकि मनीग्रान्डरों की संख्या, जो प्रायः थोड़े रूप्यों के थे, बहुत अधिक थी और भ्रम रसीदें भेजने में बहुत सी ऐसी मेहनत होती जो बचायी जा सकती थी ।

Rural Industries

857. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic surveys of rural industries have been undertaken;

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

(c) how the rural industries committees in the States and at the Centre were associated with these surveys?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1987/63].

Disbursement of Salaries to Emergency Commission Recruits

858. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an undue delay in the dis-

bursement of salaries to Government servants who have been recently recruited to the Emergency Commission of the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the hardship caused to them due to late disbursement of salaries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Some cases have come to notice in which delay in the disbursement of salaries of civil Government servants selected for Emergency Commission occurred while they were undergoing training at the Officer Training Schools and the Indian Military Academy.

(b) These officers/cadets receive during the training period their net civil pay and allowances less Rs. 25/- per mensem. The delay in disbursement resulted mainly from the late receipt of their last pay certificates and other relevant documents from their parent department.

(c) The Comptroller and Auditor General and other authorities concerned have been specially addressed to ensure that emoluments as due are paid expeditiously. The Government are also considering a proposal for the payment of 75 per cent of net civil pay and allowances to the personnel concerned in anticipation of the receipt of the last pay certificates, etc.

"The Flying Trioka"

859. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the post-script of the book "The Flying Trioka" by Shri K. P. S. Menon; and

(b) if so, whether the statement reflects the actual position *vis-a-vis* our differences with China on the Sino-Indian boundary question?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement referred to does not reflect the actual position *vis-a-vis* India's differences with China on the Sino-Indian boundary question and the Government of India dissociate themselves from the views contained in the post-script of the book. It may be noted that the preface to the book also makes it clear that the views expressed by the author are his personal views.

Revised Ceilings for Rajasthan

860. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the latest revised ceilings for the State of Rajasthan during the remainder of the Third Plan period;

(b) the extent to which the funds sanctioned for the State Rajasthan lapsed due to non-expenditure during the last 5 years; and

(c) whether the State has represented to the Union Government that the funds allocated to it for the third Plan are highly inadequate?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Plan ceiling of Rs. 236 crores has not been revised.

(b) By and large there has been no shortfall against the plan outlay during this period.

(c) There are general representations as made by other States at the time of Annual Plan discussions. The matter is proposed to be discussed by the Chief Minister, Rajasthan with the Planning Commission.

Sino-Pak Defence Pact

861. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to press reports to the effect that a mutual defence pact between China and Pakistan is in the offing?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

Government have seen some press reports suggesting that Pakistan and China may enter into a military alliance. Government do not have any definite information on the subject.

Foreign Assistance for Ordnance Factories

862. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 278 on the 26th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether foreign assistance in respect of the projected ordnance factories has been secured; and

(b) if so, from where and in respect of which factories and for how many more ordnance factories such aid is still to be obtained?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Foreign assistance is available for a Small Arms Ammunition Factory by USA and for a Filling Factory by the U.K. In respect of the remaining four factories efforts to secure assistance are continuing.

Fair Child Transport Planes

863. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an innovation has been introduced by the Hindustan Aircrafts Limited in the Fair-child (Packet) Transport planes which operate at high altitude to make them more suitable for high flights in Ladakh and elsewhere;

(b) if so, what is the innovation; and

(c) the number of existing Fair-child aircraft in which this innovation has been introduced?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a jet engine installed on the top of the airframe to give the aircraft extra power for high altitude operation.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to give the exact number.

701 Turbo 'Jet' Engines

864. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Orpheus 701 Turbo jet engines produced by the Hindustan aircrafts Limited so far;

(b) the names of the indigenous content in the latest products; and

(c) rate of production which has so far been achieved in the manufacture of these engines?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramajiah): (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) About 66 per cent in relation to the cost of the engine.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

Economic Disparities in States

865. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1289 on the 2nd September, 1963 and state the decisions since taken to remove the economic disparities among the various districts and States in the light of the recommendations of the National Council of Applied Economic Research?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No fresh decisions have been taken to remove the economic

disparities among the various districts/regions in different States apart from the general lines of policy enunciated in the Third Five Year Plan. Valuable data has been collected from the State Governments to locate the backward areas. The recommendations of the Council will no doubt be taken into consideration in formulating the line of action which will be determined after the report of the Joint Study Team for four Eastern Districts of U.P. is taken into consideration. The State Government would be primarily concerned with the problem of economic disparities among the various districts. As stated in Chapter IX of the Planning Commission's report on the Third Five Year Plan, the study of balanced regional development is being continuously pursued.

China as a Member of U.N.O.

866. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India advocated for seating of People's Republic of China in the United Nations at the U.N. General Assembly meeting in October, 1963; and

(b) if so, the Assembly's general response to the proposal?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. India, in common with many other countries, believes that it is essential that the People's Republic of China should be seated in the United Nations and brought within the obligations and discipline of the United Nations so that it can no longer continue to persist in the ways of an outlaw.

(b) The General Assembly rejected the proposal for the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Tyres for Defence Requirements

867. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tyres imported from socialist countries through S.T.C. have been used by the Defence establishments;

(b) if so, whether the tyres were found to be perfect and durable; and

(c) the number of tyres purchased in 1962-63?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, except in very few cases.

(c) 12,779.

Industrial Dispute Act

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector projects in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay are not covered under the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) if so, the reason for applying Bombay Industrial Relations Act and Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act in these undertakings;

(c) whether this has resulted in indiscrimination between one worker and another in the matter of trade union rights in public sector projects; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify this anomaly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Patabhi Raman): (a) With the exception of

Chapter V-A and the other provisions relating to lay-off and retrenchment compensation, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not apply to those public sector projects which are not carried on directly by the Departments of the Central Government, and to which the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act, 1960 and Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 apply. As the Bombay Act has not been extended to any public sector project under the control of the Central Government, all such projects are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In Madhya Pradesh as the State Act applies to such projects, these are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(b) The State Governments are competent to pass enactments enforceable within their jurisdiction. Central public sector undertakings which are not carried on directly by the Departments of the Central Government (i.e. those run as corporate bodies or companies) fall within their jurisdiction under Sec. 2(ii) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(c) Some differences exist in the matter of trade union rights for the employees in public sector undertakings in Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere. They mainly relate to registration of representative and approved unions and their rights and obligations.

(d) No steps have been taken in this respect as the matter lies within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

869. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals who were kidnapped by Pakistanis from

Indian soil during 1961 and 1962 have since been released; and

(b) if not, further steps taken and to be taken by Government to seek their release?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total number of Indian nationals kidnapped during the last two years finally works out to be 131 persons. 120 of them have since been released and have returned to India. Six are still in detention in Pakistan. The remaining five who had been kidnapped were murdered by Pakistanis but their bodies were recovered within Indian territory.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan authorities.

National Sample Survey

870. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of surveys undertaken during 1961-62 and 1962-63, upto date by the National Sample Survey in the country; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure involved thereon?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A list of the surveys is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1988/63.*]

(b) The expenditure on National Sample Surveys is incurred for (i) technical design, including the selection of samples, the drawing up of schedules, instructions, etc., (ii) data collection and (iii) tabulation. For data collection, the field work (except in West Bengal and in Bombay city) is carried out by the staff of the Directorate of National Sample Survey. The field work in West Bengal and in Bombay city and most of the work relating to design and tabulation are done by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The durations of National Sample Surveys do not synchronize with the financial years and therefore some of the surveys listed in the attached Statement fall partly outside the period referred to in part (a) of the Question. Because of this, the total cost involved in the design, tabulation and field work in respect of the surveys carried out during the period in question cannot be specifically indicated. The actual expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work and the actual payments made to the Institute for design, field work and tabulation work during the period in question, however, are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Expendi- ture on NSS Dte.	Payments made to ISI	Total
1961-62	48.32	26.28	74.60
1962-63	58.15	57.00	115.15
1963-64 (upto 30-9-1963)	28.77 (Provisional figure)	34.00	62.77

Test Ban Treaty

871. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Nuclear Partial Test Ban Treaty stands; and

(b) the names of the countries who have not signed the same?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty has been signed by more than 100 countries of the world. The Treaty came into force on October 10, 1963, with the deposit of their Instruments of Ratification by the Original Parties, namely, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States of America. The Treaty is, however, open to accession by those Governments who have not signed it or acceded to it so far.

(b) According to the latest information available with the Government of India, the following Member States of the U.N. have not signed the Test Ban Treaty so far:

- (1) Albania;
- (2) Cambodia;
- (3) Central African Republic;
- (4) Congo (Brazzaville);
- (5) Cuba;
- (6) France;
- (7) Guinea; and
- (8) Saudi Arabia.

The People's Republic of China has also not signed the Treaty. Of the divided countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) have signed the Treaty, but not the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam).

Foreign Tours

872. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials, Military as well as Civilian, who undertook foreign tours sponsored by his Ministry during the period from 1st January, 1963 to 30th October, 1963 and the countries which they visited;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(c) the over-all outcome of these visits?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) During the period from 1st January 1963 to 30th October 1963, 43 Service officers and 21 civilian officers visited foreign countries as members of delegations sponsored by the Ministry of Defence. The countries visited were—

Argentina	Norway
Australia	Spain
Belgium	Switzerland

Canada	Sweden
France	U.A.R.
Italy	United Kingdom
Japan	United States
Nepal	U.S.S.R.
	West Germany
	Yugoslavia

(b) About Rs. 2,05,000.

(c) Satisfactory.

Films on India's preparedness to meet Chinese

**873. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) the number of documentary films produced so far by the Films Division with regard to our preparedness to throw out the Chinese from our soil;

(b) the steps taken to show the same to the public in villages; and

(c) the steps taken to show such films abroad?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) Thirtyseven short films and twentyfive quickies have been produced relating to the Emergency. A large number of them directly or indirectly relate to our preparedness

(b) These films are screened in villages, mostly through mobile vans of the Central and State Governments.

(c) Prints of such of these films as are approved for external publicity by the Ministry of External Affairs have been supplied to our Missions abroad for showing there.

Film on Gandhiji

**874. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 428 on the 2nd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the British Film Producer wishing to produce a film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi has since submitted the script of the film for the consideration of the Government of the Government of India; and

(b) whether the script has been studied and finally approved?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) Not formally, Sir, to the Government of India as such.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Station at Jodhpur

875. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the progress made in the matter of establishing a Radio Station at Jodhpur for broadcasting and or for relaying broadcasts?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Buildings for the location of the transmitter have been selected. Negotiations to secure one of them on reasonable terms are in progress with the assistance of the State Government. The transmitter is proposed to be used for relaying broadcast of Vividh Bharati programmes.

Games of New Emerging Forces at Jakarta

876. Shri Warrior: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any invitation to participate in the forthcoming Games of New Emerging Forces (GANEF) at Jakarta; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) India could not participate in the games.

घायल सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

८७७. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घायल सैनिकों को पुनर्वासित करने और उन्हें ट्रेनिंग दिलाने के लिए कुछ नई संस्थाएँ खोलने की योजना सरकार ने बनाई है;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य किन्हीं सामाजिक संस्थाओं को सौंपा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कौन-कौन सी हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). नियोग्य हो चुके सैनिकों को, उन के पुनर्वास निर्मात प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई नई संस्थाएँ स्थापित नहीं की गईं। तदपि क्वीनमेरी तकनीकी स्कूल किकी में वर्तमान प्राप्य प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के विस्तरण के लिए, तथा देश में इतर सामाजिक संगठनों—जैसे कि बम्बई में शरीरेण-अक्षम व्यक्तियों के लिए फेलोशिप, आकुपेशनल थेरापी इन्स्टीट्यूट, राज्ज एवेन्यु, नई दिल्ली—के निर्वेदों से आवश्यकता अनुसार लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार ने योजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया है।

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

878. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme of the Government to resettle and rehabilitate the Ex-Servicemen in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of programme; and

(c) the total number of such persons at present and the number of those who have been rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The programme includes giving of assistance for the following:

- (1) employment in Government| Private service,
- (2) settlement on land,
- (3) vocational|technical training and industrial| apprenticeship,
- (4) formation of cooperative societies, and
- (5) housing colonies.

(c) (i) For the period 1945 to end of June 1963, approximately 22 lakhs of ex-Servicemen registered at Employment Exchanges. Of these, approximately 4.5 lakhs were placed in employment.

(ii) 14 land colonies have been set up with approximately 4,650 settlers. This does not include ex-Servicemen who have been given individual grants of land by State Governments.

(iii) Vocational and technical training is being given in the Industrial Training Institutes and under Craftsmen and Rural Artisan Training Schemes. Training facilities are also available at the Queen Mary's Technical School, Poona for disabled ex-Servicemen. 5 seats in every Industrial Training Institute are reserved for ex-Servicemen and the duration of the course is 18 months. During the emergency, accelerated courses of six months are also being conducted. 200 stipends of Rs. 35 p.m. each are available for ex-Servicemen. Under the Ex-Servicemen's Training Scheme which was in force from 1945 to 1950, over 22,000 ex-Servicemen were trained. Since 1950, this Scheme has been replaced by a general Scheme open to all including ex-Servicemen. From 1955 to 1962, 304 disabled ex-Servicemen

have been trained in the Queen Mary's Technical School.

(iv) There are at present 24 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, 20 Transport Co-operative Societies, 5 Industrial Co-operative Societies, 65 Agricultural Cooperative Societies and 15 other Co-operative Societies

(v) Housing Colonies: 1,628 persons have been allotted plots in the Defence Colony in New Delhi. It is also proposed to set up colonies in a number of centres throughout the country.

Lands Leased for Co-operative Farming

879. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the lands acquired by the Ministry of Defence are leased out for a period of 5 years to the co-operative farming societies which is causing great hard-ship to the members; and

(b) whether Government have asked the Ministry of Defence to lease it out for 15 years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Defence lands are given on lease for cultivation when they are not immediately required for Defence purposes for a period of 5 years where the holdings do not exceed 30 acres and from crop season to crop season in other cases. The renewals are sanctioned invariably except where the lands are required for Defence use. No hardship is, therefore, caused to the lessees. As Defence requirements are fluid and changing, long term commitments would not be in Defence interest.

Passports for Studies Abroad

880. Shri Shivamurthi Swamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have applied for passports for going abroad (country-wise) for Postgraduate studies during 1963 so far;

(b) the number of applications accepted and passports issued; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the number of those still pending?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Land Purchased in Delhi by Government of Portugal

882. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot of land in the Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi, was purchased by the Government of Portugal and is still in their possession;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which the plot was sold to the Government of Portugal; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to recover the plot from Portuguese possession?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). In 1951, a number of plots in the Diplomatic Enclave were made available to Diplomatic Missions against payment with the object of enabling them to construct their own buildings in New Delhi. One such plot was purchased by the then Legation of Portugal. At present the plot is in the possession of the Embassy of the United States of Brazil who are looking after Portuguese interests in India.

(c) The Government have not thought it fit to take any unilateral action to resume possession of the plot for which the Portuguese Government have been making necessary payments.

Naval Base in Andamans

883. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to construct a naval base at Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, when it will be constructed; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on its construction?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A Resident Naval Officer's Organisation has been set up at Port Blair. Proposals for developing fuelling facilities and constructing a jetty for naval ships at Port Blair are under consideration.

(c) It is not possible to give any estimates at present.

A.I.R. Stations

884. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of broadcasting stations established in the country during the current year so far and the places of their location; and

(b) the number of stations to be set up during the current financial year?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) Two at Port Blair and Imphal. In addition, 14 relaying stations have been installed at different places.

(b) There is no target, but five more relaying stations are expected to be completed during the current financial year.

Aerodrome at Deosole (Orissa)

885. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to reconstruct the aerodrome built during the last great war at Deosole situated in the Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) when the work is proposed to be started to make it serviceable; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, how the vast area lying idle is proposed to be made effective use of?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The airfield in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa is known by the name of 'Amarda Road'. It is not proposed to develop this airfield. The question of the release of land not required for the Air Force, is under consideration.

Housing for Plantation Workers

886. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the plantation industry is not allowed housing subsidies like other industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been the view so far that the statutory obligation of constructing houses for the workers could be discharged by the planters without a subsidy. However, the whole question is being re-examined by a working group set up for the purpose.

Heavy Earth-Moving Machinery Factory

887. **Shri Kappen:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a project report for the start-

ing of a heavy earth moving machinery factory at Kolar (Mysore State); and

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

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project Report is under examination.

Nepal's Imports from China and Tibet

888. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given transit facilities to Nepal Government for import of machinery and other goods from China or Tibet; and

(b) if so, whether any check is being exercised on the nature of the goods exported?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Defence Production Industries

889. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent so far on Defence Production Industries during the last ten years in each State; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent during the remaining period of the Third Plan in each State?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The

information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Theft of a Sten-Gun

890. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sten-gun manufactured in Rifle Factory, Ishapore (West Bengal) was found in the custody of an unknown person in Strand Road, Calcutta in October, 1963;

(b) if so, how this sten-gun was stolen from the factory;

(c) whether the case has been handed over to the Police; and

(d) how far the security staff is responsible?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):

(a) One sten-gun was found missing from the Inspectorate attached to the Rifle Factory, Ishapore on the 10th September, 1963 and this sten-gun was recovered by the Police from a worker of the Inspectorate on the 26th September, 1963.

(b) The circumstances under which the sten-gun was stolen from Inspectorate are under investigation by a Departmental Court of Enquiry.

(c) As the weapon was recovered by the Police authorities, the question of handing over the case to the Police does not arise. The Police are investigating the matter.

(d) This will be known only after the investigations by the Departmental Court of Enquiry and Police authorities are completed.

संसद सदस्यों की विदेश यात्रा

८९१. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री मोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५२ से अब तक कुल

कितने संसद सदस्य विभिन्न शिष्टमंडल के सदस्यों के रूप में विदेश गये ?

संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

M.P.s' Visit to NEFA

**892. { Shri Swell:
Shri H. C. Soy:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Members of Parliament visited NEFA during October, 1963 to study the development of roads in the area;

(b) whether they have submitted any report based on their studies; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the report?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two teams of members of Parliament visited the Border Roads in NEFA during the month of October, 1963.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Mules for Army

893. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether orders have been placed recently in Europe for the supply of mules for the Indian army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Orders have been placed on a European supplier for supply of mules. The supply of mules is however being made by him from European as well other countries.

Food Production in West Bengal

894. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Plan Programme for foodgrains production in West Bengal, including the production

of rice, has been prepared on the basis of any agreed figure for daily per capita consumption of rice and other foodgrains between the Planning Commission, the Union Food Ministry and Food Ministry of the Government of West Bengal;

(b) the agreed figure; and

(c) whether the estimate of annual deficits in food production is calculated on the basis of total actual production of foodgrains every year and total consumption of foodgrains derived from that agreed figure multiplied by total number of consumption units in West Bengal?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. In the Ministry of Food and Agriculture an estimate of requirements of Government distribution of foodgrains is, however, prepared on the basis of average distribution from Government stocks during the last three years plus the average production and import from other States during that period minus the production and import from other States during the particular year for which the estimate has to be prepared.

Naga Hostiles

895. { Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga hostiles killed, arrested and captured in Nagaland during the months from July to October, 1963; and

(b) the number of arms captured and surrendered during the aforesaid period?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a)

(a) Killed	32
(b) Captured	24
(c) Apprehended	492

(b) Total number of arms recovered—81 (including 14 weapons surrendered).

Ex-servicemen's Transport Co-operative Societies

896. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to expand the existing Ex-servicemen's Transport Co-operative Societies to provide employment to the discharged army personnel; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed to be extended to such societies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) and (b). There is no specific scheme to expand the existing Ex-servicemen's Transport Co-operative Societies. The existing Societies may extend their activities by purchasing more vehicles and obtaining more route permits. The I.S.S.A.B. and the D.S.S.A.Bs. concerned render assistance where necessary such as approaching the authorities concerned on behalf of the Societies.

Indian High Commission in U.K.

897. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports regarding the indifference of our High Commission in the U.K. towards Indian artistes who recently performed magnificently at the Edinburgh Festival;

(b) whether he has examined such reports; and

(c) his view of the matter?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The accusations of neglect on the part of the Indian High Commission, London have no basis.

Indians in East Africa

898. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received applications from persons of Indian origin in East Africa for Indian citizenship;

(b) whether Government have any plan to grant special immigration facilities to people of Indian origin who may want to leave East Africa; and

(c) the position of persons of Indian origin who have resigned from civil service in so far as their absorption in Indian service is concerned?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. But the Government have received enquiries from persons of Indian origin in East Africa regarding the procedure for the assumption of Indian Citizenship.

(b) No special immigration facilities are called for. Persons of Indian origin in East Africa wishing to return to India can do so under the existing laws.

(c) This question is under examination by the Government.

सैनिक बोर्ड

८९९. श्री गुलशन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में १९५७ से लेकर जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक सैनिक बोर्ड में सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं का काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें कोई मासिक वेतन या और किसी प्रकार का भत्ता मिलता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं, किन्तु प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर पंजाब में २६ समाजसेवी व्यक्तियों को ३ वर्ष के लिए नियुक्त करने का विचार है। इन समाजसेवी व्यक्तियों पर आने वाला व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा पंजाब सरकार द्वारा समान रूप से सहन किया जायेगा।

U.N. Operations in Congo

900. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. has decided to extend its operations in Congo till June, 1964;

(b) if so, the additional expenditure to be incurred by the U.N. in this respect; and

(c) the amount India is expected to pay towards this expense?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18.2 million dollars.

(c) \$ 170.520.

Transport Requirements

901. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the **Planning Commission** has, after a mid-term review, decided to carry out a detailed study of the transport requirements for

the remaining period of the Third Plan;

(b) whether the study will also include railway transport; and

(c) whether the requirements of the under-developed areas in matters of railway transport will be included in the study?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Various aspects of transport requirements in relation to the Third Plan have already been taken into consideration by the Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal report.

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

**Proof and Experimental Centre,
Balasore**

902. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1889 on the 13th April, 1963 and state the reason for the amounts of revenues realised from military lands being dwindled from Rs. 21491 in 1957-58 to Rs. 5,077 in 1962-63; and from fisheries mohals pertaining to Proof and Experimental Establishments, Balasore, which dwindled from Rs. 20,375 in 1957-58 to Rs. 4,375 in 1962-63?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The fall in revenue is due to the non-utilization of 567 acres of land and withdrawal from the State management of 27 fisheries mohals, to meet the extended danger zone and increased frequency of firing on the Military firing ranges at CHANDI-PORE.

**Post War Services Reconstruction
Fund**

903. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1923 on the 16th September 1963 and state:

(a) whether the reactions of all the State Governments have been received for the expansion of the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund; and

(b) if not, the States from which replies are still awaited?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

पो० ओ० एल० डिपो, बाराबंकी

६०४. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, १९६३ में बाराबंकी (उत्तर प्रदेश) के पी० ओ० एल० डिपो में चोरी का एक मामला पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) क्या चोरी गये तेल की मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) में (ग). बाराबंकी में आरक्षित पेट्रोल डिपो से संलग्न प्रतिरक्षा सुरक्षादल का एक सिपाही १२ टिन डीजल फ्यूल लाईट बेचने की कोशिश करता हुआ पकड़ा गया था । डीजल फ्यूल लाईट के २३ टिन पोलिस द्वारा एक दुकानदार से भी बरामद किये गये थे । सिपाही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और मामले की जांच की गई थी । उस पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट मार्शल द्वारा मामला चलाने का सुझाव विचाराधीन है ।

Indian Missions Abroad

905. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on our foreign missions in London, France

and West Germany during each of the last five years; and

(b) the areas where it is proposed to curtail expenditure and the areas where a need has been felt for strengthening the Missions?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):
(a)

	London	Paris (France)	Bonn (West Germany)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1958-59	61,76,123	12,60,736	10,84,660
1959-60	74,93,849	11,94,272	10,36,399
1960-61	71,14,532	12,87,494	11,02,164
1961-62	69,47,579	14,00,509	12,19,715
1962-63	70,05,694	13,29,471	11,49,941

(b) A periodical review of the activities of our Missions abroad is carried out with a view to effecting all possible economies.

We are, at the same time, proposing to extend our representation in the African countries.

Shri Nimbudripad's Visit Abroad

906. { Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) under what category the 'P' Form and travel facilities abroad were granted to Shri Nimbudripad, former Chief Minister of Kerala;

(b) whether he visited Russia or any other country; and

(c) whether he proceeded to China also therefrom and when this permission was granted?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The 'P' Form and travel facilities to Shri Namboodiripad were granted for travel under institutional hospitality requiring no foreign exchange released from the Government of India.

(b) Shri Namboodiripad visited the Soviet Union only.

(c) No. His passport was not made valid for travel to China.

Khas Chalbalpur Colliery

907. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether the Khas Chalbalpur Colliery, West Bengal has been reopened;

(b) whether the workers who were affected by its closure on the 18th August, 1961 have been re-employed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Of the 113 workmen, whose cases the union concerned had taken up, 48 had taken their outstanding dues in May 1963, and resigned their jobs, 31 have been employed after the reopening of the Colliery, and 16 could not be employed as the categories in which they were working previously have been abolished since reopening. The Colliery management is reported to have assured to take all the old workmen as and when they report for duty, provided there are vacancies in their respective categories.

Auction in C.O.Ds

908. { **Shri Umanath:**
 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Dr. U. Misra:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been made against the procedure followed in auction in the Central Ordnance Depots;

(b) whether some new procedure has now been introduced; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) No complaints have been received in recent years against the present procedures.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shaktiman Trucks

909. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have volunteered to undertake the proposed Shaktiman truck extension project in the Gun-Carriage Factory at Jabalpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores; and

(b) whether the offer has been considered and if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government considered which agency should be entrusted with the execution of the civil works and decided that the services of the C.P.W.D. should be utilised. Government of Madhya Pradesh had also agreed, if called upon, to do this work on an agency basis.

A.I.R. Station at Imphal

910. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broadcasting station of all India Radio, with one K.W. transmitter has been started at Imphal, Manipur;

(b) if so, whether the entire Manipur State can be covered by the station; and

(c) the schemes for the expansion of the station?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayam Sinha):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transmitter serves mainly the Imphal town and its environs and not the entire State.

(c) There is no scheme for expansion of this Station under the Third Five Year Plan.

Sainik Schools

911. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether seats are also allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Sainik Schools; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Admission to Sainik Schools is made through an All India Entrance Examination and boys belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have also to qualify for admission.

The Board of Governors have, however, decided that while there should be no specific reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, for the next five years, every Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate who is within age limit and secures the minimum number of marks prescribed at the qualifying examination should be admitted to

the Sainik School, even though such admission might not have been secured by him if candidates are taken strictly in order of merit.

In order to encourage Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes boys all State Governments have been requested to consider the institution of a scholarship scheme exclusively for the benefit of such Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes boys.

Fifth Plan

912. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports about the Planning Commission having adopted the target of ensuring a minimum monthly income of Rs. 100/- for every family by the end of the Fifth Plan are correct;

(b) if so, the growth rate computed as necessary for the achievement of the target; and

(c) how in general terms, such growth rates are expected to be achieved?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Overall magnitudes in terms of output, consumption and investment for the Fourth and Fifth Plans are still being worked out by the Planning Commission. In the circumstances, it is not possible to give at this stage any precise answer to this Question.

छावनी बोर्ड

६१३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छावनी बोर्डों को प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से चलाने की मांग को देखते हुए ग्लेशन कमांडरों को उन स्थानों का, जो अभी तक सैनिक अधिकारियों का नाम निर्देशन करके भरे जाते थे, असैनिक व्यक्तियों को मनोनीत करके भरने का निवेश दिया है

जिसकी कि छावनी अधिनियम, १९२४ की धारा १३ के अन्तर्गत अनुमति है;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार कब तक सैनिक अधिकारियों के स्थान पर असैनिक व्यक्तियों को मनोनीत करना प्रारम्भ कर देगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). वर्तमान आदेशों के अधीन सभी प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के छावनी बोर्डों के निर्वाचित तथा नामांकित सदस्यों में समता बनाई रखी गई है । सरकार के विचार में छावनी बोर्डों के लिए सैनिक अफसरों को नामांकित करना जारी रखना छावनियों के प्रशासन के हित में है ।

दिल्ली छावनी में भूमिगत नालियाँ

६२४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली छावनी में भूमिगत नालियों के निर्माण, की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य आपातकाल में प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे सम्भवतः किस तारीख से प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) में (ग). योजना अभी विचाराधीन है । अभी कोई तिथि निर्दिष्ट नहीं की जा सकती जिस तक इस काम को हाथ में लेने की आशा की जा सके ।

Conference of Indian Envoys in Asia and African Countries

915. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Heads of Indian Missions in Asia and Africa was recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the purposes for which it was held; and

(c) the subjects discussed at the conference?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of the Conference was to discuss ways and means of strengthening our existing relations with the countries in Africa and West Asia.

(c) All aspects of India's relations with the African and West Asian countries were taken up, including economic and technical cooperation with those countries, and political, trade and cultural relations. Attention was also given to a more adequate presentation of India's image in those countries.

Indian Missions in African Countries

916. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open more Diplomatic Missions in African countries; and

(b) if so, the places where they are to be opened?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government. It is not customary to divulge the details until concurrence has been obtained of the countries in which new Missions are proposed to be established.

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावास

- { ११७. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में लगाने के लिए किन किन भारतीय नेताओं के चित्र भेजे गये;

(ख) क्या लन्दन स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग के एक मुख्य कमरे के प्रमुख स्थान पर लगा हुआ महात्मा गांधी का चित्र वहां से हटा कर कोने में लगा दिया गया है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, बंदेशिक कार्य तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) आजादी के बाद निर्मलखित नेताओं के चित्र (फोटोग्राफ) भेज गये हैं :

- (१) महात्मा गांधी
- (२) डा० रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर
- (३) श्री राजगोपालाचारी
- (४) सरदार पटेल
- (५) नेताजी मुभाप चन्द्र बोस
- (६) मौलाना आज़ाद
- (७) डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
- (८) डा० सर्वपल्लि राधा
- (९) डा० जाकिर हुसैन

- (१०) श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ।
 (ख) जी नहीं ।
 (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Employees of Directorate of Employment, Delhi.

918. Shri Anjanappa: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees in the Directorate of Employment, Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration have been working as temporary employees for the last twelve years and have not been confirmed in spite of the fact that posts have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up these sanctioned posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). There are only three such persons left to be confirmed. They do not fulfil the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the posts. The relaxation of the rules in their cases is under consideration.

Expansion of Indian Navy

- 919.** { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to further expand and modernise the Indian Navy;

(b) whether it is intended to effect the addition of a submarine wing and to start construction of destroyers in India with or without foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this connection so far.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It is the intention to expand and modernise the Indian Navy, but one of the limiting factors is availability of foreign exchange involved.

(b) Acquisition of submarines is under consideration. The construction of frigates is proposed to be undertaken in India but it would have to be with foreign collaboration.

(c) It is not in the public interest to give details of steps taken in this connection so far beyond stating that certain offers from foreign collaborators for construction of frigates within the country are under consideration.

Promotions in Army

920. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of promotion of army clerks is very slow in comparison with civilian clerks;

(b) whether it is a fact that persons employed as army clerks for about 20 years have not got any promotion and if so, the number of such persons; and

(c) the ratio of promotion amongst army clerks of all ranks i.e. Sepoy, Naik, Havildar, Jemadar and Subedar to their respective higher positions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) As the terms and conditions of service of combatant clerks are quite different from those of civilian clerks, it is not possible to make a fair comparison of their promotion prospects.

(b) A combatant clerk is normally recruited in the lowest rank, namely, sepoy. No combatant clerk with 20 years or more of service is likely to remain as a sepoy clerk except on grounds of inefficiency or lack of educational or other qualifications required for promotion. During the last World War, however, a number of

clerks were recruited direct in the rank of havildar. Information is not readily available whether there are any such clerks with 20 years or more of service still remaining as havildar clerks for lack of vacancies in their own Arm or Service in the higher ranks.

(c) The ratio of promotion amongst JCOs in the Arms and Services is Subedar Major 1, Subedars 8 and Jemadars 19. The ratio of promotion among combatant clerks beginning with Sepoy and upto JCO varies from one Arm or Service to another Arm or Service according to the nature of duties required to be performed by them. The present ratio in the different Arms and Services is as follows:

(i) **ARMOURED CORPS, ARTILLERY CORPS OF SIGNALS, INFANTRY CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE, PIONEER CORPS AND RECRUITING ORGANISATION**

JCO's	. . .	1 in 12
Hav.	. . .	3 in 12
NK	. . .	3 in 12
L/NK	. . .	1 in 12
Sep.	. . .	4 in 12

(ii) **CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND ARMY MEDICAL CORPS**

There is no ratio amongst combatant clerks. Personnel upto the rank of Hav. are employed on functional basis.

(ii) ASC	GD	GD(SD)
JCOs	. 1 in 9+7	1 in 7
Hav.	. 3 in 9	3 in 7
NK	. 1 in 9	1.5 in 7
L/NK	. 1 in 9	
Sep.	. 3 in 9	1.5 in 7

(iv) **EME and AOC**

JCOs	. . .	11
Hav.	. . .	33
NK	. . .	11
Sep.	. . .	45

In the case of EME, L/NKS are also authorised at the scale of 1 L/NK: 9 Sep.

(v) **AEC**

JCOs	. . .	1 in 9
Hav.	. . .	3 in 9
NK	. . .	1 in 9
L/NK	. . .	1 in 9
Sep.	. . .	3 in 9

(vi) RVC	. . .	
JCOs	. . .	1 in 9
Dafadars	. . .	3 in 9
L/Dafadars	. . .	1 in 9
ALD	. . .	1 in 9
Sep.	. . .	3 in 9

Indian Armed Forces in Congo

921. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian armed forces personnel who are still serving in Congo; and

(b) whether in view of Emergency they are being repatriated to India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The strength of the Indian troops at present serving in the Congo is as follows:

Officers	. . .	16
JCOs	. . .	20
OR.	. . .	192 (This figure includes two IAF corporals)
TOTAL		228

(b) The bulk of the Indian troops sent to the Congo, including the Infantry Brigade Group, have already been repatriated from the Congo. The personnel now serving in the Congo belong to ancillary units. They will be replaced by fresh personnel from India during December 1963 on a reduced strength.

Manufacture of Gliders

922. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of gliders by the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether any orders for gliders have been received by the Indian Air Force authorities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to supply the same?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). Against an order of 300 gliders placed by the NCC Directorate, the Aircraft manufacturing Depot at Kanpur have completed 29 gliders while 30 more are in various stages of completion. The supply will be made as soon as the only outstanding clearance on 'Spin Test' is available.

Strike in B.E.L.

923. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, recently went on strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the strike was called off unconditionally or after a settlement; and

(d) if in the latter case, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Some workers belonging to one Union of the B.E.L. held brief demonstrations after each working shift on the 9th November, 1963 to voice their demands. During one of these demonstrations some workers fell out with the workers belonging to a rival union. As a result, a number of workers belonging to the former Union went on tool down strike on the 11th November, 1963.

(c) Strike was called off unconditionally.

(d) In view of the answer to (c), the question does not arise.

छावनी बोर्ड दानापुर (बिहार)

६२५. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६० से अक्टूबर, १९६३ तक छावनी बोर्ड दानापुर (बिहार) ने छावनी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत दानापुर के कितने नागरिकों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि छावनी बोर्ड दानापुर ने जितने भी मुकदमे नागरिकों के विरुद्ध चलाये उन में से ६० प्रतिशत मामलों में उसकी हार हुई; और

(ग) १९६० से अक्टूबर, १९६३ तक मुकदमेबाजी में कितने रुपये खर्च हुए ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्टाण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXISTENCE OF CHINESE FIFTH COLUMN ARMY IN INDIA

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported existence of the Chinese Fifth Column Army in India and its Deputy Commandant residing in Calcutta till early this year."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The report in the issue of "Hindustan Times" dated November 7, 1963, which has apparently led to the Calling Attention Notice is not correct.

Flat No. 25 of Premises No. 34, Ganesh Chander Avenue referred to in the newspaper report was used as an office of the Chinese 5th Army (Republic of China) from 1st October, 1942 to 31st January 1946, during the last World War. Thereafter, the flat changed many hands but the electricity meter continued to be in the name of the Chinese 5th Army till September, 1963 as none of the subsequent tenants took the trouble of getting the registration of the meter changed in their name though they went on paying the charges on account of the electricity bills for the flat which they were occupying.

The receipts of these electricity bills in the name of the Chinese 5th Army were found in this flat when the Calcutta police conducted a search in connection with a case of alleged foreign exchange racket. Electricity Bill in the name of Chinese 5th Army must have created a false impression about the existence of Chinese fifth column army and led to an unverified report being published.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन अखबारों ने यह वीथि प्रापेगेंडा किया है, क्या उनके खिलाफ भी कोई ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री हजरतबोस : इस सम्बन्ध में जो सही स्थिति है, उसको बता देना और सत्य बता देना ही उपर्युक्त ऐक्शन है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Even the hon. Prime Minister has stated on the floor of this House and elsewhere that there is a 'China Lobby' in this country.....

Mr. Speaker: The calling attention notice relates only to Calcutta.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am coming to that.

Even the Prime Minister of India has stated that there is a 'China Lobby' in the country. In the light 1589 (Aj) LSD—4.

of that, is it not a fact that the 'China Lobby' exists in Calcutta, and that the gentlemen to whom a reference is made in the calling attention notice is connected with the 'China Lobby'? If so, the information of the hon. Minister is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has argued that since the hon. Minister has admitted that there is a 'China Lobby', therefore, it is in Calcutta. Does that follow?

An hon. Member: It is there.

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. I do not presume that. But it does not necessarily follow that since this was reported to have existed in Calcutta, therefore, it exists now in Calcutta.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उस तलाशी में चाइनीज फ्रिफथ आर्मी के नाम पर इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बिल्ड की रिसीट्स मिलीं, जिन से इस प्रकार का शलत इम्प्रेशन पैदा होना सम्भव हुआ । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस तलाशी में उन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बिल्ड की रिसीट्स के अलावा और भी कोई ऐसे पेपर्स मिले हैं, जो कि आपत्तिजनक पाये गये हैं ।

श्री हजरतबोस : इन रिसीट्स के सिवाये ऐसे कोई पेपर्स नहीं मिले हैं, जिन का चाइनीज फ्रिफथ आर्मी से सम्बन्ध हो ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : जिसके यहां से वे पेपर मिले हैं, क्या उस कह कोई ग्रुप था या वह अकेला ही था ?

श्री हजरतबोस : जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, यद्यपि एक के बाद एक कई किरायेदार आ चुके हैं, लेकिन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी मीटर पर चाइनीज फ्रिफथ आर्मी का ही नाम चल रहा था । सिर्फ इलैक्ट्रिसिटी मीटर पर ही पुराना नाम था ।

12.05 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I had already given notice of an adjournment motion on the firing on Adivasis in Barrackpore Thana, Noapara. You have informed me that it has been disallowed. I would like to plead with you that this is directly under the Home Ministry, because it has been a very cruel shooting on a little child and an Adivasi. Therefore, this is a fit subject for an adjournment motion.

Normally, we do not table adjournment motions, but this is a very serious matter, that one Adivasi and a little child have been shot down by the police.

Mr. Speaker: My first regret is that though the hon. Deputy Leader had been informed that I have disallowed it, she ought to have raised it here. She ought not to have raised it here. I expect that much of co-operation from her.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If I do not do it now, it will be late. It is an adjournment motion, not a calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: No, on. Be it adjournment motion, be it calling attention notice, whatever it may be, if I have disallowed it, it can be taken up, as I have made it clear so many times, with me, but not here; it cannot be contested or questioned here. Therefore, it is not fair, more particularly for the Deputy Leader of a very responsible, and the biggest Group in our Parliament, to do that here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will it not lose its urgency then?

Mr. Speaker: No. If she can convince me that it concerns the Central Government, I can take it up even later in the day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): A calling attention notice is under consideration . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not answer all these questions if they are put in this manner.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Nineteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1666 dated the 19th October, 1963;
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 1688 dated the 26th October, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1981/63.]

REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: On behalf of Shri R. K. Malviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1982/63.]

12.08 hrs.

SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that at a meeting which I had on the 26th November 1963, with the leaders and representatives of all

Opposition Groups in the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the question of language to be used in the House in connection with speeches, answers to questions, statements etc. and the ways and means of giving effect to the present provisions of the Constitution in that regard was discussed. The meeting arrived at the following conclusions:

- (1) The scheme of simultaneous translation in two languages—Hindi and English—of the speeches made in the House should be expedited and top priority given to the installation of the equipment in the Chamber—

Here I would request the hon. Ministers who are directly concerned with helping us in the installation of that equipment that they should kindly take it up more seriously—I would make that request directly to them. I am grateful to the Minister of Finance that he has just given a clearance, that he would be prepared to help. But then the other Ministers who are actually responsible for the installation should take it up now more seriously.

- (2) As regards statements in response to Calling Attention notices, if the first signatory tabled the notice in Hindi, the statement should, as far as possible, be made in Hindi. In case the statement is made in English, arrangements should be made to have the Hindi version read out in the House. If the first signatory tabled the notice in English, the statement may be made in English, but a few copies of the Hindi translation of the same should be furnished by the Minister for being kept in the Parliamentary Notice Office and the Library. An exception should, however, be made in the case where a Minister is required

to make a statement at a short notice. In that case, the should be allowed to make the statement in the language—Hindi or English—of his own choice. A few copies of the statement in the language other than the language in which it is made should, however, be furnished later on for being kept in the Parliamentary Notice Office and Library.

- (3) Where an important statement is made *suo motu* by a Minister in English, a few copies of the Hindi translation thereof should be furnished by him for being kept in the Parliamentary Notice Office and the Library.
- (4) As regards supplementary questions, in the case of Members who do not know either Hindi or English, an enquiry shall be made as to the number of members who do not know either Hindi or English and if the number is only a small one, and if the Speaker thinks it is feasible, in exceptional cases, they may be allowed to ask supplementary questions in their mother-tongue and then another Member might translate it into Hindi or English for the benefit of the Minister and the House.
- (5) Hindi speeches which are reproduced in the verbatim edition of the Debates shall be translated into English in the same manner as English speeches are translated into Hindi; and printed in the volume of Debates containing translations. This arrangement will take effect from the Budget Session, 1964, subject to workable arrangements being made with the Printers.

12.11 hrs.

I.A.F. DAKOTA CRASH NEAR
BANIHAL

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Further to the statement made by me on the floor of the House on the 27th November 1963, in response to Calling Attention Notice regarding the IAF Dakota crash near Banihal Pass on the 22nd November 1963, I wish to make the following statement and place before the House the additional information which has craft and were killed:—

I regret to inform the House that in addition to the four I.A.F. Officers, who formed the crew of the ill-fated Dakota, and the four civilian employees who were on board the aircraft and were killed, the following two civilian personal attendants of the officers, were also on board the aircraft and were killed:—

1. Shri Ghulam Mohd.
2. Shri Sona-Ullah Butt.

I also regret to say that in the statement made by me on the 27th November 1963, there has been some mistake in reporting the correct names of three civilians. Their names are as under:—

- Shri N. C. Setty, and not Shri N. C. Chetty.
Shri Abdul Ghani, and not Shri Agnalik.
Shri Ali Sheikh, and not Shri Alrish Radge.

I should add the next of kin of all the deceased persons were informed correctly by the Unit at Jammu at the time. However, when the Unit transmitted the names to Air Headquarters at Delhi the names unfortunately got mutilated in transit.

The two additional names now reported as victims of the crash were personal servants of the officers. The unit, which was already at Jammu, was not aware of the fact that there were two personal attendants of officers travelling in the ill-fated aircraft at the time the reports about the casualties were sent. The two personal attendants who came to the Sri-

nagar airfield with the kit of the officers were vouched for their identity by the aircrew themselves at the main gate before they entered the airfield and got into the aircraft with the captain's permission at the last minute when the aircraft was about to taxi out for take-off.

There are orders forbidding the carriage of private individuals in service aircraft, and no permission had been obtained for these two personal attendants to travel by air by the captain of the aircraft from the squadron authorities. As I have already informed the House, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received. The remedial measures, if any, which may be recommended by the Court of Inquiry in this regard will also be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: That day questions were asked.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the correction, I want to ask a question. According to the hon. Minister this correction was necessary only because the message which was transmitted to the authorities here was mutilated. I want to know whether only this particular message was mutilated. If messages are mutilated like this, what is the fate of our Defence Ministry? What is the correct position, what steps have been taken?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has put his question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja'ore): Before the hon. Minister answers, I only want to ask one thing. We can appreciate that this message in transmission got distorted somewhere, but he should take us into confidence and tell us whether the transmission arrangements are perfect. This is not the only message, they must be getting messages every day. So, we want to be assured that we have got perfect transmission arrangements.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Immediately on receiving this information, this question arose in my own mind, and Air Headquarters have assured me that the transmission arrangements are perfectly all right. But about these names they got rather confused.

Mr. Speaker: But even about names they should not be confused.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They should not be confused. I quite agree, but they got confused, that is a fact.

12.14 hrs.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) Report of the Joint Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963 and

Mr. Speaker: It is rather surprising that the laying of this Report on cosmetics has been left to Shri Kamath!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chairman and the Committee unanimously asked me to present this Report.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What has he to do with cosmetics?

Mr. Speaker: The other Member interested is Shri Tyagi!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The next part of it I will pass on to him, with your permission!

Mr. Speaker: He may complete.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

(2) Evidence given before the above Joint Committee.

12.15 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION IN
THE COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. M. Thomas may make his motion. The time allotted is ten hours. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that besides notices in regard to rise in price of foodgrains and sugar, I had received many notices about scarcity of fodder and death of cattle. I shall allow those Members to speak on these points also and the hon. Minister may kindly reply to those questions also.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar be taken into consideration."

On the 12th of last month, about a fortnight back, I had occasion to make a statement on the rice situation and I also laid a statement on the problems of sugar, and gur and sugarcane price. In these, I had attempted to take the House into confidence and give a realistic picture of the situation and the prospects in the coming

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 2-12-1963.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

year. I am sure the hon. Members would have gone through them. I had the benefit of ascertaining the reaction of some of the hon. Members in informal discussions and also the reactions reflected in the Press. In the light of these two statements and also in the light of whatever developments that have happened since then, I wish to make a few observations.

First of all I will deal with the food situation in the country, with cereals and then come to sugar. It is generally our practice to take cereals first and sweet comes only towards the end of the course... (*Interruptions.*) I hope I will be able to convince the House that both are available according to our reasonable requirements. The situation has changed for the better and the crop prospects are good but I shall come to this later.

There have been stresses and strains in the last 3-4 months and I have indicated the position in my statement also. I am sure the stresses and strains of the last few months would perhaps dominate the discussion. It is only during the last few months that we were experiencing some stresses and strains and that too only in certain parts of our country. In March this year I had occasion to participate in the food debate and I was just going through the pages of the reports of that discussion. I found there was a singular absence of any serious complaint with regard to the food situation in last March. In fact one Member went even to the extent of saying that Government had achieved miraculous success in keeping prices under control. The concern that was voiced at that time was that the cultivators' case should be borne in mind and remunerative prices should be given to the grower.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Old stories.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the hon. Member might have before her the parliamentary debates and know what

had happened. Anyway, when we go through the production figures, we will find that the final estimates of food-grains production for the year 1962-63 were 78,750,000 metric tons, whereas the previous production was 81 million metric tons, more or less the figure of the year 1960-61. In any assessment of the food situation, we cannot escape this phenomenon of shortfall in rice alone which has been of the order of 2.8 million tons. This shortfall has been felt mostly in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Having regard to the consumer demands existing in our country, the House will appreciate that there is a very low elasticity in regard to that, and only marginal adjustments are possible, that is, the people who are accustomed to rice will insist on rice, whether there is shortage in supply or not, and the people who are accustomed to wheat will insist on wheat, even though there is shortage in wheat. So, there is only very little scope of elasticity in the matter of consumer demand as far as foodgrains in this country are concerned. All the same, some healthy changes are visible, namely, people are taking more and more to wheat as should be the case in the predominantly rice-eating area of West Bengal.

The shortfall in agricultural production is due largely to the failure of the monsoon, and in many parts of the country drought conditions prevailed and we all know that droughty conditions lead to more disastrous results than even floods; in fact, floods have certainly a compensating factor that even if the crops are destroyed, the next crop would generally be much better than the previous crop. The parts affected are mostly Madhya Pradesh, parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat, Orissa, parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab and some parts of Assam. The incidence of this calamity in the last year was much higher than in the previous year, and as a result, situations of local or general severity had prevailed in those areas. As against a

shortfall of 2·8 million tons of rice, the availability with the Central Government including the balance as on 1st January, 1963 would be a little less than 1·5 million tons of rice.

It is well-known that production and availability of agricultural commodities play a very important part in determining the prices, and in fact, the availability would help the Government in maintaining stability in the price structure. But there are certain other factors that will have to be taken into consideration to have a proper perspective. I may perhaps briefly refer to those aspects also.

In 1957, when we had increased production, the House would recollect that the Asoka Mehta Committee was appointed. We wanted to know why in the context of increased production the prices were going up. In fact, that was one of the terms of reference to the Asoka Mehta Committee in 1957. It was in June, 1957, and the report was submitted in November, 1957. The House will appreciate that the same diagnosis which had been made by the Asoka Mehta Committee would be applicable in this particular case also. Then, there was increased production but even then the prices were going up. But here, the House would appreciate that the other factors would be very important when there has been this shortfall in production, this coincides with the period when the tempo of harvest yearly exhausts itself, namely, March and April. That coincides with the general effect of budgetary policies and fiscal measures after the announcement of the budget proposals generally on the 28th February, that is, from the 1st March. The result inevitably is that an upward trend in prices starts generally, and that has also happened here. That is why I just took the trouble of mentioning the situation existing in last March. In fact, in spite of the emergency, and in spite of the lower production, the prices were showing a declining trend at that time. The result inevitably is to have an upward trend in prices generally as a result

of the budget proposals and the like. Even articles, which are not affected by excise levy and other things, show an upward trend in prices. That is the general experience.

If the combined effect of short-fall in production and budget policies is to set up a rising tendency, the effect is more marked. But, as I have already indicated, if one moderates or neutralises the other, the effect is not so perceptible. The Planning Commission also has emphasised this aspect that the major constituent of price policy is fiscal and monetary discipline and has stated that notwithstanding safeguards against inflationary pressures and attempts to keep the balance between the growth of essential demands and the availability of supplies to match them, the possibility of significant and even disturbing price rises cannot be entirely eliminated, especially when, due to adverse weather conditions and other things, agricultural production drops.

In the current year, the disturbing factors specifically were the increased tempo of plan investment, heavy and growing defence expenditure and increased tempo of private investment, and increase in the volume of bank credit—it is a well-known fact that this is the private sector's equivalent for deficit financing—all of which have contributed to increased money supply. The budgetary imposts such as increase of sales-tax, railway freight, excise duties and others not only increase the direct cost of sales of food-grains but they also increase indirect costs such as transport. Apart from this, it creates a climate of psychology of increases which may make the actual increase even more than what is justified on purely arithmetical calculations. It has been computed, for instance, that recent changes in the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act of Punjab coupled with the increase in freight rate and sales-tax has brought about an increase of about 3·6 per cent in the case of marketing of wheat from Moga to Delhi. Similarly, it has also been

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

found that as a result of 1963-64 budgetary provisions, the incidence of inter-State sales-tax of foodgrains has increased by 1 to 2 per cent in different States. It is true that a precise statement about the incidence may not be possible. But suffice it for me to state that these imposts lead generally to increase in prices and foodgrains will not be an exception to that.

The cumulative effect of these adverse factors should have been a rise in prices on a much greater scale than has actually been the case. I would humbly claim that the Government has succeeded to a remarkable degree, in spite of these adverse circumstances, in bringing the situation under control as far as the major part of the country is concerned. Broadly stated the position is that throughout there was no particular anxious period so far as the south was concerned. In fact, over most of the period the prices were below 1962 level and it is only in the last 3 or 4 months that this trend was upset. Between mid-November 1962 and mid-March 1963 the general price index of rice declined by as much as 7.7 per cent whereas in the corresponding period the decline was only 3.2 per cent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is only in the south.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even throughout the country. I am just referring to the period mid-November 1962 to mid-March 1963. The later development, I will certainly come to. In the corresponding period, the decline was only 3.2 per cent, but actually last year, during this particular period, there was a decline of 7.7 per cent. This was despite the proclamation of emergency and a period of defence activities which generally result in a sudden spurt in prices. In contrast to rice, jowar production was better than in 1962 with the result that not only jowar price is lower by 21.8 per cent., as compared to the previous year, but was in fact lower than even in 1961 in almost all parts

of the country. Wheat prices also were generally lower than in 1962 upto about August-September. This is an overall record of which Government can take legitimate credit.

With regard to rice, it may be noted that it represents only 50 per cent of the cereals. As far as the 50 per cent is concerned, if you take it up grain-wise, the position was very satisfactory and there was absolutely no cause for anxiety except in the matter of rice, and that was the reason why even in the motion I have placed before the House in the light of the motions for adjournment and calling attention notices I made specific mention of rice and sugar. My senior colleague, while he is replying to the debate, would be making reference to the famine conditions and the points raised by members during the course of the debate.

With regard to wheat, as I have already indicated, till September this year the prices were lower than those of previous year, and I do not think any hon. Member has complained about the high price of wheat. Of course, the recent trends show a slight increase in the price of wheat.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has appeared even in today's papers.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as wheat is concerned, our stock position is very comfortable. We have adequate stocks and we are prepared to give to the State Governments any quantity according to their requirements. Punjab is a major wheat-producing State and Punjab wheat is very popular. It goes to Bombay, Calcutta and other urban areas. Because of the fall in production, there has been some increase in the price of wheat in Punjab, but we have been able to control that price by giving supplies from imported stocks. We recently imported into Punjab 10,000 tons of white wheat and it has been able to arrest the price of wheat. In the matter of imported wheat, we used to get 30 per cent red wheat and 70 per cent white wheat.

There is now no restriction on the purchase of the various varieties of wheat and it is our attempt to get a larger percentage of white wheat in our wheat purchases, because people prefer to have white wheat for making *chapathis* etc. As our stock position is good, if the price of wheat rises in any particular area, we will rush stocks and control the situation.

As regards the measures undertaken, as has been mentioned on the floor of the House on more than one occasion, we have followed a familiar pattern, namely, distribution through an increased number of fair-price shops. In March 1962 the number of fair-price shops was only 46,669. By the end of September, we had increased the number to 56,259, an increase of about 10,000 shops in the course of one year. We have also tightened the control measures over trade and we keep vigilance in regard to checks on rise in prices. This year, however, we made a departure from the normal policy in that we effectively organised imports of rice from Nepal and movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Bombay and Calcutta on trade account. The success of these measures can be gauged from the fact that contrary to normal trends the prices in Bengal in the months of July and upto mid-August remained either stable or of declining trend and the situation was never allowed to get out of control for long and the anxious moments were there only over limited periods.

As regards areas of special difficulties in fact, West Bengal was the greatest problem area during the year. In fact, I have made special mention of it in my statement. I do not want to take the time of the House by just recapitulating what has been said earlier with regard to the situation in West Bengal. The prices in Bengal were higher than in 1962 throughout the year but the situation did remain in hand upto May; except for a short period in April, there was no sudden spurt. In May,

however, the stoppage of imports from Orissa Government made the situation worse. Even then the supply of Central stocks and imports from Nepal and Andhra Pradesh moderated the incidence of rise, but the effect of the stoppage of imports continued to be felt and from August onwards there was an appreciable decline in the trade stocks in West Bengal. This, combined with certain alarmist reports that appeared in the press during those periods, to which my attention was drawn by hon. Members coming from West Bengal, and the distribution of sugar ration cards, which entitled the holders to the supply of rice as well, created further complications. The result was that the number of those who received supplies from the fair price shops and the off-take from the fair price shops increased considerably. In fact, in October the off-take was about 50 per cent more than in July. There was a sudden spurt in the price of rice in the beginning of October and the steps that have been taken have already been mentioned by me in my statement. So, I do not want to refer to them again.

Coming to Orissa, the Orissa Government kept up its exports, though at a reduced scale, up to May 1963, but, in view of the continuing high level of prices, they decided to stop exports from Orissa. The result was salutary, so far as Orissa was concerned, but most unfortunate, so far as West Bengal was concerned. However, the prices in Orissa steadied soon after and have been more or less steady since then.

So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, there was a substantial shortfall in production, namely, as much as about one-third with the result that exports to Gujarat and Maharashtra were not only reduced by about 50 per cent but were practically stopped in August, and Central procurement was also much reduced. The prices began to rise and cause anxiety from July onwards, and even in a surplus State like Madhya Pradesh fair price shops had to be

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

opened with fairly satisfactory results. The total supply to Madhya Pradesh was about 33,000 tons.

As regards Maharashtra and Gujarat, there was a local shortfall in production. In addition to this, the imports from Madhya Pradesh were reduced by half. However, despite this substantial fall in availability, the situation regarding prices was faced boldly and realistically by the Governments concerned and the rise was well-contained. The current year's crops in both these States was promising and, with the resumption of imports from Madhya Pradesh, the price situation during the next year is likely to be much more favourable than in the current year.

Here I would like to make a brief mention of the present price trends. Because, whatever might have been the price trends during the last two months we have to look into the future. What does the future hold for us? The rise in prices reached its maximum on 19th October 1963 when it was 133.1 per cent. On 30th November, according to the reports in my possession, the index came down to 126, a decrease of as much as 7 per cent. This is something of which we can certainly feel satisfied. It may be noted that during this period last year there was even a slight rise. Of course, last year it did not reach the high level of 138 but, all the same, it showed a slight increase. Now the prices are showing a declining trend.

More than that, with regard to the crop prospects for the next year as far as the eastern zone that is, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa which gave us considerable anxiety during the last few months is concerned, the situation is very satisfactory. It is expected that West Bengal would be producing a better crop this year than it produced even in the year 1960-61. In 1960-61 West Bengal had the highest production and having regard to the preliminary reports it is expected that West Bengal's production for this year would perhaps be a little better than even

the 1960-61 production. The position with regard to Orissa which generally has surplus production is quite satisfactory. So also about Assam, I had discussions with the representatives of the State Governments, that is, the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the various States and the reports that I have also indicated that as far as the eastern zone is concerned, the crop situation is quite good.

As regards Madhya Pradesh, last year the drop was even to the extent of 12 lakh tons. It is a very large drop. But this year not only will it make up that drop but will also show a better performance perhaps. That is with regard to the production in Madhya Pradesh. In Gujarat and Maharashtra also the production is a little better. The overall crop prospects are very good.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Where?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think, what we have faced in the last few months in certain parts of the country, would only be a passing phenomenon.

I have also referred to the rising prices. We have taken into account the general price level. Hon. Members would certainly take that into account. Rising prices are because of the planned investment and development. High prices are a feature of a developmental economy and we have to put up with them. But the Government is aware of the fact that there must not be such a large disparity as we occasionally find between the post-harvest price and the price during the lean season. The Government has that aspect in view and it also wants to take advantage of the good crop prospects. Government is of the view that the good crop prospects should be fully utilised in order to gain a better control over the situation not only in the year that will follow but also in any unfavourable year that will come hereafter. From this point of view the Government have decided not only to step up their procurement

but, as I have indicated in my statement also, also to launch upon a new system of paddy purchase wherever procurement of rice is not being done and wherever in terms of procurement price of paddy possibilities of sales by growers exist, that is, wherever there is possibility of procurement of paddy when the growers would be prepared to sell, we will be having procurement or purchasing centres to procure paddy. It is well known that hitherto in our scheme of procurement we have been mainly depending upon the procurement of rice alone and not of paddy.

Shri Ranga: It will be voluntary; is it not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Wherever the procurement of rice is not being done and wherever in terms of procurement of rice there is possibility of procuring paddy, we will have an organisation. The State Governments have already been instructed to open paddy purchase centres on this basis and many of them are already in a state of preparedness, but Government is also examining the possibility of setting up a purchase organisation to facilitate this and other purchase measures.

Although for over most of the period and in many places trade has been generally co-operating there is no doubt that in certain parts it is exploiting the present difficulties both of the consumers and of the Government to push up the prices. To some extent their success has been undoubtedly facilitated by the weaknesses in our systems as operating in the States and in the absence of adequate inspection and checking staff. Steps have already been taken to remedy these and more energetic action will be taken in consultation with the State Governments. It is likely that we may have to assist the State Governments also both financially and organisationally in this matter.

Certain administrative measures are also under contemplation, namely, greater vigilance in regard to study of price trends by the State Governments,

and in the districts more up-to-date and effective scrutinizing of licensed wholesalers returns and scrutiny of transactions with a view to checking levy of margins by the traders. The Government would be devoting its energies to find out that stocks are disposed of at reasonable prices and that only a reasonable margin is taken by the trade. As regards regulations on trade, Government propose to prescribe a security for the observance of licensing conditions and provide for inspection of stocks, limitation on margins, implementation of agreements for procurement and discipline in regard to collective undertakings, that the Central and State Governments may obtain from recognised bodies or associations of traders. Wholesalers will also be required to sell their goods only to retailers registered with them and both the retailers and wholesalers will be required to exhibit prices so that they can be checked with each other.

With regard to the checks on trade, we have attempted it to some extent and it has succeeded remarkably in certain States. I have already made a mention of Maharashtra for example. In fact, because of this large drop in production in Madhya Pradesh and also in Maharashtra, prices would perhaps have gone unduly high—perhaps more than the price level that has gone up to in West Bengal—but for the fact that apart from the stocks that were released to them some checks were also exercised on the wholesale trade. I think, the trade will also see the writing on the wall and adjust itself; otherwise, it will certainly be to their peril.

Besides these steps which we propose to take in the matter of regulating the trade, as has been indicated, we are in the process of building up buffer stocks. Efforts in that direction will continue. We will build buffer stocks of 4 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice. We expect that as a result of procurement and import and less consumption from fair price shops during the year on account of better crop prospects, rice stocks may be about half that required to build up a

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

stock of 2 million tonnes and we will be a little short of 2.5 million tonnes of wheat. Once buffer stock is built up it will have to be replenished mostly by normal marketing operations of purchase during the immediate post-harvest season and of sales during the period of rise in prices in order to steady them. The manner in which and the agency through which this has to be secured are actively under the consideration of Government.

I do not want to take more time of the House on these matters because the House will naturally expect me to say something on the sugar situation also.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Is any State trading agency for food-grains contemplated?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As has been indicated more than once on the floor of this House, in regard to State trading we have a pragmatic approach. We will have more control on stocks. We will regulate the trade. Even the Asoka Mehta Committee to which I referred went into this whole question. They themselves have recommended not State trading in that way but they have just indicated—I have got the recommendation of the Asoka Mehta Committee and since this matter has been raised and will, I am sure, occur during the course of the debate also, I might read out what the Asoka Mehta Committee has said in the matter. It said:—

“The solution to the food problem, in our view, lies between complete free trade and full control. Food controls involve regulation of consumption, production and trade. Comprehensive controls of the war-time type extend to all these three activities. But in less difficult situations, control of trading activity, supplemented by some regulations of consumption and directioning of production should be adequate and is, indeed, likely to give better results on the whole than full scale control of distribution as

well as supply. Such a *via media* will, no doubt, also involve an appreciable degree of control, but that should be largely of counter-vailing or regulatory rather than restrictive in character. The type of controls that we envisage would be largely of flexible and indirect character, designed to be adapted to changing situations and such as would not require an army of officials exercising restrictive powers for their implementation.”

This is the recommendation of the Asoka Mehta Committee..... (*Interruption*). I think, that is a practical approach which we would certainly bear in mind. I think, hon. Members would be generally satisfied with the measures that we intend to take and which I have just broadly indicated to this hon. House.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that there is going to be compulsory procurement in any area or there will be compulsory procurement in addition to the usual trade channels?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly. There will be compulsory procurement in certain areas. It is bound to be there. In fact, that is being adopted even now. In Punjab, there is compulsory procurement to the extent of 60 per cent. In U.P., there is compulsory procurement to the extent of 50 per cent which is now going to be increased to 60 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh, it is 25 per cent which is now going to be increased to 30 per cent. I do not know why the hon. Member.....

Shri Ranga: Who procures the rest of it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: We should be able to understand something. We do not want compulsory procurement wholesale.

Shri A. M. Thomas: About the sugar situation, in fact, I had made a long statement on the 19th November in the House. I wanted to bring to the notice of the House all the aspects of the present sugar situation so that there may be informed criticism rather than ill-informed criticism. It is well known that the problem has arisen out of the abnormal fall in production which is a periodic feature of sugar economy as of other agricultural commodities, because sugarcane is also mainly confined not to irrigated areas or assured water supply areas. It also depends on monsoon. As in the case of other cereals, this is also, to some extent, a gamble in monsoons. (*Interruption*) That aspect has been explained. The hon. House can refer to that. It is surprising that having regard to the conditions then existing, the step taken by the Government is being questioned. It was not questioned then.

An Hon. Member: It was questioned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There was the oratory of Mr. Patil.....

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want my attention to be diverted by the hon. lady Member. In 1962-63, the area under cane was about 7 per cent less than in 1961-62 but sugar production was less by about 25 per cent. This shows that the shortfall was the combined result of seasonal failures and diversion to gur and khandsari.

The total availability during the year, that is, 1962-63 season, was 31 lakh tonnes of which 5.22 lakhs had to be exported to meet current year's commitment (4.38 lakh tonnes) and spell-over of last year's commitment. These things were inescapable. For domestic consumption therefore not more than 25 lakhs could be spared. Of this, only about 12 lakh tonnes were available for the period after control. So, these basic facts are to be borne

by the hon. House in judging the sugar situation also.

Since supplies were limited and prices under free sale system were rising, control became inescapable and rationing between States was also unavoidable. On previous occasions, this question was discussed. But nobody, I am glad, has questioned the wisdom of controls introduced on 17th April of this year. On the basis of quotas released during the last six months of the previous controlled periods, quotas have been released to the States roughly at the rate of 1.90 lakh tonnes a month as against a release of 2 to 2.25 lakh tonnes a month in 1961-62; thus as compared to previous year, there was a shortfall in distribution by not more than 15 per cent.

Within the States, as in the case of foodgrains, an attempt has also been made to distribute sugar also through fair price shops and authorised dealers. Complaints of black marketing have been received. That is bound to happen. But it may kindly be borne in mind that out of the quotas that are released and within the total quantity that is being distributed, only a very small quantity would escape into the black market. In fact, the entire quantity that is distributed is controlled. But though it is controlled, there is a likelihood of some quantity escaping into the black market because when a commodity like sugar is controlled and when distribution is made on the basis of each individual's entitlement—in fact, it is well known that every individual may not require the same quantity of sugar as perhaps another person would require—what happens is that since he has got the card, naturally he would just transfer his right to get sugar to somebody else. So, some quantity is bound to escape into the black market. Coupled with the keen demand of supplies at the time of marriages and parties and by institutions of bulk consumers and sustained by anti-social elements in

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

the trade, these leakages in the distribution system are bound to occur. In fact, we may kindly bear in mind these things also. Experience with regard to sugar control and larger controls even with regard to other essential commodities indicates that such leakages are to be expected. These leakages and abuses have been brought home to the State Governments by the Central Government and we have also held periodic conferences and, in fact, it was partly because of the steps that have been taken by the State Governments in pursuance of our instructions and directions and also as a result of the consultations with many States—of course they would like to have larger quantities and individuals having instead of 1 kilo, 1½ kilos or 2 kilos—apart from that, there is a general satisfaction with regard to that. Although the quantity that is being got is limited, distribution arrangement is, more or less, assuming a satisfactory situation. For example, in the South.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In U.P. there is no sugar.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not been able to get complaints from the south and also from the north. In the city of Delhi, we are giving a larger quantity than what is required, for consumption. That is because of other extraneous circumstances. In fact, the situation in Delhi, after Diwali, is also improving. The imposition of control was a painful necessity and now the remedy lies in increased production so that the evil effects can be mitigated for the time being and in consonance with long-term objectives, the targets may also be reached.

I just want to make a mention of the prospects even with regard to sugar. The hon. Members would

certainly be anxious to know how far our measures for increased production have succeeded and whether the trends of production are satisfactory. Coming to production of sugar during 1963-64, it may be stated that out of 187 factories which worked in 1962-63, 130 have already commenced production according to information received up to 30th November, 1963. The corresponding figure for 1962-63 is 103 factories. This is a very encouraging trend. The total number of factories working is 189 as compared to 187 last year. Another five factories, one in Punjab, one in Maharashtra, one in Madras, one in Orissa and one in Kerala, are expected to go into production sometime during this season. During the current year, production upto the 22nd November—this is the latest figure which we could get; we get it every week and at the close of the week we will perhaps get the latest—totalled 1.55 lakh tonnes. But the production during the corresponding period of last year was only 98,000 tonnes. So, we have now got a lead of about 57,000 tonnes at the moment. This lead is quite encouraging because many factories had started earlier last year because they were afraid of not getting enough supplies—it was not because of any incentives that they started earlier, because the incentives were absent last year, but because of the fact that they knew that the availability of cane was limited, and so, they had started earlier—but that trend of production was not kept up in the subsequent stages. In spite of that, with the production of last year, we have now got a lead of 57,000 tonnes, and if this lead is kept up, it would be possible for us perhaps to strike the 33 lakhs tonnes target. The House will recollect what my senior colleague had stated during the course of the debate last time in this House, that even if we were in a position to reach only 30 lakhs tonnes, having regard to our internal requirements and our commitments for export, that would take care of the situation.

13 hrs.

There is one fact that I would like to refer to, before I conclude my speech. The other facts have been detailed in the statement itself, and it would be a repetition if I just refer to those facts again, but there is one fact which I have to mention. During the current year, a factor which is not to be taken into account in determining the minimum price,—there are four or five things to be taken into consideration to determine the minimum price, which have also been catalogued in the statement that I have placed before the House—but which is nevertheless a decisive factor that has to be borne in mind in determining the price that a factory has to pay for cane, is the high price of gur and khandsari. In fact, it has been computed that the gur and khandsari manufacturer can pay a price of more than Rs. 2 per maund, if the prices of gur and khandsari range between or about Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per maund. So, if the gur prices and khandsari prices that prevail are round about Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per maund, the gur and khandsari manufacturers would be in a position to pay at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund of cane. That aspect has to be borne in mind by all the Members, because, I am afraid that in the course of the debate, a view may perhaps be voiced that these restrictions on the export of gur and khandsari etc., are unwarranted and that they may be lifted. Until about the end of October, the prices of gur and khandsari were double this amount. That means that for getting a maund of sugarcane, they would have to pay Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4. If Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 4 is to be given by the factory also, the House can just realise what the position will be, and what the level of price would be; if the House is prepared to pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per maund of sugar, then I have nothing to say, but I do not know whether the House would be prepared to pay that price at all.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I know the justification of Govern-

ment for fixing different prices in U.P.? While some factories are paying Rs. 2 per maund of sugarcane, others are paying less than Rs. 2. A demand has been put forward that the price should be uniform but Government are not paying heed to that demand.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As usual, Shri Tyagi is anticipating what I am going to say. In fact, that aspect has been mentioned by me in the statement itself as to how this disparity has come, and the justification for this disparity has been indicated in the statement itself.

I am just now referring to the problem of gur. Until about the end of October, the prices of gur and khandsari were double this amount. It was in these circumstances that we had decided upon regulation of inter-State movement of gur and khandsari. We had also decided that factories in areas where there was keen competition with gur should be enabled to pay Rs. 2 per maund where the price on recovery basis was below Rs. 2. We had also decided that a general increase of 12 nP per maund should be made in the recovery formula. These were the decisions that we had taken, and they have also been announced through a press-note.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Will the hon. Minister please tell us the price at which gur is being sold in the consuming centres?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am just coming to the consuming areas.

As a result of these measures, the availability of cane supply has been secured in West U.P. where there is always room for expansion of sugar production to a larger extent than elsewhere. In other States, the relative position of the sugar industry to

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

compete with gur manufacturers for supply of cane has also been strengthened. Khandsari prices have also shown a tendency to decline. It is expected that as the production of khandsari gets into full swing, the prices would fall further, particularly since inter-State movement will be permitted only under restrictions. It is only because of these regulations and the increase in prices that we can achieve increased production of sugar, the target being 33 lakhs tonnes.

My hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel referred to the question of gur prices in the consuming areas. As I have indicated, the regulations on the movement of gur and khandsari were absolutely necessary, because it was only when that ban was imposed or when the restrictions on movement of gur and khandsari were imposed that the prices came down to the satisfactory level of about Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per maund. If the sugarcane grower can get Rs. 2 per maund, I think that judged by any standard that is a very fair figure which he gets, and he can get it either by giving it to the jaggery manufacturer or to the khandsari producer or to the factory—owner, so that it will be seen that the case of the canegrower has been taken care of completely.

Even with regard to the restrictions, I would mention that even after the promulgation of Rule 125B of the Defence of India Rules containing regulations about the supply of cane to power-crushers and also to factories, they did not have any material impact on the gur prices; for, we had left it to the State Governments to enforce these rules, and either because of lack of adequate enforcement or because of indifference, they also did not have any material impact on the gur prices. It was only after the imposition of these restrictions on gur movement and the fixation of price of sugarcane that sub-

stantial supplies of sugarcane were assured to the factories.

My hon. friend had raised the question of gur prices in the consuming areas. When such restrictions are imposed, they are bound to create some difficulties in the consuming areas.

Shri P. R. Patel: We are paying about three hundred per cent more. Does it not show that there is inefficiency?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the importing areas, there is bound to be some difficulty. But I may say that satisfactory arrangements have been evolved. The only thing is that they have to be implemented properly, and it is the State Governments which have to implement them.

I might point out that we have also taken into consideration the requirements of the importing States for gur, especially of the State of Gujarat wherein a great deal of gur is being consumed. As the House knows, we have allocated quotas for the various States after the imposition of this ban. And I can give the figures about movement by rail as well as by water. It was only at the beginning of November that this ban was introduced; that is, on the 30th of October, it was introduced, so that the figures about the quota for the month of November can be given now. Going by the figures for the last two years, namely 1961 and 1962, it is found that in November, 1961, the quantity moved by rail and through water came to 21,421 tonnes; in November, 1962, the quantity was 19,888 tonnes, so that, it comes to an average of roughly 20,000 tonnes.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): By road, it is twice that quantity.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The quantity moved by rail and by river came to only 20,000 tonnes. But, we have

actually allocated a quota of 30,000 tonnes for the month of November. In fact, we took into account the movement by road also and gave 30,000 tonnes. Now, what about the position in December? The quantity which moved in inter-State trade in December, 1961 and 1962 totalled 18,673 and 19,512 tonnes respectively, giving an average of about 19,092 tonnes. But it may be borne in mind that we have allocated a quota for December of the order of about 35,800 tonnes. Even if the entire road movement is taken into account, I do not think there will be any difficulty. So, it will be found that the entire requirements of the deficit States have also been taken into consideration, and we hope that this mechanism will be very judiciously used: We should also take into account the movements that have been taking place in the corresponding months of the previous years. It is a well known fact that gur movements are very high beginning from January and February, and they reach the peak in March. Those quantities also we will certainly bear in mind in making adequate allowance. This mechanism will be very judiciously used. We want to see that some sort of parity is established in the producing States between the price that the cane grower gets from the gur manufacturer and the price that the factories can pay him. Consistent with that, we would be only too happy to give additional quotas for the requirements of deficit States. In fact, the case of Gujarat has again been brought to my notice yesterday by the Civil Supplies Minister. They are pressing for additional quotas. This time we have given 7,000 tonnes quota for December. According to movement, it is higher. But even then, we are examining to find out whether it would be possible to give an additional quantity to Gujarat from U.P.

So this is the position with regard to gur, because there has been a little irksomeness because of this control, but it has been unavoidable.

1589 (Ai) LSD—5.

I have taken sufficient time. I do not think I should trouble the House more by mentioning any other points at this stage. I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

“That the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar be taken into consideration”.

There are certain substitute motions also.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar recommends that an Agricultural Commission be appointed to look into the causes of slow progress in the agricultural sector.”

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House, having considered the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar, recommends to Government—

- (a) to appoint a price stabilisation committee,
- (b) to have complete governmental control on production, price and distribution of sugar,
- (c) to have State Trading in foodgrains,
- (d) to assure minimum price to the farmers of all foodgrain articles, and
- (e) to fix Rs. 2.00 as minimum price of sugar-cane for U.P. and Bihar.”

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I had sent in a motion.

Mr. Speaker: Too late.

The original motion together with the substitute motions are before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, we have tried to follow with attention the very long statement of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and I must say that we have not seen any hope in it. It has just been a pat on the back of the Government, specially of the Food Ministry. The only one new point which he has tried to place before us, and which is even more fantastic, is that the price rise takes place from March because the budget proposals come at the end of February.

Now, when he gives us statistics, however, he gives them for the period of the harvest, that is, from November to March which automatically, from time immemorial in our country, and I presume in every other country, but more so in our country, is a period when prices have—however badly or incompletely statistics are kept—recorded a decline. Not only in his case, but I have noticed that even previous Ministers, fling statistics at us which are manipulated in such a way that we are always told that prices are declining. The figures are given from November to March. But never were we told why it is that between March and November, prices go up substantially. Nor has he explained to us why it is that even in years when we are supposed to have a record production, the index of price—I am specially going to take the case of rice because that has been not only a problem for us but a chronic problem right throughout—has remained high. The all-India index for rice, for example, in 1962 remained higher than in 1961, and yet 1960-61 was supposed to be a year of record production! In February 1963,

the index was 108 in comparison to 102 in the same period in 1962.

So we find that whether it is a year of record production, as it was in 1960-61, or it was a year of bad production, as far as prices are concerned, the index as well as the absolute prices show a constant rise. Nowhere has Government tried to explain to us why this is so. Sometimes we are told, 'There is a shortage; what can we do?' In our country, which is an under-developed country, we will have shortages. But we have got to plan, and the hon. Minister himself, when he went to Bengal, I remember, said that the kingpin of all planning, is the control of prices. It is because we have shortages that we demand from Government, a Government which is supposed to feed its people, that it must put before the country a policy by which in a period of shortage, equitable distribution takes place and there is no undue price rise. We have received no light as to what has happened about this.

When we had originally tabled an adjournment motion in this House for a discussion on Food, the reason for it is this, that we believe that the Government has been consistently and deliberately following a policy whereby it is not the peasant who is getting the benefit of the price rise, but it is really the traders and the hoarders, and the Government armed with full emergency powers even today—which they are using fully to put in jail under the DIR political opponents—do not use them in order to check hoarders and profiteers.

What is happening in West Bengal? It is a chronic problem there. I want this House to take note of it that every year, whether it is a year of record production or whether it is not, we find from March to November that the people of Bengal pass through a state of agony. Prices continuously rise. Sometimes, as this year, things have gone to such a position that in October we reached a situation when

prices went up to Rs. 50—55 and there was no rice in the market. And the fantastic position was that our Chief Minister was saying, 'there are no hoarders amongst traders, it is with the producers'. Who are these producers? Are they the 75 per cent of our peasantry who are really small peasants or are they the 1 to 3 per cent of the villagers who are very rich peasants with large quantities at their disposal? What prevented our Chief Minister, the State of West Bengal and the Central Government from utilising the full powers given to them under the DIR to go and get them to disgorge? On the other hand, on the 10th October 1963 when hundreds of thousands of people were standing in queues, all of them were turned away saying 'no rice in the fair price shops; no rice is available in the market'—no rice was available even at Rs. 50—55—even then the Chief Minister was saying that there was no hoarding amongst traders. On the 14th October, people took action. Popular action came and about 200 maunds in Dum Dum, a suburb of Calcutta, were forced by the public to be disgorged at Rs. 35. From Rs. 53, it was brought down to Rs. 35, and it was distributed by the people. That was what they called the 'Dum-Dum' way. It was a tremendous movement.

On the 19th October, a "gentleman's agreement" was entered into by the Chief Minister with the traders whereby instead of reducing the price further, he stabilised it at Rs. 35, about which the *Statesman* very nicely pointed out and said that three hours before the announcement came, "rice was being sold at the same price; the people formed long orderly queues before grocers' shops in different parts of the city. The sale which was evidently the result of people's pressure on traders continued throughout the day."

This is the position. The price came down by the people's pressure. We want this House to understand

and let the Government reply to us why it is that they constantly tell us that the trade is behaving, there is no hoarding by the trade. When prices ruled at Rs. 55, people took it into their hands to line up in front of the big wholesalers and traders and they got the rice out. Then Government immediately comes down and says 'law and order will vanish; therefore, we come to a gentleman's agreement. We will stabilise the price at Rs. 35'—instead of bringing it down further.

Not only that. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what his Secretary told him when he went to Bengal in September when the prices were rising. 'What was the situation there? Actually, the situation was that prices had gone out of bounds and people had taken action. After that also, they have not put an actual ceiling on the price between the retailer and the wholesalers.

What does the wholesaler do to the retailer. He kills everybody, he kills the consumer, he kills the retailer; and the peasant, of course, is the first to be killed. The retailer buys from the wholesaler at a higher price and signs thereon to the effect that he has got it at a lower price! This is the position. What was stated yesterday in our papers? The Chief Minister of West Bengal said that on December the prices were going to come down. What a wonderful thing he has done! Already the harvest is coming in. It is a good harvest. In fact, we have been told it is a record one, and a good bit of it is already in the market. The Chief Minister now says with bravado the rice is going to be sold at 0.75 per kilo, which means Rs. 30 a maund, and that is the gentleman's agreement. He says: Look, what a wonderful thing I have done! From Rs. 25 I have brought it down to Rs. 30!

Yesterday's *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says that retailers say that they can-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

not give it at 0.75 because there is no price control between wholesaler and retailer, and that the wholesaler is demanding more and asking them to sign for less. So, nobody knows whether the price is going to be held at Rs. 30 or not.

So, I say the poor people are squeezed out at every stage. This House has often been treated to the eloquence of the former Food Minister, Shri Patil that his policy is farmer-oriented. Actually, it is the peasant and the consumer that has been always losing and it is the trader that actually gets the profit. Have we ever been given the statistics. Has there been any idea given to this House as to the amount of profiteering that takes place in rice between March and October? Actually, there has been a great divergence about West Bengal's deficit this year. Our Chief Minister told us during the Budget Session in February that it was 9 lakh tons. Then about May he said it was 17 lakh tons. Now, in October, when things went completely out of hand, he said it was 22 lakh tons. Actually, the figures for rice deficit for the whole of India is only 20 or 22 lakh tons, and our Chief Minister says that in West Bengal itself it is 22 lakh tons. This is only to cover up the fact that the entire machinery of distribution is rotten, as well as the fact that the entire policy he has followed is that of shielding the hoarder.

Who gets the money? In a State like West Bengal, the figure of rice production this year has been 40 lakh tons at least. According to an estimate given by Shri A. M. Thomas himself in this House, at least a quarter or a third of that becomes marketable surplus. So, at least ten lakh tons must have come out in the open market. On an average it was bought round about Rs. 21 or Rs. 22, and with a fair return, it should have been sold at Rs. 24 or Rs. 25, but actually

they were sold in July between Rs. 32 and Rs. 36.

The hon. Minister just now said that prices were steady round about July and August. May I point out a speech that he himself made, which probably he has forgotten? He said:

"The prices of cereals have risen by 3.4 per cent during the last three weeks."

This was quoted by me in this House on 22nd August.

"The price of rice was 14 per cent higher than it was last year. In the last six weeks the price of rice has gone up by 8 per cent as against 2 per cent during the whole of last year."

I am quoting.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is from the parliamentary debates?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is from the parliamentary debates. This statement was made by you, and it was repeated by me on the 22nd August in this House, and you never contradicted it.

He says that the prices were steady between July and August. It is amazing that we hear in this House that prices are steady or going down, but in the market we find that it is Rs. 38. July and August is the period when the aus crop comes in. Possibly the House does not know it. Even so, the trader has cornered to such an extent that there was no change in the market as a result of the crop coming into the market. That the Chief Minister admitted in October, and I think a little later Shri Thomas also informed the House that this was the situation. Therefore, cornering has reached such a stage that it is impossible to control prices even

at harvest time unless Government really decides that they are not going to protect the hoarder and the profiteer, and that they will take to open market purchases. By such means a certain amount of the marketable surplus will come into Government hands. In a State like Bengal we find that while rice ought to have been sold at Rs. 24 or Rs. 25 it has been sold at Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 and even Rs. 55. On an average they have made Rs. 15 per maund as profit. From this we can calculate the amount they have made. It must be anywhere between Re. 1 and Rs. 3 crores. Shrimati Renuka Ray is getting very upset. Let me have my say. She can certainly reply later on, but this is the position. The case will be replied to. I know you will give us statistics, but they will not fill our stomachs. That is what is happening every year.

The West Bengal Government blame the Centre, they say the Centre has not lived up to its commitments. In March it was stated by Shri Thomas that 1.5 lakh tons was to be given to West Bengal, at a time when the Chief Minister said that there was a shortfall of 9 lakh tons. The Centre at least has fulfilled that commitment. They have given 1.5 lakh tons. After that, I think they have given a further 20,000 tons. But even that gets into black market channels.

So, firstly, the entire policy of Government has to be changed both at the Centre and in the States. Secondly, the entire machinery of Government has become corrupt. The Supply Department, the Food Department, the entire chain of fair price distribution shops, all this has to be checked. Otherwise, I tell you the people will really take things into their own hands and show that prices can be brought down.

13:26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Tyagi: Do you think there is also smuggling to Pakistan?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There may be a little along the border, I do not say no, but the real thing is that it is not so much smuggling into Pakistan, but the fact that we ourselves have done nothing to check this situation. If there was smuggling, how did prices come down when people took action to bring it down? Out of fear they brought it down, it was brought down.

An Hon. Member: It was called a riot.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was called a riot, but there was not a single case of rioting.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Public sanction.

Shri Tyagi: Congressmen must have done that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Everybody, Congressmen, Communists, all eat rice.

We, Bengalis, are being blamed. Earlier also, I found that a feeling was sought to be created that Bengalis suffer because they only want to eat rice. Shri Thomas also said that Bengalis should eat more wheat. I say Kerala should also eat more wheat. We, Bengalis, are eating more wheat.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But it is less troublesome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In Bengal the offtake of wheat has gone up steadily. Last year it was 6 lakh tons, and this year it is 10 lakh tons of wheat. It will go up more. But if the Ministry or Government or any body says that Bengalis have to give up eating rice entirely,....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Nobody says.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: ... it will not be done, it cannot be done. It will be as foolish as the one recommendation of the Asoka Mehta Committee Report with which I could not agree, namely that Ballia is very much populated; therefore all the people should migrate from there, and then the food crisis will be solved! This kind of thing can never be done, and therefore, I say that such proposals are just to sidetrack the issue, and they try to hoodwink the public and cover up the real issues.

With regard to this year's prospects, we have had a good rice crop, I admit it. Even in 1960-61 it was good, but what happened? Did prices stop rising? They may have declined during the period he has mentioned to us, but the index has remained high, and the price has gone up. You have seen what happened after 1960-61, the year of record harvest in 1961-62 and 1962-63. Again, the same thing is going to happen in the coming year.

What is your proposal for the State of Bengal, we would like to know. Is Government going to enter the free market to purchase rice? Maybe procurement of the type that takes place in surplus States will not be possible in Bengal, but what is your proposal to prevent the trade cornering all the surplus that is coming into the market. The poor peasant will not stop selling in the market. He really gets very little at harvest time when he goes to the market. He has no holding capacity. My hon. friend is shaking his head, but we are also moving in the rural areas. We have seen how statistics are thrown at us. Do not quote us figures of 1947. In 1947 the peasant used to get so much and now he is getting so much more and therefore, the peasant has become very rich. The hon. Minister must tell this House which proposals of the Asoka Mehta Committee

he is prepared to accept. He has read but only some portions of that report, those which can be called the trunk and not the head. It has recommended a price stabilisation board which is a policy-making body. The Board should examine not only the food prices as such but also the prices of all related consumer and producer goods, that is their concept. Unless the entire question is taken up there will be no stabilisation of prices or production. Many friends from West Bengal will say that one reason for the shortfall is that people are deflecting some acreage for jute production, because of its better yield. If the price stabilisation board had been brought into being, there would have been a logical approach to this question. The whole idea was to implement the price policy. In that committee or board there should be representatives of agriculture, trade, industry, workers, consumers, banks economists and leading political parties. They also said that it should meet as often as necessary but at least twice a year. Has that Board been brought into existence? What about the price intelligence division? Sometimes we are baffled by the statistics. It is amazing that figures are placed before us to prove the points which the Minister wishes to make. They quote 1947 figures and say that production has increased. If there has been a shortfall in rice, they will say that in wheat production has gone up by so much and leave out rice. What is the position of gram, of bajra? Has the price gone down or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have the figures.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You gave us figures for jowar and wheat. I noticed it. You never told us about bajra, gram. You have had to admit the position about rice because everything has gone out of control. It is something which has got to be entrusted to an organisation. If I were

to ask for the amount of marketable surplus that comes from small peasantry owning 1—20 bighas of land in West Bengal, nobody would tell me. What is the marketable surplus that goes into the hands of trade and how much is bought by the consumer and how much is bought by Government? All these things are not at all known. The traders make huge profits. It is our contention that the State Government has consistently supported traders. Even when they had emergency powers, they did not use them in this year of crisis when the people of West Bengal had suffered tremendously. It is the State Government's machinery, especially the Chief Minister that is protecting them and that is why we wanted to bring a vote of censure on the Government. In the rest of India why is it that prices did not go up beyond Rs. 25? Why is it that prices went up to 55 in West Bengal. The Chief Minister says that the shortage was to the tune of 22 lakh tons while Mr. Thomas says, 3-4 lakh tons. Whom are we to believe? People in West Bengal are tired. Our best granaries have gone over to Pakistan. Today people who are in the Treasury Benches are sitting on that side because of the sacrifice of Bengal. We are a densely populated area. If this kind of policies is pursued it is impossible for the people to bear for long. We are at a breaking point. Mr. Patil is no longer here but we have heard his pragmatic approach repeated by Shri Thomas which was a shield to stop all controls and allow the hoarder and profiteer to do what he wanted. What is this buffer stock which has been talked about for the last one year? If you read Mr. Patil's speeches, he says: I am bringing into India so many million tons of wheat and rice from America; we are going to get more. What has happened to that? In spite of imports, have the prices been stabilised? Do not tell us that it is because of developmental expenditure or inflation. If you say that, then why do we have planning? Do we not know that excise duties will come in budget after

budget? Have we not told you that there should be no sales tax on food-grains? At that time has the Food Minister or the Deputy Minister voted against the tax? We are told today that prices go up because of the new taxation proposals in February. I say that Government has not put before this House any well-thought-out policy or does not even think of seriously implementing any policy. We have heard about buffer stock and regulatory controls and what not. But things do not improve. He tells us that prices should have gone up even more. If this is not complacency, what is it? In July last in our State a statement was made to the Press that there was so much of sugar and there would be no controls because prices would not be affected. But in August the situation became so bad that we had to introduce controls. Now, we are told that we have got ration cards for sugar and therefore there is such a big offtake of rice. These are fantastic statements. Even now you can get sugar only in the city of Calcutta; go to Durgapur, Burdwan or any other district head-quarter; you will not get sugar. In Delhi we could not get sugar yesterday.

Shri Nambiar: Why, today I could not get sugar.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We are told that we get too much sugar in Delhi. Can there be once more complacency? The hon. Minister has come back from his FAO tour and good-will visits and I hope he will tell as what the Government proposes for the good of India. It has been stated that this is a year of bumper crops. West Bengal had also a very good crop. I want to know how far in the coming years, 1963-64 and 1964-65, the prices are going to be maintained with reference to the prices in 1961-62 and not to the abnormal black market price of the 15th October 1963. How are they going to enter the market for operations, for procurement or for levy? What are they going to do with the rice-mill owners?

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

They are the base of the Congress: when there is a by-election, if there is a rice mill it will be the centre of the Congress and it is understandable why they could not be touched. We want to know whether there will be a levy on the rice-mill owners or whether there will be open-market transactions in order to channelise marketable surplus so that in August-September the Minister may be able to say in this House that the price level had been kept at Rs. 20 or Rs. 21 or 22 at the maximum. Until that day, we would say that all the policies of the Government have been hoarder-oriented and trade-oriented.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is the price that the grower should get?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The grower will have to get about Rs. 16, if you can keep the price at Rs. 22 in August. Anyway, what is the position today? Forward trading has already taken place. That is what I am saying: that your price policy is absolutely wrong. In West Bengal, what is happening today? Just now the harvest is on, but there is no policy as far as what the Government is going to do is concerned, as regards the price the peasant should get in Bengal. Because of the fact that the price of rice has risen so high, already forward trading has taken place. That is what we call *Madan* (advance) in West Bengal, and I do not know what it is in Hindi. The peasantry is getting a much lower price rate now. The price statistics will show us that the price that is quoted by "Dadandar", that is, the *mahajan*. But what is the price being paid to the small peasant producer? They are not getting more than Rs. 15. I can assure the Minister that they are not getting more than Rs. 15. Therefore, if it is sold to us at Rs. 24 minus Rs. 4, give that to the peasant. But then that is not the position. The position is that the peasants only get Rs. 16 or Rs. 17

or even less. If you go into the interior, where there is no road you will find prices even lower. We are buying it, and we are buying it and we have to buy it at an average of Rs. 38 or Rs. 39 and even more!

Shri P. R. Patel: Will you please tell us what should be the definite price of rice or paddy to the agriculturist?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will you make me the Chairman of the Price Stabilisation Board? Then I shall tell you!

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे (हाता) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खाद्य सम्बन्धी तमाम विषयों पर न बोल कर सिर्फ चीनी से सम्बन्धित कुछ बातों पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि चारों तरफ जो हल्ला है कि चीनी का दाम ज्यादा हो गया और चीनी की कमी है, यह एक गम्भीर विषय है और इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं ने बहुत पहले यह कहा था कि सीजन के समय में आम तौर से यह नियम है कि जब कोई चीज पैदा होती है और बाजार में नये तरीके से वह आती है, या नया उत्पादन जब बाजार में आता है, उस समय उस चीज का भाव कम होता है। लेकिन यह देख कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि चीनी और गुड़ पैदा हो रहे हैं, अभी चीनी और गुड़ को पैदा होने में काफ़ी दिन हैं, चार पांच महीने हैं, लेकिन यू० पी० में गुड़ ३२ और ३४ रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है, राजस्थान में ५२ रुपये मन बिक रहा है। सीराप्ट की बात मैं नहीं जानता—शायद वहां पर ६० रुपये मन बिक रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ८० रुपये मन।

श्री काशी नाथ पांड : मुझे ताज्जुब है कि जब उत्पादन के समय में यह हालत है, तो जब फ़ैक्टरियां बन्द हो जायेंगी और गुड़ का उत्पादन बन्द हो जायेगा, तो गुड़ किस भाव पर बिकेगा और चीनी किस भाव पर बिकेगी, इस का अन्दाजा अभी नहीं किया जा सकता है । इन बातों से यह सिद्ध होता है कि देश में चीनी और मीठे की कमी है ।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि पिछली बार जब इस हाउस में हम लोग शूगर की समस्या पर विचार कर रहे थे, तो माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने कुछ ऐसे पग उठाये, कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये, जिस से यह मालूम जरूर हुआ कि चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी । चीनी का उत्पादन तभी हो सकता है, जब ठीक मात्रा में गन्ना फ़ैक्टरियों को मिले । पिछले सीजन में गन्ना क्यों नहीं मिला, इस के दो कारण हैं । एक तो वे फ़ैक्टरियां थीं, जिन्होंने गन्ना ले कर किसानों को समय से दाम नहीं दिया और दूसरी फ़ैक्टरियां वे थीं, जिन के मुकाबले में खंडसारी और गुड़ बनता था । जो भाव गवर्नमेंट ने गन्ने के लिए तय किया था, उस भाव पर किसान फ़ैक्टरियों को गन्ना नहीं दे सकता था । मैं आज आंकों से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम और से एक मन गन्ने में चार सेर गुड़ निकलता है । आप मान लें कि ३० रुपये मन पर गुड़ बिक रहा है, तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि करीब करीब साढ़े तीन रुपये मन किसान को पड़ता है । आप खर्चा निकाल दीजिये, तब भी किसान को ढाई, तीन रुपया पड़ता है । जब ढाई रुपया किसान गुड़ बना कर हासिल कर सकता है, तो फिर ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० में १ रुपया ६८ नये पैसे या १ रुपया ७६ नये पैसे पर कोई फ़ैक्टरियों को गन्ना देगा ? यह सोचने की बात है ।

मेरा खयाल है कि जिस वक्त गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित हुआ, उस में थोड़ी सी मौलिक गलती हो गई । गन्ने के दाम को कभी भी खंडसारी और गुड़ से सम्बन्धित नहीं करना चाहिए था । जब उस को खंडसारी और गुड़

से सम्बन्धित किया गया, तो उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० में किसान ने देखा कि आज समय है काम्पीटीशन का और अगर हम गुड़ बनाते हैं, तो लामुहला ये फ़ैक्टरी वाले हमारा गन्ना ज्यादा दाम पर लेंगे । और बात सही है । ज्यों ही किसान गुड़ बनाते हैं, व्यापारी उन के घर पहुंच जाते हैं और बयाना उन को पहले दे देते हैं । जब ३२ और ३४ रुपये उन को घर बैठे मिलते हैं, तो क्या १ रुपया ६८ नये पैसे या १ रुपया ७६ नये पैसे में फ़ैक्टरियों को कोई गन्ना देगा ?

खाद्य मंत्री जी आज विदेश से आ गये हैं । मैं उन के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि वैंस्ट्रन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में खंडसारी और गुड़ के साथ काम्पीटीशन होना बाकी है, वह होगा जनवरी के महीने में । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि १८६ में से १३० फ़ैक्टरियां चल रही हैं, लेकिन यह कोई संतोषजनक बात नहीं है । सरकार ने एक्सहाइज ड्यूटी में कुछ छूट दी है । ये फ़ैक्टरियां पहले से चला दी गई हैं, लेकिन ये कब तक चलती रहेंगी, इस के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है । खंडसारी की मिलें २५ नवम्बर को चली हैं और वूगर फ़ैक्टरीज १ नवम्बर को चली हैं । खंडसारी ऐसे वक्त में चलेगी, जब कि चीनी गन्ने में ज्यादा पैदा होगी । उस समय उन में इस बात की क्षमता होगी कि वे किसानों को ज्यादा दाम दे सकें ।

गुड़ के बारे में सरकार ने या यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने जो कंट्रोल किया है, मैं उस की सराहना करता हूँ । इस बारे में मैं गवर्नमेंट से इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूँ कि दोनों समय का फायदा लोग नहीं उठा सकते । मैं ने ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० में देखा है कि १९६२ में, जब कि इलैब्रेशन हो रहा था, इतना ज्यादा गन्ना था कि हम लोग और किसान चारों तरफ़ से गवर्नमेंट पर यह जोर डालते थे कि हमारा गन्ना फ़ैक्टरियों को दिसवाया जाये । जब गुड़ का भाव नीचे होता है, तब तो य शीघ्र

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

डाला जाता है कि हमारा गन्ना फ़ैक्टरियों में जाये और जब गुड़ का भाव ऊंचा होता है, तब वे चाहते हैं कि हम घर में बना लें। इस सम्बन्ध में एक सिद्धान्त निश्चित होना चाहिए—या तो वे गुड़ बनायें और या फ़ैक्टरियों को दें। सरकार के कंट्रोल से मैं सहमत हूँ।

बहुत से लोग भावुकता में आ कर बातें करते हैं। मैं एक फ़िगर बता कर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि रीयली चीनी से कितना फ़ायदा हो रहा है। आप इमेजिन कीजिये कि जिन शूगर फ़ैक्टरियों से १९५०-५१ में केवल ६४६ लाख रुपया एक्साइज ड्यूटी से आया था, आज १९६२-६३ में ५,६३८ लाख रुपया एक्साइज ड्यूटी से आता है। जो गन्ना फ़ैक्टरी में आयेगा, उसी से सरकार एक्साइज ड्यूटी ले सकती है। जिस गन्ने का गुड़ बनेगा, उस से एक्साइज ड्यूटी वसूल नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट अपने रेवेन्यू के लिए कुछ न कुछ इन्तज़ाम करेगी। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों में से अवसर-वादिता निकाल देनी चाहिए कि जैसा भोका आया, वैसा वे करने की कोशिश करें।

अगर गुड़ का भाव ज्यादा है, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि किसान और खंडसारी वालों ने यह समझ लिया कि इस साल गन्ने की कमी है, इसलिए चीनी का उत्पादन कम होने वाला है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने कंट्रोल कर के भाव नीचे गिरा दिया, लेकिन व्यापारी बहुत चालाक है। इस भाव से वह गुड़ खरीद कर स्टॉक कर रहे हैं। वह जानते हैं कि फ़ैक्टरीज़ बन्द हो जायेंगी और आख़िर में चीनी की कमी नज़र आयेगी तो उस वक्त वे खंडसारी और गुड़ निकालेंगे और उन को मनमाने भाव पर बेचेंगे। उस वक्त सरकार कंट्रोल एक्सरसाइज नहीं कर सकेगी। जनवरी में सरकार को वैस्ट्रन यू० पी० में काम्पैटीशन फ़ेस करना है, लेकिन ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० में अभी इतना ख़तरा नहीं है। इसलिए बुद्धिमानी

की बात यह है कि ईस्ट्रन यू० पी० में गन्ने का भाव बढ़ा कर वहाँ का ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना मिलों को दिलवा दिया जाये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी के बारे में एक निश्चित पालिसी आप को अपनानी होगी। मैं एक व्यावहारिक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में अभी मैंने देखा जैसा कि मुझे रिपोर्ट भी मिली है। वहाँ पर हरखुआ शूगर फ़ैक्ट्री है गोपालगंज के पास। उस फ़ैक्ट्री के आसपास की दोनों फ़ैक्ट्रियों में गन्ने का दाम अधिक है। सरकार ने यह कोशिश की है कि चूक फ़ैक्ट्रियों के जोन मुकर्रर कर दिये हैं, इसलिए एक जोन का गन्ना दूसरे में नहीं जायेगा। लेकिन आपके पास क्या इतनी फोर्स है कि एक जोन का गन्ना अगर दूसरे जोन में जाता है, यानी दूसरी फ़ैक्ट्री में जाता है जहाँ पर गन्ने के दाम अधिक हैं, तो उस को आप रोक सकें? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं है। इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? जो फ़ैक्ट्रियाँ आप के लिए एक सोर्स आफ रेवेन्यू हैं, इसका नतीजा यह होने वाला है, कि उन में से बहुत सी मिलें इस कम्पैटीशन में मारी जायेंगी। इसलिए आप को कुछ इन्तज़ाम करना होगा। आप को देखना होगा कि फ़ैक्ट्रियों को गन्ना पूरी तरह से और ठीक मात्रा में सप्लाई हो। इस का क्या तरीका हो सकता है, यह आप देखें। अभी हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बात रखी है हाउस के सामने कि गन्ने के दाम इस से तय होने चाहिये कि प्रति मन गन्ने पर कितनी चीनी निकलती है, यानी गन्ने का दाम रिकवरी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होना चाहिये। मैं ने शुरू में इस बात को कहा था कि यह चीज़ आप के लिए ख़तरनाक साबित होगी। इस से लाभ हुआ है, क्या इस का आप के पास कोई प्रमाण है? क्या इस से किसान को प्रेरणा मिलेगी कि वह अच्छी किस्म का गन्ना पैदा करे? किसान कैसे अच्छा गन्ना पैदा करे, क्या यह उसके कंट्रोल में है? कहाँ से वह अच्छी किस्म का गन्ना बोने के लिए ला सकता है। मैंने देखा है बहुत सी फ़ैक्ट्रियों के

आस पास बहुत से किसानों को अच्छी किस्म का गन्ना बोने के लिए नहीं मिलता है। अच्छे किस्म का गन्ना मिल भी जाये तो गन्ने के लिए और भी बहुत सी चीजों की जरूरत होती है ताकि गन्ना अच्छे किस्म का पैदा हो। सवाल अधिक पैदावार वाले और अच्छी क्वालिटी के गन्ने का है ताकि उस में से चीनी की मात्रा अधिक हो। यह किसान के हाथ में नहीं है। काफी सहूलियतों की इस के लिए जरूरत है।

हम केन सैस लेते हैं। मालूम नहीं हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने किस हद तक इस पर कंट्रोल किया है। मैं कुछ फिगरज़ आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि कहां तक इस में रुपया डिवेलपमेंट पर खर्च हुआ है। किसान के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि वह गन्ना ले आये, कोइम्बेटर से या दूसरी जगहों से, हवाई वगैरह से तथा जहां से अच्छा मिले उस को ला कर बोये। खाद का इंतजाम करना भी उस के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाता है। यह भी उसके ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि वह अच्छी किस्म का गन्ना फ्रैक्टरीज़ को दे और तब जा कर उस को अच्छी प्राइस मिलेगी। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सम्भव नहीं है। मैं आप को कुछ फिगरज़ देता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में ६६० लाख रुपया केन सैस का आया लेकिन खर्च हुआ केवल १२६ लाख रुपया। उसी तरह से मध्यम में २० लाख ६२ हजार रुपया आया लेकिन खर्च हुआ १४ लाख रुपया। महाराष्ट्र में १६० लाख रुपया आया केन सैस से, लेकिन खर्च हुआ केवल ३० लाख रुपया। यह आमदनी और खर्च का हिसाब है। किसानों की भी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है अगर ज्यादा डिवेलपमेंट पर खर्च किया जाये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जिस स्टेट में शूगर फ्रैक्टरीज़ हैं, वहां की स्टेट इस बात की आशा रखती है कि जिन शूगर फ्रैक्टरीज़ को प्रोटेक्शन दी जाती है, जिन की मदद की जाती है, वे भी उस स्टेट के रेवेन्यू को बढ़ायें। लेकिन इस के पीछे एक और भी बात निहित है। जहां पर स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट्स को रेवेन्यू मिलता है वहां उन को यह भी देखना चाहिये, यह भी उनका देखना फर्ज है कि जिस गन्ने की वदौलत शूगर फ्रैक्टरीज़ चलती है, वह गन्ना अच्छी किस्म का हो, उसकी यील्ड बढ़े, रिकबरी अधिक हो। जब यह होगा तभी शूगर फ्रैक्टरीज़ हैं, वे जिन्दा रह सकेंगी। लेकिन इस का आज प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात पर जोर डालें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स को दिल्ली में बुलायें और उन से पूछें कि आप जो केन सैस लेते हैं, उस का कहीं डिवेलपमेंट से भी कोई सम्बन्ध है? क्या उस का कुछ भाग आप गन्ने के सुधार पर खर्च करते हैं? मैं मन्मतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक देश के अन्दर गन्ने का पूरी तरह से डिवेलपमेंट हुआ आप न देख लें तब तक यह लिंकग फार्मूला या रिकबरी के साथ केन प्राइस को सम्बद्ध करने की पालिसी ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर देगी जिस से गन्ना पर्याप्त मात्रा में फ्रैक्टरीज़ में नहीं मिलेगा और न ही चीनी उतनी मात्रा में उत्पन्न हो सकेगी जितनी देश को जरूरत है।

मैं ने पहले भी कहा था चीनी की खपत के बारे में जो हमारा आंकड़ा है, जो हम ने आंका है कि हमारी जरूरत इतनी है, उस से जरूरत हमारी बढ़ती जा रही है। ज्यों ज्यों हमारे देश की पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है, त्यों त्यों हमारी चीनी की जरूरत भी बढ़ती जा रही है। लोगों के टेस्ट भी बदल रहे हैं। जिस गांव में पहले चाय का कोई स्टाल नहीं हुआ करता था, वहां उस गांव में, तथा छोटे छोटे कस्बों में आज तीन तीन और चार चार स्टाल हो गये हैं। कई तरह से आप की जरूरतें बढ़ गई हैं। एक्सपोर्ट की आप की कमिटमेंट्स भी हैं। इतना सब कुछ होने पर भी आप स्टेप नहीं उठाते हैं ताकि चीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो। डिवेलपमेंट कैसे हो, इस के बारे में आप को कोई इंतजाम करना होगा। दूसरी

[श्री काशी नाथ पॉडे]

बात यह है कि लिक्विड फार्मूले को फार दी टाइम बीइंग आप स्थगित कर दें। इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आपको यह मुश्किलता में डाल देगा। तीसरी बात यह है कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में जहां गन्ना अधिक अब भी है लेकिन हो सकता है कि गुड़ और खंडसारी की और डाइवर्ट हो जाये, वहां भाव अविलम्ब बढ़ा दिये जायें ताकि जितना भी गन्ना मिल सकता हो, मिले और चीनी की कमी कुछ हद तक पूरी हो और फ़ैक्ट्रियों को गन्ने की कमी महसूस न हो।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the food situation in the country and statement made by the hon. Minister before the House. The hon. Members of the opposition say that the abnormal rise in prices should be brought down. First of all, we should know what this continued rise in prices is due to and who are affected by the rise in prices of food-grains. They should realise that as a farmer of this country would realise it and it should not be on a political platform.

Our communist friends say that the rise in prices is due to and who are quote that it has risen from 100 points to 137 points or some such thing. According to statistics, 70 per cent of the population in our country are engaged in agriculture and they are not affected by the rise in prices at all. They live in rural areas. The cost of production for the agriculturists is so high and they are paying so much in kind and money that they are not at all affected by this rise in prices. Of course, the prices might have risen because of demand and supply. Even in the industrial sector, we are paying so much to our labourers. Only very few people in the urban areas and Government servants of certain categories are affected by this rise in prices.

We should see how our demands for foodgrains could be satisfied and we should also see the other aspect of our poor agriculturists also. They should be given incentives to produce more. If our friends of the opposition are asked, "What is the price-level to be fixed?" they never answer. They say, the poor peasants are getting Rs. 16 per maund and it is selling at Rs. 27 per maund. It may be due to ever so many things. As a practical farmer, I can say that I am producing 50 to 60 maunds per acre on an average of 100 acres. I have been a farmer since 1940 and if hon. Members come to my farm, I can demonstrate it. In Japan, each acre of land is able to feed 10 people, in Italy 5 or 6 people, but in India only 2 to 3 people. It is because we are not paying much attention to agriculturists. It is unfortunate that proper price is not given to the poor peasants and the middle-class people.

Government has fixed a support price of Rs. 16 per maund of rice. Let them calculate the cost of production in agricultural farms, not in research farms. It comes to Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per acre. But the so-called support price is not enough even to meet the cost of production, if every agricultural ryot is asked to sell his produce at that price. Our Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, being himself a farmer, should realise what is the really fair price for the farmer. For example, in the industrial sector, before it is decided to fix the price of an industrial product, one takes into consideration the cost of production and the money invested in the industry. But, unfortunately, in this country of agriculturists, we are not at all concerned with the cost of production, so far as agricultural products are concerned. It is just like trying to have a head to suit the cap instead of trying to get a cap to suit the head. We seem to forget that we are importing food worth Rs. 200 crores per annum. Here I can make an assurance on behalf of the farmers that we can wipe out the deficit in just one year provided the farmers are given

the proper price, proper facilities to develop their farms, financial assistance, better seeds, etc.

People often say that the purchasing power of the people has decreased. I am sorry to say that it is not a correct statement. The purchasing power of the people has been increasing enormously. There is no doubt at all.

Previously, the economists used to say that the prices of other commodities depended upon the rise or fall in the price of foodgrains. That is to say, if the price of rice rises, the prices of other commodities will follow. But, now, specially after the Second World War, the variation is only indirectly proportional. So, even if we reduce the price of rice or sugar, the prices of other commodities required by the farmer will not come down.

If we take 1950 as the base year, assuming the cost of production then as 100, the present cost of production is 200 to 250. How many people realise that? But the rise in price in the cost of foodgrains, even according to hon. Members, is only 130 to 137, when the cost of production has gone up from 100 to 250, more than twice. Strangely enough the cost of production does not seem to have been taken into consideration at all. We always hear people saying that the prices have been increasing and going up. In Madras State, from which I come, after the fixation of ceiling, the landlords are even worse than the upper division clerks in the Secretariat. If you take into account the cost of production of 30 standard acres, they do not get even Rs. 200 per acre if they produce 50 maunds per acre. So, they will get Rs. 3,600 per annum or Rs. 300 per month. A middle class farmer is much worse than a lower division clerk. So, it is time for us to realise that at a time when we speak of a welfare State we have to have some parity in all aspects of life.

Today we are producing 79 million tons of rice. Our Third Plan target

is to reach 100 million tons. The present increase in production is partly due to our Plans, partly due to our advance in science and technology and chiefly due to the present prevailing prices. People say that the price of foodgrains has been increased. Here I want to say that unless you assure the farmer a fair price of Rs. 21 per maund of rice, it is impossible to carry on agricultural production. I would request the Government to make a categories statement, assuring the poor peasant the price of Rs. 21 per maund. Unless and until that assurance is given, I am afraid, we are not going to reach the target of production. Because, the farmers will switch on to cash crops like sugarcane, cotton or tobacco. No doubt, they are also required by us, but it will result in our food production going down and our deficit becoming bigger still. If the farmers are not assured of a fair price for their produce, they will switch on to cash crops. So, let the Government fix a minimum price to be given to the farmer.

So far as the consumer is concerned, let the Government fix a price, which is 10 to 15 per cent above the price given to the producer and see to it that the consumer is supplied at that price from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. Every one should be able to get 1½ kilos of rice per rupee. Even then, according to my calculation, after allowing 20 per cent margin to the traders and supplying to the consumers at the rate of 1½ kilo per rupee, the producer can be assured Rs. 21 per maund. Now, it is the traders, the middle men, who take a major share of the rise in prices. During the harvesting season, the poor cultivators have to pay all the taxes and the loans they have taken, besides meeting their other personal commitments. The traders take advantage of the difficult financial position of the farmers and purchase the entire stock at a very low price. Then they hoard the stock and sell it during the lean months when the price of foodgrains has gone up to 140 or 150 per cent of the purchase price, making huge profits. So, it is the unsocial and anti-

[Shri Karuthiruman]

national act of these traders that raises the price and so they should be severely dealt with. Neither the peasants, nor the consumers, enjoy the benefits of increase in prices. The peasants are not getting a fair price and the consumers are made to pay a high price, the middle man, the trader, getting the benefit. It is time that Government attended to this problem.

Regarding the rise in prices, 90 per cent of the people are not affected; and only 10 per cent of the people, who do not do anything and only consume things, they raise a cry and our Communist friends take advantage of it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about the agricultural labourers?

Shri Karuthiruman: I am coming to that. You go and tell the labourer "Don't do the work" and they do not do the work. That is why the cost of production has gone up. It is just like that fish which shows its tail and you say it is a fish: then it shows its wad, which is just like that of a snake, and you say it is a snake. That is the well-known game of our so-called Communist friends. They go to the labourers and say "do not work; demand more wages". Then they go to the peasant and say "the land belongs to you; you have a right on it; it does not matter if you have to pay some little compensation'. That is their policy. I can challenge the Communists. They may be good people at the platform. Let them come to my farm, or any research farm, do the work themselves and see what is the cost of production. Even in Russia they are not able to produce sufficient food and they go to America and other countries for import. They always go on repeating that the labourers should be paid well. It is all right. What is the rate of wage now? In 1952 the wage was 8 annas to 1 rupee. Today it is Rs. 3 to 4 per labourer. Yet, the Communists go on preaching to the labourers "demand more wages; do

not do any work". While they ask the labourers to demand more wages, they should ask them not to forget their duties. If the labour is to be paid more, the output or the turn-out should also correspondingly be more. But that is not so. The labour should actually be told that they should demand more only when they have worked out more. Then only will we be able to reach the targets.

Then, it is always said that the standard of living of the poor labourers has gone down and they are starving. Actually, it is not so. It is just the other way round. Nowadays, even in the villages, all the cinema houses are full and we see long queues of people waiting to purchase tickets worth Rs. 2 and more. Do you mean to say that they are starving and, at the same time, seeing cinemas? They have so much money that they can afford to spend a portion of it on entertainment. I am not grudging it. In the socialist pattern of society, everybody should be able to enjoy. I am only saying that their purchasing power has increased and so they are wasting a portion of it on entertainments.

People go on saying that the prices have risen. What is the increase in price and what is its impact on the people? Perhaps, not even 5 pP for a person. Hon. Members should realise that before they go on contemplating about the rise in prices.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Karuthiruman: I will conclude just now.

In the end, I say that I support the motion moved by the hon. Minister.

Here I want to give an assurance on behalf of the farmers that if the poor peasantry is given a fair price and reasonable facilities for improvement of agriculture, the production can be increased not only to 100 mil-

lion tons but even to 125 million tons. But, today the peasantry is on the verge of dying. As Oliver Goldsmith says:

The bold peasantry,
The country's pride,
When once destroyed,
Can never be supplied.

We have to see that the bold peasantry is not destroyed. It should be assured of a fair price. Then only we will be able to wipe out the deficit in production.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी की पैदावार का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है—मुझे खाली चीनी के मुताल्लिक कहना है,—कि सरकार इस मामले में इन-एफीशेंट रही है। इसके लिये मुझे और किसी के सरटिफिकेट की जरूरत नहीं है, इसके लिय राष्ट्रपति का ही सरटिफिकेट काफी है। राष्ट्रपति ने पिछले मास फन्त नगर में बोलते हुए कहा है कि यह सरकार की नाकाबलियत है कि सरकार आज तक जरूरत के मुताबिक खुराक को पैदा नहीं कर सकी है। अगर राष्ट्रपति का सरटिफिकेट नाकाफी होता तो मैं कोई दूसरा सरटिफिकेट पेश करता। मेरा ख्याल है कि राष्ट्रपति की इस नसीहत से सरकार कुछ नसीहत हासिल करेगी और उससे शिक्षा ग्रहण करके थोड़ा सा सुधार करेगी।

एक तरफ कहते हैं कि देश में अखंडता कायम हो रही है, दूसरी तरफ यहां से तीन मील के फासले पर भावों में कितना अन्तर है। कैराना तहसील, जहां से मैं आता हूं, मैं गुड़ २२ रुपये मन पर खरीदा जाता है और बीच में जमुना का पुल है उसके इस पार गुड़ ५७ रुपये मन में बिकता है, और कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में अखंडता कायम हो रही है। अगर आप आज गाजियाबाद में गुड़ खरीदने जायें तो २४ रुपये मन गुड़ मिलता है और दिल्ली में गुड़ खरीदने जायें तो ४० रुपये मन बिकता है। अभी कांग्रेस बेंच के एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि राजस्थान में इसी

गुड़ का भाव ५२ रुपये मन है और सौराष्ट्र में ७५ रुपये मन। क्या देश की अखंडता इसी से कायम हो रही है। कहते हैं देश को एक मूत्र में पिरोना है। लेकिन आप देखें कि जब किसान के घर में गुड़ नहीं था तो किसान अपने बच्चों के लिये ५० रुपये मन गुड़ खरीद कर लाता था। आज किसान ने गुड़ पैदा करना शुरू कर दिया है तो आज गुड़ का भाव २४ रुपये मन कर दिया गया है। किसके लिये? मिल मालिकों के लिये। सरकार के मुनाफा कमाने के लिये। सरकार कितना मुनाफा कमाती है? स्वयं की जुबानी स्वयं की कहानी। पिछले ही सत्र में जब उनसे पूछा गया तो यहां फुड मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि एक टन फरटिलाइजर अमरीका से २०० रुपये में खरीदा जाता है और हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को साढ़े ४०० रुपये फी टन पर बेचा जाता है। तो सरकार इस तरह किसान से एक टन फरटिलाइजर पर ढाई सौ रुपये मुनाफा कमाती है। तो देने के लिये तो किसान हैं और लेने के लिये मिल मालिक हैं। क्या कोई और सरकार इस अन्याय को बरदाश्त कर सकती थी।

आज भी लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जो फलड की वजह से डूबी पड़ी हैं या बारिश की वजह से बेकार पड़ी हैं लेकिन उस पर भी लाखों रुपया इरीगेशन टैक्स लिया जाता है। इसी लिये गन्ने की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकी है। जो यह आपका बनाया हुआ चीनी का संकट है इसको दूर करना है तो मबसे पहले गुड़ और खंडसारी पर जो आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है उसको हटाइये। यू०पी० के बावन जिले हैं। अगर सारे गुड़ और खंडसारी बनाना शुरू कर दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी चीनी पैदा होगी कि वह दिल्ली, राजस्थान और सौराष्ट्र को बड़ी आसानी से जा सकेगी।

किसान के साथ जो इन्साफ किया गया है वह इस तरह से है कि पहली योजना में सरकार

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

ने गन्ने के सैस से ३०-५७ करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया पर उसमें से केवल १० करोड़ रुपया गन्ने के विकास पर खर्च किया गया। दूसरी योजना में सरकार ने गन्ने के सैस से ४८००७ करोड़ रुपया वसूल किया और खर्च किया केवल ११ करोड़ रुपया। एक तरफ तो सरकार किसान से इतना गन्ने के ऊपर ले रही है और दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि उसके गन्ने की कीमत ईंधन के लिये जलाने की लकड़ी से भी कम दी जाती है। आज ईंधन की लकड़ी का दाम ३ हजारा ५० नए पैसे है पर किसान को उसके गन्ने के लिये १ रुपया ८० नये पैसे मन दिया जाता है। क्या यह किसान के साथ बेइन्साफी नहीं है। इसके अलावा किसान से किराया कटता है। जब किसान गन्ने लेकर मिल के दरवाजे पर जाता है तो बजाय इसके कि उसको रिवाइड दिया जाय उल्टे उससे गन्ने पर ४ आना मन का किराया काट लिया जाता है। तो आज सरकार को किसान के साथ इन्साफ करना चाहिये। गन्ने का दाम ढाई रुपया मन निश्चित किया जाना चाहिये। और यह जो रिक्वरी का ढकोसला है यह तो मिल मालिक को अमीर बनाने के लिये है। मैं पिछले साल का थोड़ा सा हिमाब आपके सामने पेश कर देना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

जो किसान के साथ इन्साफ दिखलाया गया वह यह था कि मो मन गन्ने से दस मन चीनी पैदा होती है। इस पर सरकार ने बाजार में चीनी का भाव ३६ रुपये मन रखा। लेकिन वह ३६ रुपये मन में मिलती नहीं थी। यहां दिल्ली में चीनी १ रुपया दो आने सेर बिकती थी। फिर भी अगर वह रेट ३६ रुपये ही मान लिया जाय तो १० मन चीनी का मूल्य ३६० रुपये हुआ। किसान को गन्ने का मूल्य १ रुपया ५० नये पैसे दिया गया इस तरह किसान के पास सौ मन गन्ने का १५० रुपये गया। बाकी जो २१० रुपया किसान के परिश्रम का रह जाता है उसमें सरकार और मिल मालिक साझेदार हो जाते हैं और जो

चीनी मैंने यहां दिल्ली में १८ आने फी किजो खरीदी थी उसका दाम हडकी में एक रुपये ५० नए पैसे किजो था। तो मेरा कहना है कि किसान के साथ इन्साफ करना है तो यह रिक्वरी का ढकोसला खत्म कर दिया जाय। मेरे राज्य में चार चार मील की दूरी पर चीनी की मिलें हैं और हालत यह है कि दोराना शुगर मिल ने रिक्वरी के आधार पर भाव तय किया है १ रुपया साढ़े ५१ नये पैसे मन, उससे आगे चल कर खनौनी शुगर मिल ने रिक्वरी के आधार पर गन्ने का भाव तय किया है १ रुपया साढ़े ५४ नये पैसे प्रति मन पर, उससे आगे चल कर देव बन्द शुगर मिल है, उसने इसी आधार पर भाव रखा है १ रुपया ५८ नए पैसे मन, इससे आगे चल कर देखें कि सिवहरा और धामपुर मिलों में गन्ने का भाव इसी आधार पर तय किया गया है १ रुपया ६२ नये पैसे मन। और उससे आगे चल कर बिजनौर शुगर मिल ने भाव तय किया है १ रुपया ५६ नये पैसे। इस चार मील के इलाके में इस तरह का अन्तर है जब कि खाद का वहां कोई फर्क नहीं है, न जमीन का फर्क है, न बीज का फर्क है। किसान को चूसने के लिये यह रिक्वरी का फारमूला लगाया गया है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि किसान का फायदा हो तो उसे सबसे पहले रिक्वरी का यह ढकोसला खत्म करना चाहिये। इसके अलावा जो किराया किसान से काटा जाता है वह खत्म किया जाना चाहिये। तीसरे जो किसानों को गन्ने के अलग अलग भाव दिये जाते हैं उनको हटा कर कम से कम भाव निश्चित करके वह उसको देना चाहिये। उसको कम से कम ढाई रुपये मन का भाव देना चाहिये। आज हालत यह है कि जो बनिया गांव में गुड़ के लिये कोल्हू लगाता है वह किसान को उसके गन्ने का साढ़े तीन रुपये मन देता है, तो फिर वह सरकार को १ रुपया ८० पैसे मन क्यों जायेगा। तो यह सबसे बड़ा अन्याय है। इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कंट्रोल किया जाता है तो चीजें छिप जाती हैं। कंट्रोल से कौन फायदा उठाता है? कंट्रोल से फायदा उठाता है सरमायेदार, कंट्रोल से फायदा उठाता है ठेकेदार। किसान को चूसा जाता है। जो पैदा करता है वही गरीब रहता है। हम देखते हैं कि आजकल सरमाएदार किसान से २५ रुपये और २४ रुपये मन गुड़ लेकर रख रहा है। जब गन्ने का सीजन खत्म हो जायेगा तो वह लाखों रुपये की थैली कांग्रेस के इलेक्शन फंड में दे कर उस गुड़ को ४५ रुपये मन के भाव पर बेचेगा। हमने देखा है कि जब जब कंट्रोल लगाया गया तब तब देश में चीजों की कमी हुई। जब जब देश में चीजों की कमी होती है सरकार कंट्रोल लगा देती है। लेकिन जब जब कंट्रोल लगाये गये तब तब पैदावार कम हुई है। सरकार ने सन् १९४२ से १९४६ तक कंट्रोल लगाये थे। उस समय इस सदन में एक बहाना-दुर ऐसा आ गया था, जो कि इस सरकार का मंत्री था जिसने एक कलम से कंट्रोल को खत्म किया क्योंकि उसने सोचा कि इससे सरमायेदारों को फायदा होगा और किसान तबाह हो जायेगा। उसका नाम स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद क़िदवाई है। सन् १९४२ से सन् १९४६ तक जो कंट्रोल लगाये गये उसके कारण पैदावार ११.७० लाख टन से घट कर ९.५ टन रह गयी और खपत १२.३० लाख टन से घट कर ९.७२ लाख टन रह गयी। सन् १९४७ में कंट्रोल हटा लिये जाने पर पैदावार ७.२९ लाख टन से बढ़ कर ११.८२ लाख टन हो गयी। और सरकार ने ४२ करोड़ रुपये का फारिन एक्सचेंज कमाया। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि चीनी की कमी न रहे तो आज से ही इस कंट्रोल को वापस ले और अगर कंट्रोल रहेगा तो चीनी छिप जायेगी। सरमायेदार उसको छिपा लेगा और किसान फिर भूखा हो जायेगा। आज हालत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों में किसान को चीनी नहीं मिलती, लेकिन शहरों में बराबर चीनी मिल रही है, घंटे वाले हलवाई के यहां

से चाहे जितनी चीनी की मिठाइयां आप ले सकते हैं। आपन देखा कि सन् १९५९ में जब जनता को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया तो गन्ने की उपज २९.८० लाख टन तक पहुंच गयी। सन् १९६२ में चीनी की

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य भाषण दे रहे हैं या लिखे हुए को पढ़ते जा रहे हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह मैं पार्लियामेंट की प्रेसीडेंस से उद्धरण दे रहा हूँ। सन् १९६२ में चीनी के निर्यात से १४.८२ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा सरकार ने हासिल की। आज सरकार अगर चीनी के मसले को हल करना चाहती है तो सबसे पहले गुड़ पर से खंडसारी पर से कंट्रोल को हटाये। काल्हडुओं पर जो कंट्रोल लगाया गया है वह हमारी सिविल लिबरटीज के खिलाफ है। अगर कोई और लगाता तो शायद बर्दाश्त भी कर लिया जाता लेकिन माननीय सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह और डा० राम सुभग सिंह के रहते हुए जो कि किसान के बटे हैं और काश्तकार के घर में जिन्होंने परवरिश पाई है उनके रहते हुए किसानों के साथ यह अत्याचार नाकाबिले बर्दाश्त है। मैं इसके लिये यह कह वगैर नहीं रह सकता :—

“किस से फिर शिकवाए बेदाद करें
अहले चमन,
चाक कलियों के जिगर को जो बहारां
कर दें।”

जब किसान के हाथ ही से, काश्तकारों के बेटों के हाथ ही से किसानों के साथ ऐसा अत्याचार हो रहा हो तब किसान कैसे मुखी रह सकते हैं? वक्त का तकाजा यह है कि किसान से जो सरकार कमाई करती है उस कमाई को करना छोड़ कर उस कमाई को किसान के फायदे के लिये लगाये। वैसे कहने के लिये तो आज भी सरकार की तरफ से सदन में बार बार यही कहा जाता है कि सर-

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

कार किसानों का फायदा कर रही है लेकिन दरअसल कितने किसान ऐसे हैं जो आज फायदा उठा रहे हैं ? आज हालत यह हो रही है कि काश्तकार जो गन्ना पैदा करता है उसको एक तोला भी चीनी नहीं मिलती है। किसान जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं और जिनसे दो महीने पहले सरमायेदार ने ८ रुपये मन के हिसाब से मक्की खरीदी थी, ४५ दिन बाद वह सरमायेदार उसी मक्का को १७ रुपये मन पर बेच रहे हैं जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि एक मन के ऊपर वह सरमायेदार लोग ११ रुपये कमा रहे हैं। इसका इलाज सरकार करे। इसका इलाज कोअप-रेटिन्स से नहीं होगा न ही इसका इलाज होर्डिंग अथवा कंट्रोल से होगा। इस का इलाज तब होना संभव होगा जब किसान को यह उम्मीद हो जायगी कि वह अपनी पैदावार का स्वयं मालिक होगा।

इंडोनेशिया के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि शुगर केन फैक्टरीज के मालिकान के लिये वहाँ यह हुकम है कि वे काश्तकारों के खेतों पर जाकर वहीं से गन्ना काट कर ले आयें। वहाँ से वह तमाम गन्ना एक कंट्रेक्ट बेसिस पर काट कर लाने हैं। लेकिन इस के विपरीत यहाँ गरीब काश्तकारों को खुद अपना गन्ना बैलगाड़ियों आदि में लाद कर १५-१५ और १६-१६ मील का रास्ता तय करके शुगर मिलों के फाटकों तक पहुँचाना पड़ता है। आधी, आधी रात में वे बेचारे जबकि पाला पड़ना होता है और बरफ गिरती होती है वे अपना गन्ना लादे फैक्टरीज की तरफ बढ़ने जाते हैं और उसको वहाँ दो आने मन या चार आने मन किराये का काटना पड़ता है। इंडोनेशिया की सरकार अपने गन्ना काश्तकारों को ५० फीसदी मुनाफा देती है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार काश्तकारों का खून चूसती है। आपको शायद पता हो कि जिन देशों में शुगर इंडस्ट्री है उन देशों के अन्दर किसानों को कितना मुनाफा

दिया जाता है। उन देशों के अन्दर हालत यह है कि वहाँ पर ६० फीसदी तक हिस्सा किसानों को दिया जाता है। मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैक्सिको में किसान को ५० प्रतिशत फैक्टरी के माल पर तथा बाई प्रोडक्ट्स पर ५० फीसदी दिया जाता है। मारिगस में किसान को उसकी उपज का टैस्ट देख कर २/३ हिस्सा दिया जाता है। फिलिपाइंस में किसान को ५० से ६० प्रतिशत तक भाग दिया जाता है। लेकिन यहाँ उलटा हिसाब है। जब किसान के घर में गेहूँ था तब उस गेहूँ की कीमत १४ रुपये मन तय की गई थी लेकिन जब वही गेहूँ किसान के घर से निकल कर एक पूंजीपति के घर में चला गया तो उसी गेहूँ की कीमत २३ रुपये मन होगयी। अब इस चीज को अगर सरकार नहीं रोक सकती तो किसान का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। अगर वाकई यह किसानों की सरकार है तो वह स्वर्गीय किदवई साहब के आदर्श का सामने रखे। उस आदर्श के ऊपर आप अमल करें। विश्वबंध बापू ने कहा था कि अगर किसान को सुखी करना है तो सरकार को इन तमाम फाड़लों को जलाना पड़ेगा जोकि ऊँचे ऊँचे ऊपर को उठ गयी हैं।

हमारे यहाँ जो डिप्टी केन ऑफिसर हैं उनको हिन्दी में क्या कहा गया है ? हिन्दी में उन को उपगन्ना अफसर कहते हैं। अब हमारे माननीय मंत्री जानते हैं कि उपगन्ना का मतलब होता है छोटा गन्ना। जब आपने अपनी लुगत में अपनी डिक्शनरी में अपनी शब्दावली में ही उपगन्ना लिख दिया तो क्या काश्तकार कभी ऊँचे उठ सकेगा ? वह हरगिज ऊँचा नहीं उठ सकता। इसी तरह से आपने कलक्टर को कलक्टर नहीं रहने दिया। अपनी शब्दावली में, सरकार के कागजात में जिलाधीश रख दिया। जिलाधीश उस गन्ने की कमेटी के चेयरमैन बनाये गये। अब "अधीश" के माने परमेश्वर के हैं, मालिक के

हैं और मास्टर के हैं। जिस शब्द ने अपने आपको मालिक समझ लिया, उसने अपने आप को मास्टर समझ लिया क्या वह देश की सेवा कर सकता है? इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की शब्दावली को वापिस लिया जाय और किसानों को इस वक्त बगैर रिकवरी के, बगैर किराया काटे गन्ने का ढाई रुपये मन का भाव दिया जाय तब किसान का संकट दूर हो सकेगा और वह अपने बच्चों का पालन पोषण और लिखा पढ़ा सकेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करने हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार दो, तीन बातें जो मैंने सुझाई हैं उनको स्वीकार कर अमल में लाये। एक तो यह कि किराया काश्तकार से लेना खत्म किया जाय और बगैर रिकवरी काटे उसे ढाई रुपये प्रति मन का भाव दिया जाय। इसी तरह से किसानों से जो फर्टिलाइजर्स का मुनाफा कमाया जाता है उस मुनाफे को खत्म किया जाय।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मौके पर मुझे आपने जो बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। मैं न तो किसी फीगर में जाना चाहूंगा और न ही ऐसी बातें करना चाहता हूँ जा कि बराबर हुआ करती हैं। मैं खुद एक किसान हूँ इसलिये किसान के दृष्टिकोण से उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं और हमारे जो सवाल हैं उनको मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर सहृदयता के साथ विचार करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दो सवाल हमारे सामने हैं। एक अनाज की बढ़ती हुई कीमत का और दूसरा सवाल है चीनी की कमी का और उस में मूल्य वृद्धि का और चोर-बाजारी आदि का। मैं पहले सवाल को लेता हूँ। जहाँ तक खाद्य पदार्थों की मूल्य वृद्धि का सवाल है यह मांग सदन की हर एक बैठक में आती है और कम से कम दो, तीन दिन बहस के लिये आते हैं जब कि अनाज की बढ़ती हुई

कीमतों को ले कर बहस होती है। यह सवाल आना भी चाहिये क्योंकि इस देश की कृषि उपज सब से मुख्य उपज है : इस देश में करीब ८० प्रतिशत लोग अपना जीवन किसानी पर बिताते हैं। उन्हीं की कमाई पर १२ परसेंट से लगा कर १४-१५ परसेंट पर शहरों में रहने वालों की जिन्दगी भी निर्भर है।

फीगर्स का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैं इसलिये उस में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि मैं जब लड़का था तो एक किस्सा सुना करता था, अंग्रेजी राज्य में। मालूम नहीं कि कहाँ तक वह किस्सा सच है या झूठ है लेकिन किस्सा है वही मशहूर। अंग्रेजी शासन काल में एक बार अंग्रेजी सरकार ने अपने अफसरों को कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में गदहे कितने हैं इसका पता लगाओ। गदहों की फीगर्स ली गई। जब अन्त में अफसर के पास फीगर्स ले कर वह गया तो उस ने कहा कि दो गदहे इस में छूट गये हैं। जब सवाल किया गया कि कौन दो छूट गये हैं तो जवाब दिया गया कि एक हुक्म देने वाला और एक मैं उसका पालन करने वाला, यह दो गदहे छूट गये हैं। इसलिये इन दो को भी उन गदहों की तादाद में जोड़ दिया जाय। कुछ उसी तरीके की बात पहले से ही यहाँ चली आ रही है कि फीगर्स के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा रिलाई करना और उन के ऊपर चलने से अक्सर हम लोग ऐसे चक्कर में और झगड़े में पड़ जाते हैं जिस में कि निकलना मुश्किल है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सूखे, बाढ़, चूड़े व अन्य जानवरों से किसान की फसल को नुकसान पहुँचता है, बंदरों से नुकसान होता है और इन सबके बाद उनका फसल में जो कीड़े पड़ जाते हैं और उनसे जो नुकसान होता है उन सब चीजों को बर्दाश्त करते हुए किसान पैदावार करता है और उस के घर में थोड़ा सा पैसा उस किसानी से आता है। इधर हालत यह है कि मजदूरी बढ़ गयी है। जहाँ पहले रोपनी बगैरह के लिये

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

४ या ६ आने दिये जाते थे वहां अब मजदूरी रुपये या सवा रुपये हो गई है। इसी तरह से ट्रांसपोर्ट के चार्ज भी पहले के मुकाबले बढ़ गये हैं और कहीं कहीं तो वह दुगने या तिगुने हो गये हैं। रेलवे का किराया बढ़ा है, बोरे की कीमत बढ़ गई है, कपड़े का दाम बढ़ गया है। यह सारे का सारा खर्चा उसको वहन करना पड़ता है। इस के अलावा इसमें जो उसकी लागत लगती है, अगर वह न निकल जाये, तो उसको कोई इन्सेन्टिव नहीं रह जाता है कि वह खेती में ज्यादा जी लगाए। आज हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्रीज इतनी नहीं बढ़ी हैं कि देश के किसान, देश के वे ८० प्रतिशत लोग, जो कि किसानों पर जीवन निर्भर करते हैं, किसानों से हट कर इंडस्ट्रीज में रोजगार पा सकें। अमरीका के बारे में मैं पढ़ रहा था कि आज से बहुत दिन पहले वहां के अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग भी किसानों पर अपनी जिन्दगी व्यतीत करते हैं, लेकिन अब वह संख्या घट कर दस प्रतिशत हो गई है। आज से पचास साठ साल पहले जो अमरीका की हालत थी, आज हमारी वही हालत है कि अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग किसानों पर अपनी जिन्दगी व्यतीत करते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि यद्यपि लागत-खर्च, निकाल कर, जिसको अंग्रेजी में कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कहते हैं, उसको निकाल कर किसान को थोड़ा सा मुनाफा भी नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन थोड़ा सा दाम बढ़ने पर भी शहरों में रहने वाले या इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर ये ११-१२ परसेंट लोग हल्ला करने लगते हैं कि दाम इतना ऊंचा हो गया, दाम इतना बढ़ गया। इस के परिणामस्वरूप गवर्नमेंट किसानों की तरफ ध्यान न दे कर ज्यादा ध्यान शहर वालों और इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर की तरफ देने लगती है। मैं गांव का रहने वाले और एक किसान होने के नाते यह महसूस करता हूं कि आज सरकार की सारी मशीनरी और उस का ज्यादातर ध्यान इंडस्ट्रीज, इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर और दुनिया भर के शहरी मामलों की तरफ रहता है। उदाहरण के लिये आप देखिये कि जितना

रुपया दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, पटना, लखनऊ आदि नगरों में सड़कें और घर बनाने और बाग लगाने में खर्च किया जाता है, क्या कभी उतना रुपया किसी भी प्रान्त में ग्रामों को सुन्दर बनाने के लिये वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करने और वहां के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये खर्च किया गया? क्या ऐसा कोई उदाहरण दिया जा सकता है? आज गांवों के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है लेकिन उधर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है, क्योंकि किसान डिस-आर्गनाइज्ड हैं, गांवों में फैले हुए हैं, जब कि शहरों में अखबार हैं, शहरों में मीटिंग्स होती हैं, सारी बातें हैं, शहरों में आफिसर्स रहते हैं, जो किसानों की कमाई पर रहते हैं, और अगर किसान उपजाये नहीं, तो वे भूखों मर जायें।

जहां तक अन्य चीजों के भाव का प्रश्न है, पहले मछली ४, ६, आठ आने सेर मिलती थी, लेकिन आज वह दो, डार्ड, तीन रुपये सेर से कम नहीं मिलती है। हमारे यहां मांस चार आने सेर मिला करता था, १९२६, १९२७, १९२८, १९२९ में, लेकिन आज वह पाँचे तीन रुपये सेर है। देहात में कद्दू खरीद कर हम खाते हैं। एक कद्दू की कीमत दो तीन आने आज है। और दिल्ली में तो चौदह आने किलो के हिसाब से खरीदना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार आलू और प्याज आठ आने किलो से कम नहीं मिलते हैं। यही हाल दूसरे साग-सब्जी का है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है और इसके बारे में कोई हल्ला नहीं मचाया जाता है। फलों के दाम, सेब के दाम और दूसरी चीजों के दाम के बारे में कभी कोई हल्ला नहीं मचाता। लिप-स्टिक, टुथ-पेस्ट, ऊनी कपड़े, मशीनों आदि के दाम बढ़ने से कोई हल्ला नहीं होता है। सब खरीदते हैं। लेकिन अगर चावल का दाम दो चार रुपये बढ़ गया, तो सारे देश में हो-हल्ला मच जाता है, अखबारें हो हल्ला मचाती हैं, मीटिंग्स होती हैं और

कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट, सभ हत्ला मचाने लग जाते हैं ।

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले भी उस में शामिल हो जाते हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सरकार से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिस वक्त वह कीमत तय करने लगे, तो वह लागत-खर्च, बोरे की कीमत, ट्रांसपोर्ट के दाम, पढाई के खर्च, और जो फीस वगैरह देनी पड़ती हैं, इन सब को भी दृष्टि में रखें । तभी सरकार पैदावार बढ़ा सकती है और तभी किसानों को फायदा हो सकता है ।

चीनी के बारे में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं फिगर में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ । कई बार हमारी तरफ से और सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया कि साल में कितनी पैदावार हुई और कितनी नहीं हुई । सरकार का ख्याल है कि इस साल १९६३-६४ में, शूगर की प्रोडक्शन ३३लाख टन होगी । हम लोगों अर्थात्, किसानों का अन्दाज है कि सरकार २६ लाख टन से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा सकेगी—२६ से २८ लाख टन तक प्रोडक्शन की जा सकती है, इस से ज्यादा नहीं क्योंकि ईख की कीमत तय करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति ठीक नहीं है । १-५ शूगर मिलों में से—मुझे ठीक फिगर याद नहीं है—करीब करीब ११५ शूगर मिलों के लिए सरकार ने दो रुपये कीमत तय की है और बाकी मिलों के एरिया में कीमत ज्यादा से ज्यादा १ रुपया अस्सी नये पैसे रखी है, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि एक ही सेंटर में अगर दो मिलें गन्ना खरीदती हैं, तो एक मिल तो दो रुपया देती है और उस के साथ ही रीकवरी के साथ लिंकिंग का जो फार्मूला लगा हुआ है, उस का एडवांटेज मिल जाता है, जबकि दूसरी मिल और दूसरे कारखाने उस से महरूम रह जाते हैं । गुड़ की रीकवरी साढ़े

बारह परसेंट होती है और जहां तक चीनी की रीकवरी का प्रश्न है, पंजाब में वह बहुत कम है और यू० पी० तथा बिहार में नौ, दस परसेंट है । इसलिए गुड़ और खंडसारी वाले इस पोजीशन में हैं कि वे ईख उपजाने वालों को दो, सवा दो, ढाई रुपया दे सकें ।

ऐसी हालत में अगर सरकार ने गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये से कम रखा, और उस के बाद रीकवरी से लिंकिंग करने का जो फार्मूला है, अगर कम से कम इस साल उस को नहीं रखा, तो सरकार का टारगेट पूरा नहीं होगा और शूगरकेन गुड़ और खंडसारी की तरफ डाइवर्ट हो जायेगा और वह रोका नहीं जा सकता है । आज हमारे यहां साठ लाख टन गुड़ तैयार होता है और शूगर का आज तक का हाइस्ट फिगर २६ लाख टन है । फिर लास्ट ईयर का बॅलेंस है नहीं । ऐसी हालत में सरकार बाहर भी शूगर भोजना चाहती है । इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसानों में यह फीलिंग है—पोलीटिकल पार्टियों की बात मैं नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि वे ऐसे मौके से फायदा उठाना चाहती हैं—कि ईख की कीमत कम से कम दो रुपये होनी चाहिए । हम यह नहीं कहते कि सिर्फ यू० पी०, पंजाब और बिहार में यह कीमत हो—वहां तो हो ही—, उस के साथ साथ दूसरी जगहों में, जहां जरूरत है, सारे देश में, गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये होना चाहिये । अगर आप ने इस में कोताही की, तो इस के अच्छे नतीजे नहीं निकलेंगे । अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य जो कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के हैं, उन्होंने मरहूम रफी अहमद किदवई साहब की बात कही है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को आप अपने हाथ में ले कर के कीजिये । आफिशल्ज की अगर आप राय मानेंगे जो कि आप मानते ही हैं और आप मानेंगे भी, तो अच्छा नहीं होगा । उस पचड़े में अगर आप पड़ेगे तो कभी आप इस निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे और वे आप को इस निर्णय तक पहुंचने भी नहीं देंगे जिस से किसानों को दो रुपया कीमत मिल सके । उन की बात सुन कर के

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

और किसान की ओर देख कर के और जो उस की हालत ऊख उपजाने में होता है, जो उस का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन होता है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर के अगर आप ने उस के लिए दो रुपये का भाव तय कर दिया तो इस में सभी का हित होगा। मुझे सेंट्रल शुगरकेन रिसर्च कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिली है। आप देखें कि शुगर इंडस्ट्री भारतवर्ष में १९३० में शुरू हुई थी। आज १९६३ है। आप अभी तक भी यह पता नहीं लगा पाये हैं, सरकारी लोग अभी तक भी यह पता नहीं लगा पाये हैं, एक्सपर्ट लोग अभी तक यह भी पता नहीं लगा पाये हैं कि शुगरकेन का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितना होता है। प्लानिंग कमिशन की ओर से जो हमें पैपर्स दिये गये हैं, उन में है कि सरकार ने कुछ ब्रांचिज में इस को किया है। इस तरह की जो कंट्रिब्यूट्री रिपोर्टें हैं, ये नहीं दी जानी चाहियें। अभी मैं लखनऊ गया था। वहां उन्होंने ने कहा कि अभी तक इस का पता नहीं है कि शुगरकेन का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है। ठीक इसी तरह से आज तक भी इस का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका है कि घान का क्या है, मकई का क्या है, महुए का क्या है। जितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, उन सब के बारे में आज तक प्लानिंग कमीशन यह पता नहीं कर पाया है और न ही उस को पता है कि इन का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है। इस को पता लगाने का काम भी जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये। शुगर केन उपजाने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे जानते हैं कि अगर उन को दो रुपये का भाव भी दिया गया तो भी कोई बड़ी कीमत उन को नहीं आप देंगे।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चावल और चीनी के बारे में जो यहां बहस हो रही है, उस के बारे में मैं भी अपने विचार इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारी सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिये कि कौन सी जमीन में कौन सी फसल अधिक पैदा हो सकती है, कौन सी जमीन है जहां पर गन्ना अधिक पैदा हो सकता है, कौन सी जमीन है जहां पर चावल अधिक पैदा हो सकता है और इस सम्बन्ध में उस को किसानों को राय देनी चाहिये। जहां पर पानी की आवश्यकता अधिक हो, वहां गन्ना भी अधिक हो सकता है, चावल भी अधिक हो सकता है। यह जमीन को देख कर ही तय किया जा सकता है। रेगिस्तान के अन्दर भी चावल अधिक हो सकता है और यह तभी हो सकता है जब वहां पर पानी दिया जाय। वहां पर भूरी मिट्टी है और वह ज्यादा पानी चाहती है और अगर इस का प्रबन्ध हो जाय तो वहां चावल की अच्छी फसल हो सकती है। कोटा राजस्थान में काली मिट्टी है। वहां पर नहरों से अगर एक दिन पानी पिला दिया जाता है जमीन को तो वह पंद्रह दिन तक सूखता ही नहीं है, इसलिए वहां भी गन्ने की खेती अच्छी हो सकती है और गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। इसलिए एसी एसी जगहें जहां पर ये चीजें अधिक हो सकती हैं, वहां पर सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है, उन एरियाज की सरकार कोई देखरेख नहीं करता है, वहां के रहने वालों को यह नहीं बताता है कि तुम यहां पर फलों फलों चीजों पैदा करो और यहां पर इन इन चीजों का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो सकता है। जहां पर जिस फसल का उत्पादन हो रहा होता है, वहां पर उसी फसल का उत्पादन चलता रहता है और उसी पर ध्यान केन्द्रित रहता है। दूसरी जगहों पर उस चीज का उत्पादन करने की कोई तजवीज नहीं की जाती है। आज गन्ना और चावल की ही बात नहीं है। जितने भी अनाज हैं, गेहूं, जवार, मक्का, बाजरा, आदि, उन सभी की आज कमी है। सभी अनाजों की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। बंगाल में चावल ज्यादा खाया जाता है, इस वास्ते वहां

चावल की स्थिति को आप को देखना चाहिये, हमारे राजस्थान में गेहूँ अधिक खाया जाता है, इसलिए वहाँ तथा दूसरे इलाके जहाँ गेहूँ ज्यादा खाया जाता है, वहाँ गेहूँ की ओर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

अब मैं शूगर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार मिल मालिकों और गन्ना उत्पन्न करने वालों को आपस में लड़ाना चाहती है और उन को मिल कर के रेट तय करवाने में, उन में कम्प्रो-माइज करवाने में, सहयोग देना नहीं चाहती हैं । अभी अखबारों में हम को पढ़ने को मिला है कि गन्ने वाले मिलों को गन्ना नहीं देते हैं जिस के फलस्वरूप मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं । किसी जगह उत्तर प्रदेश में दो रुपये का भाव दिया जाता है और किसी जगह पीने दो रुपये का । पूर्वी एरियाज में दो रुपया दिया जाता है और पश्चिमी एरियाज में पीने दो रुपया दिया जाता है । जब लोग देखते हैं कि दूसरे एरिया बालों को उन से अधिक पैसे दिये जाते हैं तो वे गन्ना मिलों को देना बन्द कर देते हैं जिस से झगड़े पैदा होते हैं । जब सभी जगह शक्कर का रेट बराबर है, तो कोई वजह नहीं दिखाई देती है कि गन्ने का रेट भी बराबर न हो । अगर एक जगह दो रुपये या सवा दो रुपये दिया जाता है तो दूसरी जगह भी दो रुपये का या सवा दो रुपये का भाव दिया जाना चाहिये । हम क्या करते हैं ? मिल मालिकों से कह देते हैं कि तुम को इन का गन्ना इस भाव पर लेना पड़ेगा और उधर गन्ने वालों को कह देते हैं कि क्योंकि इन्होंने शक्कर के भाव बढ़ा दिये हैं, इसलिए गन्ना इस भाव से कम में न देना । मिल मालिकों को कह दिया कि इस तरह से शक्कर के भाव न बढ़ाओ और उधर उत्पादकों से कह दिया कि इस से कम पर गन्ना न दो । यह जो उन को आपस में लड़ाने की बात है, यह नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । अगर देश में शक्कर की कमी थी, चीनी की कमी थी तो आप को चीनी बाहर नहीं भेजनी चाहिये

थी । अगर आप को विदेशी मुद्रा कमानी ही थी, तो क्या चीनी ही उस के लिए रह गई थी ? आप दूसरी चीजें बाहर भेज सकते थे । बहुत और भी चीजें हैं, जैसे केले हैं, वनस्पति हैं, जोकि बाहर भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई जा सकती थी । क्या चीनी को ही भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरतें पूरी की जा सकती हैं और खास तौर पर तब जबकि देश में चीनी की कमी है ? हमारी सरकार घबराहट में काम कर बैठती है । वह आगा पीछा कुछ नहीं देखती है । जब किसी चीज की कमी हो जाती है तो सिवाय कंट्रोल लगाने के उस के पास और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है । जो बड़े बड़े अपसर हैं, उन को शक्कर मिल ही जाती है लेकिन गांवों में रहने वाले जो बेचारे गरीब लोग हैं, वे दाने दाने को मुहताज हो जाते हैं जब कंट्रोल लगा दिये जाते हैं । दीवाली के दिनों में राजस्थान के कई गांवों में चीनी का नामोनिशान नहीं था । गुड़ भा अगर उन बेचारों ने खरीदा तो चीनी से अधिक ऊंचे भाव पर खरीदा । चीनी पर तो कंट्रोल हो गया और वह मिलती नहीं गांवों में और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि गुड़ के भाव बढ़ गए, गुड़ वालों ने गुड़ रोक दिया । शक्कर तो एक रुपया अठारह नए पैसे और गुड़ एक रुपया पच्चीस नए पैसे । स्थिति को देखते हुए अगर कंट्रोल भी लगाया जाय तो भी सोच समझ कर लगाया जाय और गांवों को भी शहरों के समान स्तर पर रखा जाय । आप देखें कि जब जब कंट्रोल लगे हैं तब तब भाव बढ़े हैं, उत्पादन कम हुआ है । इस का कारण क्या है ? जो सामान्यतः कम खाने वाला होता है उस को भी पूरा जितना राशन होता है, वह मिल जाता है और जो ज्यादा खाने वाला होता है, उस को ब्लैक से उस चीज को खरीदना पड़ता है और उस चीज की ब्लैक अधिक हो जाती है । आए दिन हम देखते हैं कि ट्रक भरे हुए आते हैं और पकड़े जाते हैं शक्कर के । वे कहां से आते हैं ? शक्कर भी कहीं से ब्लैक में आती होगी तभी तो पकड़ी जाती है । दिल्ली के पास बीस ट्रक पकड़े

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

गये हैं। यह थोड़े दिन की बात है। आगरा में पकड़े गए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कंट्रोल भी किया जाय तो उस की पूरी तरह देखभाल की जाय कि कितने राशन कार्ड मिले हैं, कितने नहीं मिले हैं, कितनों को दिये गये हैं और कितनों को नहीं दिये गये हैं।

भाव अगर इस तरह से तय कर दिये जाते हैं तो उस के बाद क्या होता है, इस को भी आप देखें; शक्कर को लोग गोली कर देते हैं। शक्कर गोली होने से कम तुलती है। सारी परिस्थिति को देख कर के जो उचित हो वह आप को करना चाहिये और जल्दी में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिये। आप देखें कि जब जब कंट्रोल हुआ है तब तब देश का उत्पादन गिरा है और मांग बढ़ी है। १९४२ से १९४७ तक कंट्रोल के युग में अंतिम तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन ११.६० लाख टन से घट कर ९.५ लाख टन रह गया और खपत १२.३० लाख टन से घट कर ९.७२ लाख टन हो गई। १९४७ में कंट्रोल हटा लिया गया तो फीरन उत्पादन बढ़ गया और वह ७.७६ लाख टन से बढ़ कर ११.८२ लाख टन पर पहुंच गया। लेकिन १९४९ में फिर कंट्रोल लगा दिया गया और उत्पादन १०.८ से घट कर ९.७८ लाख टन रह गया और १९५२-५३ में चीनी पर से नियंत्रण फिर बिल्कुल हटा लिया गया तो फिर उत्पादन खपत से बढ़ गया और १९५८ में २० लाख टन पर पहुंच गया। १९५८ में फिर लगा दिया गया तो उत्पादन १९.७७ लाख से घट कर १९.१८ लाख टन रह गया। १९५९ में जब फिर हटाया गया तो उत्पादन २०.८० लाख टन पर पहुंच गया और फिर १९६२ में प्रतिबन्ध लगाना पड़ा और किसान को कहना पड़ा कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत हो गया है, गन्ना आप के पास बहुत हो गया है, इसलिए बन्द करो। १९६२ में चीनी के निर्यात से, चीनी बाहर भेजने से हम को १४.८२ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई। अगर यह विदेशी मुद्रा

प्राप्त न होती और चीनी को बाहर न भेजा जाता तो देश में कमी न होती। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी भाव दिया जाय, सब के लिए बराबर दिया जाय और देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए ही चीनी का निर्यात किया जाय। गन्ना न मिलने के कारण कानपुर के अन्दर कई मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे शहरों में कई मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं। गन्ने वालों ने गन्ना इसलिए नहीं दिया कि वे कहते हैं हमारा गन्ना उसी भाव से जाना चाहिये जो भाव दूसरी जगहों पर है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह सब जगह समान रेट लागू करे खास तौर पर इसलिए भी कि चीनी का रेट सभी जगहों पर समान है।

Shri P. N. Kayal (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are arguing and counter-arguing on a matter which is very delicate, the food problem of India. I do not want to make any political game out of it, neither do—I expect the Members of the Opposition will do it.

In this world of today, there is food problem in almost every part thereof. There is no denial of it. Take the Communist powers. A Russian Trade delegation was in America; of course, we have recently got the information that they have returned. This is the position.

Even then, we on the Government Benches should not also be complacent about it. After all, these are the things which are essential necessities of life. The House should realise that this Government has got to fight the blackmarketeers and middlemen who are making a mess of the whole thing. The Government is trying to do their best. Somebody could suggest that something better could have been done. But I can assure the House that the Congress is the only party which has delivered the goods in the past for this country and will do so in future. We are not trying to repress our countrymen; we worship our

countrymen. So we are acting in the way we should do.

What I would suggest to the hon. House is this. Let us not argue and counter-argue. Today is a day for action. The whole world is crying for food. So also my country. We are very sorry for it. So we will have to fight not only the natural calamities, but the blackmarketeers and the middlemen who are making thousands and crores out of it.

I have not the facts and figures with me at my disposal to come to any conclusion about what should be the reasonable price. So far as my knowledge goes and my wisdom says, it is not feasible for the Government to fix the price of any commodity and to keep it stable all through. Let us fix some reasonable price for every item or commodity in the country, but let us do something for at least one section of this country on whom we depend for the implementation of our agricultural plans—the administration. So my suggestion is that the employees earning a salary of upto Rs. 300—not more—per month should be given loans to the tune of 5-6 months' salary for purchasing their requirements of the essential necessities when the price is at its lowest. Let the loan be repaid in suitable instalments from their monthly salary. We have seen from our experience that the consumer stores, the co-operative stores and even the rationing system, have proved a failure, because there are blacksheep everywhere. So let us trust the government employees, those drawing Rs. 300 or less. Let them make purchases of their necessities. Government also would not have to wait for repayment; it can be deducted from their salaries. As to the quantum of instalments, it can be settled across the table. If we could do this at least for this section of the administration, I think we can go ahead not only in the agricultural front, but in every front and we can get a lot by way of implementation of plans, what we are worried about today.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले मंत्रिमंडल को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि एक बात तो कम से कम हुई आजादी होने के बाद इस देश में कि एक भी आदमी खाने के बगैर भूख के मारे नहीं मरा। जब शासन विदेशी या इस देश में, थोड़े से अन्न में ही लाखों आदमी एक शहर में मर गये। उस घटना की पुनरावृत्ति हमारी सरकार ने इस देश में नहीं होने दी। इस के लिए निश्चित रूप से हमारी प्लैनिंग जिम्मेदार है और हमारी सरकार की नीति जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन फिर भी जब हम उस पर पूरा विचार करते हैं तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमें अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। हमारी मंजिल अभी बहुत दूर है। हम लोगों को बहुत से कदम उठाने हैं और ऐसे कदम उठाने हैं जिन में सख्ती हो और मजबूती हो।

इस देश में कोई भी आदमी महंगा अनाज पाये, उस को तकलीफ हो पंजाब के आदमी या उत्तर प्रदेश के आदमी को गहूँ सस्ता मिले तथा बंगाल के आदमी को चावल के लिए तड़पना पड़े यह मुझे बर्दाश्त नहीं। हम सब इस भारत माँ के बेटे हैं। उस माता की कुक्षि से जो भी पैदा हुआ है सब का उस के दूध पर अधिकार है। जब हम एक माँ के बेटे हैं तो हमें अधिकार है कि हमें बराबर खाना मिले और उचित दामों पर मिले। मैं यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि मध्य प्रदेश का गेहूँ बम्बई के सेठ की तिजोरियों में बन्द हो कर महंगे दामों पर जाये, मध्य प्रदेश के किसान को अपनी खेती का उचित मुआवजा न मिले और उस की ज्यादा कीमत ले कर बंबई का सेठ चाट जाय और उस की तौंद मोटी हो। इस को कभी भी बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। हमें इस तरह का नकशा बनाना होगा, इस तरह की प्लैनिंग करनी होगी कि बीच का आदमी जो मेहनत और मशक्कत करने वाले आदमी का लाभ गटक जाता है वह खत्म हो। इस के लिये हमें बहुत सख्त और मजबूत कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। जिस तरह से हमारे

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषां]

कुछ उधर के मित्रों के दिन में किसान के बेट होने का दर्द है उसी तरह से हम भी किसान के बेटे हैं, मगर हमारे यह साथी, जिन पर मंत्रि-मंडल की जिम्मेदारी है और जोकि किसान के बेटे से डाक्टर हो गए हैं, जब इस बीमारी का इलाज करने जाते हैं तो हमारे उस तरफ के मित्र चीखते और चिल्लाते हैं। हमारा भरहम देख कर के भी वे चीखते और चिल्लाते हैं, दवा लगाने के वक्त भी वे हाथ पैर हिलाते हैं। अगर हम कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं, नियंत्रण करना चाहते हैं, तो चिल्लाया और चीखा जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह इलाज हमें मजबूरी में करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि इस देश में रोग है।

हमारे एक उधर के साथी कहते हैं कि फ़ीली आदमियों को धंधा करने दिया जाये, वे कहते हैं कि कोआपरेशन क्यों कर रहे हो। मैं कहता हूँ कि कोआपरेशन ही एक दवा है जिस के द्वारा बिचौलियों के रोग को दूर किया जा सकता है। नियंत्रण अगर मजबूरी हालत में हमें करना पड़ रहा है तो वह इसलिए कि नियंत्रण ही एक ऐसी दवा है जिस के द्वारा हम अनुचित तरीके से पैदा हुए मुनाफाखोरी के इस रोग को दूर कर सकते हैं। कोआपरेटिव ऐग्रिकल्चर और कोआपरेटिव दुकान ही इस का इलाज है, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक होना ही एक तरीका है जिस से हम नाजायज मुनाफा-खोरी को, जोकि आज देश में चल रही है, दूर कर सकते हैं। हमारे मित्र कोई कांफ़्रीट मुझाव तो देते नहीं, केवल चीखते और चिल्लाते हैं कि यह खराबी है, वह खराबी है, और जब हम उस खराबी को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाते हैं तो उस वक्त भी हमारा विरोध करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जरूरत है कि ठंडे तरीके से शासन द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों पर हम विचार करें और उस की ग्रहमियत को समझें। मैं इस बात का विश्वासी हूँ कि कोआपरेशन ही और कोआपरेशन ही एक ऐसी चीज है जोकि देश में जो किसान का हक है उस से उस को

महसूस करने वाले पर रोक लगा सकती है। मैं देखता हूँ कि किसान के हित की दिशा में हमें अभी बहुत से कदम उठाने हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है। सिंचाई का इन्तिज़ाम इस देश में कितना हुआ है। जब हम प्लान को देखते हैं, नक्शे को देखते हैं, फटिलाइज़म के भावों को देखते हैं, या उस के उत्पादन को देखते हैं तो यह अनुभव करते हैं कि हमारे कदम बहुत मजबूत होने चाहियें। हम लोग टागैट्स फिक्स करते हैं। उस के बाद जब हम उत्पादन के बारे में सोचते हैं तो पाते हैं कि टागैट्स अचीव नहीं किये जाते। परसों या तरसों इस सदन में एक डिबेट हुआ था और कृषि उत्पादन कम क्यों हुआ इस को देखने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठलाने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया था। मैं कहता हूँ कि कौन आदमी यह नहीं जानता कि कृषि का उत्पादन क्यों कम हो रहा है। हम आप सब, जोकि कृषि से संबंध रखते हैं, इस बात से अवगत हैं कि क्या दिक्कत है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि मजबूती से वे कदम उठाए जायें जो उस दिक्कत को दूर करने में सहायक हों जिस के कारण किसान तरक्की नहीं कर पा रहा है।

15 hrs.

चीनी के विषय में मैं बहुत दुखी हूँ। मैं यह साफ साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ। हम ने इस देश में चीनी की मिलें खड़ी कीं और यह अच्छा कदम उठाया। हमारे देश में चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और उस को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और उस के लिए मिलें लगाई गईं जिन पर इस देश का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया गया। यह अच्छा काम किया गया। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि कंट्रोल किया जाता है तो चीनी का उत्पादन कम क्यों हो जाता है। यह कैसे होता है? उत्पादन और कंट्रोल से कौन सा सम्बन्ध है? यह काम ब्लैक मारकेटिंग करने के लिए किया जाता है। जब कंट्रोल किया जाता है तो व्यापारी चीनी को जमा कर के रख लेते हैं। हम देखते

हैं कि देश में जहाँ भी सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाए गए हैं वहाँ गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ी है। हम देखते हैं कि किसानों ने अधिक गन्ना पैदा किया है, अधिक गन्ना क्रश किया गया है यह भी हम ने देखा है। और फिर भी चीनी का उत्पादन कम क्यों हुआ ? जब गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हुआ और क्रश भी ज्यादा किया गया तो क्या कारण है कि चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुआ ? कहा जाता है कि गुड़ की तरफ डाइवर्ट हो गया। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर गन्ना गुड़ की तरफ डाइवर्ट हो गया तो फिर गुड़ के दाम क्यों बढ़े ? अगर गुड़ ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है तो निश्चित है कि उस के दाम गिरने चाहिये थे। जो कमोडिटी कम पैदा होती है उस का भाव बढ़ जाता है और जो कमोडिटी ज्यादा पैदा होती है उस का भाव गिरता है। अगर शक्कर कम पैदा हुई है और गुड़ ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है तो गुड़ के भाव घटने चाहिये। मैं इस बात को मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ, और जनता भी इस बात को मानने को तैयार नहीं है कि चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुआ है। यह कहा जाता है कि व्यापारी और मिल मालिक सरकार की आँखों में धूल झोंक कर उत्पादन को क बताते हैं और उन्होंने ने चीनी को दबा रखा है। अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि चीनी के टुक के टुक चले आ रहे हैं। ये कहाँ से आ रहे हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि चीनी के मिल मालिक चीनी के उत्पादन के आँकड़े कम दिखाते हैं। वह इस को कैसे मैनिपुलेट करते हैं इस की जांच होनी चाहिए और इस पर सख्त नियंत्रण होना चाहिए।

यह कहा गया कि मिलों को क्रश करने के लिए गन्ना कम मिल रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि शासन ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जिस से आगे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो। प्रत्येक मिल के साथ कुछ खेतों को रजिस्टर कराया जाय और उन खेतों के किसानों को हम उन्हीं मिलों को गन्ना देने के लिये मजबूर करें। जब मैं मजबूर करने की बात कहता हूँ तो मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि किसान को परेशान कर के मजबूर

किया जाय बल्कि उस के उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य स्थिर कर के उस को मजबूर किया जाय। आज हालत यह है कि किसान को अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता। आप आफिस में काम करने वाले बलक को उचित वेतन देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं, जो आई० ए० एस० अफसर काम करता है उस को जिन्दगी की उचित सहायितयें देने की आप व्यवस्था करते हैं, लेकिन जो जनता को जीवित रखने के लिए मेहनत करता है, उस किसान को उस के उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते। उस को उस की मेहनत का उचित सिला देने के लिए आप उचित व्यवस्था नहीं करती। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। इस विषय में हमें क्रान्तिकारी तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि किसान इस देश की जनता का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, उस की उपेक्षा इस देश की मानवता की उपेक्षा है। अगर हम किसान की उपेक्षा करेंगे तो हम इस देश के उत्पादन श्रोतों को सुखा देंगे। अगर हम किसान की उपेक्षा करेंगे तो देश को विनाश की ओर ले जायेंगे, क्योंकि किसान देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी के समान है। किसान को सुखी बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उस की मेहनत का उचित सिला हम दें। हम को किसान के उत्पादन का मूल्य स्थिर करते समय यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उस के उत्पादन व्यय को निकालने के बाद उस के पास अपने जीवन को उचित रूप से बिताने के लिए कुछ बचता है या नहीं। किसान की उपज का दाम निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। इस सदन में जब यह मांग की गयी तो मंत्रिमंडल ने भी इस की आवश्यकता को अंगीकार किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम को जल्दी से जल्दी यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि गन्ने का मूल्य और अन्य चीजों का मूल्य किसानों को उचित रूप से दिया जाय। आज कोई कहता है कि गन्ने का मूल्य २ रुपया मन किया जाय, कोई कहता है कि डाई रुपया मन किया जाय। मैं कहता हूँ कि किसान को मजबूर बनाने के लिये सरकार को उस का उचित

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषः]

मूल्य देना चाहिये, अगर दई रुपया उचित हो तो वह दिया जाय और अगर पौने तीन और तीन रुपया उचित मूल्य हो तो वह दिया जाय। हम वर्तमान अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर किसान को कितना फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं यह देख कर उस के उत्पादन का मूल्य स्थिर करना चाहिये। हम को यह देखना होगा कि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले साथ ही मिल के मजदूर को भी उचित मजदूरी मिले और उस मिल मालिक को भी, जिसने अपने बाप दादों की कमाई को लगा रखा है केवल उचित मुनाफा हो। हम जो इन तीनों तत्वों के बीच सामंजस्य करते हुए गन्ने का मूल्य निश्चित करना होगा। किसी तबके को यह मौका न दिया जाए कि वह देश के दूसरे तबके का शोषण कर सके। अगर हमने यह न किया तो यह ममला हल नहीं हो सकेगा।

मुझे यह देख कर अच्छा लगा कि ज्वार के भाव गिरे हैं दो तीन वरस में। लेकिन अगर इस कारण किसान को फायदा नहीं मिलता है और उसको दिक्कत होती है तो मुझे सिर दर्द होता है। हम को देखना पड़ेगा कि आदमी को रोटी सस्ती मिले, गहूँ सस्ता मिले और दूसरी चीजें सस्ती मिलें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने १८ ना० को जो लिखित उत्तर दिया उसमें मैंने आंकड़े निकाले हैं कि नागालैंड में दाल में २२ परसेंट मंहगाई हुई है और गहूँ में १२-१४ परसेंट। यह ठीक नहीं है। आदमी को रोटी सस्ती मिले यह बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन साथ ही किसान को भी उसकी मेहनत का मुनाफा बराबर मिलना चाहिए। अगर इसके लिए जरूरत हो तो हमको किसान को सब्सिडाइज भी करना चाहिए। देश के लोगों को रोटी सस्ती देना शासन का कर्तव्य है, और अगर इसके लिए किसान को सब्सिडी देने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसकी भी व्यवस्था की जानी

चाहिए। ज्वार सस्ती हुई, उससे एक तरफ मुझ सुख होता है क्योंकि इससे लोगों को रोटी सस्ती मिलेगी। लेकिन किसान को भी हानि न हो हमको एसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि हम सब चीजों के दामों में सामंजस्य रखें।

मैं यह देख कर बहुत दुखी होता हूँ कि हम इस देश में कोअरडिनेटेड तरीके से नहीं सोच पाते। परसों दिल्ली में एक कमेटी के सिलसिले में डधर उधर गया था। मैंने देखा कि सैकड़ों एकड़ एसी जमीन जिसमें किसान खेती कर सकते हैं—करते थे—मकानों के लिए दी जा रही है। मेरे जिले में भी ३१ गांव उपजाऊ जमीन वाले लिए गए हैं और उनको दूसरे कामों के लिए डाइवर्ट किया जा रहा है। अगर इसकी जरूरत हो तो एसी किया जाना चाहिए यह ठीक है, लेकिन रोटी के अलावा और कोई चीज ज्यादा जरूरी है मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हो सकता। रोटी जिन्दगी की सब से बड़ी जरूरत है। सारी अन्य जरूरतों के ऊपर हमें उसे प्राथमिकता देनी पड़ेगी। मेरा मुझसे कि लोगों को बसाने के लिए एसी जमीन ली जानी चाहिए जो कि अनुपजाऊ है या ऊबड़ खाबड़ है। दिल्ली में एसी ऊबड़ खाबड़ जमीनें बहुत हैं जहां बस्तियां बनायी जा सकती हैं और जहां फैक्ट्रियां लगायी जा सकती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहना चाहना हूँ कि बहुत सारी फैक्ट्रियों को एक ही जगह, वह भी सीमा के पास क्यों लगाया जाता है? हमको चाहिए कि हम अपने उद्योगों को गांवों में फैला दें। यह अच्छा होगा और इससे सारे देश की तरक्की होगी। हम दिल्ली से सो मील, पचास मील या ८० मील की दूरी पर इन फैक्ट्रियों को लगा सकते हैं जो उपजाऊ जमीन है उसमें हमको खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। तो मेरा कहना है कि तक हम कोअरडिनेटेड तरीके से नहीं सोचें तब तक यह काम ठीक नहीं होगा। खेती की तरक्की तभी होगी तब

हम सही ढंग से विचार करेंगे। अगर हम किसान को प्रो:साहन देंगे तो उससे बंगाल की और नेफा आदि की समस्या भी हल होगी। इस दिशा में हमें सावधानी से कदम उठाना चाहिए।

गुड़ की देश के अन्दर कमी है। इसके कारण की हमको जांच करनी चाहिए। आज गुड़ एक रुपए दस आने सेर बिक रहा है। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। यह कैसे हो रहा है, इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूषित दृष्टिकोण, अस्पष्ट उद्देश्य, प्रतिक्रियावादी दाम नीति, आयात पर अधिक निर्भरता तथा शासनयंत्र का निकम्मापन अगर मौजूद रहा, कायम रहा तो यह खाद्य संकट आगे भी रहने वाला है।

हमारे भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री पाटिल साहब भ्रम फैलाने में मशहूर हैं। उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने पर मुझे थोड़ा डर भी होता है कि कहीं डा० राम सुभग सिंह को उससे तकलीफ न पहुंचे क्योंकि वह उनके बड़े हिमायती हैं। पिछले बजट सेशन में उन्होंने पाटिल साहब की तारीफ करते हुए और आयात की हिमायत करते हुए कहा था कि अगर पाटिल साहब ने अच्छी खाद्य नीति को न चलाया होता तो माननीय सदस्य जॉ. पी० एस० पी० के हैं उन के क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ गया होता और यह महाशय अपने क्षेत्र में व्यस्त रहते। लेकिन मैं डा० साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन की वाणी का यह असर हुआ, पाटिल साहब की गलत नीति का यह असर हुआ कि बंगाल में, राजस्थान में और बहुत सी अन्य जगहों में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई अगर बंगाल के लोगों ने, कलकत्ते के लोगों ने, कानून को अपने हाथ में न लिया होता तो भगवान जानता है कि वहाँ क्या दृश्य होता? उस

हालत में वहाँ पर सन् १९४३ का दृश्य इस सन् १९६३ में पैदा हो गया होता। २० साल के बाद इतिहास की फिर पुनरावृत्ति होती। अब चीज यह है कि पाटिल साहब का असर हमारे कृषि मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह पर बहुत काफी है। पाटिल साहब उनके गुरु हैं और यह उनके शिष्य हैं। पिछले बजट सेशन में पाटिल साहब ने एक बड़ा भ्रम फैलाया। उन्होंने इस पार्लियामेंट में बतलाया कि उनकी सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह प्राइस पालिसी कंज्यूमर्स ओरिएण्टेड है और वह अब से फारमर्स ओरिएण्टेड होगी। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको पता होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में चावल की हारवैस्ट प्राइस क्या होती है और उसकी मैक्सिमम प्राइस क्या होती है? जो रिपोर्ट छपी है उसके मुताबिक ८ रुपये धान की हारवैस्ट प्राइस है और १८ रुपये उसकी मैक्सिमम प्राइस है। मैं डा० साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मैक्सिमम प्राइस किसानों के घर में जाती है?

अभी तिवारी जी ने कहा कि जब किसानों के कृषि उपज के दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं तो उसको लेकर बड़ा ही हल्ला मचता है। लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि वह बड़ी कीमत किसानों को नहीं मिलती है बल्कि वह मुनाफाखोरों को मिलती है? इसलिए हकीकत यह है कि पाटिल साहब की नीति जैसा कि वह दावा करते हैं वह फारमर्स ओरिएण्टेड नहीं है, न ही वह कंज्यूमर्स ओरिएण्टेड है, दरअसल वह ट्रेडर्स ओरिएण्टेड और फेक्टरिज ओरिएण्टेड है। इसलिए उनका ऐसा दावा करना कि उनकी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी फारमर्स ओरिएण्टेड है यह सत्य के विपरीत है। चूंकि पाटिल साहब कांग्रेस के खजांची हैं, चुनावों के लिए पैसा लेना पड़ता है इस वजह से हो सकता है कि वे इस तरह की बातें कहते हों। डा० साहब ने पिछली बार कहा था कि पाटिल साहब किसी भी

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

समाजवादी पी० एस० पी के व्यक्तियों से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील हैं। मैं इसको मान लेता हूँ कि हम लोगों से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है हालांकि स्वयं कांग्रेस वालों को इस पर विश्वास नहीं है। खुद कांग्रेस वालों ने इस बात को कहा है कि पाटिल साहब आज समाजवाद के खिलाफ भ्रम फैला रहे हैं और कांग्रेस वालों ने तो यहाँ तक सुझाव दिया कि उनको कांग्रेस दल से निकाल देना चाहिए लेकिन इस कांग्रेस दल में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह ऐसे प्रतिक्रियावादी लोगों को निकाल बाहर करे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार की पालिसी टूटर्स और एंटेड रही है। फेक्टरी और एंटेड रही है यह फारमर्स और एंटेड नहीं रही है। इस बारे में मैं खुद कृषि मंत्री डा० राम मुभग सिंह को कोट करना चाहता हूँ और उससे यह प्रकट हो जाएगा कि मंत्री होने के पहले और मंत्री होने के बाद में उनमें कितना फर्क आ गया है। कुछ प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि मानो मंत्री होते ही उसको मारा जान मिल जाता है। जिस दिन वह मंत्री बनता है, मंत्रीपद की शपथ लेता है, एकदम से मारा जान उसमें आ जाता है और उसमें पहले की अपेक्षा फर्क आ जाता है। इन्हीं डा० राम मुभग सिंह ने २ अप्रैल, १९५८ को इसी लोक सभा में बोलते हुए यह कहा था :—

"It is an accepted principle that the price of sugarcane will be about sixty per cent of the price of sugar. While the price of sugar has been increasing, the price of cane remains virtually constant. We should either remedy this or reduce the price of sugar and keep it in proportion to the price of cane."

खुद डा० साहब के अनुसार किसान यह ग्रन्थाय बर्दाश्त करते थे। अब आज जब कि डा० साहब खुद कृषि मंत्री हैं तो क्या मैं उनसे उम्मीद करूँ कि चीनी की कीमत का ६० परसेंट केनप्रौग्रस को मिलेगा? श्री

यशपाल सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा कि आज के हालात में किसान को डार्ड रुपये प्रति मन से कम गन्ने के दाम नहीं मिलने चाहिए। लेकिन आज क्या हालत है? जहाँ पर कोल्हू हैं वहाँ के लिए यह कहते हैं कि हम दो रुपये मन के दाम देंगे लेकिन जहाँ पर कोल्हू नहीं हैं वहाँ हम किसान को १ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे प्रति मन के हिसाब से गन्ने के दाम देंगे। अब सरकार क्या किसान को इतना बेवकूफ समझती है कि वह अपने गन्ने के दाम दो रुपये की बजाय १ रुपये और ७५ नये पैसे लेना पसन्द करेगा। अब इस तरह का ऐलान करके क्या सरकार ने उन काश्तकारों को कोल्हू लगाने के लिये प्रेरित नहीं किया है जहाँ कि अभी नहीं है? जाहिर है कि जिन किसानों के यहाँ कोल्हू नहीं है वे भी गन्ने के दाम दो रुपया मन लेने के लिये कोल्हू लगा लेंगे।

सन् १९५०-५१ में भारत सरकार ने गन्ने का दाम तय करने की पावत ली और उस समय हमारी इस तथाकथित प्रगतिशील सरकार, समाजवादी सरकार और अपने को किसानों की सरकार कहने वाली इस गवर्नमेंट ने गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे से कम करके उसकी कीमत १ रुपये ३१ नये पैसे फिक्स कर दी। टैरिफ कमिशन ने शुगरकेन की प्राइस के बारे में यह लिखा है :—

From 1950-51 Government of India resumed the authority to fix price of sugarcane. Although the price of sugar was rising steeply the minimum price of cane was reduced at first from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 1.31.

यह चीनी का संकट मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाटिल साहब का पैदा किया हुआ है। पाटिल साहब हालांकि अब मंत्री नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार वही है और यह संकट इस सरकार का बनाया हुआ है। आज भी हमारे देश में बहुत मुल्कों के मुकाबले चीनी की खपत प्रति आदमी बहुत कम है। हमें

यहां कहा जाता है कि हम फुड हैबिट्स बदलें। अब फूड हैबिट्स बदलने का सरकार की दृष्टि में मतलब यह है कि चावल न खायें, गेहूं खायें। हमें ज्यादा मछली मिले, ज्यादा दूध मिले, ज्यादा अंडे मिलें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मैं अपने कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में एक आदमी पर साल में औसतन ६७ किलोग्राम अनाज की खपत है जब कि यहां १४० किलोग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति खपत है। जहां १८ करोड़ अमरीकनों के लिये १५.७ मिलियन मेट्रिक टन अनाज की जरूरत है वहां हमारे लिये ४४ करोड़ के लिये ८८ मिलियन टन की जरूरत है। जहां औसत अमरीकन एक दिन में ३३०० कैलोरीज पाते हैं वहां हमारे यहां कैलोरीज का औसत १९०० के लगभग जाकर पड़ता है। इसलिये यह जो कहा जाता है कि फुड हैबिट्स बदलें उससे क्या मतलब निकलता है? इस सरकार को आयात करने की नीति रही है अर्थात् आयात पर अधिक निर्भरता जो कि खाद्य संकट का एक बड़ा कारण है।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कुल अवधि में हमने अपने यहां खेती के विकास पर, लघु, मध्यम और बड़ी सिंचई योजनाओं पर, भूमि संरक्षण पर, सहयोग पर और सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के कृषि भाग पर जो कुल खर्च हमने किया वह ६ अरब, ६६ करोड़ और ६५ लाख रुपये था लेकिन सिंचाई अन्न का आयात हमने किया ६ अरब ७३ करोड़ और ५३ लाख रुपये का। पिछली बार डा० साहब ने आयात नीति का बड़ा जोरदार समर्थन किया। सन् १९६१ से इनकी नीति बदली। इनके सन् १९५८-५९ के भाषणों को पढ़िये उसमें दूसरा खूब था। पहले वह आयात के विरोधी थे। अब भगवान जाने वह चूँकि श्री जैन के विरोधी थे इसलिए यह विरोध करते थे अथवा पाटिल साहब के शिष्य होने के कारण और उनके खाद्य मंत्री बनते ही वह आयात के समर्थक हो गये। बहरहाल जो कुछ भी कारण रहा हो

उनके पहलेके खर्च में और अब के खर्च में बड़ा अन्तर है। मैं डा० साहब को कोट करता हूँ। सन् १९५८ में उन्होंने यह कहा था :—

I maintain that without importing too much foodgrains we can meet our requirements because I notice that Government had been liberally importing foodgrains from foreign country to meet the inflated demands—not justified demands—of the State Government. They do not like to see the capacity of the cultivators. I maintain that the cultivators of this country can easily increase production of foodgrains to the extent we require.

ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था। लेकिन पिछली बार जब आयात की नीति की आलोचना हुई, तो डाक्टर साहब ने उस का जोरदार समर्थन किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट हो और जब तक सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं होगी,

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): "स्पष्ट" की परिभाषा कर दीजिए।

15.20 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : जब माननीय सदस्य को अवसर मिलेगा, तब वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

जहां तक सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं होगी, तब तक यह मामला मुलझने वाला नहीं है।

जहां तक दाम का सवाल है, निश्चित रूप से सरकार की नीयत पर मुझको शक है। नीति की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। उसकी नीयत पर मुझ को शक है कि सरकार दाम पर काबू करना चाहती है या नहीं, दाम को नियंत्रण में लाना चाहती है या नहीं। उस की नीयत पर मुझ को शक है। सरकार यह नहीं चाहती ब्यान जो चा, वह दे दे। जब से इमर्जेंसी हुई बहुत सी घोषणायें हुई कि दाम को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए डी० आर्डी० आर० लागू किये जायेंगे। लेकिन डी० आर्डी० आर० किस

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

पर लागू किया गया है? किसानों को कहा गया है कि अगर तुम गन्ना नहीं दोगे, तो तुम पर डी० आई० आर० लागू कर देंगे। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब किसानों को गन्ना देना ही है, इमजेंन्सी के नाम पर, तो मिल-मालिकों को सरकार इन्सेन्टिव किस बात का दे रही है। जब किसानों को गन्ना देना ही है, जब गन्ना मिलों में जायेगा, तो चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ही, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार ने मिल-मालिकों को इन्सेन्टिव दिया तब, जब कि उस ने उन के लिए शूगरकेन की सप्लाई संरक्षित कर दी कि उस को शूगरकेन मिलना ही है। इस के बावजूद सरकार ने मिल-मालिक को इन्सेन्टिव दिया। लेकिन सरकार ने किसानों को क्या इन्सेन्टिव दिया? यह कि उन को एक जगह तो गन्ने का दाम दो रुपया मिलेगा और दूसरी जगह पौने दो रुपया मिलेगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह सरकार की नीति असफल रहेगी। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि वह चीनी की समस्या का कोई स्थायी समाधान ढूँढ़े, अगर सरकार की यह नीयत है कि किसानों का जीवन-स्तर उन्नत हो, तो उस को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य निश्चित करना होगा। अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि हम शूगरकेन की कीमत दूसरी कृषि-वस्तुओं की कीमतों से स्वतंत्र कर के, अलग कर के नहीं मोच सकते। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि १९५१ और १९५६ के बीच में चीनी उद्योग का मुनाफ़ा कितना बढ़ा। १९५० को अगर आधार-वर्ष लिया जाये, जैसा कि लिया गया है, तो उस के ठीक साल बाद १९५१ में चीनी का उद्योग को टैक्स और दूसरे सब दायित्व काट कर १६६.० का मुनाफ़ा हुआ और १९५६ में २०७.२ का मुनाफ़ा हुआ, जब कि हिंदुस्तान में कुल उद्योगों का मुनाफ़ा १९५१ में १३१.६ और १९५६ में १५८.३ हुआ। मैं कृषि मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी उद्योग का मुनाफ़ा जिस अनुपात से बढ़ा, क्या किसानों की आमदनी में भी उसी अनुपात से बढ़ि हुई,

क्या किसान के जीवन-स्तर में भी उसी अनुपात से उन्नति हुई। हरगिज नहीं हुई। कोई भी इस बात को इस सदन के समक्ष साबित नहीं कर सकता, चाहे वह जितने भी आंकड़े दे दे, या जितने भी लम्बे भाषण दे दे। किसान के जीवन-स्तर पर इस का असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। अगर सरकार की नीयत सफ़ा हो, तो, जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने १९५८ में कहा था, यह फ़ार्मला लागू करना होगा कि गन्ने की कीमत चीनी की कीमत का साठ परसेंट हो जितने रुपये मन चीनी हो, उतने आने मन ईख हो।

सरकार ने रीकवरी की नीति को लागू कर के चीनी उद्योग के सामने एक संकट खड़ा कर दिया है। सरकार ने रीकवरी यह कह कर लागू की कि इस से चीनी की कीमत कम होगी, लेकिन क्या हुआ पिछले साल? पिछले साल चीनी के कारखाने कम समय चले और सरकार को चीनी की कीमत बढ़ानी पड़ी। जब चीनी का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव बाज़ार नर्म था, उस वक्त सरकार कहती थी कि चूंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार भाव बहुत कम है, इस लिए अगर हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा की दृष्टि से शूगरकेन की कीमत बढ़ा देंगे, तो कास्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जायेगा, फिर हम कैसे मुकाबला करेंगे, इस लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा की दृष्टि से शूगरकेन की कीमत नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने ध्यान में स्वयं मंजूर किया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार हमारे अनुकूल है, प्रतिकूल नहीं है। अगर सरकार ऐसा भी नहीं करना चाहती है, मिलों-मालिकों का भी नाखुश नहीं करना चाहती है, तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि पिछले साल उस ने चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट को सब्सिडाइज करने के लिए जो १३ करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी थी, चूंकि आज चीनी का बाज़ार अच्छा है और उसके एक्सपोर्ट को सब्सिडाइज नहीं करना पड़ रहा है, इस लिए वह उस रुपये को किसानों को वापस दे, ताकि किसान उत्साहित हों और तृतीय पंच-

वर्षीय योजना में चीनी और शगरकेन के उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा हो। अब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी, वह लक्ष्य पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। वह हरगिज पूरा नहीं होगा, जब तक वह एक दाम नीति को नहीं अपनायेगी।

आज तो सरकार ने किसानों में संघर्ष पैदा कर दिया है, किसानों को बांट दिया है। उसने ऐसा इस उद्देश्य से किया कि है जब खुद किसानों में बंटवारा हो जायेगा तो फिर किसानों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले विरोधी दल या दूसरे दल किसानों को संगठित नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस प्रकार सरकार ने किसानों को बांटना चाहा है, लेकिन वह याद रखे कि किसानों ने कोल्हू के चमत्कार को देख लिया है। किसानों ने और सरकार ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि जहां कोल्हू है, वहां भाव दो रुपये मन है और जहां कोल्हू नहीं है, वहां भाव दो रुपये मन नहीं है। इसका असर यह होगा कि इस देश में जहां भी कोल्हू की चीनी-मिलों से प्रतियोगिता नहीं थी, वहां भी प्रतियोगिता बढ़ेगी और सरकार को झखमार कर चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए फिर इन गन्ना-उत्पादकों को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन सरकार तब देगी, जब इसके लिए आन्दोलन होगा। इस सरकार में निर्णय शक्ति का इतना अभाव हो गया कि जो काम सरकार कर सकती है, वह समय पर न करके, जब आन्दोलन हो जाता है, जब जनमत उग्र हो जाता है, तब पूरी तरह मजबूर कर दिये जाने पर करती है।

इस प्रकार प्रतिक्रियावादियों को, जैसे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और जन संघ को, यह कहने का अवसर मिल जाता है कि कंट्रोल की वजह से यह सब हुआ। यह बात मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। अगर कंट्रोल की वजह से यह हुआ, तो चावल में यह लूट क्यों है? आज चावल में 1589 (A1) LSD—7.

यह लूट इसलिए हो रही है कि सरकार का हस्तक्षेप वहां नहीं है। अगर सरकार खुद खाद्यान्न का व्यापार करे, तो मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि चावल की यह लूट बन्द हो जायेगी, चावल की कीमत की यह लूट जरूर बन्द हो जायेगी, आज हमारे यहां जो चावल पैदा होता है, लागत-खर्च, पूँजी पर का व्यय, और मुनाफा आदि काट कर भी उसका भाव १६ रुपया मन से ज्यादा नहीं आयेगा। २४, २५ नवम्बर के बाद नया धान बाजार में आने लगता है। उसके बाद से लेकर जनवरी तक यही भाव होगा। और जनवरी, आधे फरवरी तक जो लोग धान खरीदेंगे, उस धान का भाव भी साल भर के पूँजी के व्यय और मुनाफा आदि काट कर १६ रुपये मन से ज्यादा नहीं आ सकता है। लेकिन अप्रैल मई के बाद क्या होगा? यह चावल बाजार में पच्चीस, तीस रुपये मन बिकेगा और कलकत्ता में तो ५५ रुपये मन बिकेगा। और जब जनता आन्दोलन करेगी, छापा मारेगी, तब कहा जायेगा कि जैन्टलमैन एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार उसका भाव ३५ रुपया मन निश्चित कर दिया गया है, अर्थात् सरकार ने बड़ी उदारता दिखाई और व्यापारियों को बड़ा दबाया और व्यापारियों ने मान लिया—बड़े देशभक्त हैं बेचारे—कि चलो, हम ३५ रुपये मन ही बेचेंगे।

मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने अपना जो दृष्टिकोण बनाया हुआ है कि कंट्रोल खराब है, सरकार का हस्तक्षेप खराब है, सरकार का सारा व्यापार खराब है, बिल्कुल गलत है। अभी जूट में क्या हुआ, उनको इससे शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए। जब तक सरकार ने जूट में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया, तब तक हारे यहां तो वह १४ रुपये मन पर आ गया था। हालांकि सरकार ने पूरी तौर से मुकम्मल तौर से, नीयत साफ करके आज तक उस बाजार में प्रवेश नहीं किया, लेकिन आधे दिल से भी जो प्रवेश

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

किया, उसका भी कुछ नतीजा हुआ, इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ और इस बात के लिये मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने साहस करके मिल-मालिकों के स्वार्थ के खिलाफ कुछ कदम उठाया है। लेकिन मझे अभी भी शक है कि उनका कदम कायम रहेगा, या पीछे हट जायेगा। डगमगता हुआ कदम है। पक्का कदम तो है नहीं और जब तक पक्का कदम नहीं होता है, तब तक उस पर भरोसा करना हम लोगों के लिए खतरनाक है।

मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, चीनी का संकट सोलह आने सरकार और हमारे भूतपूर्व खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री की सृष्टि है किसी दूसरे की नहीं। जब चावल की कीमत का सवाल उठता है, तो सरकार कहेगी कि चावल की कमी थी। चावल आया कहाँ से रूस से, या अमरीका से, या जापान से, या बर्मा से? कहीं दूसरे मुल्क से चावल नहीं आया। चावल तो बंगाल में था, इस देश में था। अखबारों में आया है कि सरकार ने वफरस्टाक के लिए चावल खरीदा है। अभी वह आया नहीं है, लेकिन आता होगा। सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप किया और चावल की कीमत घटी। इस लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि बंगाल में चावल की कीमत का जो क्रानिक या कायमी संकट हो गया है, उस को दूर करने के लिये वह सारे देश में खाद्यान्न के व्यापार को अपने हाथों में लें। चावल की मिलों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दें और कह दें कि जो उनकी कॅपेसिटी है, जो उनकी क्षमता है चावल कूटने की, उसका एक निश्चित हिस्सा ५० प्रतिशत या ७५ प्रतिशत वे सरकार को निश्चित दर पर दें। जो बाजार दर धान की हों, बँकों का जो इंटिरेस्ट है, तथा उनका जो मुनाफा है, सब को दे करके जनवरी और फरवरी में धान जिस भाव पर खरीद होता है, उसके आधार पर हर मिल के लिए आप यह जरूरी कर दें कि अपनी

क्षमता का ७५ प्रतिशत उत्पादन वे सरकार को निश्चित दर पर दें। यदि वे ऐसा नहीं करती हैं तो सरकार को चाहिए कि चावल की मिलों को ले करके सहकारी समितियों के हाथों में उनको सौंप दें। इसके अलावा और कोई उपाय नहीं है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Chairman, in every session of Lok Sabha, such a motion is put forward by the Government and the food situation is always discussed. This is my sincere complaint before the Government that after the food debate is over, whatever points are brought forward to the notice of the Government, no action is taken on them. Just as food has become a chronic problem, so are the arguments regarding the food problem. During the last three or four years, I have been going through the debates in Lok Sabha on the food situation and I have observed that basically 4 or 5 main points are raised in every date. One of the main points which is emphasised over and over again is regarding the price of rice especially. I do believe that consumers' interests should also be taken into consideration. But I have yet to see any step taken by the Government whereby a guaranteed prices for the major food crops and cash crops have been granted to the farmers. That is one main reason why the tempo of production in all the food crops or cash crops has not reached that stage which we want it to reach.

I have moved a substitute motion which reads thus:

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar, recommends that an Agriculture Commission be appointed to look into the causes of the slow progress in the agricultural sector."

By moving this substitute motion, I do not want to censure the Government.

or embarrass the Ministers unnecessarily. Nor do I want to make undue criticism regarding the functioning of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It is high time, in my opinion, that the Ministry had, on its own initiative, made a self-examination and tried to find out where really the shoe pinches in the agricultural sector. Since 1928, no Agricultural Commission has looked into the various problems and various important factors which play a major role in agricultural production or price. Since 1928 nothing much has been done in this respect. The Minister may think that I am a little wrong in making this statement, because from time to time certain commodity boards have looked into the problems of particular crops.

We are in the midst of the third Plan. It is really an astonishing thing which this Ministry has done—planning based on no statistics; agricultural planning when we have not reviewed the situation in the agricultural sector in this country since 1928. Though it is quite late now, let us not be too late in this matter. During the last two or three years, whenever questions have been asked regarding the appointment of Agriculture Commission, the reply given was “the matter is still under consideration.” One or two times it was said that “the matter is in consultation with the State Governments.” I have a strange feeling when I get this sort of reply over and over again. What kind of State Governments and Planning Commission we have in this country, I would like to ask, if it takes the Central Government more than 5 years to take a very important decision regarding the appointment of Agriculture Commission and to have consultation with the State Governments. I do not know what I should say about the functioning of the State Governments or the way the Central Government discusses matters with the State Governments and other agencies which are involved in the agricultural sector.

Mr. Thomas has initiated the discussion. Firstly, I would like to congratu-

tulate him on his individual promotion, but only to that extent. After his promotion, I expected that he would bring in some new arguments when he initiated the discussion, but to my great misfortune, he repeated the same thing which he said last year. He blamed weather for the short-fall and he said, he has got to control over weather. Mr. Patil also used to say that agricultural production had been depending, is depending and shall always depend on the weather. At least in this age of scientific advancement, I cannot go to the extent of believing that agriculture shall always be so unstable, depending on the varieties of weather.

Recently our new Food and Agriculture Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, when he addressed the National Development Council probably, said that a high-powered board for agricultural production has been created at the Centre. I wish him all success on this move. Unfortunately, I know the fate of the boards already created. If something is to be done, it must be done with a full heart. It is no use making a half-hearted effort. Making the Minister of Food and Agriculture the Chairman of the high-powered board created for agricultural production practically is going to have no effect on the programmes in operation at the district and especially at the block level. By having the Ministers of Community Development and Cooperation, Irrigation and other Deputy Ministers on this board as members, I do not know what practical effect it can have. It is my earnest belief that unless and until the Minister of Food and Agriculture is given the over-all charge over all these departments, nothing is going to come out. If he is just the Chairman of the high-powered board and if he has no practical control over the working of all these departments, he will be unable to do anything, as his predecessors have been unable to do anything in the past. Why is it necessary that such large scale power should be given to the Minister of Food and Agriculture? It is necessary because we see what has

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

been happening in the past. It is necessary because we see that there is no co-ordination at any level at this movement, at the Centre, in the States or even at the district level. How do we expect the farmer to increase the agricultural production when on the one hand, he has to worry himself for all the necessities like fertilisers, seeds, implements and other things and, at the same time, he is to be bossed over by no less a person than the village-level worker, who really matters in his life? From past experience we should learn that we should get rid of this army of village-level workers. If we want to keep a person there, if we want really the farmer to derive the benefit of the scientific knowledge at the proper time, if we want to keep a person who is really helpful to the farmer, my suggestion is that the emoluments of the person who is appointed as village-level worker should be raised. He should be given better working conditions and his minimum educational qualification should be B.Sc. (Agri). How do we expect a raw matriculate student with six months' training to go to the villages and give advice to the farmer who for years has got the benefit of practical experience of his own? I do not know how under this administrative set-up and under these working conditions we are going to increase the agricultural production.

Coming to the relationship between the Centre and the States, I would like to say that if under the Constitution the Centre is so weak that it cannot force or compel a particular State Government to implement the agricultural policy initiated by the Centre, the Constitution should be amended. Now the responsibility for the failure in the agricultural sector becomes a football between the Centre and the States. If at the State level a question is asked why there is failure in the agricultural sector, the State Government straightway gives the reply that the Centre did not provide it the finance or some other help. When we ask a question here on the floor of the

House, the Centre immediately gives the reply: "What can we do? We have no control over the States". As the problem has become chronic, so also this kind of reply.

In the end, I would like to recall the historic and famous words used by the ex-Food Minister, Shri S. K. Patil—the farmer-oriented agricultural policy. I believe he never realised the implications of this phrase when he used these words. Now, the credit goes to him for whatever he did during his tenure of office for emphasising this fact the farmer-oriented agricultural policy which he repeated over and over again on the floor of this House. Now, Sardar Swaran Singh is the head of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and I do not think there could be any better person in this House who is aware of the problems of the farmer so much as he himself. So, from him I expect that from now on the agricultural policy of the Government of India would be farmer-oriented.

Madam, when you were speaking, you pleaded the cause of the consumer and, as I said in the beginning, I have no quarrel over that. But let us not forget that if the farmer gets only Rs. 16 a maund as the price for rice, he is not going to produce rice. I can assure you about that. This is a very fundamental question, namely, what should be the minimum price of paddy and of wheat which should be guaranteed to the producer and which should be expected of the consumer to pay. This question cannot be dealt with so lightly or in a watertight compartment manner, that is, that the price of rice is only the problem of West Bengal particularly or that the price of wheat becomes only the problem of the Punjab and of no other State. That is not the question. As far as the major food crops are concerned when any price is to be guaranteed to the producer or the consumer is to be protected, the all-India picture must always be kept in view.

Regarding sugar, for example, one of the arguments as to why there should be restriction on the inter-State movement of *gur* given by Shri Thomas was that if there was difficulty for the sugar mills to get sugarcane, ultimately the price of sugar would go up. I want to ask him one thing. If the sugarcane grower can earn more by converting his sugarcane into *gur* why should he not do so?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Then do not complain about sugar.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Why should the farmer alone be asked that he should not earn more? If the price of sugar will go up because of this, why should you worry so much about people who take sugar in their tea? Do not worry about them because then they will give up taking sugar and will start taking saccharine. If the farmer is to be asked that he should not earn more from his produce, he should be asked in a manner which will not pinch him too much. I would say without any doubt that the minimum price of sugarcane must come up to Rs. 2 a maund and if by doing that the price of sugar goes up, as I have already said, it is not our concern; it is not the farmer's concern. What is the percentage of the total population of this country which consumes refined sugar?

Again, sugar and sugarcane is a chronic problem. It is high time that we look into the matter more deeply and more thoroughly. If there is surplus production of sugar, naturally and automatically in the coming season the acreage under sugarcane will show a decline; but it should not decline to an extent that in the following season there will again be a slump in sugar production. We have to regulate the acreage under sugarcane and the total amount of ultimate production of sugar with the acreage.

As far as the role of the sugar mills is concerned? I will say that since the Indian Sugar Mills' Association was given this task of exporting sugar

three or four years ago, till now at least, the sugar policy has mainly been governed by what has been the policy of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association; or the policy which the sugar mills people wanted this country to adopt in the sugar sector. As far as the working of sugar mills is concerned, if that is the problem, the ownership of the sugar mills, I would say: why not nationalise all the sugar mills? One argument is given that since we have started putting up sugar mills in the cooperative sector also, so ultimately a day will come when all the sugar mills in this country would be under the cooperative sector. I really welcome this kind of attitude and this kind of thinking. But I only ask how many years it is going to take and how long we have to wait and suffer this sugar and the sugarcane problem.

In the end, I would commend my substitute motion to the House with the reasons and arguments which I have put forward that this is the proper time to look in more deeply and more thoroughly into the functioning and the happenings of the agricultural sector.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Madam Chairman, my substitute motion reads:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar, recommends to Government—

- (a) to appoint a price stabilisation committee,
- (b) to have complete governmental control on production, price and distribution of sugar,
- (c) to have State Trading in food-grains,
- (d) to assure minimum price to the farmers of all foodgrain articles, and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

(e) to fix Rs. 2.00 as minimum price of sugarcane for U.P. and Bihar."

Madam Chairman, we have discussed the sugar position in the country and also the question of scarcity of rice in this House and practically the same answer has been given by the hon. Minister or his deputy. The fact remains that there is a race between the scarcity....

श्री शिव नारायण (बामो) : हिन्दी में बोलिए तो हम भी समझें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप अंग्रेजी भी समझते हैं । एक महीने इन्तिजार कीजिए ।

I have a feeling that there is a race in this country between scarcity and scandal. If there is scarcity in rice, there is scandal in sugar. We do not know whether scandal is going to win the race or scarcity. But the Government is responsible for both. I demanded in this House let there be a high-powered committee to investigate into the sugar muddle. When I say, 'sugar muddle', I speak with courage and conviction and from my personal knowledge of what has happened in my State and in other States. I will come to sugar later on.

About the scarcity of rice in West Bengal and the prices of other essential commodities in other States, the hon. Minister stated, when he was initiating the debate, that people should take more wheat. It is true. And exactly in the same House, our ex-Food Minister said: if there is no sugar, people should take less sugar; if there is no rice, people should take wheat; if there is no wheat, people should take jowar or bajra.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not been saying any of these things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But it has always been said.

Shri Uma Nath (Pudukkottai): that is the logic of that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Ultimately, it boils down to this: if there is nothing, कम खाओ और गम खाओ ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Who said that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am saying that.

So, it boils down to this that the food habits must change. In this House, previously also, I think it was said in 1958 or 1959, and it has been said so afterwards also in this House to mislead public opinion and to hood-wink people in general that people are taking to a better type of rice, that people have started taking a better type of rice or a better type of wheat and they have left off taking coarse varieties, either in cloth or in food-grains, and that was one of the reasons why there was shortage in food-grains.

The wholesale prices have increased. I remember that on 5th September, 1963, when I initiated the debate on the rising prices of foodgrains and food policy, I quoted the wholesale prices. I quoted the figures for Calcutta, taking base 100 in August, 1939, and I pointed out what the difference was. In July, 1962, the index for food was 555, while in July, 1963, it was 591; in the case of fuel and lighting, it was 299 in July, 1962 and 308 in July, 1963; in the case of clothing, the figures were 592 and 602 respectively, and in the case of 'Miscellaneous', the figures were 310 and 370 respectively. The combined indices were 476 and 499 respectively. I am mentioning this because it was in July, 1963, that all the newspapers, whether it be *Capital*, or the *Economic Weekly*, or the *Eastern Economist*, or any other admitted that there had been a sharp rise in the prices of all essential commodi-

ties, whether it was clothing, food or any other thing. The price of rice had shot up in West Bengal—I was there at that time—just after that wonderful statement by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister had issued a statement that there was no rice available for the people from the fair price shops, and just after that statement, there was no rice available in Calcutta. I was there in Calcutta at that time, and I had seen my own relations purchasing rice at Rs. 42 to 50 per maund, and in fact, it was not available even at that price. The hon. Minister had stated in this House that rice was available at Rs. 16 to Rs. 18. It might have been available in theory or in files, but in practice, when people went to purchase rice, it was not available to them. That was why the people of Calcutta and the people of West Bengal took the initiative in their hands and they managed to establish and they also established that they could possibly bring down the prices, and it was a shameful thing that the Chief Minister, without being bound to the will of the people, and without adhering to the wishes of the people, connived with the traders and fixed a minimum price of Rs. 35 per maund. Actually, he should have reduced the price further. Now, what is the procurement price?

Of course, in a deficit State, there is no question of any procurement price. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister to kindly let us know the price that the farmer gets and also the market price and what the difference between the two is. Suppose a farmer is paid only Rs. 12 or 13 per maund, but the article is sold at Rs. 35 per maund, then, what is the difference? Who gets the money? Is it not a fact that the middlemen in this country are still harvesting at the cost of the common man, at the cost of the consumer and also at the cost of the peasantry?

When our ex-Food Minister used to speak in this House, it was felt that

he was bleeding for the masses and he was bleeding for the peasants. But actually the peasants have been cheated, and the consumers have been robbed, and cheating and robbing are going on in this country, and no step has been taken still to have a price stabilisation committee.

The report of the Asoka Mehta committee is quoted, but only that particular portion is quoted which is in the interests of Government, but all those good recommendations which are specific recommendations, are never quoted. What has happened to the formation of a price stabilisation committee? What is the fear lurking in Government minds? Why should they not come out openly and tell us that such a committee will not be possible? Why has State trading in foodgrains not been started? Why have the Defence of India Rules not been used against hoarders when they have been ruthlessly used against political opponents? Innocent people have been put behind bars and even today they are rotting there. The Defence of India Rules have not been used either to check the sugar scandal, or to check blackmarketing in sugar or in price in West Bengal. Even today, I speak with full knowledge, in the western districts of U.P., the price of wheat has also gone up, and it is bound to go up. Unless the Government hold the price line which they have miserably failed to do, I am sure the prices of all commodities are going to go up. Even today in Calcutta, if you want to take rice from the fair price shops, they have no adequate supply. This has come out in almost all the Bengali newspapers which do not belong to the Opposition, which are controlled by the ruling party and its representatives. They have come out openly and said that price is not available for supply to our people. I would request my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, to develop a taste for Bengali and read some of the newspapers, which were quoted against us in this House by so many Members of Parliament when it

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

suitied them. Let us quote the same newspapers now against them also.

16 hrs.

Coming to sugar, I have read with keen interest that historic statement of Shri Thomas. But still there is no sugar. In U.P. what happens? The State has the maximum number of sugar factories, but today there is no sugar in places like Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad or Agra. I am grateful to the hon. Minister because when I approached him before Diwali, he did inform me that about 10,757 metric tonnes of sugar had been released for U.P. It is a peculiar thing. When we approach the Food Minister of U.P. and request him to come out with a statement that the State is not being properly fed by the Centre, he does not do so. But he tells the Assembly sometimes and us when we meet him in person, when there is a deputation or delegation, 'What can we do? The Centre has reduced our quota'. When I write to Shri Thomas, he says, 'No, we have not reduced the quota'. Can we refer this matter to arbitration or what? We do not know. Our Food Minister has devised a socialistic method of distribution, distribution of sugar according to income.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): That is not in force; it is put in abeyance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Still there are contradictions going on. Our Food Minister says it is a socialistic way of doing it. Our Labour Minister said it is absolutely wrong. I think we are having a most unstable Government in U.P., the State of Pandit Nehru. That is our tragedy.

The whole difficulty is this. Our Food Minister says something. Our Labour Minister says, 'What is wrong if the poor people get sugar and sell it at a higher price; it does not amount

to blackmarketing'. That was the open statement he made. It was supported by the poor people. They sent him a telegram saying 'At least you have realised our difficulties; you have realised that the poor man has a right even to gamble and blackmarket'. This is the state of affairs going on in U.P. So I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether the entire production, price and distribution of sugar should not be taken over by the Centre. The State Government has completely failed. They are unable to manage these affairs. The District supply officer moves from door to door. He hides himself completely. He says it is impossible for him to work. So, the distribution has become so corrupt, and I am surprised that when there was a question of raiding certain shops, information was supplied to the shopkeepers by the highest man in Kanpur, and the entire sugar went underground. This is exactly what is going on.

After 15th November, not a bag of sugar has been sent by the Centre to U.P. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether after Diwali, anything has been sent to U.P., and if so, the total quantity. What is the requirement of U.P., what is the requirement of each State, and how much has the Centre been able to manage?

The Centre sent bags of wet sugar to U.P. The U.P. Government said they were not able to give it to the people as they would resist, as there would be a movement and there would be sugar riots, but they were told either to accept it or have no sugar. This is what is going on.

I have a feeling that it is high time, taking advantage of the situation, Government nationalised the sugar factories, but they cannot do it. The whole difficulty is that before giving the nationalisation slogan, we have to prepare the ground for it. This Gov-

ernment is not mentally prepared to nationalise the sugar industry or any other industry, and this racket is going on between the sugar mills and the trade, with the consumer suffering. So, in my substitute motion I want them "to have complete governmental control". I want the Centre should control, till the position eases, production, price and distribution of sugar. Otherwise, this control has become a farce, and it is better not to have any control than have this sort of control and prove that the control machinery is utterly corrupt. This is absolutely wrong.

Coming to the question of sugarcane price, much has been said in this House by the hon. Minister that there is diversion of sugarcane to khandsari and gur. This is not fair. Let there be fair competition. Why not increase the price of sugarcane to Rs. 2 straightaway? There is no question that in the areas where sugarcane is diverted to khandsari and gur the price will be this and in the other areas it will be Rs. 1-75. Straightaway it should be Rs. 2.

Immediately it will be said that the price of sugar will further increase. Concession after concession has been given to the sugar units. They have been given concession and subsidy in the matter of export, concession after concession in excise duty, and recently another concession has been given to them, but what concession has been given to the farmers, to the consumers? When sugar was being exported, it was said in this House that it was being exported to U.S.A. because Cuba was not sending sugar to the U.S.A., and that we were going to the rescue of our, I do not say masters, but friends, our big brother, and we sent him sugar,....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You have said it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee:... taking advantage of the political situation.

At what cost? At the cost of our internal consumption. When we knew for certain that our internal consumption would go up from 22 lakh to 28 lakh tons, why did we export at all? And last time Shri Patil went to America, he made another commitment, and our poor Food Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, has to respect that commitment.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Do not call him poor.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will call him rich and poor. The whole difficulty is that there has been thoughtless planning. If there is scarcity somewhere, there is scandal somewhere else, and the people starve between the two. This is what is going on.

Another suggestion about sugarcane is to improve its quality. They say that quality has deteriorated. It may be true because of less price, unless you increase the price of cane, people will not care for quality but for quantity. They must know that good quality cane will be paid a higher price. I therefore suggest: let there be another commission appointed to investigate into the affairs and see how a country surplus by 11 or 12 lakh tons could become deficit in a year and a half. This is not a jugglery of statistics. This House has to be convinced of it. Nobody is convinced about the sugar crisis; they say it is a man-made crisis. Control of production, fixation of price and distribution should be taken up and sugar factories should be nationalised. The cost of production should be assessed; we have to take into account that everything in sugar industry, even the fibre of the cane, earns profit for the sugar magnates. I am not trying to censure the Government. I request that the substitute motion may be accepted. I am sure the Food Minister will accept this suggestion. I will not harp on his statistics. Sometimes when he is not Minister, he will feel that this is all wrong statistics. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept this.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Madam Chairman, when I was listening to our hon. Minister, Mr. Thomas, I was reminded of what the U.N. team on agricultural production had actually stated: "freedom from hunger is a prerequisite to the enjoyment of the other freedoms and if ultimately wants such as food and clothing are not satisfied other freedoms may be sacrificed in favour of food enough". I would like to remind the Government of this. Mr. Thomas spoke about the prices and explained why they have gone up. We accept that. In a developing economy it is understood that prices must go up and incomes also will go up and adjust themselves to the rising prices. But till such time as the incomes of those who are below a standard of living go up, we have to provide at subsidised rates essential commodities such as cloth, food, transport, education and health facilities. They should be available at cheap rates. We are able to stave off starvation by gratuitous relief and we cannot thus allow the citizen of this country to keep up his self-respect but people are reduced to a state of abject beggary. Nobody has died of starvation; we will not allow that. But in order to prevent starvation from death, the measures we take are hand-to-mouth measures, not measures by which we can build purposeful citizens in this country. They are measures by which beggary is increasing. This is the state in the countryside, and we have to recognise it for what it is.

The Third Plan itself pointed out that "the task of the Government is to ensure that the prices, especially of essential consumer goods remain relatively stable despite the upward pressure". The mid-term appraisal of the third Plan says that it is not only the general price level which has gone up by 7 per cent., but what is more, the food prices have also gone up. If that is the position, what is the use of saying that we lay certain targets and we are not able to carry them out? It is time and it is more than time

that we acted rather than going in for platitudes which never come to anything eventually.

When the emergency started, after the Chinese aggression, many hon. Members in this House pointed out to the Government that it was not good enough to be credulous about the blackmarketeers and profiteers. It was quite a common thing in all countries that during wars and emergencies certain people tried to exploit the situation. We were told that business and trade had shown their patriotic fervour and I do not dispute it. There are many businessmen and traders who are patriots. But I do dispute the fact that they are in a position to deliver the goods, and as things happened, we found that by March, when the budget session was on,—it was referred to here in this House—even in Delhi, the commodities for which prices were fixed just disappeared from the market. These things do happen and have happened, and it is time that we woke up to the situation and dealt with first things first.

I have not got much time, and so I must deal with the chronic situation caused by the price of rice in West Bengal. I would ask the new Food Minister to read through some of the old debates on this subject. He would find it interesting reading. He will find that what is said today has been said in this House many times before, and what is promised to be done has also been promised many times before. In 1957, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had pointed out to this thing and said that the rise in price in pockets of scarcity tend to spread and thus contribute to a general rise in prices, and a better organisation, better administration and a proper policy must be pursued in this respect. Then, in 1958, in the debate that took place, the same thing that is said today was said, and the Food Minister then was Shri A. P. Jain. This year, in March, Shri A. M. Thomas said in this House

that the Government was aware that a lower production of rice had taken place in West Bengal, in Orissa, in Uttar Pradesh and in Madhya Pradesh, and when they were asked by the House to be cautious about this matter, they said "we shall see to it; we shall have plenty of stocks; there are buffer-stocks which are in plenty, and there will be no cause for any trouble."

16.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Later on, the situation worsened. After August, or, I must say that between March and August, the anticipation to some extent did not come through, and the price of rice did not go up to that extent, because this was seen from the fact that the offtake from fair-price shops was not so very great, and the Governments, both Central and States, were hoping that this time they would be able to tide over the crisis. But in August, when again a note of warning was sounded in the House, we were told that shiploads of rice were being diverted to West Bengal. We went away from here when the session ended, and the price of rice went on rising and rising in West Bengal until the position became so acute and we were reminded of the conditions of the Bengal famine of 1943 at least from the price point of view. As a national Government had come in, we did not have starvation deaths, as I mentioned earlier. Then we found that when things became very bad, Shri A. M. Thomas came to Calcutta. My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has referred to the fact—

Mr. Speaker: She is going away.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would not go.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: She referred to the fact that during this period the consumers themselves took matters into their own hands and, therefore,

the price of rice came down to Rs. 35. I would beg to state that the reason why the price came down to Rs. 35 was that the anticipated stocks had arrived with the arrival of the Central Minister. I must say that Mr. Thomas discussed the situation with the officials there and tried to see what could be done about it. He discussed with Members of Parliament. But mere discussion is not enough. There are some over-all things which have to be taken into account.

The time has more than come that we deal with this problem of scarcity of rice in West Bengal on a long-term basis. If we are to do that, there are certain essential factors which must be taken into account. I have here with me the statement showing the population, crop production, imports and offtake of cereals and minimum retail price of common rice in West Bengal. I cannot go into that whole statement, but I shall analyse and quote a few figures. I would give the Minister the statement if he has not got it. We know the population increase is 1.32 crores in 16 years. This includes 32 lakhs of rice-eating refugees from East Pakistan. The second point we have to take note of is that rice production has only increased by 16 per cent. in West Bengal as against the all-India figure of 42 per cent. Why? We must take this into account. First of all, land utilisation in West Bengal is one of the highest in the world. Progressively the land which has been brought under paddy cultivation is less fertile and yields less.

The second and the major factor, which has been mentioned in the House, but I do not think it has been given due importance by the Central Government or by any of us, is this. The area under jute cultivation between 1947-48 and 1961-62 rose from 295,000 acres to 11,44,000 acres, i.e., by more than 300 per cent. If this increased area had been brought under paddy cultivation, it would have given West Bengal more than 3½ lakh tons

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

of rice, which is more than the quantity that West Bengal imports in a normal year from Orissa and elsewhere. This is a point which has to be taken note of. Do we want that West Bengal continues to earn foreign exchange by exporting jute or do we not want it? Does India benefit by it or not? We must remember that today jute has become the major foreign exchange earner. In 1962-63, it earned Rs. 158 crores, while tea earned Rs. 128 crores and textile Rs. 42 crores. So many incentives are given to textiles and everything else, but here is jute which earns the largest amount of foreign exchange. Is it fair, I ask, that the State which earns the greatest foreign exchange, should not be properly supplied with rice? Then she is twitted that she is a rice-eating State. In this House, before the emergency deepened it was stated on behalf of the Government that the West Bengal people like parboiled rice and so the shortage is not of quantity, but of quality. Soon that was not found to be true, since the prices went much higher.

There is another thing. A good deal is said about West Bengal people not eating wheat. Even in regard to wheat, I had the figure with me somewhere. In West Bengal, wheat-eating has gone up very much since the old days. It is 10 lakh tons or something like that. Therefore, that also shows that although she is a rice-eating State, wheat also is being taken. May I say in this connection something which may be brought up later, namely that it is not in Calcutta that this rise has taken place and in Calcutta there are many people who eat wheat; and their number has increased. Significantly, it is not in Calcutta that the consumption of wheat has gone up but outside the city. I know that this fact is correct and, I am sure, the West Bengal Government would be able to confirm it.

Therefore, I feel rather sad when my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chak-

ravartty tries to take political advantage of this very sad and tragic situation that is taking place in West Bengal. Because, to blame the Chief Minister and say that it is he who encourages the trade to make huge profits is, to say the least, being hardly fair to the Chief Minister. May I say that it is the Chief Minister who told the country that the deficit was 22 lakhs tons of rice? Because, it was something self-evident. That is not the reason for panic. The panic arose because the stocks did not reach in time. When the stocks came, the prices came down.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Ask Shri Thomas.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sure, Shri Thomas will accept the facts of what is self-evident.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I will take only two more minutes.

I want to make two suggestions before I move on to another point. There is a good deal of talk of a bumper crop in West Bengal. Let me say that 50 lakhs tons is our expected yield of cereals, against 40 lakhs tons in 1962-63. There will, however, be a gap of 14 lakhs tons, as against the requirements, which will go to 64 lakhs tons due to increase in population and other factors. So, unless these 14 lakhs tons are provided to West Bengal, making the total of 64 lakhs tons with a rice composition of 7 lakhs tons, the market situation will not ease and again we shall be faced with this chronic situation.

I have another suggestion. Why should the Centre refrain from taking over the feeding of the city of Calcutta? When the late Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai de-controlled foodgrains, he made the suggestion that so far as the metropolitan cities were concerned,

the stocks of the Centre might feed them. I suggest that the new Food Minister should examine this proposition. West Bengal will be able to feed the rest of the State provided this huge and gigantic city which is growing out of all proportion is cordoned off and fed from the stocks of the Centre by some process of fair price shops; I am not using the word "ration" because it frightens many people. If that is done, then, may be for some time to come, until agricultural production goes up much more in the country and we become self-sufficient, which is a distant dream today, we shall not have to face this terrible position.

So far as the sugar muddle is concerned, I can only say that all the statements only make confusion worse confounded and it is difficult to understand the position. Here I want to bring to the notice of the Minister one small point. In the rural areas in the country, not far away from here, in Meerut sugar is not available. Even here sugar is not available. What is the use of talking about North Bengal when sugar is not available so near Delhi?

In regard to sugar supplies to West Bengal, in the August session we were informed that a special quota was being given for the *puga*. But, in the mean time, the ordinary allotment of 8,400 tons was cut down to 4,200 tons between June and August. Was that giving a special quota?

Before I conclude, I want to say one thing more. Unless and until we put our minds properly to the problem of agricultural production, unless we give up talking platitudes and start implementing things, we shall not be able to get away from the present chronic situation, which rises time and again in this country.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हालांकि हम लोगों की तरफ से मुख्य रूप से मेरे सहकर्मी श्री बागड़ी

बोलेंगे, लेकिन मैं उन के पांच मिनट लेता हूँ सिर्फ एक शर्मनाक घटना सुनाने के लिए, जिसका सरकारी पार्टी के लोगों से संबंध है। केवल यही घटना नहीं है, इस तरह की हजारों घटनाएँ रोज़ होती रहती हैं हमारे शहरों में और गांवों में। घटना २६ नवम्बर को हुई और स्थान दिल्ली था।

गुड़ यहाँ १९ रुपये मन से खरीद करके और २ रुपये मन के करीब उस पर आने जाने का खर्च लगा होगा, २१ रुपये मन में आया, और ३२ से ३५ रुपये मन पर दूकानदारों को बेचा गया जब कि वह फुटकर खरीदारों के हाथ में कोई ४० रुपये मन पड़ा होगा। यह काम किसी स्वतन्त्र बनिये ने नहीं किया यह काम किया सरकारी संस्था ने, सरकारी बनिये की मार्फत। उस संस्था का नाम है, "दिल्ली स्टेट सेंद्रल कोऑपरेटिव स्टोरस। उसे दिल्ली में जितना भी गुड़ लाने का हक है उस में से आधे का कानूनी हक है और वह कानूनी ढंग से आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश से आता है। वहाँ के किसानों को वह १८ रुपये, १९ रुपये या २० रुपये मन पड़ता है, यानी साढ़े सात या आठ आने सेर, और यहाँ पर दुकानदारों को वह बेचा गया है १२, आने १३ आने या १४ आने सेर, और जो फुटकर खरीदते हैं उन को वह एक रुपये सेर में मिला। तो जिस गुड़ का दाम आज से पांच या छः दिन पहले, मैं खास तौर से दिन बतलाना चाहूँगा, पांच छः दिन पहले जिस गुड़ का दाम किसानों को साढ़े सात या पौने आठ आने मिला वह तीन दिन बाद दिल्ली के नागरिकों को एक रुपये सेर मिला। सिर्फ तीन दिनों में वह ८ आने से एक रुपया सेर हो गया। मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस लूट में ऐसी सहकारी संस्था लगी हुई है जिस से सरकारी पार्टी के आदमी जुड़े हुए हैं और इस लिये मुझे इस बात की उम्मीद नहीं है कि इस की जांच हो करके किसी को किसी तरह की सजा मिलेगी या इस में कोई सुधार हो पायेगा।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

यह मैं ने बतलाया जिस में कि दामों के बारे में इस सदन को अच्छी तरह से पता चल जाये कि एक तरफ तो सरकार कानूनी ढंग से, दूसरी तरफ सरकारी आदमी गैर कानूनी ढंग से तीसरी तरफ करोड़पति और चौथी तरफ सरकारी और गैर सरकारी व्यापारी मिल कर चीजों के दामों को कितना बढ़ा रहे हैं जिस में कि जो लागत खर्च होता है उस से दोगुना जा कर दाम पड़ता है। मैं आप को इसी गुड़ के साथ साथ चीनी के बारे में बतलाऊं कि ६ आ० सेर में चीनी बनाने की लागत पड़ती है। आज कानूनी ढंग से चीनी १६ आ० सेर बिक रही है लेकिन गैर-कानूनी ढंग से चीनी बिकती है करीब २४ आ० सेर में। तो ६ आ० सेर लागत वाली चीज आज साधारण आदमियों के हाथों १६ आ० और २४ आ० सेर बिक रही है। इस का क्या कारण है? क्योंकि करीब ६ और ७ आ० सेर सरकार कानूनी ढंग से करों के रूप में खरीददार से ले लेती है, २ या ३ आ० सेर करोड़पति लोग, चीनी कम्पनियों वाले अपना मुनाफा ले लेते हैं। इस के अलावा २ या ३ आ० सेर सरकारी लोग, नेता, मंत्री, चन्दा अथवा घूस के रूप में ले लेते हैं। इस के अलावा छोटे मोटे व्यापारी, चाहे सरकारी हों या गैर सरकारी, वे भी २ या ३ आ० सेर ले लेते हैं। इस तरह से ६ आ० सेर वाली चीज १८ और १६ आ० या २४ आ० सेर बिक रही है।

हां, एक बात मैं और बतला दूं। यह भी सिर्फ नहीं है कि खाली एक बिल्कुल ज़ाब्ले के कानूनी ढंग से व्यापार हुआ है, क्योंकि उस को अपरेटिव स्टोर को कानून से परमिट मिली है, कानूनी ढंग से वह गुड़ लाये हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से लाये हैं, यह तो कानूनी लूट हुई, लेकिन गैर कानूनी ढंग से एक ट्रक के ऊपर, जिस पर परमिट बगैरह नहीं होती, जिस में उत्तर प्रदेश में ४०० ६० पुलिस वाले को मिल

जाता है, ६०० या ७०० ६० किसी न किसी मंत्री या उस के साथ लगे आदमी को मिल जाते हैं। यह सारी चीजें बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं। नतीजा होता है, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बतलाया, दाम बढ़ जाते हैं।

इस पर मुझे एक सलाह देनी है। पहले नियम तय कर लिया जाये कि कैसे दाम रहेंगे। एक नियम तो मैं बतलाता हूं कि कारखानों में बनी जरूरत की चीजों की बिक्री के दाम लागत खर्च से डेढ़ गुने से ज्यादा न हों। ६ आ० की चीज माढ़े १३ आ० में बिक जाये। हर चीज के लिये यह नियम बना लें, जो भी जरूरत की चीजें हैं। उस के भीतर कर रहें, उस के भीतर मुनाफा रहे लोगों का। घूस और चन्दा बगैरह मिट जाना चाहिये, और मिटा न सकें, तो कम से कम घट जाना चाहिये। जो भी हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा ड्योढ़े दाम में, लागत खर्च के, वह चीज बिक जानी चाहिये। साथ ही इसी तरह से फ्रूल के बारे में मैं कहता हूं। मैं अपने पांच मिनट बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता, इसलिये अपनी एक बात को कह कर खत्म करता हूं कि अगर इस नियम के बारे में सरकार दृढ़ फैसला कर ले तो तरीकों के बारे में बहस हो सकती है। वह तरीका खुद ढूँं। इस तरीके के बारे में मैं इस वक्त कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहता। वे यह नियम बना लें कि ड्योढ़े के अन्दर कीमतें रहें। और अगर उन को तरीका न मालूम हो तो मेरे पास आयें, मैं भी थोड़ा बहुत तरीका बतला सकता हूं।

मैं अपने अफसोस को भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार से मुझे इस की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है कि वह इस काम को कर पायेगी, लेकिन जनता ने भी इस वक्त बहुत परेशान कर रखा है। जनता की तरफ से सैकड़ों शिकायतें, खत सैकड़ों लोग आ कर हम लोगों को बोझ के नीचे मार देते हैं। हम उन के लिये

कुछ नहीं कर पाते । मुझे अफसोस यह है कि जनता के लोग अपनी अपनी तकलीफों अलग अलग ले कर यज्ञ रचाते हैं, दौड़ते हैं, पैसा खर्च करते हैं, चिट्ठी और तार जगह जगह जाते हैं, वे अपना समय बरबाद करते हैं, लेकिन वह वक्त नहीं आ रहा है जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अपनी सभी तकलीफों के लिये एक महायज्ञ रचाये जिस से सारे समाज की व्यवस्था और यह सारी हमारी सरकार उसमें होम हो जाये । यहां मैं अपना निकम्मापन भी बतला देता हूँ कि इस तरह का इन्कलाब करने में मैं भी अभी तक नाकामयाब रहा हूँ ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि इस पवित्र रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलने का अवसर आप ने मुझे प्रदान किया । मुझे आज बड़ी हैरत हुई कि कम्यूनिस्ट लीडर श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने, जो कि बंगाल को रिप्रजेंट करती हैं, यह कहा कि पिछले समय में वहां पचास लाख आदमी मर गये थे । मैं उन से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ आप की इजाजत से, कि क्या वह चाहती हैं कि बंगाल के किसानों को १६ रु० मन से कम गल्ले का दाम दिया जाये ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : मैं ने कहा था कि २३ रु० मन देंगे तो किसान को १६ रु० मन धान होगा और २५ रु० मन देंगे तो १८ रु० मन धान होगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्वार के महीने में, फागुन के महीने में, गंगा में बाढ़ आती है और भूखा और नंगा किसान जो उस खेत में काम करता है उस किसान के लिये इतनी हमदर्दी आती है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता । आप बड़ी प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, हम लोगों से ज्यादा एडवान्सड हैं, कांग्रेस वाले निकम्मे हैं, पीछे हैं, लेकिन आप की प्रोग्रेसिव बात हम ने इस हाउस में देखी है । । चूंकि मैं किसान हूँ, मुझ आशा नहीं थी कि आप यह बात यहां कहेंगी । गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान हाजिर

है, यह नारा इस देश के नौजवानों ने लगाया था, जो किसान आज नंगा और भूखा है उस ने लगाया था । आज मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ, हमें साल भर खाने को नहीं मिलता, तन पर कपड़ा पहनने के लिये नहीं मिलता, हम अपना लगान दे नहीं पाते । मैं चावल के इलाके से आता हूँ । मैं बंगाल वालों को चावल देने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं रखना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे जिले पर जो तिबन्ध आप ने लगा रखा है उस को दूर कर दीजिये, माल जाने दीजिये । यहां पर रफी साहब को कोट किया गया । मैं फूड मिनिस्ट्री वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्रोल खोल दीजिये । लेकिन आज हमारे देश का यह नक्शा है कि मुल्क के लोगों का मॉरल इतने नीचे गिर गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान का चावल पाकिस्तान और चीन को खिसका दिया जाता है । इतनी हमदर्दी यहां के लोगों को गरीबों से है कि किसानों के नाम पर, गरीबों के नाम पर चीजों के रेट बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज आप में मुल्क की हमदर्दी में है, गरीब के लिये हमदर्दी है तो उन को इस वक्त प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं डा० लोहिया से दो कदम आगे जाना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने ने गलत भाव बतलाये । आज चीनी पीने दो रु० सेर और दो रु० सेर बिक रही है । आज प्रत्येक मन गन्ने में चार सेर चीनी होती है जिस की कीमत ८ रु० लेनी चाहिये । आपन मार्केट में आज चीनी दो रुपये सेर बिक रही है । मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कितना मुनाफा आप लेना चाहते हैं और मिल मालिक को देना चाहते हैं । मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसान को ढाई रुपया मन गन्ने की कीमत दें तो जितना गन्ना आप कहें हम पैदा कर के देंगे । लेकिन अगर आप ढाई रुपय मन से कम देते हैं तो हम गन्ना नहीं बोयेंगे । मैं ने २० सितम्बर को भी पार्टी मीटिंग में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने कहा था कि मैं जा रहा

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हूँ, लेकिन गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये मन से कम न हो। लेकिन आज गन्ने का क्या मार्केट भाव है। आज दिल्ली में लोग चीनी के लिये रोते हैं, आज गुड़ के भाव मैं ने इस हाउस में बैठे बैठे सुना। आज सवरे क्वश्चयन ओवर में गुजरात के लोगों ने कहा ८० ६० मन गुड़ बिक रहा है। बिकने दीजिये ८० रुपये मन लेकिन किसान को लाभ, उठाने का मौका दिया जाय अगर किसान को मौका दिया जाय, उसे पैसा मिले, उस की गरीबी मिटे, उस का उत्थान हो सके, तो चीनी का भाव कुछ हो। लेकिन आज चीनी का कंट्रोल किस ने कर रखा है। यह जो बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले हैं, मिल मालिक हैं, वह कर रहे हैं। तीन आ० सेर सेस गवर्नमेंट लेती है, इस तीन आ० सेर के त्राद मिल मालिक कितना मुनाफा लेता है जब वह बेचता है साढ़े पांच रुपये के हिसाब से। मैं ने फारेन कंट्रीज में देखा है, क्यूबा में जो कि गन्ने की खान है, वहाँ मैं रहा हूँ। जितना चीनी का दाम बढ़ता है उतना ही गन्ने का दाम बढ़ता है और उतनी ही ईमानदारी से देना पड़ता है। जब ईक्वल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो तभी सोशलिज्म इस मूलक में पनपेगा। सोशलिज्म कागज पर पनपने वाला नहीं है। हम दूसरे तरफ के नेताओं की तरह से नहीं कहना चाहते हैं कि किसान की परवाह न करें। मैं रिअल पिक्चर इस गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हम कांग्रेस वालों में ईमानदारी है। हम इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं और कहते हैं कि आज तुम्हारी जात से यह रोड़ें हैं, हटाओ इन रोड़ों को। यह कांग्रेस वाला ही कह सकता है जो कि असली किसान है किसान का प्रतिनिधित्व हम इस हाउस में करते हैं और यह गवर्नमेंट किसानों की है। मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उस ने किसान को भुलाया तो किसान भी उस को मौका आने पर भुला सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का भाव और चावल का भाव उचित स्तर पर रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गवर्नमेंट

ने जो इन्तजाम किया है वह गलत है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे थामस साहब ने बंगाल में चावल भिजवाया। मैं बंगाल के भाइयों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि चावल के साथ माथ वे गेहूँ भी खायें। हम ने इस देश में किसी को भूखा नहीं मरने दिया है, यह इस गवर्नमेंट का रिकार्ड है। हम ने महंगा बेचा, लेकिन एक भी आदमी को भूखा नहीं मरने दिया। अंग्रेज के जमाने में बंगाल में ५०,००० आदमी भूखों मर गये थे, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट के समय में कोई भूखा नहीं मरा है। हमें खुशी है कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह आज हमारे फूड के इन्चार्ज मिनिस्टर हैं। उन्होंने किसी को मरने नहीं दिया है। पाटिल साहब ने भी किसी को भूखों नहीं मरने दिया था। जहाँ तक हो सका उन्होंने ने देश के सारे हिस्सों में अनाज पहुंचाया, चाहे कहीं से भी जांच मांग कर वह लाये, मगर उन्होंने लोगों को अनाज दिया।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में गरीबों को मुख मिले, उन के अनाज की पैदावार बड़े और किसान ऊंचा हो। आज किसान की हालत अबतर है यह मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ। मैं बड़े बड़े लोगों से और अफसरों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का जो मुनासिब कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन हो, उस के अलावा उस को कुछ लाभ मिलता है यह देख कर किसान की पैदावार का दाम निर्धारित करना चाहिये। चाणक्य ने कहा है कि राजा को प्रजा से इतना कर लेना चाहिये कि जैसे भोजन में नमक। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जो कर जनता से लिया जाता है वह सारा सरकार को नहीं मिलता, कुछ लोग उस को बीच में खा जाते हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट की कमजोरी है, इस को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। आज यह हो रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से लोग बीस रुपये मन गुड़ खरीदते हैं और उस को दिल्ली के बाजार में ला कर चालीस रुपये मन के हिसाब से बेचते हैं। इस को रोकना चाहिये। मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को चैक करना चाहिये

(व्यवधान) मैं देखता हूँ कि कुछ सोशलिस्ट भाई हल्ला कर रहे हैं लेकिन वे कोई रचनात्मक मुझ-व नहीं देते। हम कहते हैं कि किसान की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को निकाल कर उचित दाम फिक्स किया जाय। हिस्ट्री में इस बात का रिकार्ड है कि अलाउट्टीन बादशाह ने चीजों के दाम फिक्स कर दिये थे और जो व्यापारी उससे अधिक मूल्य लेता था उस की बोटियां कटवा ली जाती थीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को अपने कर्मचारियों से इस विषय में पूरा गहयंग मिलना चाहिये और जो ऐसा नहीं करते हैं उन को गुड बाई कहा जाय।

आज इमरजेंसी की बात कही जाती है और और इम नाम से हमको मिसगाइड करने की कोशिश की जाती है। हमारे अपोजीशन वाल इमरजेंसी का नाम तो बहुत लेने हैं लेकिन कोई सुधार का तरीका नहीं बताते। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार अपनी मैशिनरी को टाइटिन अप करे। आज जो हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर हैं उनसे हमको बड़ी आशा है। वें अच्छा काम करेंगे तो जाने के बाद भी उनको लोग यार करेंगे। उनको इन्तिजाम करना है। जो भूखा है वह तो चिल्लावेगा ही। लेकिन उसकी समस्या को हल करना उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। आज हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह हैं जो कि पंजाब का रिप्रजेंट करते हैं, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिलाता है। उस इलाके के हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : लेकिन पंजाब में तो बहुत बड़ा अकाल पड़ रहा है, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

श्री शिब नारायण : आपके घर में अकाल पड़ गया होगा।

हमारे फुड मिनिस्टर खेती के मामले में माहिर हैं। उनको पानी की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, खाद की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं अपने फूड मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि बहुत से

सबजेक्ट्स को अमलगमेंट न किया जाए। एग्रीकल्चर और डेवेलपमेंट की स्कीमों को तितर बितर न किया जाए। किसानों को अच्छा बीज दिया जाए, काफी खाद दिया जाए। इस बारे में लोगों को शिकायत है। मैं गांवों से आता हूँ और वहां के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को समझता हूँ। हमारे गांव में आज भी नालियां पक्की नहीं हो पायी हैं। अगर पानी मिलता है तो नालियां नहीं बनायी जातीं। हम भी कुछ खुदाई करते हैं। लेकिन इस मामले में सरकार ढीली है, सरकार के आदमी ढीले हैं और सरकार की मैशिनरी गड़बड़ है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर बहुत अच्छे हैं, लेकिन उनके नीचे के लोग पूरे जिम्मेदारी अनुभव नहीं करते। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में यही देखता हूँ।

मैं छोटे तबके से आता हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि हमको धीरे धीरे सहायता दीजिए। हम अहसान फारामोश नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस दिशा में सही कदम उठावें। आप ऐसा करेंगे तो जो लोग हल्ला करते हैं उनके मुंह बन्द हो जायेंगे।

मैं देखता हूँ कि अपोजीशन के लोग जो बैठे हैं वे सरकार को कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं देते। उन्होंने कोई सजेशन नहीं दिया कि गवर्नमेंट क्या करे। हम कांग्रेस के ही लोग हैं जो कि सरकार को बतलाते हैं कि यह करो वह करो। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार किसानों को गन्ने का मूल्य ढाई रुपया मन दे और गुड पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा लें और कंट्रोल हटा लें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाकिस्तान को लोग भेजेंगे।

श्री शिब नारायण : भेजते हैं तो भेजने दीजिए। लेकिन जिसको अपने देश से प्रेम है वह ऐसा नहीं करेगा।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

श्रीर मैं अपने देश के उद्योगपतियों से अपील करता हूँ कि उनको अपने सामने भामा साह का उदाहरण रखना चाहिए। उसने हिन्दुस्तान में रिकार्ड कायम किया था। जब तक देश के बड़े लोग धन का अच्छे कामों में उपयोग नहीं करते तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होता। लोग धन कमाएँ लेकिन उसको सुन्दर जगह पर खर्च भी करें।

मेरा फिर अन्त में कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट किसानों को बीज और खाद देने का उचित प्रबन्ध करे और उनको सुन्दर बैल लेने के लिए सहायता दे। यहां रोज ट्रैक्टर की चर्चा होती है। मैं अपने फूट मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनवावें जिनका मूल्य दो हजार या १५०० के करीब हो जिनको दस बीघा वाला किसान ले सकें और अपना काम चला सके। आज कल एक एक बैल का दाम १००० रुपया है। इसके अलावा गांवों में चरागाह की जमीन नहीं है, वह जोत ली गयी है। मेरा यह भी मुझाव है कि जो जमीन पड़नी पड़ी है उस पर सरकार पेड़ लगावे, तब देश का कल्याण होगा और चीनी के और चावल के सारे प्राबलम हल हो जायेंगे। हम जिम्मेदारी के साथ काम करें तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करते हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि वे किसी आदमी को देश में भूखा नहीं मरने देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब यह आश्वासन दें कि वह देश में किसी को भूखा न मरने देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि सरकार जो काम कर रही है वह सुन्दर है।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Mr. Speaker, Sir. Throughout the day the argument is going on, and that too in the name of the kisans as well as the agricultural labourers, regarding rise in

prices at different times. It has been repeatedly said in this House and elsewhere that the food problem in the country has not been satisfactorily solved even after 15 years of independence. We are trying to make attempts to achieve self-sufficiency.

It has also been admitted that whoever talks either from this side or the other side, always talks in the name either of the kisans or agricultural labourers or consumers. It is the policy of this Government that there should be partial controls, wherever such an evil necessity arises. I have nothing to add therein. At the same time, I would ask Government: is there any time-limit for importing foodgrains? Is there any policy by which we can give an assured target date to the farmers of his country by which production shall have to reach a particular target and after that we will have no import. It is also admitted that Government are losing a lot by paying excessive price elsewhere or by being committed to US loan aid. In this country, it is also admitted that about 62 per cent of the agricultural population have less than 5 acres per holder. We are trying to evolve a philosophy or training in the agricultural sector to be developed through these farmers, the 62 per cent, who have got hardly the bare maintenance capacity in agricultural with the holdings which they have now. The efforts made so far in the matter of providing irrigation facilities, better manure and seed etc., have only been for the middle class agriculturists who have got more than ten acres of land. Can we claim that the facilities have reached the 60 per cent of agricultural farmers who have got less than five acres? Then, is it ever possible that the small percentage of agriculturists who get all these advantages and facilities can give maximum production at the cost of the other 60 per cent of agriculturists? So, whatever policy is enunciated we should see that ultimately the benefits each to the farthest end. If that

is done, we may hope that after a period of five or seven years we will reach self-sufficiency. I am against all arguments that there should be controls in the name of consumers or agricultural labourers. Controls in this country in no case will ever succeed because of the variety of views in the different States and regions, differences in food habits etc. So, we should not fall into the trap of excessive controls of essential commodities like foodgrains.

Then I come to the main problem of sugar, and especially of gur in my State, which is a consuming and deficit area in gur. I have tried to read the statement of the hon. Minister not once or twice, but six or seven times. It has become a document of learning for me. I have tried to understand whether this policy of diverting sugarcane only to sugar and not to khandsari or gur, so as to achieve the maximum target of sugar, is the correct policy for the country as a whole. In my humble opinion, it is the most fallacious policy to pursue, in the name of reaching the maximum target of sugar because we need more sugar or because we are committed to more export of sugar and that there should be artificial restriction of the consumption of khandsari or gur. In the statement I find no statistics of the total production of khandsari and gur in this country. For khandsari and gur there cannot be a buffer stock, because it cannot be stored for more than twelve months. So, there is no possibility of anyone taking any anti-social advantage by hoarding stocks. It can be done only in sugar.

I come from a part of the country where the consumption of gur is much more prevalent in the agricultural families than anywhere else. In 90 per cent of the rural families in Gujarat it is used today in almost everything in place of sugar. With these restrictions what is the position today? We know in this country we had two Diwalis this year. I had

Diwali on 17th October in my area. With all the solemn affirmation at my command, and with a clear conscience I say that in those days the price was Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 per *kutch*a maund of gur. The *pucca* maund of gur will cost about Rs. 70—72 I come from a small village of 6500 population. On 17-18 October, Diwali days, this was the price. Today, on 2nd December I speak in this House and gur is not available even at Rs. 70—75 per *pucca* maund. It was very painful for me when I heard our hon. Minister saying that Gujarat was given 10,000 tons for the current month.

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, no....

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Alright 7,000 tons. The Gujarat Civil Supplies Minister was here this morning for an irrigation conference and all Gujarat M.Ps had discussed with him and he had no reply to give us when we asked whether any thing out of the quota fixed for Gujarat for November had reached Gujarat. I talk of a meeting with him we had at 12 o'clock this day before he left for Ahmedabad. What is the position? Gujarat is given this much quota: it is from Maharashtra state: to the extent gur was available at Kolhapur and there were negotiations for six or seven days how this quota has to be imported. I say that gur problem was a created problem, man-made problem. What is the desire of the Government? They feel that if there is no restriction, cane will be diverted towards gur and khandsari, affecting normal cane supply to sugar factories. Is it a misfortune that the farmer has got two alternatives? Government have got fantastic ideas about sugar targets and they want no cane should go for gur production. Sugar is utilised in city areas or urban areas mainly, all educated people use it. But gur is the backbone of the physical strength of the farmer; their standing custom is to take gur at the time of noon for launch. Their launch

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

consists of two items, bread and vegetable or dal and then they take gur and ghee with their lunch. This is their only item of luxury or necessity and they feel physically strong. My hon. friend says that it will be available in February-March or April when our cultivating seasons will all be over. We are today working in a farming season; and from morning till evening they are working. It will be argued why there was less consumption in the previous year in the relevant month. There are continuous previous stocks available for them for consumption, in the relevant month. Normally, when panic is not created, they are not in a hurry to buy all at a stretch. It is not possible to control it artificially also. It is possible in the case of sugar. You can store it for years. But in gur it is not possible.

The whole fallacy is that they want to obtain the maximum sugar production.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: I will take four or five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: He might have it, and the House will listen to him patiently.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: "The figures are given as under." That is what they say. I have got my own doubts regarding those figures also because the calculation in any way does not seem to be correct. It is said in the statement that in 1960-61, the normal consumption of sugar was 21 lakh tons. In 1962-63, under restricted controls, the consumption was about 26 lakh tons. Even then the Government contemplate that the normal increase per year of consumption will be about one to two lakh tons only. That is, the Government intends to say that if there had not been any restrictions in 1962-63,

the normal consumption would have naturally been something more than 26 lakh tons; it may have been 27 lakh to 28 lakh tons. That means as if in 1960-61, which was a surplus year of sugar production for this country and which appeared also as a rosy picture, the margin between two years of consumption has a difference of about six to seven lakh tons. If it was 21 lakh tons in 1960-61, how can it ever be, in 1962-63 under restrictions, 26 lakh tons? Normally, otherwise, it would have been naturally 27 lakh to 28 lakh tons. As we understand, the consumption figure as contemplated or as has come to light of the Government in 1960-61 is also fallacious. It has been expected by the hon. Minister, or, he feels, that if all our calculations come true, it will be possible in the current year to reach a production target of 33 lakh tons. I only ask, what is the possibility of diversion of sugarcane from sugar production to khandsari by inter-State movement of gur or Khandsari or, what is your calculation for saying that by this artificial restriction, a particular amount of sugar will be reduced for the current year? I will put a hypothetical question: if it is possible that the sugar production of about two lakh to three lakh tons or about three lakh to four lakh tons is likely to be diverted to gur and khandsari, why, for God's sake, create a second problem the problem of gur and khandsari? There is already one problem of sugar throughout the country. You are creating a second problem of gur and khandsari for the deficit States.

Now, I go a little further. It is not created only for the deficit States but it also creates a problem for the producing areas. What is the position? The agriculturists who produce sugarcane in the producing areas are not getting a reasonable price which they should get.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is the reasonable price?

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Well, after all, the agriculturist produces for the country. He is a producer who has got no more than an acreage of five; that comes to 62 per cent. agriculturists. What is he going to gain after all? Is it going to be an anti-social action or is it going to be anti-national activity? In any case, if he gains a rupee more per maund, what will happen? I do understand that only in those areas which are producing centres of gur and khandsari he can get one rupee more; the margin would be a diversion of three to four lakh tons of sugar. Simply because you are committed to some export or you want to be surplus in the very year, you are creating a second problem. My only question to the Government is that, when they are not in a position to settle one problem of sugar, when they are not in a position to reach a particular maximum, why should they create a second problem.

In the end, Sir, what is the problem? I will be a little more frank. It has become for us, especially in the current period, impossible to move in the villages, since a muddle has been created in this country about this gur. They ask us: what are your essen-

tials of life. Is sugar an essential of life, or, are cosmetics essential to life, are cars or some extravagant items essential to life? The rural folk including those in Gujarat ask, "Is not gur essential to life?" They say "you are creating a problem." I do believe that the price of gur in the producing areas might have reduced. But the direct effect has not reached the consumer in the deficit areas, where there is a margin of about 300 per cent. I was told that in U. P. the present price is Rs. 23 per Bengali maund of gur, but in Gujarat, the present price is Rs. 75, which may hardly be reduced to Rs. 65. Even then there is a margin of 200 or 250 per cent. So, my request to the hon. Minister through this House is that the restrictions on inter-State movement of gur should be abolished as early as possible. It is a fallacious philosophy to say that it is there to attain the maximum capacity of sugar production. A second muddle should not be created and the restrictions should be abolished immediately.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 3, 1963/ Agrahayana 12, 1885 (Saka).

[Monday, November 2, 1963/Agrahayana 11, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
300.	Submarines for Pakistan from Japan	2357—97	325.	Press Information Bureau	2405
301.	Parliamentary proceedings on A.I.R.	2359—64	326.	Pilot study of Public Undertakings	2405—06
302.	Launching of sounding rockets	2365—67	327.	Swiss Turbo Propeller plane	2406
303.	Supersonic HF-24 Planes	2367—69	328.	Demand for Hill State	2407—08
304.	Wage Board for Sugar Industry	2369—71	U.S.Q.		
305.	Foreign Transport planes	2371—73	851.	Ilmenite sand	2408
306.	Indian Embassy in West Germany	2374—76	852.	M.E.S., Bikaner	2408—09
308.	National Defence Fund	2376—81	853.	Women registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges	2409
309.	Missiles and Electronics Factory	2382—85	854.	N.C.C. cadets	2409—10
310.	Land reforms	2385—91	855.	Persons registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges	2410
311.	Engines for supersonic aircraft	2391—92	856.	National Defence Fund	2410—11
312.	Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination	2393—96	857.	Rural Industries	2411
313.	Manufacture of tanks	2396—97	858.	Disbursement of salaries to Emergency Commission recruits	2411—12
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2397—2412	859.	"The Flying Trioka"	2412—13
S.Q. No.			860.	Revised ceilings for Rajasthan	2413
233.	Pokhra Hydro Project	2397	861.	Sino-Pak. Defence Pact	2413—14
307.	Advertisements in language newspapers	2397—98	862.	Foreign assistance for Ordnance factories	2414
314.	Tripartite Committee on Gorakhpur Labour	2398	863.	Fair Child Transport planes	2414—15
316.	Chinese Sovereignty over Tibet	2398—99	864.	701 Turbo 'Jet' engines	2415
317.	Nissan Jeeps	2399—2400	865.	Economic disparities in States	2415—16
318.	Pensions of Military personnel and civilians	2400	866.	China as a Member of U.N.O.	2416—17
319.	Health Insurance of Labour in Ahmedabad	2400—01	867.	Tyres for Defence requirements	2417
320.	Seminar on Social Welfare	2401	868.	Industrial Disputes Act	2417—18
321.	Second Wage Board for Working Journalists	2402	869.	Indians kidnapped by Pakistanis	2418—19
322.	Code of Discipline in Public Sector Projects	2402—03	870.	National Sample Survey	2419—20
323.	Mountain Divisions	2403—04	871.	Test Ban Treaty	2420—21
324.	Indian Educational Institution in Rangoon (Burma)	2404—05	872.	Foreign tours	2421—22
			873.	Films on India's preparedness to meet Chinese	2422
			874.	Film on Gandhiji	2422—23

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
875.	A.I.R. station at Jodhpur	2423
876.	Games of New Emerging Forces at Jakarta	2423-24
877.	Rehabilitation of injured soldiers	2424
878.	Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen	2424-25
879.	Lands leased for cooperative farming	2426
880.	Passports for studies abroad	2426-27
882.	Land purchased in Delhi by Government of Portugal	2427
883.	Naval base in Andamans	2428
884.	A.I.R. stations	2428
885.	Aerodrome at Deosole (Orissa)	2428-29
886.	Housing for plantation workers	2429
887.	Heavy Earth-moving Machinery Factory	2429-30
888.	Nepal's imports from China and Tibet	2430
889.	Defence Production Industries	2430-31
890.	Theft of a Sten-gun	2431
891.	M.Ps' visit abroad	2431-32
892.	M.Ps' visit to NEFA	2432
893.	Mules for Army	2432
894.	Food production in West Bengal	2432-33
895.	Naga hostiles	2433-34
896.	Ex-servicemen's Transport Cooperative Societies	2434
897.	Indian High Commission in U.K.	2434-35
898.	Indians in East Africa	2435
899.	Soldiers' Board	2435-36
900.	U.N. operations in Congo	2437
901.	Transport requirements	2436-37
902.	Proof and Experimental Centre, Balasore	2437
903.	Post War Services Reconstruction Fund	2437-38
904.	P.O.L. Depot, Barabanki	2438
905.	Indian Missions abroad	2438-39

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
906.	Shri Nimbudripad's visit abroad	2439-40
907.	Khas Chalbalpur Colliery	2440
908.	Auction in C.O.Ds.	2441
909.	Shaktinagar Trucks	2441
910.	A.I.R. station at Imphal	2442
911.	Sainik Schools	2442-43
912.	Fifth Plan	2443
913.	Cantonment Boards	2443-44
914.	Underground drainage in Delhi Cantt.	2444
915.	Conference of Indian Envoys in Asia and African countries	2445
916.	Indian Missions in African countries.	2445-46
917.	Indian Missions abroad	2447-47
918.	Employees of Directorate of Employment, Delhi	2447
919.	Expansion of Indian Navy	2447-48
920.	Promotions in Army	2449-50
921.	Indian Armed Forces in Congo	2450
922.	Manufacture of Gliders	2450-51
923.	Strike in B.E.L.	2451
925.	Cantonment Board, Danapore (Bihar)	2452

CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF UR-
GENT PUBLIC IM-
PORTANCE

2452-54

Shri Yashpal Singh called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported existence of the Chinese Fifth Column Army in India and its Deputy Commandant residing in Calcutta till early this year .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) made a statement in regard thereto

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE]			
(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 :—	2456	STATEMENT BY MINISTER	2459-61
(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Nineteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1666 dated the 19th October, 1963 .		The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) made a further statement regarding the I.A.F. Dakota crash near Banihal Pass on the 22nd November, 1963	
(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1688 dated the 26th October, 1963 .		REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE	2461
(2) A copy of Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1963		Report of the Joint Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963, was laid on the Table	
(3) A copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963		BILL INTRODUCED	2462
ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER RE : SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION OF PROCEEDINGS	2459-58	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1963	
The Speaker made an announcement regarding the arrangements to be made for simultaneous translation of the proceedings of the House into Hindi and English and about the language to be used in Lok Sabha in connection with speeches, answers to questions, statements etc.		MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION	2462-90
		The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) moved the motion re : food situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar. Two substitute motions were moved by Shri Inder J. Malhotra and Shri S. M. Banerjee. The discussion was not concluded	
		AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1963/AGRAHAYANA 12, 1885 (SAKA)	
		Further discussion on the motion re : food situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar and the substitute motions thereto	