LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 8, 1964/ Bhadra 17, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Escape of Mr. Walcott

+ Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Shri Hari Vishna Kamath: Shri M. R. Krishna: Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 102 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the investigation to further inquire into the escape of Mr. Walcott has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings and the result of the investigation; and

(c) if not, the findings of the interim report submitted some months ago?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanango): (a) to (c). The final report of the officer appointed further to enquire into the escape of Mr. Walcott has been received on the 5th September. His interim and final reports would be considered and a statement containing the findings and decisions of Government on these would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether, according to the information available with Government, there is any evidence to establish that Mr. Walcott was a part of an international racket operating for smuggling purposes in India, and whether these operations were connected with the Murud incident also?

Shri Kanuago: The enquiry was confined to the circumstances under which the man escaped without clearance from Air Control. The other aspects were not the subject matter of this enquiry. The other information which the hon. Member has asked for could be given by the Home Ministry.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any information is available with Government now in respect of the circumstances under which he got clearance? I am not asking about the findings, but what are the facts?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. As I said, the officer has submitted his report on the 5th, and the subject matter of the report and Government's findings will be placed before the House.

Shri Hari Viehna Kamath: Has the enquiry revealed that the District Manager of Air India, Delhi, played host to Mr. Walcott just before his escape, and that he and some other officer or officers of the Civil Aviation Department have been directly or indirectly involved in Mr. Walcott's escape; and if so, what action has been taken against them?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. The enquiry has not revealed anything that the hon. Member has suggested.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Walcott, after his mysterious escape from this country, made shabby statements against India and cast reflections on

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our arrangements and some officers also, at Karachi. May I know whether these accusations are being enquired into, and if they have been enquired into, what is the conclusion?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, the enquiry was confined to the circumstances under which Waloott could get away from the Delhi airport, and if any officer had failed in his duty to prevent him or had helped him in his escape. That was the limited purpose of the enquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. He has not replied to my question. I was very specific. He has evaded it very skillfully. Ministers have become very skillful nowadays.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry I used the wrong word; it should be "unskillful".

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him. He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: May I say

Mr. Speaker: May I say? His question is he was entertained by an official.

Shri Hem Barua: It was his question, my question was different. My question was this. Mr. Walcott, after his escape from India, made a shabby statement against India, accusing....

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he says that question was not covered by the terms of reference.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not said that.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he means.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is it not one of the specific objects of the enquiry to build up a case against Walcott for the purpose of ultimately getting him extradited and tried in India? Shri Kanungo: It is not an extraditable offence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that a senior intelligence officer belonging to the Central Intelligence Cadre was sent abroad to know more about Mr. Walcott and his whereabouts and pursue this case? I want to know whether the officer was there for some time, and whether he has submitted any report.

Shri Kanungo: As I have earlier said, this information would be ausilable from the Home Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee; Was he not sent abroad?

Mr. Speaker: That is not concerned with this report.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Apart from the terms of reference of this enquiry committee, may I know if Government has tried to find out what links and connection Mr. Walcott has in this country and how he has been operating with such impunity?

Mr. Speaker: The report has beec received. The Government has not looked into it.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: No, Sir. Apart from the terms of reference, I am asking whether Government has taken care to enquire into the links and connections of Mr. Walcott in this country which had enabled him to operate in this country with impunity.

Shri Kanungo: The enquiry has not revealed any such thing; it was confined to the circumstances under which he got away . . . (*Interrup*tions.)

Shri Hem Barus: What has the enquiry revealed then?

भी बड़ें: जो इनक्वायरी हुई है उसकी रिपोर्ट में, क्या यह बात सब है, कि, यह धाया है कि बालकाट का सम्बन्ध यहां जी वा धीर इंग्लैंड के कुछ लोगों से भी बा? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शासन उनके बिलाफ कुछ एक्शन लेना चाहता है ?

Shri Kanunge: No. This was about the escape of Mr. Walcott on 25th September, 1963 and as I have said the terms of reference are: to enquire into the circumstances in which Mr. Walcott took off in his piper aircraft from the Safdarjang airport on 25th September 1963....

Mr. Speaker: He need not read all that . . (Interruptions.) Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री झिव नारायणः जो इनक्वायरी टीम बनी हुई है उस में कितने मफसर हैं ग्रीर किस किस कैटेगरी के मफसर हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: There is only one officer enquiring into it—Secretary of the Ministry of Communications.

Shri Joschim Alva: The hon. Minister denied that Mr. Walcott was the guest of the district manager of the Air India, New Delhi. How is it that as a result of questions put, this man was transferred to Nairobl? Has he gone there or has he refused to go there? Is he still in service?

Shri Kanungo: A₃ I said the enquiry has not revealed anything of that nature.

Shri U. M. Trivedi; Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister all along has shown a very sorry state of affairs. Does he want to suggest that the enquiry was of such a nature that all the antecedent and subsequent conduct of Mr. Walcott was scrupulously kept out of the enquiry that was made into the running away without clearance? He says that we do not look into this; we do not look into that. Everything pertaining to Mr. Walcott was scrupulously kept out in making this enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different discussion then.

Shri P. C. Berecah: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the comments in the monthly magazine, *Mother India*, where it has been stated that such is the security arrangements under which Mr. Walcott escaped from this country in recent months twice that it would not be surprising if Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri or some of the important personages are kidnapped out of India? If so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

Shri Kanungo: As I said earlier, this enquiry is confined to the escape of Mr. Walcott.

Shri Hari Vishan Kamath; Sir, before you proceed to the next question, may I request you to ask the Minister to lay the report, unexpurgated, on the Table of the House in this session. not in due course, which may become long course, but in this session itself

Mr. Speaker: I hope the report would be laid during, this session,

Shri Kanungo: Yes . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pai: It should be unexpurgated ... (Interruptions). Sir, you have been very kind enough in ordering the Minister to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House during this Session. We welcome that. We want the unexpurgated report. We do not want the kind of the summary the House was given in respect of the NEEFA enquiry. We want the origine) report of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give a direction in this respect. Let the Government come up with the report. If some portions are kept out, we will see then.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the inhibition in giving it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

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Shortage of Wheat and Rice + Shri Himatsingka: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri B. P. Yadava: Shri Dhaon: Shri Naval Prabhakar: Shri Balmiki: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Krishnapal Singh: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri N. P. Yadab: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Solanki: Shri Narasimha Reddy: *32. Shri Balgovind Verma: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri K. N. Tiwary: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri Bishwanath Roy: Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Shri Achal Singh: Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Shri Ram Harkh Yaday: Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Shri Dharmalingam: Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Food and Agri-

culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the States are facing a critical shortage of wheat and rice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what action Government have taken in view of the grave situation arising out of the shortage; and

(d) the total demand made by States and how the Centre is likely to meet that demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). There is a shortage of rice and wheat but the extent of shortage varies from State to State. The shortage of wheat is mainly due to two successive years of bad production while shortage of rice is due to low market arrivals.

(c) The import of rice and wheat has been stepped up and larger quantities are now being distributed through fair price shops. The licensing control on trade has been tightened up with a view to bringing out hoarded stocks and preventing undue rise in prices in the open market.

(d) The requirements of each deficit State are examined in consultation with the State Government and supplies are arranged keeping in view the needs of the other States and the overall availability of foodgrains with the Central Government.

Shri Himatsingka: What is the total quantity of imported wheat and rice in 1963-64?

The Minister of Food and Agriture (Shri C, Subramaniam): In 1963, the import was round about 4.5 million tons, and during 1964, it is expected that it may reach nearabout six million tons.

Shri Himatsingka: What is the amount that is being supplied to the States per month, roughly?

Shri D. R. Chavan: During the last five to six months, about five lakh tons per month is the average offtake.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that in some zones, the price of wheat is double that of other zones and if it is so, may I know whether the Government will reconsider the allocation to the different zones according to their requirements?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the Government are considering to abolish the food zones in the country to facilitate proper and equitable distribution of foodgrains in the country and, if so, at what stage is it lying now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is one of the matters under consideration. The zonal system cannot be disturbed in the midst of a trade season. During the next harvest season we shall review the situation and take a decision.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has made any representation to get the imported wheat?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Almost energy State Government has made representations.

भी राम सेवक यावव : मैं जानना वाहता हूँ कि क्या खाद्य मंत्रालय को राज्य सरकारों के इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं या इस्त प्रकार के निवेदन मिले हैं कि सस्ते अस्ले की दूकानों पर पर्याप्त माता में प्रावश्य-क्या के प्रनुसार प्रनाज नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है।

श्वी काझी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्यान के देहातों में झनाज न मिलने के कारण खोग मारे मारे फिरते हैं और जो बिलायती क्यूं पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था है उसके झनुसार कह वहां नहीं पहुंचता है ।

भी दा• रा• चक्हाण : जैसा मानरेवल केम्बर कह रहे हैं वह सब हमारी जानकारी मैं नहीं है, लेकिन प्रगर उन के पास कोई देखी कम्पलेल्ट हो मौर वह उसे हमारे पास केब दें तो हम उस की एन्क्यायरी करेंगे ।

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that in so many States wheat is not given by the **Covernment** and 50 per cent quota is **cut** out and therefore the chief grainshops were lying empty without any grain?

Shri D. B. Chavan: I have already stated that the demands of the States are met looking to the overall availability of foodgrains in the country.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is the Gevernment aware that the measures adopted by them have totally failed to control the price with regard to rice, and that wheat is selling between Eq. 30 to Rs. 40 a maund in different parts of Uttar Pradesh, and, if so, what measures have the Government adopted to control the price?

Mr. Speaker: We have got a food debate and this question can be put shew, and not here. Shri D. E. Chavan: We are meeting the demands of the State within the overall availability of foodgrains.

Shri Basappa: In answer to part (c), may I know whether the State Governments are cooperating with the Centre in the matter of enforcing control orders against hoarding, etc., and if the Government are thinking of a central squad to see that hoarding stops completely?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Ultimately action will have to be taken by the various State Governments. I do not think I have much to complain against the State Governments that they are non-cooperating. But whether they are doing it effectively and efficiently is a matter of opinion.

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: In the context of the functioning of the food zones in the country, may *l* know whether the Government has taken steps to set up a central pool of foodgrains dismantling the food zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The import is done by the Central Government. They store the grains and distribute to the various States. In that sense, there is a central pool of wheat and also rice.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रक्षन के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि लाइसेंसिंग झादेश को कड़ा कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दिल्ली में इसकी कोई प्रतिकिया हुई है, झौर कितने व्यापारियों ने लाइसेंसिंग झादेश का उल्लंचन किया है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think I can give the numbers immediately.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the unreasonable attitude of the surplus States and in view of the difficulties experienced by the deficit States, may I know whether the Central Government is seriously considering the question of issuing a directive to these surplus States to have the zonal restrictions removed?

Oral Answers

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be such reflections and insinuations. Why should he presume that their attitude was unreasonable?

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the different habits of consumption of rice and wheat in different States, may I know whether the Government have issued strict instructions to the different States about the quantum of wheat and rice to be distributed in different States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, wheat is distributed only to the wheat-consuming areas generally. But we are also trying to popularise wheat in the non-wheat areas also. Therefore, to that extent we distribute wheat to the non-wheat areas also and try to popularise wheat.

Shrimati Jyotana Chanda: May I know from the Government what long-term measures Government propose to take to stop the shortage of foodstuffs?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think I will be dealing with this matter in my reply to the debate.

भी झोंकार लाल बेरवाः मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा सर्वे कर लिया है कि साल में कितने गेहूं झौर जावल की झावक्यकता होगी, झौर इसकी कमी के लिये किन किन देशों से बातचीत की हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what would be the deficiency and to make up that deficiency whether they have had talks with any countries and it so, what are those countries.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as wheat is concerned, the main import is from U.S.A. under PL 480. In addition to that, we import on corrmercial account from Australia and some other countries. We are also trying to get rice under PL 480 from U.S.A. In addition, we make purchases in the South-east Asian countries also. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवाः क्या सर्वे किया ग्रम्सा है कि साल में कितने गेहूं झौर चावल की जरूरत है ?

भ्राप्यक्ष महोदयः वह सब का अवाव डिबेट में देंगे ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I know if the shortage in wheat is due to shortage in production or due to the wrong policy of the Government in giving, wheat to the big chakkis instead of supplying wheat to the consumer directly through the fair price shops?

Mr. Speaker: Is this the information he wants from the Government that their policies are wrong? That comment he might have to make, but what is the information he wants? Would the Government say that their information is that their policies are wrong?

Shri Himmatsinhji: Just now the hon. Minister stated that the Government were trying to popularise consumption of wheat. May I know what steps Government have taken so far to popularise consumption of wheat?

Shri C. Subramaniam: By preparing various wheat products like maida, suji and atta, and distributing ti to the people, they are becoming more and more accustomed to that.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has sent any instructions to the State Governments or the State Governments sucmotu have issued instructions to the District Magistrates not to supply foodgrains from ration shops to those owning more than one acre or more than two or three acres of land; af so, how the Government thinks that those people will get their foodstuffat

Shri C. Subramaniam: We make foodgrains available to the various States taking into consideration the total availability of foodgrains. Then the State Governments have got to take the decision as to how they would distribute it and to whom they would distribute it. No doubt, we have discussions with them, but ultimately it is the State Government which has to take the responsibility.

भी म०ला० द्विवेदी : प्वाइंट ग्राफ धार्डर ।

इस प्रक्षन के घंटे में जो लोग प्रक्ष करते हैं झौर जिनके नाम उन प्रक्ष्नों के सामने दिये रहते हैं, उनके खड़े होने पर भी झाप उनकी तरफ से झपनी झांख इधर उघर हटा लेते हैं झौर जिन लोगों का नाम उस प्रक्षन के सामने नहीं लिखा है उनको पुकारा बाता है। यदि हमारे सवाल करने पर कोई ऐतराज हो तो हम सवाल ही न किया करें क्योंकि खड़े होने पर भी हमारा नाम नहीं प्रकारा जाता ।

भ्राध्यका महीबय : ग्राप बैठ जायें ।

जब किसी सवाल के सामने इतने ज्यादा नाम होते हैं कि सब को नहीं बुलाया जा सकता, तो वह सवाल सारे हाउस के सामने ग्रा जाता है। फिर भी मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि जिनके नाम में वह सवाल है उनको बुलाऊं। लेकिन जब सब को नहीं बुलाया जा सकता तो भौर मेम्बरों को एक्सक्ल्यूड नहीं किया जाता। ऐसी हालत में भ्रापकी यह शिकायत ठीक है कि मैं सिर्फ सवाल करने वालों की तरफ नजर नहीं करता बल्कि सारे हाउस की तरफ वेखता हं।

श्वी म० ला० द्विवेवीः ऐसा है तो क्लबिंग बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

म्राय्यकामहोबयः इस पर भी सोवा जासंकताहै । म्राप बैठ जाएं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question-Shri Rameshwar Tantja.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Question No. 33.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, Question No. 56 is an allied question and it may also be taken up along with this. Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the Minister, that too might be answered along with this. If he feels that it is not convenient he might not answer it.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I think it will be slightly different.

Mr. Speaker: Then only Question-No. 33 need be answered.

Prices of Foodgrains

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/ Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri B. G. Dubey:
Shri P. C. Boreoah:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Jashvant Mehta: Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Daji:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri M. L. Jadhav: Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Kajroikar:
Shrj Mahananda:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

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SEPTEMBER 8, 1964

Shri Visudevan Nair: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Shri H. C. Soy: Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains, especially wheat and rice, have gone up throughout the country during the past six months and are still rising;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to meet the deteriorating situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The prices of foodgrains have risen during the past 6 months though there was some recession in the prices of wheat soon after the harvest. During the last three weeks of August, the rise in the All-India Index Number of wholesale prices of creasls was relatively small.

(b) The rise in the prices of wheat has been mainly due to two successive years of low production while of rice due to low market arrivals.

(c) The more important of the steps taken to check the rise in prices .are:

- (i) Increased imports and distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shops;
- (ii) Fixation of maximum wholesale and retail prices;
- (iii) Promulgation of anti-hoarding measures in the States;
- (iv) Tightening up of restrictions on bank advances against foodgrains; and
- (v) Stricter enforcement of licensing control on trade.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the prices of wheat and rice for the cultivators were fixed at a lower rate taking into consideration the rise in the prices of other commodifies; if so, is it a fact that the cultivators this year have kept more rice and wheat with them than in the previous years and what is the Government doing about that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The fixation of price is only for the purpose of procurement. In the Southern Zone the procurement of rice has been given up because that was creating distortion with regard to the balance of rice left over with the trade. The whole process of fixing fair prices to the producer is under consideration and, as already stated in the note which I have circulated, a committee has been appointed to fix fair and remunerative prices to the farmer. Later on, the Agricultural Price Commission will take a comprehensive view of the price structure.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government is aware that in some States the price of Indian wheat is double that of the Australian wheat and, if so, has Government examined the reason for such a big difference?

Shri C. Subramaniam: From 1956 onwards we are selling imported wheat at the rate of Rs. 37.50 per quintal. During the last eighteen months the price of indigenous wheat has increased and in some places the price is not only twice but thrice that of the imported wheat. That is one of the factors which has increased the pressure on imported wheat.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Some time back the hon. Minister made a statement that if all the foodgrains produced during the last season had come into the market there would be no food shortage today, and the prices would not have risen. In this connection, may I know if the hon. Minister is convinced of the correctness of the production figures that are supplied to him from below and that no false reporting takes place at the lower level. Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to production figures [would not be able to say that they are hundred per cent correct but they give us the trend whether the production is on the increase or not; if there are some deficiencies, they would be there every year. Therefore, while the figures may not be accurate even to the thousand tons, the fact remains that they give an idea of the trend in production.

भी म० ला० डिवेदी: क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान माज के समाचार पत्नों के उस समाचार पर गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि दिल्ली के दुकानदारों ने गल्ले की कीमतों के बारे में जो घपना समझौता किया था उन्होंने उसे मानने से इंकार कर दिया है मौर वह कीमतों की सूची घपनी दुकानों पर नहीं लटकायेंगे ? मगर दिल्ली में भाव का नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकता तो सारे देश में भाव नियंत्रण के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ताकि कीमतें मीर ऊपर न जायें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have seen the press report today. I should find out the actual position and then take some action on that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the retail prices of wheat, rice and other articles of food are much more than the wholesale prices and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to see that the difference between the retail and wholesale price is minimised

Shri C. Sabramaniam: First of all, we want to fix the producer's price and with a reasonable margin the wholesale price. We have to fix the retail price with a further reasonable margin. Then there is the further question of administering prices on which we are taking action, so that there may not be a large gap between the producer's price and ultimately the consumer's price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is for the future. I am asking about the present.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was asking about the margin between wholesale and retail prices; not between producer's price and wholesale price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All that he has said is about the future. What is happening today? Is there any apparatus with the Government to narrow down the difference?

Mr. Speaker: He has stated what is happening today. He has also stated the steps he is going to take.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the future he said that a Committee would be set up. But what about the present?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already stated by saying that there is a wide margin. Now it has to be reduced for the future for which something has to be done. He has stated what he is going to do.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that our capital-intensive developmental priorities and our fragmentatively restrictive land policies are the real culprits in this matter and, if so, do the Government propose to reconsider the entire situation in the background of the present experience?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a matter of opinion. There can be difference of opinion with regard to this.

Mr. Speaker: The first one is only an opinion and a suggestion. The second one, whether the Government propose to revise their policies, is the only question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The second question follows the first question; therefore, if there is difference of opinion with regard to that . . . **SEPTEMBER 8, 1964**

Mr. Speaker: The Government have no intention. Government do not agree with that opinion.

Shri C. Subramaniam: 1 do not agree with that opinion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are helping him out.

Mr. Speaker: What should I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it necessary? He is capable of taking care of himself.

Mr. Speaker: I did it simply to save time; there was no other objective.

Dr. Ranen Son: The price of rice started going up immediately after harvesting. Now the hon. Minister has said that this is due to the fact that rice was not being marketed at the proper time. What steps had Government taken when prices started shooting up in certain parts of eastern India?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They were asleep.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as eastern India is concerned, Bengal is the main eastern State. There the maximum and minimum prices had been fixed and I can tell the hon. Member that more or less that price policy has been successfully administered there in spite of difficulties.

भी सरफ पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि चावल के दाम इसलिए बढ़े हैं कि मंडियों में चावल नहीं झाया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि झाख़िर चावल गया कहां ? क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों का भी पता लगाया है कि झाखिर चावल मंडियों में क्यों नहीं झाया झौर झगर चावल की चोरी हो रही है तो सरकार उस को बाहर निकालने के लिए क्या कार्यचाही कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have an idea of the production in the country particularly relatively to the previous years. As far as rice is concerned, it is accepted by almost everybody that there has been an increased production to the extent of 4 million tonnes during 1963-64 when compared to that of 1962-63. Now, the market arrivals have been much less than what they were during last year; therefore, the entire marketable surplus has not come into the market. Our investigation shows that it is held by bigger producers in collusion with dealers.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: May I know whether it is a fact that Government is purchasing paddy at Rs. 25 per quintal in Orissa and selling it at Rs. 34 per quintal?

Mr. Speaker: It is information that he is giving.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government has decided over the price parity question and price stabilisation? What steps is Government thinking of taking for stabilising prices in future

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given the steps already taken. With regard to the future also I have indicated that we are trying to fix prices for the producer, wholesaler and the retailer.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Does the Government propose to fix fair prices of dishes supplied in the hotels where the hotel proprietors have recently been increasing the prices of their dishes in an unbridled manner?

Shri P. K. Deo: Specially of coffee.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that this arises out of the question here.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that some of the traders are going in-the name of producers and are taking the help of governmental agencies, such as, marketing societies and State Warehousing Corporations, to hoard foodgrains thus bringing in high rise in prices; if so, what action does Government propose to take in the matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Evidently the hon, Member is giving information with regard to the situation prevailing in his State. I am aware of such a state of affairs in Andhra end we have to take action taking that into account.

थी यसपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के नारे से प्राफीटीयर्स ने ज्यादा होडिंग की है हालांकि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग हो भी नहीं सकी है लेकिन उस के डर से खाद्याफ़ों के दाम भी बढ़े हैं ? सरकार इस मामने में क्या सोच रही है ? क्या वह पूरे तरीक़ से स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करने को तैयार है या जो व्यक्ति प्राफीटीयरिंग कर रहे हैं उन को सक्त सजा देने को तैयार है, दोनों में से कौन सा काम होगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To have more comprehensive State trading so that the private trade may not play with the consumers.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The apex banks and the district credit cooperative banks have been instructed not to lend money to the trading community who are inclined to use it for hoarding purposes. But is it not a fact that financial assistance is given to so-called agriculturists on the production of warehouse receipts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are restrictions on credit availability for the purpose of storing rice, wheat and other foodgrains. As far as the warehousing corporations are concerned, there also we are placing restrictions with regard to advance of credit against foodgrains.

Shri Basappa:: With regard to the proposed Agricultural Price Commission, may I know whether the Goverrment have considered the inclusion of the representatives of farmers in that Commission?

Shri C. Subramaniam: What should be the composition of the Commission is under consideration.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government is aware that in West Bengal particularly rice is sold in the open market above the declared price lixed by the Government and, if so, what steps the Government is taking to bring down the prices?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: He says, 'No'.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are supplying rice through the fair price shopg

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: That is only in Calcutta and in a very limited area

Shri C. Subramaniam: particularly for families in the Calcutta city at controlled prices. No doubt in the open market it used to be selling at a much higher level. During the recent weeks, the open market prices also have come down considerably and in some districts it is, more or less, equal to the controlled price.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Where? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed him the second question, I am very sorry that there is disappointment in the House and that is natural because in each Question there are 40 to 50 names clubbed together. But we are also having the food debate in the House which is to continue for 15 hours.

Shri Nambiar: Everybody will not get a chance in the food debate.

Mr. Speaker: And everybody cannot get a chance in the Question Hour. That is the difficulty.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some are already getting the chance.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shari D. C. Sharma: There is a great disparity between the prices paid to the producers and the prices charged by the traders and the prices paid by the consumers. May I know what steps Government have already taken in order to reduce this disparity betOral Answers

ween No. 1 and 2 and No. 2 and 3, specially with reference to consumers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have fixed the reasonable marging between the producers' price and the wholesalers' price and the wholesalers' price and the wholesalers' price and the retailers' price. On that basis, the notifications of prices have been made in six or seven of the States. But we are going to fix prices on a more comprehensive scale for the whole of India at the producers' level, the wholesalers' level and the retailers' level allowing only a fair margin.

श्री चं० ला० चौघरी: किन किन राज्यों में ग्राप ने खाद्यान्न के मूल्य निर्घारित किये हैं ?

Congestion in Calcutta and Bombay Ports

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Dr. Ranen Sen: Shri Vishram Prasad: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Dr. Saradish Roy: Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri Jagdey Singh Siddhanti: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Bade: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: •34. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri P. C. Barman: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Solanki: Shri Buta Singh: Shri Narasimha Reddy: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri K. N. Tiwary: Shri Eswara Reddy: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri A. V. Raghavan; Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shrj Bibhuti Mishra: Shri J. B. S. Bist: Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya: Shri Krishnapal Singh: Shri Mohammad Elias: Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was recently a congestion of ships in Calcutta and Bombay ports for several days affecting delivery of foodgrains from ships;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation; and

(d) the amount of loss sustained in foreign exchange by way of demurrage at these two ports?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3001/64].

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement I find, among the various reasons, it is stated that there was a fall in output of foodgrain labour engaged in bagging. My question is: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to а statement issued by important Congress leaders of the trade unions of the port and dock workers of Calcutta that the output of labour did not deteriorate but on the other hand it is the bungling made by the Dock Labour Board in respect of labourers that was responsible for this catastrophe in the Calcutta port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was a slight decline in the output per capita of the labour, and I think that it would be too much to ignore that fact. If I may be permitted to say, in the case of Bombay, whereas the average discharge per day in the month of April was 2,334 tons, it came down to 655 tons in the month of May. I have quoted the figure for only one of the days. I would not like now to go into all the figures for all the days.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I was asking about Calcutta

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not have the figures with regard to Calcutta here with me.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that the condition of the labour in the Calcutts dock is worse than that of the labour in the Bombay dock?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the only difference there is that we have not been able to introduce the incentive scheme, so far as the dock labour is concerned in the port of Calcutta. That is not because we do not want it. We have been trying for it, but we have got to make the unions and their representatives agree to that. We hope that the negotiations that are at present taking place will result in the introduction of the incentive scheme very soon. Apart from that, we have already asked the people concerned to provide for some sort of a bonus for an output beyond a certain datum line or level, even pending that,

भी विभाग प्रसाव : इस स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा है कि बम्बई में 30 लाख रुपया ग्रीर कलकक्ता में 10 लाख रुपया डेमरेज के तौर पर देना पड़ा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार बन्दरगाहों पर मकेनिकल सिस्टम ग्राफ ग्रनलोडिंग को इस्तेमाल करना चाइती है या नहीं।

भी राज बहाडुर: मिकैनिकल सिस्टम आफ प्रनलोडिंग की प्रावश्यकता है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन इस सिखसिले में यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि लेबर को कोई ज्यादा तकलीफ़ न हो भीर मनएम्प्लायमेंट न बढ़े। दोनों में सामंजस्य लाना पडेगा।

Shrj Surendra Pal Singh: In respect of the Calcutta port, at page 4 of the statement, it has been stated that:

"Bore-tide restrictions resulted in detentions at Sandheads from the 7th to the 14th in the months of June and July."

and that also had caused congestion. In this connection, may I know whether it is not a fact that for the past few years, bore-tides have become more intense and frequent in the river in Calcutta, and if so, what remedies have been sought to remove this difficulty?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Bore-tide is an essentially unavoidable feature in any riverine port. It is impossible to save a riverine port completely from this trouble of bore-tides. Even so, the only remedy is to provide for sufficient head of water, and that would be available only when the Farrakka barrage comes in. Even despite that, we have been trying to maintain the level of the output.

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ः क्या सरकार को कुछ इस प्रकार के पत या ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि बम्बई बन्दरगाः में जहाजों से स्रनाज को उतारने का ठेका ग़लत ढंग से दिया गया था स्रौर जिन ठेकेदारों को यह ठेका दिया गया था, उन की स्रसावधानी के कारण सरकार को लाखों रुपये की शनि हुई; यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या जानकारी ली है सौर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भी राज वहादुर: ठेकेदारों की नियुक्ति फूड मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा होती थी और चूंकि-उन के ख़िलाफ़ शिकायतें थीं, इस लिए मब ठेकेदारी का सिस्टम ख़रम कर दिया गया है म्रौर उस की जग% मब डिपार्टमेंटली यह काम होता है।

भी सक्षयाल सिंहः क्या यह सही है कि शुरू में मकेनाइजेशन का नाम लिया गया, लेकिन जब समय पर त्रेन नहीं पहुंच सके, तो लेबर ने प्रोटेस्ट किया ग्रीर इस कारण कन्जे-स्टियन हो गया ? क्या सरकार सही तौर पर बता सकती है कि भ्रनाज उनारने के लिए कितनी जगड चाए ग्रीर कितनी जगड उस के पास है ?

भी राज बहादुर: जहां तक केन का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में कभी कोई मुण्किल नहीं हुई। सवाल य'था कि जहां जून, जुलाई के महीने में, जब कि बहुत ज्यादा वर्षा होती. है और वैसे ही बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि बन्दर-गाहों पर काम करना मुश्किल होता है, औसतन तोन, साढ़े तीन और बार लाख टन प्रनाज प्राता था, व्ां उस मौके पर लगभग सवा पांच, साढ़े पाच लाख टन गेहूं और पचास हखार टन चावल घाया और जुलाई में प्राठ लाख टन के करीब गेहूं और पचास हखार टन चावल घाया। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई और इलकत्ता और दूसरी बन्दरगाहों की घाउटपुट से मालूम होता है कि घांधक से घांधक माता में घ्रनाज उठाया गया। बम्बई में घंप्रैल में 122 हखार टन घनाज उठाया गया।

भी म० ला० हिचेबी: ये फ़िगर्ज स्टेटमेंट में दिये गए हैं।

भी राज बहाबुर : मैं कुलरी बन्दरगाहों का ग्राउटपुट बताना चा ता हूं । म्रप्रैल में 360 हजार टन, जून में 534 हजार टन, जुलाई में 577 : जार टन ग्रौर मगस्त में 594 हजार टन गल्ला उठाया गया, मर्थात् लगभग छ: लाख टन के करीब गल्ला उठाया गया, जो कि रिकार्ड फ़िगर है ।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Why is the stevedore system not done away with?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Stevedores are performing many functions. They provide labour for loading and un-They also act as some sort loading. of financiers or people who pay on behalf of the shippers and shipping -companies the labour charges. They also take deliveries and discharge a number of other functions. The system cannot be brushed away by one stroke of the pen. As a matter of fact, the entire lot of shipping companies, Indian and foreign, have to be persuaded to accept some alternative service. Otherwise this is the age-old system operating in all countries except a few communist countries.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Has not

Ceylon done away with the stevedore system?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What is the reason for the Government abolishing the contract system, decasualising all labour and taking departmentally all the workers? Because this is the main reason for the bungling in the Calcutta Port. All the employees are recruited by the stevedores and contractors...

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it is a matter of a practical and realistic appraisal of the situation. The shipping companies employ labour. They employ labour today through stevedores. Stevedores not only discharge the function of providing labour but also do a number of other functions on behalf of shipping companies. This is a situation where we cannot all of *u* sudden ask the shipping companies to do away with the stevedores.

Then there is the Dock Labour Board on which are represented the labour unions, the stevedores and the shipping companies. The Chairman of the Port Trust is the Chairman of the Dock Labour Board. The whole thing is working according to a system. Labour is not exploited and cannot be exploited by the stevedores that way.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is it a fact that due to the hesitancy of Government to come to a quick decision regarding handling cargo by mechanical means or by labour is the reason for the congestion in the ports?

Shri Eaj Bahadur: There is no question of hesitancy or any such thing on the part of Government in introducing the mechanised method for handling foodgrain cargo or other cargo. The question is: when we have a definite system of wörking through manual labour, can we dispense with all that all at once and evolve a regular system, protecting the interests of labour by providing them with alternate employment in case they are displaced by mechanisation, and taking other necessary steps?

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that ships are being diverted to Madras and Kandla. Have they considered the desirability of diverting them to minor and intermediate ports like Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Kaklnada, and if so, with what results?

Shri Eaj Bahadur: f think the Food Ministry has taken into account a number of factors, the hinterland in which the distribution has to be made, rall <u>and</u> other transport facilities for the purpose, and in the light of these how the distribution should be fashioned out.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that ships carrying imported foodgrains from outside are half unloaded at Haldia port? Γ want to know whether there was labour trouble.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know whether there was any labour trouble at Haldia, and whether semi-skilled labour was imported from Calcutta to meet the shortage there.

Shri Raj Bahadar: So far as the question of the lightening of these food vessels at Haldia is concerned, it can only be undertaken in the fair weather when the anchorages can be made there. We have to take into account the particular factors involved in it. So far as labour is concerned, at least I do not remember that there was any labour trouble in Haldia. For that matter, I think we may congratulate the Member from that region.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The statement speaks about the unusually heavy arrival of ships in Calcutta port. That is one of the causes of congestion. May I know from the Minister whether, in view of the admitted shortage of berthing facilities in Calcutta port and the complicated berth-968 (Ai) LSD-2. ing system which obtains there, he has looked into the allegations which have been made about the bungling of the port authorities there to permit so many ships to be bunched up together without having the berthing facilities to accommodate them, instead of arranging for their diversion to other ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In Calcutta there is absolutely no difficulty about berthing of food vessels. Although four berths are reserved, as many as ten food vessels at a time have been berthed. Against an average of 20 food vessels, 33 were handled in the month of June. So, there can be no question of bungling, unless my hon. friend is so much fascinated by this word to use it over and over again in any context whatsoever.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I seek your protection. It is his statement which says that there was an unusually heavy artival of ships.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of bunching is concerned. the Calcutta port, or for that matter any port, has not so far been responsible for it, because the regulation of the arrivals or the loading at the other end of ships is not in the hands of the port authorities. They load at their convenience and they come. The question is one of practical realities. A much larger quantity of foodgrains came in the monsoon months which is the worst period for us. I do not think Calcutta port can be held responsible for that at all.

वी हुकम चन्द कडवायः जो मशीनें मंगाई जा रही हैं सामान उतारने के लिए इन पर कितना बर्चा होगा और इनके फलस्वरूप वो मबहूर बेकार होंने उनकी संब्या क्या है?

भी राज बहातुर : पम्प साये जा रहे हैं। जो पुराने पम्प हैं उन में कुछ खराबी है। इसके बसावा उनकी केपेसेटी जी कम है। उनके बास्ते जो कुछ फारेन एक्सर्वेज खर्च होगा, उसका बन्दोबस्त किया जाएगा। **भी हुकम चन्द कछ्वाय**ः कितने मजदूर_. बेकार होंगे ?

भी राज बहाबुर: गल्ला निकालने के बास्ते पम्प लगाये जाते हैं। मजदूरों का उस में डिसप्लेस होने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Since recurrent arge-scale food imports are now a sermanent feature here, do Governnent propose to instal automation levices to ensure rapid unloading and ood clearance at these ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already inswered that question. Automation and mechanisation are very necesary steps. We propose to mechanise our ports as early as possible, but ionsistently with the question of embloyment potential which is provideid for the people.

Shri Kapur Singh: Automation arrangements are different from nechanisation.

श्री म० सा दिवेदी: क्या यह सच है कि स्टीवेडोर्च प्रपने रेट समय समय पर बढ़ाते रहे हैं गौर मजदूरों को उसका प्रतिफल नहीं देते हैं? जमींदारों को तो ग्रापने कलम की नोक से खत्म कर दिया, क्या ग्राप इन स्टी-वेडोर्ज को खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं?

भी राज बहातुर: जशं तक इनका सम्बन्ध है, इनके रेटस वगैरह को डाक लेबर बोर्ड के नियंत्रण में रखा जाता है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त बिना शिपिंग कम्पनियों की मर्जी के वे रेट्स बढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं। शिपिंग कम्पनीज सौर डाक लेबर बोर्ड जितना तय करते हैं, वही वे ले सकते हैं। वे खाली इंटरमिडियरीज नहीं हैं, यश वहम मैं निकाल देना चाइता हूं। प्रगर वे खाली इंटरमिडियरीज होते तो मैं मान लेता। लेबर के प्रलाषा दूसरे प्रौर काम वे करते हैं जो किपिंग कम्पर्जिया या शिवर्ज प्रपने प्राप नहीं कर सकते हैं।

भी कें० दे० मालवीय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सीलोन में स्टीदेडोर सिस्टम को हटा दिया गया है या नहीं हटा दिया र्रेंगय। है ?

भी राज बहादुरः सीलोन में हटा दिया[,] गया है । व.८ एक दूसरा कंट्री है, इस वास्ते[:] उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चा,ता ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों ?

श्वी राज बहायुर: इसलिए नहीं कहना चाहता कि सीलोन में जो पोर्ट ट्रबल्ज हैं, क्ष मेरे ख्याल में सर्वविदित हैं ——

अध्यक्ष महोदयः मैंने न सवाल कीः इजाजत दी है ग्रीर न ही जवाब की ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the experience gained by the abolition of the contract system in Calcutta port, may I know whether Government has now given up the idea of introducing mechanical loading?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have not given up the idea of mechanical load ing; it has to be adopted and introduced by regular and systematic stages.

State Trading in Foodgrains

196	aso reache di Looneraina
ſ	^C Shri Vishram Prasad: Dr. Saradish Roy: Dr. Ranen Sen:
	Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Bishanohander Seth:
	Shri B. P. Yadava:
	Shri P. Venkatasubbajah:
- 1	Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
- (Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
1	Shri S. C. Samanta:
	Shri Dhaon:
*2X.	
	Shri Yashpal Singh:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri S. M. Banerjee:
	Shri P. C. Borocah:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverty.
	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
	Shri Bade:
	Shri Daji:
	Shri A. S. Saigal:
	Shrimati Renu
	Chakravertty:

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Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri J. P. Jyotishi: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Shashi Ranjan: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri M. N. Swamy: Shri Yogendra Jha: Shri Yogendra Jha: Shri Yogendra Matr: Shri Mohammad Elias: Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Shri Jashyant Mehta:

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

(a) whether steps are being taken by Government for state trading in foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to introduce full-scale state trading under which the procurement of the entire marketable foodgrains in the surplus of the country and its distribution will be taken over by the Government. Government are already procuring foodgrains in the surplus pockets and distributing both procured grains 85 abroad also grains imported from net-work of fair price through a shops at fixed prices. A Foodgrains Trading Corporation is being set up to help Government in acquiring as large a proportion of the marketable surplus as possible and in distributing it to the consumers at reasonable prices. It will start functioning in January 1965.

व्यी विश्वाच प्रसाद ः स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपो-रेशन जो प्रापका सैंट धप हो रा है, उस से किस तरह से गल्ला कंज्यूमर्चको रीजनेबल रेटस पर मिला करेगा?

The Minister of Food and Agricutture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is one of the objectives of establishing this Corporation. It will have the two-fold objective of ensuring a reasonable price to the producer and also a fair price to the consumer.

भी विभाग प्रसाव : जो माज दिल्ली में 18 रुपये मन गेहुं भौर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 40 रुपये मन विकरा है ऐसान होकर क्या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिये माप सारे देश में प्राइस स्टेबेलाइज कर सकेंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; these disparities will be largely removed.

Dr. Banen Sen: The answer given by the hon. Minister indicates that the Government would not procure the total amount of rice or wheat produced ir India for distribution in in the coul..ry. If that is so, has it not been brought to the notice of the Government that a little amount of procurement through the State Trading Corporation would not avoid the disaster that was felt this year and in the future also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; it will not be a small quantity; it will be a considerable quantity so that it would be able to influence the prices.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister has stated just now and earlier also that the foodgrains corporation would commence its operation from the next year harvest. Under the prevailing conditions, unless some system is evolved to advance credit to the farmers, how can they get foodgrains as they would be already sold to the mahajans and big merchants who were already advancing credit and to whom they were pledging their grains in advance.

Shri C. Subramaniam: When the Corporation comes into existence, and even before that, we are making arrangements in the various States for the purpose of purchasing foodgrains, especially rice, from the various States. I do agree that later on advancing of money to the various producers will have to be done.

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But all that can come into effect only after the Corporation gets into position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: May I know, out of the marketable surplus that will be coming into the mandies and bazars, what will be the amount of procurement, and whether this procurement or buying in the open market will go on with the harvest of rice which in many of the States will begin by the end of November o_r at the beginning of December?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why I said other ad hoc arrangements are being made for the purpose of this rice and the rice harvest which would be coming before January. Other arrangements are being made for the purpose.

Shrimati Reauka Barkataki: While the Government have decided to introduce State trading in foodgrains, especially for procurement, may I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that some of the States which have already introduced this State trading have decided to give up State trading because of some technical difficulties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, some of the States are coming forward to introduce State trading to a greater extent. Where the States are not willing to enter the field, the Corporation will come into existence to cover the entire country.

Shrimati Barkataki: My question was whether—

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Second Shipyard

Shri Saremira Pal Singh: Shri A. K. Gogalan; *36. Shri Imbichibava; Shri Nambiar: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri B. P. Yadava: Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri Dhaon; Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Subodh Hansda-Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri P. C. Borooah: Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Shri Vidya Charan Shukia: Shri Maniyangadan: Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri P. R. Chakraverti; Shri Daji: Shri A. S. Saigal; Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shri Basappa: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey; Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Basappa: Shri Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he and other high officials of his Ministry visited Japan in the middle of June, 1964 with a view to holding high-level talks with some Japanese ship-builders regarding the setting up of a shipyard at Cochin with their collaboration; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of those talks?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations were conducted with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. on specific terms and conditions demanded by them for collaboration and notes stating respective positions taken by either side thereupon were exchanged. Representatives of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, later came to Delhi in August when negotiations were further advanced and a written reply is now expected from them shortly. It is hoped that an agreement will be concluded soon.

Interim Relief to Air India Employees

1	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri B. K. Das:
	Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
+97	Shri S. C. Samanta:
· 91, <	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
	Shri A. S. Saigal:
	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
	Shri Yashpal Singh:
	Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether air traffic at Santa Cruz airport, Bombay was partly disrupted on the 28th June, 1964 by the refusal of the Air India employees to work overtime in view of the arbitrary decision over the quantum of interim relief to the employees without consulting the Union; and

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

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo); (a) and (b). There were delays to Air-India flights at Santa Cruz on 28th June 1964 on account of a section of employees following the 'work to rule' and 'no overtime work' directive issued by the Air Corporations Employees Union. This directive was issued by the Union on the question of interim relief. The decision on that question was taken after discussions with the Union though no negotiated settlement could be reached. The question along with other demands has now been referred to the National Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Movement of Coarse Grain

*38. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri M. L. Dwivedi; Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the decision regarding the free movement of coarse grain has been implemented by various States? The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Excepting the Government of Maharashtra, all other State Governments who had imposed restrictions on the movement of coarse grains have reported that they have removed those restrictions, except the partial restrictions imposed with the concurrence of the Government of India on the movement of gram by the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and on the movement of gram and barley by the State of Rajasthan.

Distribution of Fertilisers

(Shri D	haon;
Shri B	lameshwar Tantia:
) Shri B	lishanchander Seth:
Shri E	P. Yadava;
	ashpal Singh:
Shri h	ndrajit Gupta:
Shri B	Lapur Singh:
	ishram Prasad:
	Sibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a Central Marketing Corporation to streamline fertilisers distribution arrangements

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

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to reduce fertiliser prices for the agriculturists?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam); (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Central Marketing Corporation has been under consideration. It has been recently decided to constitute a Committee on Expert level to examine the long-term and the short-term problems of the distribution of fertilisers, their pricing and the role of the dispromotion agencies, tributing and and other connected matters. The proposed Committee will examine the question of setting up a Central Marketing Corporation, pricing of fertilisers etc

Sugar

1	Shri S. M. Banerjee;
* 40 . {	Shri Nambiar;
	Shri M. N. Swamy:
	Dr. Saradish Roy:
	Shri Imbichibava:
	Shri P. Kunhan;
	Shri Karni Singhji:
	Shri E. Madhusudan Rao;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that scarcity and high price of sugar continue in various parts of the country despite Government's measures to combat them; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The shortage of sugar is due to fall in production. The price of sugar is fixed by Government on the basis of costs of production.

(b) Measures to step up production of sugar in 1964-65 season are under consideration.

Nationalisation of Rice Mills

	Shri A. K. Gopalan;
(Shri Nambiar:
	Shri Imbichibava:
	Shri Shashi Ranjan;
	Shri Bishanchander Seth:
	Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
	Shri Dhaon:
	Shri B. P. Yadava:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri P. Venkatasubbalah
	Shri Yashpal Singh:
+41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
•41	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri P. C. Borocah:
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Kapur Singh:
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri P. C. Borocah: Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Solanki:
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam; Shri P. C. Borooah; Shri Kapur Singh; Shri Solanki; Shri Buta Singh;
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam; Shri P, C, Borooah; Shri Kapur Singh; Shri Solanki; Shri Solanki; Shri Buta Singh; Shri Narasimha Reddy;
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam; Shri P. C. Borooah; Shri Kapur Singh; Shri Solanki; Shri Buta Singh;
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Solanki; Shri Buta Singh: Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: { Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Solanki: Shri Buta Singh: Shri Narasimha Reddy: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri Daji:
•41.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Solanki; Shri Buta Singh: Shri P. R. Chakraverti;

1

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the nationalisation of rice mills in the country;

(b) whether any decision to this effect has been taken; and

(c) if so, the features thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal to nationalize rice mills. The State Governments have however been advised to give preference to cooperative societies in the matter of setting up of new rice mills. It is proposed to install six modern rice milling units in the public or cooperative sector for purposes of pilot study and evaluation. These units are expected to give an increased outturn to the extent of 8-10 per cent. On the basis of the evaluation study further decisions will be taken.

दिल्ली - की सहकारी समितियां

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 2 जुन, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 120 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स∂कारी समितियों के गठन, कार्यकरण तथा वित्तीय स्थिति सम्बन्धी परिनियत जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ; घौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय :में उपमंत्री: (भी द० सू० मूर्लि): (क) जी नहीं।

(खा) प्रमन ही नहीं उठता ।

राज्य मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

. भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रीः भी यज्ञपाल सिंहः भी जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तीः डा० रानेन सेनः श्री दीनेन भट्टावार्यः श्री विश्वाम प्रसार : थी हेम बरुमाः भी रा० गि० बुबे: भं। पॅ० वॅकटासुम्बया : ষী ৰী০ ঋঁ০ হাৰ্দা: মী স০ ৰা০ ৰহমা: भी बढेः *43 र भी जसवन्त मेहताः भी कपूर सिंहः श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी : भी बे॰ ब॰ पुरीः भी क० ना० तिवारी : भी दारका दास मन्त्री: भी स॰ मो॰ बनजीं: भी प्र० रं० चक्रवर्तीः भी बलजीत सिंहः भी विद्यताथ पाण्डेयः थी नि० रं० लास्करः भी मोंकार तात हेरवाः মী হিৰ ৰবে নৃদ্ধ:

भी राम हरक यादवः भी रा० वरुद्धाः भी द्वा० ना० तिवारीः भी किशन पटनायकः भीमती रेणु वक्तवर्तीः

क्या **लाख तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1964 में हुए राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में देश की खाद्य स्थिति पर भी विचार किया गया था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये तथा कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या निर्णय किये गये थे ;

(ग) निर्णयों को लागू करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, म्रथवा उठाने का विचार है ; म्रौर

(घ) क्या झन्य देशों का सहयोग भी लिया जायेगा ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (थी चि० सुम्रहम्पम्) : (क) जी हां :

(ख) ग्रीर (ग). सम्मेलन में लिये गये निर्णयों ग्रीर उन पर की गयी कार्यवाही बताने वासा एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेखिए संख्या एल॰ टी०∸3002/64]

(म) जी, हां।

Conference of Ministers of Cooperation

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Shri Vishram Prasad: Shri Vashpal Singh: Shri P. C. Borooah: *44. Shri D. D. Mantri: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Gokulananda Mohaniy: Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Shri D. J. Naik: Shri C. M. Kedaria:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held in June, 1964 at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions taken at the conference; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement those decisions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed were: Credit, Cooperative Marketing and Processing, Consumers Cooperatives in urban areas, Cooperative Farming, Approach to the problems of the weaker sections, Cooperative Admainter-relationship between Community Development and Cooperation. Copies of the recommendations made by the Conference have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Most of the recommendations are being processed by the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation. Recommendations requiring consideration at the Central level are being processed in consultation with other Ministries and the Planning Commission, some of the recommendations have already been implemented.

Election Commission

Shri Yashpal Singh:

- Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 - Shri Dhaon:
- Shui Bishan Chander Seth:
- *45. Shri B. P. Yadava: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission have aaked for powers for production of documents as are given to Commissions appointed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act;

(b) if so, when this request was made; and

(c) the action taken on the request?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). In the opinion given by the Election Commission to the Governor of Orissa on the 30th May, 1964, on the question as to whether Shri Biren Mitra, a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, has become subject to any disqualification for being a Member of the said Assembly, the Election Commission has observed that it is desirable that the Election Commission should be vested with the powers of a commission under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952, such as the power to summon witnesses and examine them on oath, the power to compel the production of documents, the power to issue commission for the examination of witnesses, etc. The Election Commission has, by a letter dated the 15th July, 1964, drawn the attention of Government to the aforesaid observation. The question raised by the Election Commission is under the consideration of Government.

Elections in Orissa

•46. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further consultation has been held by the Central Government with the Government of Orissa for holding the next general elections to the State Legislature and Parliament simultaneously;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on the last elections to Orissa State Legislature and also on Parliamentary elections, separately; and

(c) the total expenditure for the State incurred when these elections were held together in 1957?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the last general elections to the State Legislative Assembly in 1961 was approximately Rs. 13 lakhs. The expenditure on Parliamentary elections in 1962 was approximately Rs. 17,84,000.

(c) The total expenditure for both the elections held together in 1957 was Rs. 34,89,293.

Seisure of Foodgrains in Delhi

Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
 Shri Shroe Narayan Das:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2 lakh maunds of foodgrains had been seized by the Delhi Administration from alleged hoarders and smugglers of grains on the 29th July, 1964 in the course of raids on a number of godowns made in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken to unearth such hoardings of foodgrains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam); (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गेहं के खोन

*48. भी नवल प्रभाकरः क्या काख तयाकृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यर सच है कि दिल्ली. पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को सिला कर एक खाद्य जोन बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक बन जाने की संजावना है ; भौर

(ग) दिल्ली तया हिमाचल प्रदेश मे इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है?

जाद्य तथा इति मंत्री (भी थि० सन्नह्याच्यम): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) झौर (ग). प्रग्न ही नहीं उठते ।

बन्दरगाहों पर साधाली का रसा जाना

*49. भी घोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या जाद्य तथा क्रुवि मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास जैसे विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों में खाद्यान्नों को रखने में बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है ; मौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारका क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

चाच तया इत्यि मंत्री (श्री चि॰ सड्डाप्यम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(बा) प्रभन ही नहीं उठता ।

Sugar Distribution

*50. ∫ Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding certain serious shortcomings in the distribution of sugar for the last two month; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the action taken to relieve the position?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Corporation for Development of Tourism

- Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri B. P. Yadava: Shri Dhaon: Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri D. C. Sharma: +51, ∠ Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
- Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri Hem Raj: Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a plan to establish a Corporation to develop tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof: and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). On the basis of a recommendation made by the Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism, it has been decided to set up corporations under the Indian Companies Act for handling various activities of a commercial and quasi-commercial nature connected with tourism. The preliminary details regarding the scope and functions and the financial estimates of the proposed corporations have been worked out and after they have been finalised, it is expected that the corporations will be set up before the end of this year. Prices of Mustard Seeds and Oil

	(Dr. Saradish Roy:
	(Dr. Saradish Roy: Shri Dine <u>n</u> Bhattacharya:
	Dr. Ranen Sen:
*52.	Shri Sarkar Murmu: Shri Vishram Prasad:
	Shri Vishram Prasad:
- 1	Shri S. M. Banerjee:
- í	Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of mustard seeds in U.P. and Punjab has boosted up recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof the price of mustard oil has gone up in eastern States; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Prices of mustard seeds have, of late risen in U.P. and Punjab as well as in other States.

(b) Prices in the Eastern States have risen in sympathy with the upward trend in other States including U.P. and Punjab.

(c) The steps taken by the Government are: tightening of margin requirements on advances by scheduled banks, banning of forward trading and restricting the exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

Old Age Pension Scheme

Shri Surendrapal Singh: Shri Nambiar: Dr. Saradish Roy: Shri P. Kunhan: Shri M. N. Swamy: | Shri Yashpal Singh: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: +53. く Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shrj Solanki: Shri Narasimhan Reddy: Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rethinking on the part of the Government of India regarding the introduction of Old Age Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in the introduction of this scheme; and

(c) the areas which are likely to be covered by this scheme?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). No. The entire question of evolving a proper and practicable scheme of Old Age Pension is under study. It is expected that the matter will be finalised early.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers for Farmers

. (Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri B. P. Yadava:
•54. 🔾	Shri Dhaon:
1	Shri Dhaon: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
(Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to subsidise the sale of nitrogenous fertilizers to farmers as one of the measures to boost food production in the country; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subrar aniam): (a) and (b). The question of effecting reduction in the prices of nitrogenous Pool fertilizers is reviewed from time to time. In pursuance of this policy, the prices of all the nitrogenous fertilizers supplied by the Central Fertilizers Pool were reduced in December, 1961. Subsequently, in order to boost the consumption of calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Urea the price of the former was further reduced by Rs. 32.00 per tonne from 5th October, 1962 and that of the latter was reduced by Rs. 100.00 per tonne from 1st January, 1964.

गन्ने के मल्य

िकी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: | की यशपाल सिंह: *55. | की जगवेच सिंह सिद्धांती: | की प्र० चं० बद्य्या: | की म० ला० जावव:

क्या **काद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गये म्राम्यावेधन पर सरकार ने मन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किये गये मूल्यों के परिणामस्वरूप गन्ने तथा चीनी के उत्पादन पर जो विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा उससे बचने के लिये क्या कोई कार्यवाही विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के म्रतिरिक्त मन्य किन्हीं राज्य सरकारों ने भी गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है ; मौर

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या विशेष कारण बताये हैं ?

काख तथा इत्तवि मंत्री (थी थि॰ सुबहाज्यव): केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 9.4 प्रतिगत ग्रौर इससे कम की उपलब्धि तथा प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की प्रतिरिक्त उपलब्धि पर 4 पैसे प्रति क्विन्टल की दर से बढ़ौत देने की व्यवस्था के साथ, गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूस्य 4.96 पैसे प्रति क्विन्टल घोषित किया है । कुछ मामलों में इस मूस्य में कारखानों से गन्ने के प्रनुवित मोड़ को रोकने के लिये परिशोधन किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) यह सेन भाषोग के विवारार्थ विषय में है ।

- (ग) जी, नहीं ।
- (थ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Fair Prices of Foodgrains

	(Shri Yashpal Singh:
	Shri Shashi Ranjan:
	Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
	Shri P. C. Borooah:
	Shri B. K. Das:
1	Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
	Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
	Shri S. C. Samanta:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
*56	Shri K. N. Tiwary:
	Shri Yogendra Jha:
	Shri Kolla Venkalah:
	Shri P. B. Patel:
	Shri Bade:
	Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
1	Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
	Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
	Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
	Shri D. M. Tiwary:
	Shri Chandak:
	Contro onennege

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a high level technical agency for determining a fair and economic price to the producer and reasonable price to the consumer:

(b) if so, what will be the criteria for selection of members of the committee; and

(c) what will be the precise functions of the committee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam); (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a technical agency for determining for foodgrains fair and economic price to the producer and reasonable price to the consumer. Its composition and terms of reference etc. are under consideration.

Delhi Milk Scheme

(Shri P. C. Borooah: | Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri Vishram Prasad: Shri Rishang Keishing:

Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri P. K. Deo: Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether in July, 1964 Government had appointed a team of seven experts to study the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme:

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the expert team; and

(c) whether the team has since submitted its report, and if so, what are its findings?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C, Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) To examine the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme, with a view to improving its day-to-day functioning and to make recommendations to Government regarding the future setup of the Scheme and its efficient functioning.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3003/64].

Tourism

(Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
	Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
	Shri Bishanchander Seth:
•58.	Shri B. P. Yadava:
1	Shri Dhaon:
	Shri P. Venkatasubbainh:
	Shri Hem Raj:
	Shri Basappa:
1	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of tourist trade in retrospect and in prospect was considered at the meeting of the Tourist Development Council held in Srinagar in July, 1964;

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations emerging from the deliberations;

(c) whether the set-back in the tourist traffic to Kashmir this year was analysed and evaluated and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to promote inland as well as international tourist for the benefit of the country.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3004/64].

(c) This point though not on the agenda, was also discussed. As a result, a publicity campaign in conjunction with the J. & K. Government through advertisements, write ups in the press, radio programmes, cinema slides has been undertaken. The J. & K. Government have also agreed to give certain concession on accommodation in house boats and transport service in the valley.

It is expected that the results of the efforts would be known by the end of October, 1964. It it learnt reliably that the Amarnath Yatra has been a great success; the number of. pligrims apart from the Sadhus being more than 6,000 and is regarded as a record flaure.

Crimes in Aeroplanes

	(Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Bishanchander Seth:
	Shri B. P. Yadava:
*59.	
	Shri Shree Narayan Das:
	Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
	UShri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1109 on the 21st April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have completed the study of the International Convention on Crimes occurring on board the aeroplanes; (b) if so, the important features of the said Convention; and

(c) whether the question of signing this Convention has been considered by Government?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Convention is still under examination.

Sugar Marketing Board

*60. Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri K. N. Pande:

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

(a) whether the constitution of the Sugar Marketing Board has been finalised;

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

(c) when it will come into existence?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir. It is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After the constitution has been finalised.

Rice Mill Machines

	(Shri Ram Harkh Yaday;
	Shri Onkar Laj Berwa:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Bishanchander Seth:
	, Shri B. P. Yadava:
70.	Shri Dhaon;
	Shri P. Venkatasubhalah:
	Shri M. Rampure:
	Shri Shree Narayan Das:
	Shri Shinde:
	Śhri K. N. Tiwary;

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

 (a) whether Government have deputed a delegation of experts to purchase rice milling machines in Europe; (b) if so, the constitution thereof;

(c) the expenditure involved thereby; and

(d) the achievement thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) The delegation consisted of Dr. P. K. Kymal, Technical Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Food, Dr. Dorris D. Brown, Ford Foundation expert and Shri V. S. T. Mudaliar, a representative of the cooperative rice milling industry in India.

(c) Approximately Rs. 15,000 in Indian currency and Rs. 3,500 in foreign currency.

(d) The delegation studied on the spot the combinations of the different modern equipments, assessed their technical efficiency, selected six units that are designed to give an increase in outturn of rice from paddy, negotiated prices, arranged for trial running of the mills, and training of Indian technicians, and discussed about the programmes of development of the improved equipments in India.

Community Development Programme

71. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the total amount spent on the Community Development Programme in Delhi during 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

	1962-63	1963-64
Total amount spent on C.D.		
Programme	5,24,000	5,73,000

Survey of Rivers

72. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey of the rivers in Kerala to explore the possibilities of increasing fishery wealth;

(b) the rivers selected for survey during this year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Landless Agricultural Labourer in Kerala

73. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Shri Pottekkatt;

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

(a) the progress made under the scheme for settlement of landless agricultural labourers on Bhoodan and Gramdan lands in Kerala;

(b) whether the implementation of the scheme has been delayed due to the non-finalisation of the Rules; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to finglise the Rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foog and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to c). The Government of Kerala have prepared draft Rules for the implementation of the scheme for settlement of landless agricultural labourers on bhoodan lands in consultation with the State Bhoodan Yagna Committee. The Rules are under the scrutiny of the State Government and will be finalised soon. The State Government has prepared the Bhoodan Yagna Bill to 317 Written Answers BHADRA 17, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers facilitate distribution of bhoodan lands to landless agricultural labourers.

West Coast Road

74. Shri Pottekkatt: j Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in forming the bye-pass road at Tellicherry, Mahe and Badagara on the West Coast Road:

cost of (b) the estimated land acquisition and whether the same has been completed;

(c) the amount so far paid; and

(d) when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No substantial progress in forming the bye-pass roads at Tellicherry, Mahe and Badagara has been achieved due to limited funds. The present position of these bye-passes is as follows:---

Tellicherry Bye-pass: Due to certain representations from the local people, the alignment of the bye-pass could not be finalised for a long time. The alignment has since been fixed. An estimate for land acquisition has just been received from the State-Government and is under examination of the Government of India.

Badagara Bye-pass: The alignment was fixed in December 1960. Due to representations from the local people, the land width had to be reduced from 150 ft. to 100 ft, with some minor changes in the alignment. The land acquisition has been started.

Mahe Bye-pass: This is not in the programme.

(b) The estimated cost of land acquisition is as follows:

Tellicherry Byepass-Rs. 35.65.700 Badagara Byepass-Rs. 7,56,900

318 Mahe Bye-pass-Not in the programme.

> The land acquisition has not been. completed as explained in part (a) of the answer.

> (c) A compensation of Rs. 91,885.64 has been paid in the case of the Badagara bye-pass. No compensation has been paid in respect of the other byepass.

(d) Depending on the availability of funds, the Tellicherry and Badagara bye-passes will be completed during the 4th Plan period.

Air Facilities to Tourist Centres

76 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to offer greater air facilities to some of the tourist centres:

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the above project?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a Civil Aviation Development Fund from which subventions could be paid to the Indian Airlines Corporation for operating services which Government consider necessary in the interest of tourist promotion, which may not be justified on purely commercial considerations.

(c) It is too early to forecast any estimate.

Shortage of Gur

77. Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an acute shortage of gur in the country during the last 6 months:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent of fluctuations in the price of gur during the last six months. and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There has been no acute shortage of gur in the country. (b) Does not arise.

(c) The wholesale prices of gur prevailing in the important mandis during the last six months are given below:—

Market		Month-end wholesale prices in Rs. per Quintal						
			March 1964	April 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	August 1964
Jullundur			87.50	95.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	107.55
Delhi .		÷	80.00	73.00	86.95	90.00	101.95	99.95
Muzaffarnaga	r		65.25	73.40	85.05	75.55	105.95	98.75
Calcutta			86.00	89.60	88.40	88.40	94.45	96.45
Ahmedabad			113.05	113.05	116.00	118.95	116.00	116.00
Kolhapur			82.00	85.05	97.00	95 00	97.00	97 ·
Anakapalle	•		54.25	63.10	79.15	80.65	97.50	95. 85.
Madras		•	70.05	64.95	82.50	85.05	80.00	85.

The fluctuations are mainly due to Seasonal Supply and demand position.

दिल्ली में डबल रोटी का मल्य

78 भी नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साख तबा हलीय मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में डबल रोटी के दान १२ प्रतिवत बढ़ नये हैं; प्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

साध तथा इव पंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (की दा॰ रा॰ चक्काल): (क) झौर (ख). दिल्लों में गत दो महीनों में प्रसिद्ध भाकों की डवल रोटी की निर्माण कीमतों में लगमग ४ प्रतिक्वत भौर उपमोक्ता दारा दी जाने बाली खुदरा कीमतों में ७ से १२ प्रतिसत को वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि खमीरे, बसा मौर दुराधपूर्ण की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई थी। हास ही में, माटे की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के लिये मैदा का उत्पादन प्रतिबन्धित करना पड़ा। इसके फलस्वरूप, बेकरियों को मैदा की डप्लाई स्वयित करनी पड़ी। बेकरियों की हुछ मैदा की संप्लाई करने के प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं।

New Acrodromes

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79. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
{ Shri D. D. Maniri;
{ Shri R. Barua:
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Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

 (a) whether Government have taken a decision to construct new aerodromes in the country;

(b) if so, how many and where;

(c) whether any estimates have been prepared; and

(d) if so, the broad features of the proposals?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The construction of a fair-weather airstrip at khajuraho for tourist promotion has been sanctioned. An estimate for the construction of an airstrip at Hassan for the same purpose has also been prepared. The question of constructing civil aerodromes at other places for tourist promotion as well as to meet domestic air transport requirements is under examination. Agro-Industrial Labour Services Cooperatives

- (Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
- Shri B. P. Yadava:
- 80. ∠ Shri Bishanchander Seth: | Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: | Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to organize agroindustrial labour services cooperatives for the weaker section of the community:

(b) if so, what are its main objects and aims; and

(c) whether this scheme was considered at the recent annual conference of State Ministers of Cooperation at Hyderabad and if so what decisions were taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) At the Annual Conference of State Ministers incharge of Cooperation held at Hyderabad in June, 1964, certain broad approaches were discussed for tackling the problems of the weaker sections. The matter is being further examined in consultation with Planning Commission.

Purchase of Caravelle Aircraft

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Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
81. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
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Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines Corporation signed a contract with the Sud Aviation of France for the purchase of Caravelle aircraft;

(b) if so, how many Caravelle aircraft have so far been acquired; and 968 (Ai) LSD-3. (c) whether with the purchase of this aircraft Indian Airlines Corporation is expected to meet the growing requirement of traffic on the trunk routes?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Indian Airlines have placed an order with Sud Aviation of France for the purchase of a 4th Caravelle aircraft which is due to be delivered in November, 1964.

(b) Three, excluding the one on order.

(c) Four Caravelle aircraft are inadequate to meet fully the growing demand of traffic on the trunk routes.

Production of Subsidiary Foods

	∫ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Bishanchander Seth:
82.	Shri B. P. Yadava:
06. <) Shri Dhaon:
	shri Surendra Pal Singh:
	Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have written to the State Governments to forward detailed schemes to the Centre for achieving rapid increase in the production of subsidiary foods;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereupon; and

(c) what are the main suggestions made by the State; and how far these have been accepted by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). In the context of the current price situation and the need to secure a repid increase in the production of subsidiary foods like fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and fish, it was decided to take up Special Development Programmes which are quick maturing and would increase supplies at places with marketing facilities. The schemes under the programme relate to among other items to intensification of fruit and vegetable production around 40 cities. promotion of fruit cultivation for export purposes, intensive cattle development programme, slaughter houses, intensive development of poultry, piggery and sheep and development of fisheries including the provision of harbour facilities, approach roads, development of cold storages and processing facilities, arrangements for refrigerated transport, etc. The schemes would be implemented by the States as centrally sponsored schemes and the entire cost in the remaining two years of the Third Plan would be met by the Central Government by way of loans and grants. Most of the states have sent their schemes and they are being sanctioned.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

83. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major extension of the Employees State Insurance Scheme is under consideration of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what main changes are contemplated?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A, K, Sen); (a) Yes. The scheme is being extended to Ahmedabad in Gujarat State from the 4th October, 1984 which will benefit over 2 lakhs workers. It is also proposed to extend the scheme to Poona, Nanded, Amalner, Khopoli in Maharashtra State and Hooghly in West Bengal during the year 1964-65.

(b) During the Fourth Plan, it is contemplated :---

(i) to cover employees and their families in areas with an insurable population of 500 and above and not yet covered;

(ii) to provide hospitalisation facilities for families: and

(iii) to extend the scope of the Act to:-

(a) smaller factories not now covered, and

(b) shops, commercial establishments and transport companies in selected centres.

Delhi Milk Scheme

84. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk supply of Delhi Milk Scheme from U.P. region is likely to be considerably reduced as a result of a scheme of cooperative dairies having been started by the U.P. Government in the Districts of Meerut and Bulandshahar; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the Delhi Milk Scheme to make up the deficit from other sources?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan); (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Afro-Asian Shipping Corporation

85. Shri Surendra Pal Singh; Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Afro-Asian Economic Council has put forward a proposal to set up an Afro-Asian Shipping Corporation for the mutual benefit of under-developed countries of the two continents; and

(b) if so, what are Government's reactions to the proposal?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government have no information on the formation of an Afro-Asian Shipping Corporation No such proposal has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Imported Wheat Cargoes at Kandla Port

86. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a bottleneck in the clearance of imported wheat cargoes at Kandla Port during the last two months;

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure expeditious clearance of the wheat shipments;

(c) the demurrage, if any, paid by Government for the detention of ships for want of loading facilities during June, July and August, 1964;

(d) how far the late deliveries of the foodgrains affected the flour milling industry in scarcity areas like Rajasthan; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to issue wheat quota to the mills in Rajasthan from nearby areas in order that, their capacity is not allowed to remain idle?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During June the ship demurrage incurred was about Rs. 25,000 and in July Rs. 50,000. No ship demurrage was incurred in August, 1964.

(d) There are three roller flour mills in Rajasthan. One of them has started functioning regularly only from August, 1964. In the case of other two mills during months of June, July and August, 1964, one is reported to have been closed only for two days and the other for 4 days in June, 11 days in July and 7 days in August.

(e) Allotments are generally made from nearby depots provided adequate stocks are available.

केन्द्रीय प्रवित्रियमों का झिम्बी में प्रकाशन

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    श्वी म० सर० दिवेवी:
    श्रीमती सावित्री निमम :
    श्वी स० चं० साममा:
    श्री प्रकाशबीर झाल्ती:
    श्री जक्तमाल लिंह :
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|की बगदेव खिंह खिडाम्सीः |की सुवोघ हंसवाः |की प्र• के॰ देवः

क्या विभि मंत्री यः बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय ग्राधिनियमों के निदी में छपने से प्ले उन पर विधि विशेषज्ञों के सुझाव ले लिये गये थे ;

(ब) यदि हो, तो जिन विशेषक्षों की राज ली थी उनके नाम क्या हैं ; मौर

(व) क्या अनुदित प्रधिनियम सभा- 🧳 पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

किवि तक्व सम्वाधिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (भी ग्रु० कु० सेन) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय ग्राधिनियमों को हिन्दी में दो बार प्रकाशित किया बाता है। पहली बार ये केबल साधारण जानकारी के लिए हिन्दी में तब प्रकाशित किए जाले हैं जब इस मंबालय के मनुब/द मनुवाग के मई विधि पदाधिकारी इनका मनुवाद कर लेते हैं। इस मबस्या में म्रान्य प्रन्य विधि विशेषज्ञों की राव लेना म्रावश्वक नहीं सनझा बाता।

वे धनुव।द रावभाषा (विधायी) मायोग के समक्ष रखे जाते हैं। झावोम में विभिन्न भावा वर्गों से सिये वये विधि विशेवझ हैं। प्रायोग राज्य सरफारों से परामर्ग करके मनुवादों को मन्तिम रूप देता है। ये मनुवाद राजपाषा मधिनियम की घारा ४ के मधीन राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार से सम्यक्त प्रकाशित किये जाएंगे। ये प्राधिकृत मूस पाठ संसर् के हर एक सदन के समक्ष रखे जा सकेंगे।

Indebtedness in Bural Areas

88. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) the further steps taken to reduce the burden of indebtedness in rural areas;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B, S, Murthy): (a) to (c). There is nothing further to add to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93, as the detailed report of the All-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62 conducted by the Reserve Bank is still awaited.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

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Shri S. M. Banerjee:
89. Shri Balmiki:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
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Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme of unemployment insurance is likely to be introduced;

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

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No Sir, excepting that certain benefits in the event of retrenchment and lay-off have been made available to industrial workers and that other proposals to help workers in weaker units with Textile Industry, who are facing difficulties on account of closures, are under consideration;

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

Locusts Breeding

90. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any warning has been given to India by London Anti-Locusts

Research Centre that there are chances of locusts breeding in India in the coming months; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Limited locust breeding was anticipated in monsoon months in the Scheduled Desert Area. The Scheduled Desert Area comprises of parts. of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat and is the centre of locust activity India. Even before the receipt in of warning from Desert Locust Information Service, London (a part of Anti-Locust Research Centre) on the 3rd July, 1964, the Government of India issued instructions for control operations to the staff working in the Scheduled Desert Area by the 30th May, 1964. The staff duly equipped with vehicles, application equipment and insecticides has been posted at strategic places to control localized/ scattered breeding where necessary.

There is no possibility of locust breeding in areas other than Scheduled Desert Area. The State Governments are, however, regularly being informed of the locust situation in the country through the Fortnightly Locust Situation Bulletins.

Agricultural Research

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri B, P. Yadava: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri Dhaon: 91. { Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri D, D. Mantri:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar;

Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign team of experts has stated in

its report that 90 per cent of workers engaged in agricultural research in India are unaware of the problems in the field in which they were working;

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

(c) the methods adopted to remove the defects pointed out by the foreign experts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan); (a) No. However, during their informal discussions with the Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Special Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) the foreign members of the Review Team expressed the view that about 90 per cent of the workers engaged in Agricultural research seem to be unaware of the problems in the field in the areas in which they were working.

(b) and (c). The percentage of workers who are not aware of the problems in the field may not be as high as 90 percent. Most of the States have provided liaison between research and extension officers through six monthly and annual meetings held at state level when research programmes are reviewed and fresh programmes formulated by research workers in consultation with the Joint Directors and Regional Officers in-charge of Extension. The problems which the experts of Government of India come across during their visits to the field in the different states are brought to the notice of the research section or particular institutions which may be suitably equipped to handle the problem. The Government of India has been corresponding with the State Departments of Agriculture, bringing to their notice the problems in the field as well as solutions which have been successfully adopted elsewhere and which may be applicable to the state in question. In the proposals of the Fourth Plan a considerable

strengthening of the extension set up in the states at all levels is envisaged. With this strengthening the liaison between research and extension will become closer and the research worker will be in a better position to become aware of the problems of the farmers in a more specific and particularised manner than he is at present.

Social Security Schemes in Rural Areas

∫ Shri B. P. Yadava: 92. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia: ↓ Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to extend the social security schemes in the rural areas in the country;

(b) whether Government are also considering to conduct a survey of all rural industries; and

(c) if so, when the work on the survey is likely to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sem): (a) The programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission mainly cover rural areas. Two new schemes of Old Age Pension and Relief and Assistance for handicapped persons, which will cover the entire country including the rural areas, are also under consideration.

(b) and (c). No decision has yet been taken in this respect.

Credit Requirements of Agriculturists

- (Shri Laxmi Dass: | Shri Nambiar:
- 93. { Dr. Saradish Roy: Shri Imbichibava: Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official or unofficial estimate of the total annual credit geSEPTEMBER 8, 1964

quirements of agriculture in the country has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much Government agencies provide at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey (provisional estimates) of the Reserve Bank of India, 1961-62, indicates that the total borrowings of cultivating families in the country during 1961-62 were of the order of Rs, 1030 crores and those of all rural families were of the order of Rs, 1230 crores. The exact amounts utilised for agriculture are not known.

(c) State Governments have given taccavi loans direct to cultivators for agricultural development of the order of Rs. 22 crores and Rs. 21 crores respectively in 1961-62 and 1962-63. Besides this, cooperatives advanced Rs. 244 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 278 crores in 1962-63.

Nellore Rice

94. Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice merchants of Andhra Pradesh have represented to the Central Government seeking permission to export Nellore rice outside the South Zone; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Shipping Board

Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state: (a) whether the Chairman of the National Shipping Board has resigned; and

(b) if so, the reasons, given by him?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly speaking it was for reasons of a personal nature.

Hindustan Shipyard

96. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negligence on the part of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. caused a loss of Rs. 9 lakhs on reconditioning of electrical equipment required for a vessel under construction;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to fix responsibility for this; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri **Exj Balandur**): (a) to (c). Electrical machinery imported for a ship under construction, were found to be damaged due to long storage when the cases containing it were opened for fitment. This machinery had to be repaired involving a cost of Rs. 8.2 lakhs.

A Committee of Directors, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. to investigate into the circumstances that led to the deterioration of the electrical machinery and to fix responsibility, reported that

- (i) normal attention as per practice prevailing in the Hindustan Shipyard at that time, was paid for the storage of this Machinery;
- (ii) it was not possible to fix responsibility for the damages having regard to the circumstances prevailing at that time.

The Committee also suggested certain measures to be followed for safe storage of such heavy machinery, in future. These are being implemented.

Reports of Commissioner of S.C. and S.T.

97. { Shri Indrajit Gupta: { Shri Yashpal Singh: { Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 have not so far been presented to Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite their presentation?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted his report for the year 1962-63, to the President. As this report has not been printed yet it has not been possible to place copies of this report on the Tables of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Steps are being taken to expedite the printing of this report.

The report of the Commissioner for the year 1963-64 expected to be submitted to the President on or about 30th September, 1964.

Autonomous Body for Social Welfare Work

98. Shri Indrejit Gupta: Shri Yashpei Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to create an autonomous body for social welfare work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sam): (a) There is already the Central Social Weifare Board which enjoys autonomy;

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

Rice Production

99. Shri E. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 blocks have been selected in Punjab for the implementation of the programme of intensive cultivation of rice during 1964-65 to increase its production; and

(b) how the scheme is progressing and whether Government propose to extend this scheme to other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and AgricuNure (Suri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme was launched only during the Kharif season of the current year. It is, therefore, too early to assess the results. Similar schemes have also been introduced in the other States.

Air India Boeing 707-330B

100. { Shri R. G. Dubey: { Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India's new boeing 707-320B arrived here on the 29th May, 1964, after a non-stop flight from London; and

(b) how this new Boeing compares with the existing ones?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new aircraft has the Pratt & Whitney JT3D-3B Turbofan engines installed, which have higher take-off thrust rating by 500 lbs. per engine. Together with the improved features like full length leading edge flap, modified wing tips and main flap of larger area the higher rated thrust engines enable the aircraft to take-off and land at lesser runway length than

707-437 by about 10 per cent to 15 per cent, depending upon the temperature conditions.

In cruise conditions, due to the higher cruise thrust availability of P&W JT3D-3B engines, the aircraft can attain a given speed earlier than 707-437 and on long sectors like London-New York, this results in a lower flight time by about 15 to 20 minutes.

Another important feature of the aircraft is its comparatively lower fuel consumption, due to the characteristic advantage of Turbofan engine over the pure jet or bypass engine. Consequently, for a given mission, the fuel consumption for this aircraft is about 10 per cent less than the 707-437 with its Rolls Royce Conway 508 engines, or alternatively it can fly for a longer distance than 707-437 at an equal take-off gross weight.

New Delhi-London Air Service Via Moscow

Shri E. G. Dubey: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start an air service between New Delhi and London via Moscow; and

(b) if so, whether there have been any talks between Russia and India in this matter?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanngo): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India have plans to operate two flights per week between New Delhi and London via Moscow. The first such service will operate ex New Delhi on October 2, 1964.

(b) Inter-airline discussions between Air India and Aeroflot were held in Moscow in June, 1964 when agreement was reached for the operation of this service by Air India.

Grow More Food Campaign

102. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether special fertiliser quotas had been allotted to various States/ Union Territories for the current crop, as a part of the grow-more-foodcampaign and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether some of the States have failed to lift their quotas of fertilisers in due time and if so, which ones, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar quotas are being allotted for the coming kharif crops also and if so, to what extent and what are the assessed requirements of each State/Union Territory in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shrl Shahnawaz Khan); (a) In adition to quarterly allotments made in favour of the State Governments in the usual course, additional quotas were sanctioned to some State Governments vide Appendix 'A' of the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3005) 64] to meet the increased requirements of their agricultural programmes. In addition, allotments were also made vide Appendix B' to meet the special requirements of Jute, cotton, tobacco, tea coffee and rubber.

(b) In a few cases very small quantities have not been lifted by the State Governments. The quantities not lifted and the reasons therefor are shown in Appendix 'C' of the statement.

(c) As usual, allotments will be made on quarterly basis in future also. The requirements as assessed by the State Governments for the next two quarters viz O-tober-December 1964 and January-March 1965 are given in the Appendix-D' of the statement.

भूमिहीन किसान

103 स्त्री वागड़ी : क्या साख सवा क्रूचि संत्री यह बताने की क्रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भूमिहीन किसानों की संख्या क्या है: (ख) इन किसानों को बेसाने के लिए सरकार के पास कितने एकड़ भमि है ; मौर

(ग) उनके पुनर्वास के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

काख तथा इतथि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (क्षी झाहनवाख कां): (क) द्वितीय खेतीहर मजदूर जॉच के अनुसार देश में खेा हर मज-दूर परिवारों की संख्या 163 लाख थी जिनमें से लगभग 57 प्रतिशत भूमिहीन थे।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त परती भूमि सर्वेक्षण तथा सुधार समिति ने 250 एकड़ तथा इससे बड़े खण्डों में लगभग 10.8 लाख एकड़ भूमि का पता लगाया है। मनमान है कि इस क्षेत्र का लगभग दो-तिहोई भाग सरकार की सम्पत्ति है। पूनर्वास हेत्र भूमि का पता लगाने के लिए कई राज्यों में 250 एकड़ से छोटे भू-खण्डों में परती भूमि के सर्वेक्षण तथा वर्गीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त भदान, ग्रामदान तथा निर्धारित सीमा से ऊपर को कुछ फालतू भूमि भी उपलब्ध होगी। उस क्षेत्र के विषय में, जो कि खेती र मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के काम में लाया जा सकता है, ठीक ठीक ग्रनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के भन्तगंत खेतीहर मजदूरों के पुनर्वास हेतु एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के लिए 7 करोड़ स्पये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसी कायं के लिये राज्य परियोजनाओं में 3.63 करोड़ रुपये की झलग व्यवस्था की गई थी। भनुयूचित जातियों तथा झनुसूचित मादिम जातियों—जिनमें झधिकतर खेतीहर मजदूर ही झाते हैं—की कल्याण सम्बन्धी योजनाओं में जी भूमि पर पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था मौजूद है।

पता चला है कि तीसरी योजना के प ले दो वर्षों में जिला म्रधिकारियों ने चेतीहर मखदूरों में लगभग 13 लाख एकड़ भूमि बांटी है। खेती∶र मखदूरों के लिये सकानों के लिये स्थानहेतु 5 करोड़ रुपयेकी व्यवस्था की गई है।

ग्रामीण निर्माण-कार्यक्रम द्वारा, जिस पर कि तीसरी योजन की घवधि में लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है, म्रतिरिक्त कार्य घवसर प्रदान करने से भी खेतीहर मजदूरों के पुनर्वास में काफी स**ायता** मिलेगी ।

गाव-भेंसों के साथ निर्वयता

104. भी हुकम जन्म कछवाय : क्या जाख तथा इति मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में प्रति वर्ष लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये की गायें प्रौर मैंसे दूसरे राज्यों, विशेषकर पंजाब से, मंगाई जातां हैं, प्रौर वे बूचड़खाने में भेजने से प ले बहुत ही बुरी ालत में रखो जाती हैं प्रौर उन्हें दहा जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें भाई हैं कि गाय, भैंसों के ये म्यापारी लोग दूध दुहने का बड़ा ही बेरहमी का तरीक भ्रपनाते हैं भौर उनके बछड़ों को भूखा मार डालते हैं ; भौर

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी गाय भैंसों को बचाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

साध तथा इवि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी झाहनवाख सां) : (क) से (ग) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है प्रौर मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Hindu Religious Endowment Commission

105. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have now responded to the urgent reminders of the Central Government for the finalisation of their views on the report of Hindu Religious Endowment Commission; and

(b) the names of States who are still the defaulters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Kerala and West Bengal.

Conference of Food Ministers of Southern States

106. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Food Ministers of the Southern States was held at Madras to consider the question of fixation of prices of rice and other foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the decision-arrived thereat?

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

(b) The decisions were that maximum prices of rice both at wholesale and retail levels should be fixed and the Government should exercise its powers to enforce these prices and to take drastic action against the profiteering elements in the trade.

Japanese Method of Cultivation

(Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: 107. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Gokaran Prasad:

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

(a) whether the report of the Japanese Survey Team of Agriculture Experts who recently visited India has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof:

(c) whether Government propose to open four more units in different parts of the country to popularise the Japanese method of cultivation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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(c) and (d). Yes, four more Japanese demonstration farms are proposed to be established at Bapatla. District Guntur (Andhra Changamanad, Pradesh), District Ernakulam (Kerala), Khopoli District Kolaba (Maharashtra) and Mandya (Mysore). The details in respect of these farms have not yet been finalised.

Scarcity Conditions in Gujarat and Rajasthan

(Shri Solanki:

Shri Kapur Singh: 168. Shri Narasimha Reddy: Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 278 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) the latest scarcity conditions in Gujarat and Rajasthan; and

(b) whether there has been any serious loss to our cattle wealth or human lives as a result of famine?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) As a result of the failure of monsoon in 1963, 14 districts in Rajasthan and 5 districts in Gujarat were affected with scarcity conditions. Circumstances have changed this year. There have been good rains all over the two States from the beginning of the current monsoon season.

Crash of Flying Club Plane

∫ Shri Solanki: 109.

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plane belonging to Madhya Pradesh flying club crashed near Bhopal on the 15th July, 1964;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident; and

(c) the details of casualties?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is still under investigation.

(c) The student pilot, who was the sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed.

Working of Co-operatives

116. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Borecah:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study group has been appointed to examine the working of co-operatives in the intensive agricultural programme areas;

(b) the constitution of the working group and its terms of reference; and

(c) when the report will be submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3005/64].

(c) By about the end of January, 1965.

Godown for Fertilizers

111. { Shri P. B. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Borsonh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the State Governments have been asked to build a godown for fertilizers and seeds for every four or five villages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): The State Governments have been asked to construct godowns at various levels such as village. Mandi & Railheads in the districts selected for intensive cultivation programme with a view to bringing supplies within easy reach of farmers. It is, however, not necessary to build a godown for every four or five villages. It would mainly depend upon other considerations such as means of communication, quantum of supplies required to be stocked etc.

Seisure of Kinndsori in U.P.

112. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of Khandsari sugar in Uttar Pradesh were seized in pursuance of any policy of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether it is the policy of Government to stop free deals of all kinds of sugar manufactured in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Feod and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The stocks were frozen and not seized by the Uttar Pradesh Government in consultation with the Central Government.

(b) The policy is formulated according to circumstances prevailing from time to time. The policy at present being adopted is indicated in the Sugar Control Orders issued by Government.

Agricultural Research

112. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has appointed a committee to study the problems arising out of the indiscriminate use of pesticides, insecticides and fungicides; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:---

To study the reports of the Committee of Scientists appointed by the President of the United States of America, the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, U.K. and other published material about hazards to human health and wild life on account of the use of chemical insecticides and pesticides in agriculture and forestry and make recommendations on the following:--

- (i) whether use of particular insecticides and pesticides should be prohibited entirely or except for some special purposes and under prescribed conditions;
- (ii) what should be the future programme for the manufacture and import of chemical insecticides and pesticides in the light of the recommendations under (a);
- (iii) what other steps such as intensification of research on biological control should be taken to reduce damage caused by insects and pests in the event of it being necessary to restrict the use of some chemical insecticides and pesticides; and
- (iv) any other relevant matter.

Committee on Panchayati Raf

114. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the study team on Panchayati Raj set up by the Government of Rajasthan has been examined by Government;

(b) whether Government propose to advise other State Governments to study the recommendations of this team for application of the same to their States; and (c) the main features of the Report and whether the Government of Rajasthan have decided to accept the report in toto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A copy of the report has recently been received from the State Government and is under examination. Further action on the recommendations of the study team will be taken after the examination is completed.

(c) A statement showing the main features of the report has been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3007/64]. The report is under consideration of the State Government.

Prices of Foodgrains

115. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how the rise in prices in India of wheat, rice and sugar compared with rise in prices in countries like Japan, China, Ceylon, Burma, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. during the last five years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): The following Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3008[64].

- (i) Indeπ numbers of wheat prices in India and certain foreign countries during the years 1959 to 1963.
- (ii) Index numbers of Rice Prices in India and certain foreign countries during the years 1959 to 1963.
- (iii) Retail prices of sugar in India and certain selected foreign countries during the years 1959 to 1963.

Import of Foodgrains

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported by our country during the period from 1959 to 2962; (b) the value of such imports; and

(c) whether there has been decrease or increase in imports of foodgrains as compared to 1958 figures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b):

Ycar			Quantity Approxi- in nate '000 Metric C & F valu Tons in crores of rupees			
1959		•			3868	141-41
1960	•	•		•	5137	192 84
1961	•	•		•	3495	129.56
1962	•	•	•	•	3640	141 09

(c) There has been an increase.

C. D. Programme in Delhi Region

117. { Shri Hem Raj: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Public Administration undertook a survey of the Community Development Programme of the Delhi Region;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions of the survey; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy thereof on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir; as part of a study of the public perception of and support to the programmes of Government in general, with particular reference to five specific types of Government programmes, viz., Community Development, Health, Police, Postal and the Delhi Transport Undertaking. (b) The final report of the study presenting and interpreting all the relevant data is not ready yet.

(c) Does not arise now, in view of (b) above.

राजमानी में चीनी के व्यापारी

118 भी कोंकार लाल बेरवाः क्या बाख तथा क्रुवि मंत्रे यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली राज-धानी में चीनी के व्यापारियों की संख्या घटा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहले चीनी की कितनी दूकानें थीं मौर मब कितनी हैं ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान कुकानें दिल्ली की जनसंख्या की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त हैं ; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गेष जनसंख्या की मांग पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

साद्य तथा इत्तवि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (भी बा॰ रा॰ चह्याण) : (क) जी, हां।

(वा) योक व्यापारियों की संख्या 220 से घटा कर 64 झौर खुदरा व्याप.रियों की, ४१४६ से 47.°8 कर दी गई है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

फसलों को हानि

(भी बाल्मीकी :

119.√ भी बलनीत सिंहः

थी इ० मयुसुबन रावः

क्या **चाछ तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जुलाई 1964 में प्रधिक वर्षा के कारण क_{्रां}-क_{्रां} फसलों को प्रधिक हानि पहुंची है; (ख) खरीफ की कौन-कौन सी फसलों
 को भारी हानि पहुंची है ; ग्रौर

(ग) अनुमानतः कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ?

काख तथा इति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (भी शाहनवाख क्रां): (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध . जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखागया है [पुस्तकालय में रक्ता यया। देकिए संख्या L.T. 3009/64]

Air Fares for Tourist Class

120. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India International introduced lower air fares for tourist class with effect from 18th April, 1964; and

(b) if so, how these compare with the similar fares charged b_y other international air lines?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Lower air fares for both first and economy class service were introduced with effect from April 1, 1964 for travel between the U.S.A. and Canada on the one hand and Europe, Middle East, Africa and the areas comprised of India, Pakistan and Ceylon on the other. These lower air fares are being applied by all Members of International Air Transport Association including Air India.

River Port near Gauhati

121. Shri D. D. Puri: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Breech:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the construction of Sadilapur river port near Gauhati has started;

(b) whether there is any foreign collaboration in this project and what will be cost involved; (c) whether the Central Government would be exercising any supervision during construction period to ensure execution of the project as per approved details and in time;

(d) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohtudin): (a) to (d). A proposal for construction of a river port at Sadilapur has been receied from the State Government and is under technical examination in the Ministry of Transport.

Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes

122. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irrigation and water supply schemes involving an outlay of even Rs 5,000 are required to be submitted to the Central Government for technical approval;

(b) if so, whether it leads to considerable delays; and

(c) whether there was a proposal that the limit should be Rs. 5 lakhs and whether that proposal has been accepted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) to (c). Feasibility and relative priorities for irrigation schemes costing upto Rs. 15 lakhs, which are classified as minor irrigation schemes, are considered at the Annual Plan Discussions with the State Government represen-Once the Schemes are tatives. approved at these Discussions and Plan provision made, the States are themselves competent to sanction these and technical approval of individual Schemes is not insisted upon by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Water Supply Schemes:

(a) All Drinking Water Supply Schemes are technically approved by the Ministry of Health before these are included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(b) Normally sanction is issued by the Health Ministry in about six weeks. Delays occur only when States furnish incomplete proposals.

(c) Yes, there was a proposal that rural water supply schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs be allowed to be implemented by States without a second scrutiny by the Centre but it was not accepted because some of the States do not have a well organised Public Health Engineering Department and Central scrutiny by experts is desirable; while others appreciate Central help and guidance provided in the process of scrutiny.

Rural Education Campaign

123. Shri K. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fourth Conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad Plan for rural education campaign; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Fourth Conference of the All India Panchayat Parishad has recommended that the General Council of Parishad may set :1p a small committee to work out a comprehensive programme for the All India Panchayat Parishad. The Plan for rural education campaign is to be worked out in detail by this Committee. The recommendations of the Committee on the subject would be considered by the Government on receipt.

Santa Cruz Airport

124. Shri D. J. Naik: Shri Vidya Charan Shukia:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transmission testing tower belonging to a private Engineering Company on the eastern side of Santa Cruz Airport is a dangerous obstruction for flying of Jet aircraft; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the tower?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanango): (a) and (b). The transmission testing tower belonging to a private Engineering Company on the eastern side of the Santa Cruz airport which constituted flying hazard has since been dismantied ang removed.

Tourists Centres

*125. Shri K. N. Tiwary: Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1446 on the 29th March, 1964 and state the progress made in the matter of develop ment of Tourist Centres in the country?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): In addition to the places mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1446 answered on the 29th March, 1964 the Working Group have since visited Gulmarg to prepare a Master Plan for its integrated development as a winter sport centre.

The Report of the Working Group on Kovalam has since been accepted by the Government of Kerala and is under examination of the Planning Commission. A copy will be placed in the Library of the Sabha when the Report is finalized. Implementation of these Master Plans and integrated development of other selected tourist areas have been included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for the Development of Tourism.

Food Situation in Gujarat

126. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he was in Ahmedabad on the 21st and 22nd July, 1964;

(b) whether representations were made to him by the Gujarat Government and different associations about restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat and gur which have resulted in high prices in Gujarat and have obliged the Gujarat people to pay 100 per cent more for gur of worst quality, useless for human consumption; and

(c) what are his reactions thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, representations were made about restrictions on inter-State movemento of wheat and gur and the high prices of gur Restrictions on movement of gur have been withdrawn with effect from 27th July, 1964. It is not advisable to disturb the wheat zones at present.

Mangalore Port

127. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likelihood of getting World Bank aid for the development of Mangalore Port; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made in this direction?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no proposal at present to seek World Bank aid for the development of Mangalore Port.

(b) Does not arise.

Scarcity Areas of Mysore

128. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have sought any help from Centre to overcome the difficulties of the scarcity areas of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of help asked for and provided to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. The Government of Mysore has sent a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 40 crores for implementation during the remaining period of Third Five Year Plan to secure speedy rehabilitation of drought affected are as in the State by intensifying various developmental activities such as soil conservation measures, minor irrigation works and diversification of agriculture.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture had sent a Technical Team to examine the problem on the spot. On the basis of the recommendations in the Team's Report the Government of Mysore are drawing up a pilot echeme for compact areas in two taluks (viz Madhugiri and Pavagada) in Tumkur district. For the present it is considered advisable to concentrate on the implementation of the pilot scheme which will throw up valuable data to form the basis for its extension to other drought-affected areas.

However, considering the State Government's requirements for intensification of agricultural production programmes in the State including drought-affected areas additional Central assistance of Rs. 265 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government during the current financis' year, 1924-65 353 Written Answers BHADRA 17, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 354

केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत फार्म

129. भी पन्नालाल बारूपाला: क्या बाख तथा क्रुचि मंत्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूरतगढ़, राजस्थान, का केन्द्रीय कुषि फार्म कुछ समय से घाटे में चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जब से य⊰ फार्म बना है, तब से प्रति वर्ष कितना घाटा रहा है ; झौर (ख) साख तथा इति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (भी शाहनवाख सां): (क) फार्म के वार्थिक लेखे के मनुसार प्रतिवर्ष कुल लाभ होता है परन्तु मशीनों तथा भवन मादि के मूल्य-हास की कटौती करके तथा 'पूंजी खाता' पर 4 प्रतिशत वार्थिक की दर से व्याज लगाने से लेखे के मनुसार कुछ वर्षों में हुई हानि प्रदर्शित होती है।

(ग) यह घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं?

फसल वर्ष			कुल लाभ	शुद्ध लाभ	गुद्ध हानि	
(पहली जुलाई से तीस जून तक)			হ ০	र ०	₹ •	
1956-57 .			3,11,434		2,70,837	
1957-58 .			1, 58, 621		5,08,945	
1958-59			12,23,499	1,70 20)		
1959-60 .			10,35,192		2,24,559	
1960-61 .			16,83,964	2,83,827		
1961-62 .			12,43,233		6, 2 3, 1 3 6	
1962-63 .			12,64,803		5,91,855†	
1963-64 .		۰.	14,05,820		5,91,080++	
†लेखा परीक्षा ह	हो रही है	1 ++	मनुमान लेखे को	मन्तिम रूप दिया प	गरहा है। ≬	

and

(ग) कारण ये हैं :---

(1) अपर्याप्त तथा मनियमित सिंचाई।

(2) घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ से फसलों को हानि ।

(3) गर्मी के मौसम में वर्षा की कमी तथा कई वर्षों में सर्दी के मौसम में वर्षा का न होना।

> (4) 1963-64 में सख्त पाला पड़ना । Sugar Industry

Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri M. Rampure: Shri R. Barua: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri D. D. Maniri: Shri B. N. Kureel: Shri Vishwa Nath Pendey:

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

ure: expansion of existing sugar : factories.

Congestion at Calcutta Port ley: 131. { Shri P. K. Dec: { Shri Solanki: ...

> Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:---

(a) whether Government have ap-

pointed a Committee to inquire into

the working of the sugar industry;

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry

(b) The Commission shall make an

 the determination of the price, and system of distribution of

(2) the policy regarding licensing

of new sugar factories and the

of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E.

Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

sugar:

enquiry into-

968 (Ai) LSD-4.

(a) whether prevalence of bores in the Hooghly has led to congestion in the Calcutta Port;

(b) what immediate steps were taken to relieve the congestion; and (c) what were the consequential effects due to the congestion in the Calcutta Port?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Occurrence of bores in a tidal river like the River Hooghly is a normal feature. The frequency and the intensity of the bore-tides in the River Hooghly have, of late, increased due to the progressive fall in the head water supply. During boretide periods, restrictions have to be imposed to a greater or lesser extent, depending upon the strength of the bores, in making use of the riverside jetties numbering ten and moorings numbering 46 A temporary shortage of berthing capacity is thus created seeking entry into the and vessels Port of Calcutta, when dock berths are occupied, have to be detained at Sandheads, leading to congestion there. In June 1964, the number of vessels detained at Sandheads during the bore--tide period from the 7th to the 14th fluctuated between 12 to 18. The number of vessels normally detained at Sandheads during bore-tides is generally less. The reasons for a larger number of vessels waiting at Sand-heads in June 1964 was due to the fact that the Port had to deal with as many as 52 deep laden vesels during that month against an average of 30 per month during the preceding three months. The number of deep laden food ships handled by the Port in June, 1964 was 33, against ลท average of 20 in the proceeding three months. It takes longer time to discharge dep laden vessels and therefore the berths inside the docks continued to be occupied in June, 1964 by th ships for longer periods, with the result that the number of vessels which could be brought to Port and berthed had to be restricted.

(b) The congestion of vessels at Sandhead_s can be avoided during bore-tide period_s if more herths are provided in the Port. This, is however, not an economically feasible solution, nor is it possible within а short time to provide additional berths. Other steps which were feasible had, therefore, to be taken. One such step was to improve the labour output so that vessels occupying berths inside the docks could be loaded and unloaded more quickly and detention to vessels waiting for berths reduced. A scheme providing incentives to shore labour for higher output has already been introduced and is working satisfactorily. The drawing up of a similar scheme as far as labour employed on ships is concerned was, therefore, taken in hand on an urgent basis.

(c) Whenever there is congestion, the turn-round of ships is adversely affected. As far $a_{\rm S}$ chartered vessels are concerned, demurrage becomes payable by the charterers for idle time calculated according to the terms of the charter. There have been representations from the Liner operators also.

'Kalio Kand' Herb

Shri P. K. Deo: 132. { Shri Krishnapal Singh: Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

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

(a) whether Mr. Rasiklal Vaidya, Chairman of the Jamnagar Medical Plants and Garden Committee has discovered a wonder herb "Kalio Kand" found in Jesur Mountains in Gujarat, which once taken by a person enables him to go without food for days together; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard and how far it will be able to solve the food problem of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No. It is understood. that Shri Rasiklal Vaidya, Chairman of the Medicinal Plants and Garden Committee constituted by the Government of Gujarat was shown the root of Kalio Kand by some villagers during the tour of the Committee in Gujarat. It was reported by the villagers that this root was eaten by sadhus at an interval of about one week during which time they do not take any food. The claim has not been tested.

(b) No.

133. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair; Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the new Neendakara Bridge on National Highway No. 47 has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the work is scheduled to begin and when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) what is the cause of delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mobiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plans and estimates for the work have been scrutinised and the sanction to take up its execution is expected to be issued shortly. The work is expected to be completed in about three years after its commencement.

(c) Delay was due to preparation of plans and estimates and in the finalisation of the technical details.

Sinking of a Cargo Vessel

134. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Panamian cargo vessel "Union Atlantic", carrying iron ore from Calcutta and Cocanada sank in the Bay of Bengal; east of Madras Port on the 21st June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the causes of its sinking and the loss suffered?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The distress message broadcast by s.s. "Union Atlantic" was picked up on the 20th June, 1964. All the 38 survivors of the vessel mainly consisting of Chinese nationals were picked up by the British steamer "MADAN" and landed at Colombo on June 23rd. It is presumed that the Union Atlantic must have ultimately sunk as there are no subsequent reports from any ships at sea

(b) The probable cause of the sinking of the vessel may be the flooding with water of the No. 1 lower hold on account of springing a leak. She had a total cargo of 8,500 tons of iron ore which is a total loss.

Cropping Patterns

135. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study of the cropping patterns of India has been undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the report will be submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). Yes.

(b) The Council is a private research organisation and is undertaking the study on its own initiative. The question of its making a report to the Government, therefore, does not arise.

C. D. Blocks

136. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Hem Raj: Shri Vishram Prasad: Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a workking group set up by his Ministry has suggested that community development blocks be classified on the basis of availability of water resources in order to facilitate an extensive approach for agricultural production; and (b) if so, when the suggestion is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murihy): (a) The Working Group has suggested classification of Blocks in three broad categories. One of these categories is of Blocks where intensive programmes of crop cultivation could be taken up, for which it has suggested assured water supply, i.e., assured irrigation or assured rainfall as the criterion of selection.

(b) The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to keep this suggestion in view while selecting Blocks under Intensive Agricultural Areag programme.

निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन

137 र्भी विश्वनाच पाण्डेयः भी वलजीत सिंहः

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की इत्पा करेंगे कि गत जनगणना के झाधार पर राज्य विधान मंडलों तथा लोक-सभा के चुनावों के लिए निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन के लिये गठित परिसीमन झायोग ने 31 जुलाई, 1964 तक क्या प्रगति की है?

विचित्रचा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (भी इत्र कुः सेत्र): निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन करने में परिसीमन आयोग ढारा की गयी प्रगति इस प्रकार है:---

- (i) परिसीमन झायोग ने केरल झौर मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में झौर गोवा, दमन झौर दीव तथा पांडीचेरी के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संसदीय तथा सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन पूरा कर लिया है,
- (ii) ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में परिसीमन ग्रायोग की मसौदा प्रस्थाप-नाएं 25 फरवरी, 1964 को

प्रकाशित की गयी थीं। छः जिलों के सम्बन्ध में आपत्तियां प्रौर सुझाव सुनने के लिए मब तक दो सावंजनिक बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। शेष 14 जिलों के सम्बन्ध में प्रापत्तियां मौर सुझाव सुनने के लिए सावंजनिक बैठकें शोध की जायेंगी म्रौर परिसीमन पूरा कर दिया जायेंगा,

- (iii) मद्रास और उड़ीसा राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में परिसीमन आयोग की प्रस्थापनाऐं, कमझ: 23 जून, 1964 और 17 अगस्त, 1964 को प्रकाशित की गयी हैं। जनता से प्राप्त झापत्तियों भौर सुझाबों पर उचित समय पर होने वाली सार्वजनिक बैठकों में विचार किया जायेगा,
- (iv) मैसूर के सम्बन्ध में परिसीमन ग्रायोग की प्रस्थापनाएं, बंगलौर सिटी कार-पोरेशन श्रौर हुबली- धारवाढ़ कार-पोरेशन को छोड़कर, स∛योजित सवस्यों से परामर्श करके तैयार की गयी हैं। इन दो कारपोरेशनों के हलकों का राज्य सरकार प्रनर्शव्त कर रही है,
- (V) महाराष्ट्र ग्रौर पंजाब राज्यों तथा हिंशाचल प्रदेश के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में 'प्रस्थापनाएं तैयार हो गयी हैं ग्रौर सहयोजित सदस्यों के साथ बिचार विमर्श करने के पश्चात् प्रकाशित की जायेंगी,
- (vi) जहां तक क्रन्थ राज्यों क्रौर संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, क्रांकड़े इकट्ठे करने, नकजे तैयार करने क्रौर सह-योजित सदस्यों के साथ बिचार विमर्श के लिए क्रस्थायी प्रस्थापनाएं तैयार करने का प्रारम्भिक कार्यचल रा है,
- (vii) परिसीमन मायोग ने दिल्ली के सैच राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए संसदीय निवांचन क्षेत्रों को पुनःपरिसीमिन करने क्य काम मामी हाथ में नहीं लिया हू।

Fertilizers for Tobacco

138. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of Ammonium Sulphate and other chemical manures allotted to various States to be used for Virgina tobacco fields and for other crops during 1964-65;

(b) how the quotas of States are fixed; and

(c) the quantities delivered to various States by the end of June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan); (a) and (c). A total quantity of 10,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia was allotted to Andhra Pradesh or use on tobacco crop. As the allotment was made on 3-7-1964 (the question of supply till 30-6-1964 does not arise). A statement showing the allotments made in favour of various States and other users excepting tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and the quantities supplied till 30-6-1964 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3010/64].

(b) The quotas of different States are fixed after taking into account the following factors:—

- (i) demands received from the States;
- (ii) total supplies available by way of indigenous production and imports;
 - (iii) carry-over stocks already available with the States;
- (iv) past performance of the States in lifting quotas allotted to them; and
- (V) need for popularisation of a fertiliser planned for production in a particular State,

Cattle Insurance Scheme

139. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 721 on the 24th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the pilot model scheme prepared on cattle insurance has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The pilot model scheme on Cattle Insurance is still under consideration.

Federation of Consumer Co-operatives

140. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Community Bevelopment and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1211 on the 28th April, 1964 and state: ;

(a) whether the comments of the State Governments on the proposal for setting up of the Federation of Consumers Cooperatives have since been received;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Ves.

(b) A statement indicating the Statewise position is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3011/64].

(c) It has been decided to set up State Federations in States having either 10 or more wholesale stores or where the annual turn-over of the SEPTEMBER 8, 1964

existing wholesale stores exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs. Two State Federations have already been registered in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

Purchase of Agricultural Commodities

141. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1226 on 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for outright purchases of agricultural produce from farmers by co-operative marketing societies has since been considered by Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme will be introduced in 200 selected marketing societies in 1964-65 and another 300 societies in 1965-66. The scheme will be on a pilot basis for a period of three years. Selected marketing societies will undertake outright purchases of agricultural poduce to meet losses, if any. arising out of this transaction. Every selected society will create a price fluctuation fund by allocating 10% of its annual net profit. Government will contribute at the rate of 20 per cent of the value of agricultural produce purchased under the scheme during the preceding year by the cooperatives. This contribution will be in respect of selected societies but will be kept in each state in an account with the State cooperative marketing society. The scheme has been circulated to the State Governments for implementation.

Teachers Constituencies

142. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1280 on the 1st May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal in regard to the implementation of the recommendations made by the Election Commission to abolish teachers constituencies has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result tereof?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

बिमान बुर्घटनायें

143. ∫ भी गुलझनः भी रामचन्द्र मलिकः

क्या द्यसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से घ्रगस्त, 1964 तक कितनी विमान दुर्घटनायें हुईं ;

(ख) उन दुर्घटनाम्रों में कितने व्यक्ति मरे ;

(ग) क्या मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के उत्तराधिकारियों को कोई मुम्रावजा दिया गया है ; मौर

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाम्रों की रोकचाम के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

भ्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (भी कानूनगो): (क) मौर (ख). भारत में जनवरी से मगस्त, 1964 तक भारत में रजिस्टर्ड 19 वायुयान मौर 6 ग्लाइडर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए जिनके परिणामस्वरूप 4 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई।

(ग) सूचना ग्रभी उपलब्ध नहीं **ह** ।

(घ) सभी वायुयान दूर्घटनाम्रों मौर ध्य य खतरनाक घटनाम्रों की जांच की जाती है ग्रीर ऐसे जांच से पता चलने वाली कमियों को दूर करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जाती 8 1

पंजाब में निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी याचिकायें

144 भी गुलदानः क्या विधि मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 में विधान सभा भौर लोक-सभा के लिये हुए निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में कितनी याचिकायें पंजाब में निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरण के पास भेजी गई :

(ख) सितम्बर, 1964 तक कितनी याचिकाओं पर निर्णय हो गये हैं, कितनी विचाराधीन हैं : भौर

(ग) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरका मंत्री (भी **ग्र० क्**० सेन)ः (क) पंजाब विधान सभा के लिए हुए निर्वाचन के सम्बन्ध में 56 मौर लोक-सभा के लिए हए निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में 6 निर्वाचन याचिकायें निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों को निर्दिष्ट की गईँ।

(ख) पंजाब विधान सभा के लिए हए निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में 11 निर्वाचन याचिकार्ये 1 सितम्बर, 1964 को लम्बित थीं। पंजाब विधान सभा के लिए हुए निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में शेष 45 निर्वाचन याचिकायें ग्रौर लोक-समा के लिये हए निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में 6 की 6 निर्वाचन याचिकायें उस तारीख से पहले ही निपटा दी गयी थीं।

(ग) विलम्ब के कारण साधारणतया ये हैं : निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा पारित वादकालीन झादेशों के सम्बन्ध में उच्च न्यायालय में फाइल की गई रिट याचिकाम्रों में निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष प्रन्तरिम रूप से कार्यवाहियों को रो-कने की मजुरी, निर्वाजन न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष कार्यवाहियों में पुच्छा के लिए साक्षियों की बहुत बडी संख्या, निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों के सदस्यों के रूप में नियक्त जिलाधीशों की बदली ग्रौर न्यायाधिकरण के काम के लिए पर्याप्त समय दे सकने में निर्वाचन न्यायाधि-करणों के सदस्यों की भ्रसमर्थता ।

Bye-Elections

145. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bye-elections for Parliament as well as for State Legislatures pending in the country; anđ

(b) when thy are proposed to be held?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Byeelections are due to be held to fill four vacancies in the House of the People, one vacancy in the Council of States, ten vacancies in the State Legislative Assemblies and four vacancies in the State Legislative Councils.

(b) Bye-elections to fill the one vacancy in the Council of States and two vacancies in the Legislative Councils are in progress. Bye-elections to fill the other vacancies will be held as soon as practicable in October and November.

Viscount Service to Mohanbari

146. Shri J. N. Hazarika:

j Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Viscount service to Mohanbari (Dibrugrah) has been suspended;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lot of inconvenience has been caused to the travelling public for non-availability of the Viscount service in Dibrugarh:

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Mohanbari Aerodrome is under repairs; and

(d) if so, whether the Viscount Service could not be operated from Chabua Air strip till the Mohanbari is made serviceable?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Viscount service to Mohanbari had to be suspended as the runway is under repairs.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) For security reasons, Chabua Aerodrome is not available for the purpose.

Cattel Feed Mills

147. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up with the aid of the Food and Agriculture Organisation cattle feed mills in India;

(b) if so, how many mills will be set up and where; and

(c) the number of such mills in existence at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). The Food and Agriculture Organisation does not itself provide any economic aid; it only undertakes to sponsor worthwhile projects for consideration by interested Government Organisations. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has agreed, on an approach from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, to provide equipment valued at \$302,500 for a cattle feed mixing plant at Anand in Gujarat State. Schemes similar to the one at Anand were received from Andhra Pradesh and Madras and forwarded to the Food and Agriculture Organisation. They have advised that as it is difficult to find donors for such large schemes, smaller ones may be sponsored if so desired. The matter is receiving consideration.

(c) None, under government control.

Bombay-Agra National Highway

148. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a very heavy traffic in Maharashtra region on the Bombay-Agra Road, a National Highway and a number of accidents take place in this portion of the road; and

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken to maintain this road in order to meet the needs of heavy vehicular traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The intensity of traffic on Bombay-Agra Road (NH 3) between Bombay and Thana is about 38,000 tons per day, and beyond Thana it is about 10,000 tons per day in Maharashtra. Due to heavy traffic the number of accidents are comparatively high.

(b) Out of 173 miles of this National Highway in Maharashtra 86 miles is double lane and 87 miles is single lane in width of pavement. Improvement works consisting of widening of formation width, widening of pavement, strengthening the existing surface, construction of missing bridges, construction of diversions around crowded towns such as Bhusawal and Dhulia and some villages, and conversion of some of the level crossings into over-bridges have been taken up. Their cost in all is about Rs. 390 lakhs. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in progress. A four lane expressway has recently been thrown open to traffic between Sion and Thana in order to provide relief to the most heavily trafficed section. Maintenance and repairs are carried out regularly every year.

Konkan Steamer Service

149. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the dispute between the Maharashtra State and the Bombay Steam Navigation Company regarding Konkan Steamer service has been settled;

(b) if so, whether Konkan coastal steamer service will run regularly;

(c) whether any other company is going to run the Konkan service; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no dispute as such but negotiations are still going on and nothing final has yet emerged.

(b) As usual, the steamer service is being maintained except during the monsoon months.

(c) and (d). Messrs Chowgule Steamships Ltd., Goa have been permitted to build three new ships for the Konkan service. The first of these ships is expected to arrive in November, 1964. The details of services to be maintained by this Company have not yet been worked out.

Agricultural Production

150. Shri Shiv Charan Gapta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government in the First and Second Five Year Plans and during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 on agricultural production; and

(b) how much land was under cultivation in 1950, at the end of First and Second Plan period and on the 31st March, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawax Khan): (a) The estimates of expenditure incurred by the Central and State Governments and Union Territories on agricultural production and allied programmes such as minor irrigation, animal husbandry and fisheries during 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans and the first three years of Third Plan are as under:--

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crores)
1. First Five Year Plan .	206
2. Second Five Year Plan	271
Third FiveYear Plan	
1961-62 1962-63	84 * 9
1963-64 (anticipated) •Provisional	135 *
(b) Period**	Cultivated area (Net area sown plus current fallows) (In 000 acres)
	(·····,
(i) 1950-51	319,816
(ii) 1955-56 (At the end of 1st Plan)	319,816
(ii) 1955-56 (At the end	319,816

The date for the year 1962-63 have not yet become available.

**(July-June)

Delhi Milk Scheme

151. { Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: { Shri Chandak:

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

(a) the daily capacity of the plant of Delhi Milk Scheme to pasturize and to distribute milk in Delhi;

(b) what has been the utilisation of this capacity during 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively:

(c) the capital investment in this project;

(d) the profit and loss in this case during the above years; and

(e) the prospects of meeting requirements of Delhi from this source in 1971, 1976 and 1981? The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The daily capacity is 3,750 maunds or 1,36,360 litres on single shift basis.

(b) The utilisation of the capacity was as follows:—

November, 1959	
to March, 1961	37.7%
1961-62	74%
1962-63	96.85%

(c) Capital investment in the Delhi Milk Scheme as on 31-3-1963 was as under:—

(i)	Assets other	than	
	the buildings,	at	Rs.
	cost		179.02 lakhs
(li)	Buildings, &	Air	

Conditioning Plant 70.83 lakhs

(d) The Scheme has been running at a loss. The losses were as under:--

	Rs.		
1959-61	5.02 lakhs		
1961-62	4:16 lakhs		
1962-63	10.64 lakhs		

The above losses are arrived at after providing for interest on capital. Interest on the capital adjusted during these years is:—

	Rs.
1959-61	4:39 lakhs
1961-62	4.38 lakhs
1962-63	6.34 lakhs

(e) The plant is planned for an optimum capacity of 7,000 maunds of milk per day, which was expected to be attained by 1966. The capacity is proposed to be expanded to 12,000 maunds eventually. Even then the requirements of Delhi will continue to be met only partially as at present.

Working Group on Animal Husbandry

152. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report of the Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairy Co-operatives; and (b) if so, the action being taken by Government thereon?

The Doputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes,

(b) The report received by the Government is under examination.

Sugar Supply for Industries

153. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange earning industries like fruit, vegetable and other food preserves have suffered because of low production for want of adequate supplies of sugar during the past year or so; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to restore the normal supplies of sugar to these industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, to some extent due to the overall shortage of sugar in the country.

(b) (1) The State Governments wherever necessary were requested to supply requisite quantities of sugar to the fruit and vegetable preservation industries.

(2) Supply of sugar was specially arranged for the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products for the supplies to the Army.

(3) For the purpose of manufacturing fruit products for export, a special quota of sugar was made available to the manufacturers for export.

(4) In the peak fruit season in 1964, on a representation from the Fruit Vegetable Canning Industry, the Central Government allotted quotas of sugar direct from the centre to the fruit preservation industry for two months (May-June and June-July) to meet the shortfall between the actual requirement of the industry and the quantity supplied by the State Governments.

Pathankot-Srinagar Air Service

154. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regular passenger air service run by the Indian Airlines Corporation between Pathankot and Srinagar till recently has been stopped;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardships it entails and inconvenience it has been causing to the travelling public in general and the tourists in particular enroute Kashmir and back, particularly during the bad weather or the breakdown of the Jammu-Srinagar road; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restart this service?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The service was not operated after September, 1961.

(b) and (c). Pathankot airfield is not available for operation of scheduled services at present.

Export Quota of Sugar

155. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the export quotas of sugar fixed for 1962, 1963 and 1964;

(b) the quantity actually exported during 1962, 1963 and upto 31st July, 1964 and their F.O.B. values; and

(c) the amounts of freight concession granted by the Railways for carring the sugar from the mills to the ports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri **D. E. Chavan):** (a) and (b). The information is as under:

Year		Quantity sold for export (lakh tonnes)	Quantity shipped (lakh tonnes)	Estimated f.o.b. value (Rs. per tonne)
1962	•	4.24	3.73	397
1963		4.31	4 · 79*	676
1964		2.32	2.07** (upto 31-7-64)	842

IIncludes 50,000 tonnes shipped against 1962 sales.

**Includes 2,460 tonnes shipped. against 1963 sales.

(c) No concession was granted.

Regional Conference of Legal Education

156. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: { Shri Ram Harkh Yaday:

"Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the part played by the Indian. delegation to the Second Regional Conference of Legal Education held recently in Singapore; and

(b) whether the Conference finalised the constitution for the establishment of a Regional Centre for Research and Teaching in law for the South-East Asian countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of India did not sponsor any delegation to the Conference and no report has been received by the Government in regard to the proceedings of the Conference or the conclusions arrived thereat.

कृषि विकास

157. भी मौंकार लाल बरता: कया काख तथा कथि मंत्री यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे किःः

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्रुषि विकास के लिए ग्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रणाली चालू की है ; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

साद्य तथा इति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी शाहनवाद सां): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भूकम्प सम्बन्धी झनुसम्धान

158. भी तन सिंहः क्या झरौतिक उड्डयन मंत्र: यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भूकम्प के सम्बन्ध में झनुसन्धान करने के लिए कितनी भूकम्पीय वेधशालाएं कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या भूकम्प माने से पूर्व उसकी जानकारी हो सके, इस विषय में भी कोई स्रनुसन्धान किया गया है ; त्रौर

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

. इससैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (भी कानूनगो): (क) मूकम्प-विज्ञान से सम्बद्ध मल मांकड़ों को इकट्ठा करने के लिए इस समय देश में 19 मूकम्पीय वेधशालाएं हैं। इन मांकड़ों का उपयोग मनुसन्धान के लिए भी किया जाता है।

- (ख) नहीं।
- (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shortage of Jute

159. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of 40 per cent of jute production this year is expected; and (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There have been a few reports of localised damage to the jute crop due to excessive rains and floods in parts of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh. Orissa and West Bengal. However, it is not possible at this stage to give a quantitative estimate of the pro-bable loss, if any. A quantitative estimate of jute production in the country this year will be available from the all-India Final Estimate of jute, 1964-65 which is expected to be ready sometime in December. 1964.

Dum Dum-Calcutta Helicopter Service

160. Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of the proposal for operating Helicopter Service between Dum Dum airport and Calcutta City;

(b) whether this service is going to be in the private sector; and

(c) when it will start?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The economics of helicopter operations between Calcutta City and Dum Dum Airport are still under examination.

National Highway No. 13

161. Shri S. B. Patil; Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highway No. 13 was included in the Third Five Year Plan programme;

(b) if so, the total outlay for the same; and

(c) whether it would be possible to spend the entire amount provided for during the remaining period of the Plan? The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohluddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A programme of works costing Rs. 153 lakhs with an expenditure ceiling of Rs. 75 lakhs has been approved for the improvement of this National Highway in the Third Five Year Plan period.

(c) A_s the works were sanctioned recently, n_0 expenditure has so far been reported. Expenditure to the tune of Rs 50 lakhs, however, is likely to be incurred during the remaining period of the current Pian.

Postal Ballots at General Elections

162. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain officers and men of the Indian Merchant Navy represented some time back to the Chief Election Commissioner that facilities should be given to them for sending in postal ballots at the general elections: and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission is of the view that a mere extension of postal ballot facilities to our merchant seamen would not be sufficient, even if it were practicable. Further, such extension is not possible without attracting claims for similar facilities from the other classes of persons similarly situated, for instance, Railwaymen, R.M.S. travelling staff, Airlines staff, etc. who are more numerous and are not given this privilege.

Development of Cooperative Sector

163. Shrimati Bamdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent various States have been able to utilise the plan

financial provision and achieve the physical targets, year-wise, in Third Five Year Plan on the development of cooperative sector;

(b) the impact of agricultural programme under Third Five Year Plan on the food production of each State;, and

(c) the estimated and actual increase in agricultural food output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement showing the utilisation of financial provision during the first three years of the Third Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LJT-3012/ 64]. Information on the achievement of physical targets included in the Plan is being collected and will belaid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Although the inputs in Agriculture e.g., consumption of chemical fertilisers, area under minor irrigation etc. are showing a steady increase from year to year, production of foodgrains during the last four years has fluctuated between 78 and 81 million tonnes. The main factor responsible for this situation has been adverse weather, affecting production in a country where less than one-fifth of the cropped area has assured irrigation facilities. A statement showing the production of foodgrains, Statewise, during theyears 196-61 to 1963-64 is enclosed.

12.00 hrs.

Re. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

UNAUTHORISED LANDING OF TWO FOREI-GNERS IN A PLAN AT MURUD

Mr. Speaker: I had held over this Adjournment Motion till today. I refer to the motion tabled by Shri Nath Pai. Now, is Mr. Hathi here?

Shri Rane (Buldana); Shri Hathi is just now going to make a statement in the Rajya Sabha on this very subject. He will be taking two to three minutes to come to this House.

Mr. Speaker: I will wait. When he comes I will take it up.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I did not quite follow.

Mr. Speaker: Let Mr. Hathi come and I will take up your motion at that time.

RE. POINT OF ORDER (Query)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur); Gir, on a point of order. I sent a Starred Question on this very subject to the Lok Sabha and I got the reply from the Lak Sabha Secretariat that "we cannot admit your question noted above as it attracts the provisions of clause 7 of rule 41(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha". I again wrote to the Lok Sabha why my question had been disallowed. But today, I find that a Calling Attention Notice on the same subject has been admitted. I cannot imagine that there can be two different rules; one set of rules for some Members and another set of rules for some other Members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That sort of reflection should not be made: that there are different rules for different persons. I take strong objection to that. I cannot tolerate it. There ought to be some limit.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Here is the auestion . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let me examine it, and I will then answer it. If he is not satisfied, then he can raise that objection

Shri D. C. Sharma: Here is a Calling Attention Notice . . .

Re. Point of Order SEPTEMBER 8, 1984 Calling Attention to 380 Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Mr. Speaker: I will look into the papers. I would request the hon. Member to just meet me and we will discuss it. I will see how it has been disallowed.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): I had also sent a Calling Attention Notice in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I have not been informed whether it has been admitted or not.

Mr. Speaker: I will send the information. He might sit down.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the reply to my point of order, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I will examine it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a point of order. I have got this.

Mr. Speaker: I have said I will get it examined. What further can I say? I cannot remember all the facts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Home Minister is here now. Shri Hathi has not come.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hathi has to come. Shri P. C. Boroah.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INTRUSION OF CHINESE PATROL INTO SIKKIM

Shri P. C. Borocah (Sibsagar): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported intrusion by a Chinese patrol into Sikkim on the 27th August, 1964."

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that a Chinese patrol intrduded into Sikkim on 27th August 1964. At 6.30 p.m. on that day, a Chinese patrol of three men was seen at a place 150 yards inside Sikkim. The place is about 900 yards northwest of Nathu La and about 14 miles north-east of Gangtok. An Indian patrol was sent immediately to investigate and to intercept the Chinese patrol but the latter withdrew into darkness across the border on seeing the Indian patrol. A protest has been lodged with the Chinese Government about this intrusion.

On the same evening at about 7.15 p.m., our troops at Nathu La saw a powerful light falling on a hill feature in Tibetan territory about 500 yards north of Nathu La.

A white tent and 20 yaks were seen for the first time on the other side near Nathu La.

Some other Chinese activity 11/85 also noticed earlier. In June, our patrol at Tangkarla (11 miles east north east of Chunthang) observed two bunkers and three Chinese soldiers in blue uniforms, about a mile away on the other side of the border. Recently on 20th August one thatched hut, four stone pillars and two bunkers were seen about a mile away from the border, about 17 miles east of Gangtok.

The Chinese have been concentrating their troops and developing communications and air-filds all along the Indian borders. They are consolidating their positions and improving their logistic capacity.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Central Government have lodged any protest against this intrusion with China and if not, whether the Sikkim Maharaja's declaration to establish independent foreign relations has encouraged the Chinese to make this intrusion into Sikkim?

382 to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is wellknown that under the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 between Great Britain acting for the Government of India and China, the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet is clearly recognised by both sides and it is the responsibility of the Government of India to safeguard that border and also the integrity and independence of Sikkim.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We have also got the 1949 or 1950 treaty.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may add that a protest note had been lodged on the 5th September. We have referred to this incident and we have said that we consider this intrusion with great concern and we also consider that this intrusion is a calculated violation of a well-recognised boundary. We have lodged a strong protest note.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता ने गंगटोक के पास जो चीनी दस्ता देखा गया उस के सम्बन्ध में घपना एक वक्तव्य देते हुए बतलाया है कि गंगटोक से 14 मील दूर यह चीनी दस्ता देखा गया । गंगटोक से नाथला पास 35 मील दूर पड़ता है। 14 मील दूर यह दस्ता देखां गया इस का स्पष्ट भूभिप्राय यह है कि बह 21 मील ग्रन्दर चला ग्राया जिस में उसे कई रेंजेज पार करने पड़े। मैं जानना चारता ह कि इस समाचार में कितनी वास्तविकता **है** ।

दूसरी चीज यह कि जैसा मभी म्राप ने बत-लाया, चीनी गतिविधियां सिक्किम की सीमाझौँ में बढ़ रही हैं झौर चीन के इरादे ठीक नहीं मालुम पड्ते । इन तमाम स्थितियों को देखते हए क्या रक्षा सम्बन्धी तैयारियां पहले की अपेका कुछ बढादी गई हैं। यदि हां, तो उस का विवरण क्या है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: What I have stated in my statement is the correct thing. I may also add that we have,

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[Shri A. M. Thomas]

of course, strengthened our forces on that side and we are taking all precautions.

भी प्रकाक्षवीर झाल्वी: मेरा प्रमन यह नहीं था। मैंने बड़ा स्पष्ट प्रभन किया था। रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रवस्ता ने झपना यह वस्तव्य दिया है कि गंगटोक से 14 मील दूर चीनी दस्ता देखा गया। इसका मभिप्राय है कि वह 21 मील सिक्किम के मन्दर भा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समाचार में क्या सत्यांश है। मंत्री जी सच कहते हैं या रक्षा मंत्रालय का प्रवस्ता सच कहता है। बहुत से समाचार-पतों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है। भाग चाहें तो मैं उदाहरण दिखला सकता हूं। मुख्य पृष्ठ पर यह समाचार निकला और सभी समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार निकला ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated that a Chinese patrol of three men was seen at a place 150 yards inside Sikkim. This place is about 900 yards north-west of Nathu La and about 14 miles north-east of Gangtok. That is the correct position.

डा॰ राम सनोहर लोहिया: (फर्रुवाबाद): झध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने पूछा है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय सच बोल रहा है या रक्षा मंत्री जी सच बोल रहे हैं। दोनों में परस्पर विरोध है।

भ्रष्यका महोदयः दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। उन्होंने भी क_ा है कि 14 मील उस जग**ड से थे**।

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: इस का झभिप्राय यत है कि वत 21 मील झन्दर चले झाये थे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहियाः उन्होंने 14 मील कहा था क्या?

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भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : गंगटोक से 14 मील दूर होने का स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि वह 21 मील अन्दर चले आये । सरकार सही स्थिति क्यों नहीं बतलाती ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सही स्थिति क्या है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहियाः उन्होंने गज कहा है, म.ल कहां कहा है। या तो मेरे सुनने में गलती द्वई है।

म्राच्यल महोबप : एक के सुनने में तो फर्क है ही। मुझे ऐसा सुनाई दिया कि उन्होंने कहा है मंगटोक से 14 मील।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया : 150 गज ।...

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister give the distances again?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir. The intrusion has taken place at a place 150 yards inside Sikkim, so that there has been intrusion into Sikkim territory. That place is about 900 yards north-west of Nathula which is in Sikkim and also about 14 miles northeast of Gangtok. I do not think there is any discrepancy.

Mr. Speaker: There is no discrepancy at all.

डा० राम सनोहर लोहिया: घ्रघ्यक्ष महोदय, में ग्रापका ध्यान इस भोर दिलाना बाहता हूं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय ने बतलाया कि वह दस्ता प्रन्दर देखा गया ग्रौर उसका फासला गंगटोक से 14 मील पड़ता था। गंगटोक से सरहद 35 मील है, तो इस तरह यह दस्ता २१ मील प्रन्दर ग्राया, ग्रौर मंत्री जी इस बक्त बिल्कुल डूसरी बात बोल रहे हैं।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः व∉भीतो गंगटोक मे 14 मील कहते हैं। -

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डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी नहीं।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may state... (Interruption). I do not understand the use of these interruptions and excitement. The intrusion has been from Chumbi Valley. There has been concentration of Chinese troops in the Chumbi Valley. It is from Chumbi Valley that the intrusion has taken place into Sikkim. I have given the distances. I do not know what is the discrepancy there. Unnecessary furore is being created.

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह सब कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं। जब कभी इघर से कुछ होता है तो प्राप डांटते हैं। जब मंत्री बदतमीजी करते हैं तो उनको भी प्रापको डांटना चाहिये।

ग्राध्यका महोवयाः मुप्ते सुनने भी नहीं देना.चाहते । वे कौन से शब्द हैं जिन ५र श्रापको एतराज है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ः इनको "ग्रननेसेसरी फरार" कहने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

ध्रध्यक्ष महोदयः यह बात तो मेरी समझ में नहीं झायी। –

डा० राम मनोहर लोहियाः वह इस तरह बोलेंगे तो हम भी इस तरह बोलना शरू करेंगे फिर.

ध्रध्यक्ष महोदयः तो हम इस पालिया-मेंट को बन्द कर देंगे जब इस तरह प्राप बोलना शुरू कर देंगे। पालियामेंट में तो इस तरह्र काम नहीं चल सकता।

यह फासला भ्रापने गंगटोक से कितना बताया था ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is 14 miles. 968 (Ai)LSD-5 भ्राच्यक महोवयः गास्त्रीजीनेक हा कि प्रापने 14 मील नहीं का। यहतो दूसरी बात है कि उसकावः मतलब क्या समझते हैं।

भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : सरकार इस बात को छिपाना क्यों चाहती है...

प्राच्चल शहोबव : मुझे यह बतलाएं कि फासले में फर्क कौनसा है ? व ऱ बार-बार इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं मौर यह कहा जाता है कि इस बारे में गलत बयान किया जा रहा है। जो फासला मिनिस्ट्री ने बताया श्रीर जो यहां बतलाया गया उसमें फर्क कौनसा है ?

भी प्रकाक्षकीर कारमी : इन्होंने बतलाया कि वे लोग सिक्किम की सीमा में डेढ़ सी गज अन्दर ग्रा गये ग्रौर मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि गंगटोक से 14 मील की दूरी पर देखो गये । इसका ग्रमिप्राय यह है कि वे 21 मील अन्दर ग्रा गये । क्या 150 गज ग्रौर 21 मील में ग्रन्तर नहीं है?

इप्रस्वक्त महोदयः यह तो यह भी मानते हैं वे गंगटोक से 14 मील की दूरी पर थे। फिर कौन साफर्क है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्होंने दो फासले बतलाए हैं, एक डेढ़ सौ गज ग्रौर दूसरा 900 गज ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The obvious discrepancy that has this. arisen in his statement is After having admitted that the Chinese forces or the Chinese intruders were seen 14 miles from Gangtok, how does he reconcile this with the fact that the border from Gangtok is 35 miles away? Yet he maintains that they had intruded only 150 yards into the Sikkim border. Can he tell us how these two statements can be reconciled?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have already said, the Chumbi Valley is protruding somewhere into the area of Bhutan and Sikkim. We can ascertain the situation only after having a look at the map so that we can know exactly where the Chumbi Valley protrudes into the area of Sikkim and Bhutan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, would you direct the Minister to give us a cartographic assistance in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to sit with the Minister and have a look at the map. Then perhaps it would be better understood. Now Shri Kachhavaiya.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They have intruded into our territory. Chumbi for all practical purposes is under the control of India but the narrow....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. मापके सवाल का जवाब तो ग्रा गया । में ने श्री कछवाय को बलाया है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very important.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो चीनी दस्ता सीमा में घाया था उस का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ? क्या सरकार ने इसके जानने की कोशिश की ?

भी विभागप्रसाद (लालगंज) : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह डेढ़ सौ गज भीतर चले माये थे मौर गंगटोक से 14 मील की दूरी पर चे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गंगटोक बारडर से कितने मील दूरी है। मौर चाइनीज कितनी मील दूरी तक चले माये थे ?

भाष्यक भाहीबयः सारी बाउंडरी स्क्वायर नहीं है ।

भी विभामप्रसादः शास्त्री जी कहते हैं कि 21 मील भीतर चले घाये, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि डेढ़ सौ गज भोतर श्राये थे। मैं जाननाचाताह़ं कि गंगटोक से बायंडरी कितने मोल दूर है।

मध्यक्त महोदय : डिफरें. व्याइट्स से फासला डिफरेंट हो सकता है । उन्होंने कहा है कि नक्शे में दिखलायेंगे ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): यं चाइनीज पैट्रोल सिक्किम के ग्रन्दर ग्रा गये इसकी सूचना ग्रापको कब मिली ग्रौर ग्रापने कब ग्रपने ग्रादमी मेजे?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The intrusion took place on the 27th of August. It was at 6.30 p.m. on that day that we saw these three men at a place 150 yards inside Sikkim. Usually, on the very same day or on the next day we get information. We have lodged a protest on the 5th of September after verifying further facts.

श्वी बड़े: समझ में नहीं श्राया।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोवय : दूसरे दिन हमें इत्तिला मिल गई थी ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that the Chinese soldiers are concentrating on the Sikkim border. I want to know whether it is a fact that not only on the Sikkim border but in the Ladakh area also they are concentrating troops and building roads. If it is true, what steps have the Government taken to counteract this offensive? Can they assure the House that all such offensives will be ably met?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee will realise that we are discussing......

Shri S. M. Banerjee:.... the concentration of Chinese troops.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the subject. The subject is "intrusion into Sikkim" and not the concentration of forces, wherever it be. 389 Calling Attention BHADRA 17, 1886 (SAKA)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I would not argue with you on that.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it to him so that he will realise my difficulty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In my humble submission, there are two questions. One is about linking by roads. Because that is disallowed, I suggest that the Minister may throw some light on it.

Mr. Speaker: He might be; but I do not allow it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have they gone back from those 150 yards?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They have gone back from that place. Immediately after hearing of the intrusion we rushed to the area and we saw these three men 150 yards inside our territory. When our patrol went there they disappeared.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know if the infiltration of Chinese troops in Sikkim and further concentration in large numbers....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is so much of noise that I cannot follow the proceedings.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is mainly from the other side.

भी हकम चन्द कछवाय : बहुत दिनों में मिले हैं, इसलिये शोर हो रहा है।

Shri P. K. Deo: I wanted to know if it is a fact that the infiltration of the Chinese troops into Sikkim and the large concentration of Pakistani troops at Tetulia in East Pakistan are not the forerunners of any pincer movement of the Peking-Pindi clique just to isolate Assam and attack this strategic corridor that connects India with Assam.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): 1 would like to know whether this

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somewhat unpleasant Chinese activity and any other evidence that might be available on the subject portend any imminent interference in the present status of Sikkim and other Himalayan States; if so, what steps are Government taking in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: That could also be a matter of opinion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not aware of the Chinese intentions, as you have correctly said, but all the same we are taking all precautions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that since the assassithe Bhutanese nation of Premier Shri Jigme Dorji, some months ago there has been not only a fairly heavy military buildup in the Chumbi Valley to which the hon. Minister referred in his own statement but also the construction of supply bases and Sikkim-Tibet fuel dumps on the border; if so, is the Government prepared to reiterate the firm declaration made by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharkal Nehru, that any aggression against Sikkim-now that they have come 21 miles or 15 miles inside Sikkim-will be treated as aggression against India and will be dealt with as such and, if so, why have they not already taken sterner action?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We stand by that declaration. I have already made it clear that it is our responsibility also.

Mr. Speaker: Does Government think that it is necessary to reiterate that?

Shri A. M. Themas: I do not think so, because we stand by that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do they stand by that or are they resiling from it?

Mr. Speaker: They say that they are standing by it; there is no need to reiterate that.

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Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a previous occasion in one of her notes China informed India that China considers both Sikkim and Bhutan as sovereign States and refuses to acknowledge India's special relations with either of these States. In that context may I know whether this armed intrusion of the Chinese into Sikkim is a forewarning of an attack? As my hon. colleage, Shri Kamath, asked, may we know it from Shri Nanda who is the second man in command now whether Government are prepared to tell us that any attack on Gikkim will be considered as •nn attack on India and that India is prepared to undertake the necessary precautions?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that there should be any doubt in regard to this matter. In fact, it is because it is our responsibility that we have lodged this protest with the Chinese Government.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my question has not been replied to. I pointed to a very significant fact, namely, that China refuses to acknowledge our special relations with Sikkim and Bhutan. In the light of that.....

Mr. Speaker: That is what China has done. The Government has stated its own position. China does not admit it. What should the Government do then?

Shri Hem Barua: Therefore China is not treating our protest note with respect. It is going to throw it into the waste paper basket so far as Sikkim is concerned.

भी यक्षपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि पिछले साल इसी भावरणीय सदन् में यह बात का दी गई थी कि जिस तरीके से नेफ़ा में त्म लोग मजबूर रहे हैं उसी तरीके से त्म कोई डैफनिट प्रौमिस सिक्किम के मुताल्लिक नहीं कर सकते भौर क्या यः उसी रौंग स्टेटमेंट का परिणाम नहीं है कि चीनी सैनिक बड़ी ग्राजादी ग्रौर बेफिकी के साथ सिक्किम के ग्रन्दर गक्ष्त लगा कर ग्रौर इनफौरमेशन ले कर वापिस चले गये ?

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Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think any answer is necessary to that question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Godforbid, I hope the NEFA debacle will not be repeated elsewhere.

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Mr. Speaker: Shri Hathi.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, before you call Mr. Hathi, I want to make a submission. Mr. Hathi has given a statement which I have studied. I thought it is my turn now.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will listen to him.

Shri Nath Pai: May I make a submission that the statement which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has circulated....

Mr. Speaker: I want to just.....

Shri Nath Pai: On the admissibility of my motion?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, Sir, I will do. This is a totally unconvincing document that has been circulated inasmuch as it does not add anything to the knowledge we have on this Walcott affair. May I submit to you, Sir, that Mr. Philby is no other than Mr. Walcott with whom the House, I think, is slightly acquainted.

Mr. Speaker: Leaving aside the statement that has been put on the Table of the House, the point is whether in view of the No-Confidence motion that has been now definitely fixed for discussion this motion is admissible.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit it to you that this is a very specific matter of urgent public importance and I availed myself of the very first opportunity after the President issued the summons for Lok Sabha to assemble here of serving this notice. So far as I understand, if I might quote one commentator from this House-Mr. More in his commentary on the Rules of Procedure quoting, I think, many precedents, states that the admission of a censure motion by itself is not a bar to the discussion under adjournment motion of a specific matter of urgent public importance. The censure motion or the No-Confidence motion, when you will be pleased to allow to be debated in the House, will be dealing with the massive. monumental and Himalayan failures of the present Government. Here, I shall be content with focussing attention on a single incident. That is the whole purpose why you and your predecessors have provided for this rule of procedure whereby a Member is allowed to raise before the House, a matter, a specific issue, of urgent public importance. My motion satisfies all the tests which you and your predecessors have laid down. It is an urgent matter of great public importance and the Member had exercised the caution which is required by serving a notice at the first instance.

May I here recall that when I first wrote to you, you were pleased to reply by saying that you had not heard that the Lok Sabha had been summoned by the President. I had the pleasure to wait. Then, you had further said in your letter that you had read in papers that the Lok Sabha was being summoned but you had not been officially informed. After that I gave the notice. Sir, I plead with you that the House should not be--I do not know the mildest word that I can use-deprived of this right which I hope is not your intention. I know you are perhaps handicapped by the admission of the No-Confidence motion. Nonetheless, I very honestly and sincerely plead with you that the House and the country must be allowed to discuss the matter which signalises, symbolises, the total failure of the Government on security issue.

Here I have one thing to point out as to why I am very serious about it. I may like to point out the reply of Mr Nanda that he gave last year when the Walcott affair was raised by me. It has been my sad and unpleasant duty to raise this. This is their attitude. The present episode arises out of this attitude and it is this attitude which need to be exposed. May I quote one sentence from Mr. Nanda:

"It is exactly by playing to the gallery like this that he is trying to exploit the situation."

Mr. Walcott has disappeared and helped to ridicule the whole security apparatus. That was the Government's reply. Then, he said:

"Since this is the real position, let him wait for some better occasion for using his well-known and admirable power of eloquence."

Later on, Mr. Raj Bahadur speaking on the same motion says:

"I do not know from where he got this cock and bull story to palm it off here."

The Member who discharges his duty is being ridiculed in the House. He is to be accused that he is playing to the gallery. I had warned them already. You may make fun of me. But Mr. Walcott has already told the world that he will land in India wherever he likes and he proved it. Is it not a matter-even if you are pleased to allow me to speak on the No-Confidence motion which I do not think because my Party has to decide speakers—of great public importance for Parliament, the country and the press, all those who have

[Shri Nath Pai]

been exercised by this massive humiliation of India, that a wanted criminal lands on the coast of India which is only a few miles from the Naval Headquarters of India...

Mr. Speaker: He has argued his case.

Shri Nath Pai: May I conclude by saying, as I said on that occasion, let us not treat the security matters as matters of prestige of the Party. We are all involved in it and I plead with you that the fact there is a motion expressing lack of confidence in this Government should not come in the way of me in trying to focus attention on the second occasion on the same case about which warnings had been issued by Parliament, the Press and everybody concerned. The Government has failed in its basic duty of ensuring security of this country. In these circumstances, I plead with you that you may exercise your discretion in favour of a Member to discharge his duties. Moreover. Murud comes in my district, and I hope that I shall not be heard telling my people that 'Well, there is the hon. Member representing that particular village', and I think that he also will agree with me in spite of party affiliations, that the people should not have to be told that procedure came in the way of the discussion of this matter. Procedure is important, but I think that security is more imporant.

Mr. Speaker: Two or three points have been urged by Shri Nath Pai.

The first is that it is the second incilent that has taken place, and it is a effection on our competence to have iroper security measures, and we have to been able to keep a watch, and Δr . Walcott managed to land again ind then fiy away. I agree with the ion. Member here that it is a matter if very urgent public importance. There is no doubt about it, and that is hy thave allowed it to be raised here.

But then there are other rules which I cannot override. The objection of Shri Nath Pai is that the debate that has been fixed is a general debate in which many issues would be raised, but this is a question which requires special attention or special focus. There too, I agree that this is a subject which must receive special attention. When I took this up yesterday, I held it over simply for this reason. If the debate on the no-confidence motion had been on some particular grounds or particular subjects or issues that were to be raised, and this was not included in that, then, certainly, I would have allowed a separate discussion on this.

Shri Nath Pai: When you held it over, you were pleased to say that Shri Hathi was going to make a statement, and in view of that, you were holding it over.

Mr. Speaker: I also said that I would see in what form the no-confidence motion was admitted. I said that too. The form in which the noconfidence motion is admitted is so comprehensive that every failure on the part of the Government can be discussed on that. Therefore, the Member has perfect liberty and all opportunity to bring up this issue also and draw the attention of the Government to their failures.

Shri Nath Pai has said that his party has not decided the spokesman, and that he might not have the chance. It is a discussion that the House must have, and it is not necessary that a particular Member must have the chance. But, even then, I would see that he gets the chance, and, therefore, he need not be afraid of that; he will have that chance.

Then again, it is possible that he may not raise it but some other Member may raise it, and it might be discussed here. If Government do not answer on the specific issue, then, of course, there is some legitimate ground that I should fix a separate discussion on that. But I would ask the hon. Minister that he should be careful that when he replies to the debate, he must see that this issue is answered in its full importance; keeping in mind the importance and urgency of it, complete answers must be given about this issue.

Therefore, when the rule says that a motion cannot anticipate a discussion, I have to see under that rule whether there is probability of that opportunity being provided to the Members. In the present case, it is not only a probability but a certainty because the date has been fixed. An adjournment motion is only a special weapon to have discussion on a particular subject for which there is no urgent opportunity, or for which other opportunities are barred or are not available. But now that a general opportunity is available so near at hand, I am sorry that I cannot allow it, and the hon. Member shall have to wait.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad). On a point of order: May I invite your attention to the fact that two sets of rules have been provided for discussion of adjournment motions, and another for no-confidence motions? At the outset, may I submit in all humility and with all respect to the weighty observations you have just now made that you and your predecessors have held that in the new set-up, adjournment motions are not necessarily motions of censure, are not tantamount to motions of censure? Therefore, the House in its wisdom has provided separate rules of procedure for adjournment motions. If you scrutinise chapters IX and XVII, you will see . . .

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): He is practically reopening the whole thing after your ruling.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a point of order and h_e is quite in order in saying what he is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Chapter

IX deals with adjournment motions and Chapter XVII with no-confidence motions. You will be pleased to see that so far as a no-confidence motion is concerned, the rules do not-If I may use the word with all respect again-accord the same importance to it as far as its priority is concerned as the rules do to an adjournment motion, because the rule for the latter says that if the motion is held to be in order, and if consent has been given to it, it shall be taken up at 16.00 hours the same day or if you so direct at an earlier hour (the same day) at which the business of day may conclude. It has, however, happened in this House on one or two occasions that it was taken up the next day.

As far as a no-confidence motion is concerned, the House has itself provided that it may be discussed within ten days from the date on which leave is asked for and it is admitted. Therefore, the rules themselves give more importance to adjournment motions.

May I add before I close that this issue as you have rightly said, should be brought up during the discussion on the no-confidence motion and you have, more or less, guaranteed—if I may use that word—an opportunity for my colleague, Shri Nath Pai, to speak on it? But may I again humbly submit that if this issue is raised during the discussion on the no-confidence motion it will be lost in a welter of other issues.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, it will not acquire the importance it should otherwise have.

Mr. Speaker: I have already answered it.

Shri Hari Vishna Kamath: And particularly during the emergency, the security, issue must have paramount importance and, therefore, this adjournment motion must be admitted. Shri Nath Pai: You have mentioned a rule at, I think, page 31, that is when you said 'anticipate a matter . . .'. The full rule is like this which I know that you know by heart—I am not venturing to challenge your memory. But it is laid down like this:

"the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration".

Mr. Speaker: He should read further.

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to that. I will not quite out of context

Mr. Speaker: "In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter being "anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time".

Shri Nath Pai: May I use the same word which you used yesterday? When a question was raised, you dismissed it on a plea which I found convincing that the whole thing was hypothetical. May I venture to suggest to you that your assumption that this matter might be coming up is in the realm of a hypothetical assumption, because this is not a matter that has been appointed.

Mr. Speaker : What matter has been appointed?

Shri Nath Pai: It is lack of confidence.

Mr. Speaker: For some commissions or omissions.

Shri Nath Pai: *i* cannot fathom into the mind of the mover of the motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is all comprehensive, all-pervasive, everything—failure of the Government.

Shri Nath Pai: May I plead with you to bear with me?

Shri Nath Pai: You have been A Judge. May point out to you that the no-confidence motion will be dealing generally with policies? A motion of censure, if it is strictly adhered to by all, will deal with the failure of Government and the general policies of Government. The subject of my motion is a specific instance, a definite instance, a positive instance, and it has not been appointed. If you want me to confine myself to the second sentence, may I also make a counter-plea to you that the second sentence has to be read in the context of the first, that the word "appointed" has got some relationship to the first part?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): If I understood you aright, you said that in the context of the noconfidence motion being debated within a period of ten days, almost all adjournment motions stand automaticalby ruled out because they can be taken up in the course of the no-confidence motion debate. If we adhere to this, then I am afraid . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is what I understood. More or less it works out that way, and that is what worries me. If in the course of the next ten days, very urgent happenings take place which may lead to very much greater loss of life and property and which have to be taker up immediately, then, in such a situation will you still apply the same rule saying that this can be taken up at the time of the no-confidence motion?

Mr. Speaker: Each case will depend upon its own circumstances.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: That particular interpretation that if a noconfidence motion is outstanding, ther almost automatically the adjournment motions stand ruled out . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not putting down any general proposition.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: Such a position should never be taken up Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Whatever Shri Kamath has said, I support.

Mr. Speaker: Is his support necessary?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I welcome his support.

Mr. Speaker: He welcomes it, I also welcome it, but the question is whether it is necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is ecessary because I still hold that this motion should be admitted, and I have arguments for that. The rule clearly says that the motion shall not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed, and that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time. Your decision is based on some anticipation that this House might discuss this Murud affair. I know you are correct, and that when the Government agrees, everything can be anticipated. We also anticipate many things, but my submission is only this, that even though this rule is there, this House is supreme and it can change the rule. Something may happen tomorrow, a train disaster may happen tomorrow, and we are unable to raise it.

Mr. Speaker: He has had his say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For the noconfidence motion a definite date has been fixed. It is not coming up before the Heuse before 4 O' Clock in any case.

Mr. Speaker: I know when it is coming up. Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): My submission is that on the ground of anticipation of a debate which is likely to follow, it would not be fair to bar discussion by way of an adjournment motion of what Shri

Nath Pai has sought to bring before the House. My reason is that during the course of discussion on the no-confidence motion, questions would be brought up by Members, who would stress the question of the lack of confidence of the House in the Ministry. This matter is a much wider thing because even those who do continue to have a great deal of confidence in the Ministry are perturbed by reports which seem to indicate that our security arrangements, about which we should be very careful all the time, have some lacunae, which Shri Nath Pai seeks to plug. His discussion is intended to have an emergency importance, recognised by Government, by the holding of a discussion by way of an adjournment motion. It may remotely be a suggestion of a bit of a serious criticism of the default which Government appears to have committed, but it is not tantamount to an expression of lack of confidence in the Ministry, Therefore, it appeals to the interests of the majority of Members of this House irrespective of parties, particularly because it turns on the question of security. Therefore, it cannot be brought under the ambit of ` the comprehensiveness of the no-confidence motion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): My brief submission is this. As a matter of principle we feel, even those of us who do not extend our support to the motion of no-confidence feel, that this matter should be allowed to be raised as an adjournment motion because an adjournment motion belongs entirely to a different class. It is distinguishable from a no-confidence motion altogether in the quality, in the approach, in the procedure itself. We feel that while, as you very rightly a no-confidence observed motion would be of a very comprehensive character, of an almost epic character, this is only of an episodic character, and we would request that in the larger interests, in the long-term interests of procedure itself, this ad-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

journment motion ought to be protected from the inroads of any motion of no confidence.

भी बड़े: (ारगोन): अध्यक्ष जी, एडजर्न मेंट मोशनसखशर मोशन नहीं हो सकती है, यह आर्गु मेंट नाथपाई जी ने दी है, जब कि नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन सैंशर मोशन है। इसके बारे में आपने कोई रूलिंग नहीं दिया है कि आप इससे सहमत हैं या नहीं हैं। यदि आप इससे सहमत हैं तो एडजर्न मेंट मोशन जो कि इतने महत्व की है उसको एडमिट कर लेना चाहिये। आज बालकट आता है और भाग जाता है धौर इसको काक एंड बुल स्टोरी कउ कर शासक दल की तरफ से हंसी उड़ाई जाती है...

ग्राच्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राप फैक्ट्स में न जायें।

भ्वी बड़े: बालकट. काण्ड को ,लेकर जो प्रज्ञाप्ति शासन के बारे में फैली हुई है उसको देखते हुए पालियामेंट प्रौर प्रापका दोनों का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि एडजनंमेंट मोखन को मंजर किया जाये।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): After listening carefully to all that has been said in the House, and particularly your own weighty observations, I conclude that the matter boils down to this, that because a no confidence motion has been given and has been permitted, and because it is a no confidence motion, this Murud affair might conceivably be discussed, or it is in all likelihood going to be discussed, and therefore, the adjournment motion should not be allowed. [feel that this is spinning the thread a little too fine. If the thread is to be spun too fine, it should be spun too fine against the other side and not against this side.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesargod): I can understand an adjournment motion being dismissed because it is not a matter of urgent public importance. If you feel that it is a matter of urgent public importance, and if it is not allowed only because there is a no confidence motion moved, then it is a very dangerous precedent, and the very purpose of the adjournment motion will be defeated.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): One thing I would like to submit most respectfully to you. You have admitted that this is a matter of urgent public importance. There is no dispute about it. The only reason why you have not been pleased to allow this motion to be discussed now is that it is likely that this matter may come up for discussion as the no-confidence motion is a very wide issue, and it might be discussed on account of the very width of the question. But the possibility still remains that it may not be discussed. Hypothetically we cannot come to this conclusion that it will have to be discussed. Although you have extracted a promise from the Minister that he will make reference to it in making his reply to the no confidence motion, yet it still stands to reason that because this adjournment motion has already been on record, has already been there before the no confidence motion was even moved, and since it can be taken up a little earlier than the no confidence motion, in all propriety it would be necessary that this motion be discussed before the no-confidence motion.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I submit one point for your consideration? The point is this. If the subject matter of the adjournment motion is discussed along with the no confidence motion, the Members of the House will not be able to form a separate judgement of that particular issue. Therefore, it will affect their right of voting on a matter which is of urgent public importance also. By mixing it up with the no confidence motion, you will be depriving the 405 Re: Motion for BHADRA 17, 1886 (SAKA) Papers Laid on the 406 Adjournment Table

Members of their right of considering separately and exercising their vote on this particular question. I want you to consider this in giving your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I could see there is no judgement that is given in the adjournment motion. What is the judgment that is to be given....(Interruptions.)

Shri Daji (Indore): Opinion is given before the House.

Mr. Speaker: So, they express their opinion. Our venerable Dr. Aney said this. It is rather an opportunity for the House to express a definite opinion. They can do so un the no-confidence motion whether there have been failures or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But there are those who do not support the no-con-fidence motion.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee has spoken and he must allow me to speak now. I am rather a little surprised though I have all respect for the Members who have spoken because they are all eminent men and they gave very good reasons also. I admit that. I still do not find how to get over this provision of law. All the reasons that have been given have not convinced me. But I have also to bow to the wishes of the opposition. Therefore, the only thing that I can do is that during the period of no-confidence motion discussion, I will set apart 21 hours so that this matter may be specifically discussed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How will that work out in actual practice?

Mr. Speaker: 2i hours only for this I can do that. I cannot take it separately and admit the adjournment motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 21 hours plus the . . .

Mr. Speaker: The "plus" is not settled. Shri Thirumala Rao: I am doubtful whether we can parcel out time like that.

Mr. Speaker: That can be done; we have done so several times. We have said that a particular motion or issue will be discussed for such and such hour and we will pay special attention to it. It will be a discussion on the general motion of uo-confidence(Interruptions.) Order, order. I have given my ruling and the decision whatever it was and I am sorry it cannot be re-opened.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: Your decision is that 24 hours will be taken out of the no-confidence motion time and allotted for this specific discussion.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We have objection to that part of your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: If he has objection to that part also, then we will proceed with the no-confidence motion without taking any time from out of it for this. Papers to be laid on the Table...... (Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: It means you have virtually admitted this adjournment motion.

12.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Exchange of Notes between India and China

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): On behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:--

> (i) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India, on the 5th September, 1964.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

- (ii) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the Embassy of China in India, on the 5th September, 1964, in reply to the Chinese Foreign Ministry's note dated the 7th July, 1964.
- (iii) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China on the 7th July, 1964.
 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2994/64].
- STATEMENT RE: GOVERNMENT'S DECI-SION NOT TO CONSTITUTE A HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE TO GO INTO THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE TWO AIR CORPORATIONS

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement regarding Government's decision not to constitute a high powered committee to go into the wage structure of the employees of the two Air Corporations as announced by the Minister of Transport in Lok Sabha on the 24th March, 1964, and to set up a National Industrial Tribunal to adjudicate on the charter of demands of the employees of Air-India. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2995/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES Act

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg

- (I) to re-lay on the Table-
 - (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—
 - (a) Notification No. F.12|64|62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th October, 1963, making certain further gmendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(b) The Inter-State Transport Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 869 dated the 14th March, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2785/64].

(ii) a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Form of Passenger Ships' Survey Certificates) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589 dated the 11th April, 1964 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2944/64].

(II) to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.12(76)/60-62]-Transport, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th February, 1964, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2996/64].

NOTIFICATION, ETC. UNDER NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT COR-PORATION ACT

ICLES The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. De): I beg to lay on the Table a (Shri) copy each of the following papers:-

> (i) The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1058 dated the 25th July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2997/64].

> (ii) Certified Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation together

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with the Audit Report thereon, for the period from the 14th March, 1963 to 31st March, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2998/64].

Papers

STATEMENT INDICATING RESULTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOANS FLOAT-ED IN 1964-65.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement indicating the results of Central Government Loans floated in 1964-65. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2999/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): On behalf of Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification₃ under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- The Fertiliser (Control) Second Amendment Order 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 1933 dated the 6th June, 1964.
- (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2017 dated the 13th June, 1964.
- (iii) The Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2610 dated, the 1st August, 1964.
 - (iv) The Fertiliser (Control) Fifth Amendment ' Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2879 dated the 22nd August, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3000/64]. NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-MODITIES ACT

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice (Madras) Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 818 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (ii) The Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control(Fifth Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 819 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (iii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 841 dated the 6th June, 1964.
- (iv) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Third Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 857 dated the 13th June, 1964.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 931 dated the 27th June, 1964, rescinding the Madras Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1964.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 932 dated the 27th June, 1964, rescinding the Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Movement Control) Order, 1964.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 1064 dated the 27th July, 1964, rescinding the Rice (Madras) Price Control Order, 1964.
- (viii) The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Order, 1964, published in Notlfication No. G.S.R. 1096 dated the 31st July 1964.

- [Shri D. R. Chavan]
 - (ix) The Madras Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 1099 dated the 31st July, 1964.
 - (x) G.S.R. No. 1101 dated the 31st July, 1964, rescinding the Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963.
- (xi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R 1102 dated the 1st August, 1964.
- (xii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Fourt_h Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1103 dated the 1st August, 1964.
- (xiii) The Bihar Foodgrains (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1130, dated the 8th August, 1964.
- (xiv) G.S.R. No. 1132 dated the 5th August, 1964.
- (xv) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1133 dated the 5th August, 1964.
- (xvi) The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1136 dated the 7th August, 1964.
- (xvii) GSR No. 1159 dated the 15th August, 1964.
- (xviii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1218 dated the 29th August, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3000/64]. 12·55 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION-

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the 7th September, 1964, namely:---

"That the Food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Subsequently, I had received also an amendment from Shri G. S. Musafir and that is treated as moved. Some others also have been sent and I promised that I would give them time.

Dr. Aney may continue his speech.

Shri G S Musafir: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:---

"That having considered the food situation in the country and the steps taken by Government in this connection, this House approves of the policy of the Government of India in dealing with the food situation."

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I have your permission to address the House without standing?

I prefaced my speech yesterday with a remark that the Minister made a very short speech and did not give a clear indication of the scope of the motion. The motion is that the food situation in the country be taken into consideration.

Along with the parliamentary papers a review of the food situation was also circulated. That was not taken into consideration by me. I am sorry that I made that observation. I said that the hon. Minister was not fair to the House. I should not have said that. That was what I want to say at the beginning.

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Strong and persistent pressure on the price level of the foodgrains is the outstanding feature of the economy during 1963-64. Among the causes that led to this strong and persistent pressure on the price of the foodgrains are, according to him, production, marketable surplus. imports. growth of population and urbanisation, variation in consumer preferences and patterns, increase in purchasing power and other monetary factors stock-building and hoarding, speculation and other trading systems and practices. The influence of these trends is viewed in the pamphlet circulated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

This really covers the entire field of the Government's policy of the department of food and agriculture. Of all these factors, production is the main factor to influence the prices.

The tabular statement of the index of rice production and the index of wholesale prices of rice from 1957-58 to 1962-63 prima facie establishes the correlation of short production and rise in wholesale price of rice. It is natural that it should be so because imports of rice constitute according to the Minister barely two per cent of the indigenous production. The most significant example of exception to this rule has been supplied by the rise in the index figure of the price from 105 to 109, in spite of the rise in the index figure of production from 136.2 to 139. The increase in production did not only lead to any decrease in the index figure of price but an increase of 4 over the previous year's figure.

Before I deal with the production and distribution of wheat, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members of this House that jawar, bajra and maize form the staple food of 75 per cent of the population of Vidarbha, Marathwada, Telangana and certain districts of Maharashtra. Five districts of Vidarbha were known and counted as surplus districts on account of the production of jowar and pulses in aix districts, and of rice in the district of Bhandara. But after the merger of Vidarbha district in Maharashtra, which was the decision taken in 1956.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Maha Vidarbh.

13.00 hrs.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Call it Maha Vidarbh. After its merger in Maharashtra and the creation of the zonal system, a great change has come over in the supply position of the staple foodgrains in Vidarbha; and most of the rice that is grown in Bhandara district and the jowar in the remaining districts is sent to Bombay soon after the harvest is gathered. The merchants come and take it. And therefore there is short supply of jowar in the very distincts which produce it. It is available at prices fixed probably by or at the instance of the Bombay merchants, who perhaps import it into Vidarbha through wholesale dealers and shop-keepers. The farmers may not be actually suffering from this. Perhaps he may be getting a somewhat better price also for the quantity sold by him. But other people have to purchase the jowar at an exorbitantly high rate from the whole-sale shop-keepers as well as retail shop-keepers.

Bhandara, Balaghat and Chattisgarh were the main surplus rice districts of the old C. P. and Berar State. The Vidarbha districts being joined to Maharashtra under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, they have become territories outside the new Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh State prohibited the export of rice to other States. The Vidarbha districts which have been from hundreds of years depending for their supply of rice from Chattisgarh were unable to get anything for their own consumption from those districts. 415

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Besides, Bhandara and Balaghat and Durg districts are coterminous. And hundreds of persons living in Bhandara, Nagpur and other parts have their farms in their own cultivation in those districts. The result is, they found it difficult to get the rice grown in their own fields to their houses in Bhandara and Nagpur, etc. It was being sold in Balaghat and Durg very much cheaper, while the owners living outside these districts in the districts of Vidarbha have to purchase rice for their own consumption, of an inferior quality, for more than three times the price at which their own rice in Madhya Pradesh was being sold.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lot of smuggling on the border.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I have mentioned that. You can imagine the feelings of the cultivators in the region. We purchase foodgrains supplied to us by Maharashtra State, rice from America, Burma, and God knows what other places on earth.

This may explain to a great extent the phenomenon of the City of Nagpur being the most costly place for living. At page 8 of this Review— I have drawn the attention of hon. Members to this—the prices of indigenous wheat in different States in August 1964 are given. The prices are for what they call quintal:

Punjab (Ambala) Rs. 49:00 Rajasthan (Jaipur) Rs. 50:00 Delhi Rs. 52:25 Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur) Rs. 59:00 Gujarat (Ahmedabad) Rs. 77:25

And Maharashtra (Nagpur)—I am sorry my friend Mr. Nath Pai is not here—the figure is Rs. 104:00. That is the price at which it is being sold. And U. P. (Allahabad) is Rs. 80:40.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should asume that he is making a speech while standing, though he has been allowed to sit and speak. Because, sometimes he begins to converse with his neighbours.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Not with his immediate neighbour, Sir;

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just clarifying and amplifying the points.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad you have reminded me, Sir.

Now, this variation is due to the zonal system of distribution of wheat. This is only a sample of the wholly prohibitive prices that prevail in Nagour and towns of Vidarbha.

On this point I would like to bring to the notice of the House another little point connected with it. When we urge on the hon. the Finance Minister to upgrade the city of Nagpur, he wants to silence us with the stereotyped reply that its population is less than 20 lakhs. But what about the purchasing capacity of the thousands of clerks who have to buy wheat at Rs. 104, while their brothers at Kanpur, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay get it very cheap? But, for the city of Nagpur, Bombay must raise its voice. I hope it will do it soon if it has not already done in that matter.

I have remarked more than once in this House that the formation of States on linguistic basis gradually corrodes into the sense of national patriotism and tends to replace the State itself in its place. In the Review in para 33 certain observations are made which I take the liberty of quoting below:

"One other factor is relevant. Recent experience in distribution has brought out certain unhealthy trends. The tendency of each State to look after its own interests intensifies the difficulties of 'deficit' States. A State may be deficit in one commodity but may be surplus in another. We have

to view the whole country as a national market, for all commodities inclusive of foodgrains. There is a tendency to impose Statewise barriers which have introduced a disintegrating factor in the national life. This has to be avoided in any future distribution and price policy".

I endorse the above remark with an addition that the proper remedy is to take up the question of reorganisation of certain States and form them into different units after giving due consideration to factors which are more relevant for the life and happiness of the people living in those tracts rather than the imaginary affinity in the form of linguistic affinity or religious brotherhood.

I am conscious of the serious efforts that are being made by the Government to grapple with the food problem and the rise in prices.

Here I wish to emphasise the fact that the nations which were really belligerent in the Second World War Germany. -that means, Japan, France, England, etc., these were belligerent nations-and which suffered most in the period of the war. took up, after the treaty declaring the end of hostilities was signed, first the question of bringing down the prices of food and other essential commodities to the pre-war level. I have learnt that most of them have succeeded to a great extent and have restored the normal practice. I am sorry to remark that our Government was rather very late in realising the importance of this particular subject, and due attention was not paid to it. Probably some of the difficulties which we are facing are due to proper the attention not being given at proper time. I hope the new Government-I consider the present Government as a new Government---

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not quite new. (Interruption).

Dr. M. S. Aney: I hope the new Government---it may be due to the Kamaraj Plan or it may be due to

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any other thing—will succeed in opening a new and bright chapter of not only keeping the people merely in peace only, but in a state of prosperity and dignity as well.

This can b_e achieved by accepting the principle of responsive co-operation which the late Lokamanya Tilak of hallowed memory had enunciated and urged the nation to accept at the Amritsar Congress in 1910. I wish the Government all success in their effort and support the motion and I wish, like Shri Masani, that it should be given a proper and sufficient time to try their own methods to fight against the evils effects of the policy which had been pursued for so many years in the past.

I do not wish to take further time. I entirely agree with the observations made in the concluding part of the report or the official review. I shall read that and conclude my speech.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Ancy: Yes, Sir. It says:

"Above all, the solution to a shortage can only be through increased availability. It is not a happy state of affairs that a country with such a potential as ours should continue to import food on a large scale. While in the short term, it will not be possible to eliminate imports, Government's aim is to reduce them by increasing indigenous production."

And, now, this is most important-

All steps necessary therefore are being concerted. A modern agriculture using the latest technology can definitely help us to attain this goal. Government of India are presently engaged in a review of the current policies of agricultural administration and extension."

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

I want them to move rapidly and not go sluggishly and slowly.

"An agricultural revolution cannot be brought about merely by a flat from above. It has to be achieved by change at the very grassroots. It has to involve everyone of us, in public life, in the farms and in the factories. Only by the responsive co-operation of all concerned can such a massive change be successful."

People's co-operation with the Government is always conditioned by its responsiveness to the urgent demands of the public. There will be co-operation to the extent to which the Government is able to meet the legitimate demands of the people. With these remarks, I think you for the time given to me.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the experience of the whole nation that we are passing through a very acute food crisis since Independence, or I think since 1943, the food situation has continued to be difficult. But it has been never so difficult as it is now. The Government have been accused that most of their agricultural schemes Perhaps have not been fulfilled. there is some justification for that also. But it should also be realised that agriculture is the most difficult sector for any Government to develop according to their plans. There are other countries also which have had a similar experience in agriculture. Russia and China have also not been able to fulfil their agricultural plan targets or their expectations.

An Hon. Member: Say the communist countries.

Shri A. C. Guha: The only country in the world which can claim to have agricultural prosperity is the United States of America. The two other countries, Australia and Canada, are very sparsely populated, with large virgin soil and small in population. But among all the big, recognised countries in the world, only the USA can claim to have agricultural prosperity.

The report or review of the food situation has ended with some expectation of agricultural revolution, and my predecessor Dr. M. S. Aney has also referred to it. I would like to warn the House that agricultural revolution is not an easy thing. Industrial revolution is far easier than Agricultural agricultural revolution. covers about 75 to 80 per cent of the people; it covers the entire countryside, in the matter of population, area and also in money investment. It is far more difficult for any Government to revolutionise agriculture than to have an industrial revolution. These are the factors which we should consider while discussing the food situation in the country.

think about six years ago, T the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee made certain recommendations. Its recommendations general, though were of a constructive nature for increasing our agricultural production. One of its main recommendations was that there should not be any illusion of having self-sufficiency in food in the near future. It recommended a continuous import of foodgrains and creating a buffer stock. There should not be any mental reservation on the part of the Government in this regard.

For some years we have been told of the creation of a buffer-stock; frequent visits to the USA also were arranged for procuring foodgrains for the creation of a buffer-stock. But now, in the face of this crisis, we find that the buffer-stock has evaporated; it was not created. One of the recommendations of the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee was the creation of the buffer-stock and it could have been imports. I created only through think the Government should now take the lesson of this crisis and that they will not ignore the creation of buffer-stock so that they can have a strategical hold over the price and supply of foodgrains.

18.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Government have also been accused of failures in implementing their agricultural policy. I also wish to say that they have not been able to fulfil their expectations fully. But, at the same time, it should be realised that during the last 15 years-1949 to 1964-the production of foodgrains has increased by 35 per cent-from 100 to 135. Taking the base year as 1949, the production was 100 and in 1963, our production has gone up to 135 that is 35 per cent more. This increase to 135 per cent in 15 years means two and a half per cent annually. I think that considered with the achievement of other countries, this is not a very mean achievement. A two and a half per cent annual increase in the production of foodgrains, I think, should not be considered by itself a bad performance. But it has fallen far short of our expectation, and fallen far short of our requirements. Apart from foodgrains, in other agricultural items also our production has increased far more rapidly particularly in the matter of fibres, cotton and jute. The total increase in agricultural production has gone up by 40 per cent in the last 15 Before we make an assessvears. ment of the food situation, we should analyse first how the present situation has been brought about. In 1963-64 foodgrains production increased by about 1 million tons over that of 1962-63. Our import also has been 2 million tons more than in 1962-63. So, the availability of foodgrains in the country should be at least 3 million tons more than in 1962-63. Yet, why this crisis?

One factor is that though the production has increased over that of last year, market supply has gone down by about 20 per cent. Peasants have

developed certain hoarding powers and they are not sending their foodgrains to the market as and wnen we expect them to do. They are consider_ ing their own economic gains and they supply to the market according to considerations. their own economic But the main factor in this is the hoarding of the private trade. I think there should not be any difference of opinion in this House with this remark in the review:

"The edge of speculation has to be blunted. Over the years, traders have not behaved in a manner such as to infuse confidence and trust. Trade has been quick to exploit every local scarcity and in some cases to contrivelocal scarcities."

I come from West Bengal where we have very bitter experience in these matters. As soon 85 prices of certain commodities are fixed, they have a tendency to disappear from the market. If the fixed maximum price is lifted, then + the commodity starts coming into the market. So, it is not always want of the goods that has made the position so difficult, but it is the combined attack of the private traders on the Government and on the consumers. They want Government to yield to their dictates and also the consumers to take the goods on terms dictated by them. This is a position which no Government can take with complacen. cy. Government have been rightly accused that in this regard, the Government machinery has so long failed to put the private traders under proper control. We want this to be done and I think Government also at the higher level want this to be done. Yet, it has not been possible to do it. There is a suspicion in the mind of the public that in the Government machinery, there is still a lurking soft corner about private traders. Maybe certain Ministers may not agree with this. Maybe the top may be clean, but if we scrutinise the entire gamut of the administrative machinery, this accusation cannot be com[Shri A. C. Guha]

pletely brushed aside. Government must be very particular about this. If they initiate a policy, that should be ruthlessly given effect to by the administration and there should not be any slackening of the Government policy in the course of implementation by the administrative machinery.

Coming to the Bengal position, the price of rice was fixed this year in consultation with and I think at the suggestion of the opposition leaders. They cannot disclaim responsibility for the step taken by the Bengal Gov. ernment in fixing the price. The price of rice was fixed even after the last harvest. From that time, there was a tendency of rice disappearing from the market and the crisis came perhaps in May or June. The price of fish has also been fixed. The total supply of fish in the Calcutta marker has gone down to near about 25 per cent of the normal. Another food item which is most essential for a Bengali family is mustard oil. Its price rose from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3, Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 4

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That too is adulterated.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is another thing. We are accustomed to that. We have developed immunity for that. So, the tendency is that anything which the Government want to control practically disappears from the market. For this, the Government machinery must take its blame. If the Government machinery have acted with real sincerity and zeal, and position would have much improved.

This food crisis has revealed some ugly things in our society. One is that there is no end to the greed in profiteering and hoarding. When fellow human beings are struggling for a seer of rice or wheat, the hoarders sit tight on their hoarded foodgrains and it does not touch their conscience. This is one of the social factors which has been, revealed and proper steps should be taken in regard to that. Another thing is the conflict between

surplus and deficit States. The review also has admitted that there is a tendency in the surplus States to profit at the cost of the deficit States. In this respect, Mr. Gopalan and myself stand in the same category of deficit States. Kerala and Bengal are not likely to be surplus or self-sufficient in foodgrains. But Bengal may become self-sufficient in foodgrains if it abandons the cultivation of jute and tea, which give India about Rs. 250 crores of foreign exchange. I think these two are the biggest foreign exearners for India, Even change after that, if we do not get any consideration from the neighbouring States in regard to supply . of foodgrains, it will be a sorry state of affairs and it may not be improper for a Bengali to ask, what is this national integration and the idea of our nationhood? This question has serious repercussions and it will have to be tackled by the Government, whether on the food front, national integration will crack or stand solid. Food is the testing ground for any social or ethical theory we may promulgate. On this ground there should not be any slackening of national integration.

There is the policy of Government to supply steel and coal at equalised price. Mr. Subramaniam has been dealing with steel and coal till two months ago and he might be able to tell the House that there is a policy decision that steel and coal would be supplied all over India at almost the same rate.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Subramaniam): Only steel.

Shri A. C. Guha: As regards coal also, there is railway freight subsidy and a subsidy of Rs. 2 per ton for inland coastal shipping. So, coal is available at almost the same price throughout the country. Foodgrans are much more important than steel and coal. I do not know whether it will be possible for Government to initiate a policy that the price should be more or less equal, not rigidly

equal, but more or less equality of price of foodgrains to be maintained all over India. There may be difficulties, because there are disparities in the per capita income and standard Consiof living in different States. dering all this, there should be an attempt to see that foodgrains are supplied to the deficit States at more or less the same rate as that prevailing in the surplus States. For this, centre's control at the procurement and supply source would be necessary.

Sir, on another point I should like to mention about the Government's failure. From last December the price index has been rising rather rapidly and the Government should have taken notice of that. But, in this House, in December 1963, the Finance Minister made a sort of a policy statement and in that he indicated a liberal credit policy. When the index figure was rising, when we had two consecutive bad agricultural years, that was not the proper time to initiate a liberal credit policy. Here is the Report of the Reserve Bank of India on Currency and Finance. I think most of the papers have on this, commented whether the Finance Ministry was controlling the Reserve Bank or the Reserve Bank was really discharging its functions in giving proper advice to the Finance Ministry regarding financial and economic policies to be followed. It mentioned "advances against seasonal commodities such as paddy, rice etc., recorded an increase larger than in the corresponding year in 1962-63". It also says: "prevailing inflationary conditions in the economy", "unusually rapid pace of credit creation by banks" and so on. These are the policies followed by the Government or followed by the Reserve Bank may be at the suggestion of the Government which must take a major portion of the blame for the hoarding by the private traders.

Apart from this, there is also the question of the unaccounted money. I do not know what steps Government have taken or intend taking about this unaccounted money. If they cannot

take any effective steps regarding this unaccounted money, the whole economy may go into greater and greater difficulties. This hoarding has been partly possibly through the bank advances. It should have been controlled particularly in view of the trend of rising prices and particularly in view of the two consecutive bad agricultural years. But the main money source for this hoarding by private trade is the unaccounted money and Government must tackle this problem. By what means, I do not like to suggest here, but this is the problem and unless this is tackled if there is any private trade in the country there will be hoarding in everything and it cannot be prevented.

Sir, people are now complaining and in this House also complaints have been made about high prices. I do not know if the Government has tried to make any assessment of the production cost of any agricultural commodity. Prices have been fixed. sometimes, in a very amateurish manner. I think only three weeks ago, in Delhi, prices of some foodgrains and other commodities have been fixed, not on any proper economic study but by some politicians sitting in a room. In this way prices cannot be fixed. It is a policy decision of the Government and of this House that the farmers must be given economic prices. If the farmers cannot get economic prices they would not produce. Therefore, for greater production the first thing necessary is that the farmers must be assured of economic prices, and for that there must be some rise in the prices.

The high prices of some of these commodities are due to some of the ideas and ideals we all advocate. Previously the farmers were compelled to bring their goods into the market to place their products under a distress sale. We have now said that agricultural credit should be extended. With that credit they have developed their hoarding power. Therefore, they can now dictate terms. That is one of the concomitants of our pelicy

[Shri A. C. Guha]

of giving an economic price and credit facilities to the farmers. But, at time, we should also the same 888 that the consumers also do not suffer. In the report of the Planning Commission-I think it is in the Second Plan Report-it was stated that if the producer gets the benefit of the price paid by the consumer, then whatever high price the consumer may pay there would not be any rancouring, but if in between the consumer and the producer there are so many other intermediaries to take a slice of the profit then, surely nobody will be the gainer, neither the consumer nor the producer. Therefore, it will be for the Government to consider how to eliminate these so many intermediaries particularly for food items. These intermediaries take at least 15 to 20 per cent of the profit from the producers sale price and odd to the consumer's purchase price. That portion should be eliminated as far as possible. The best machinery may be State's intervention or cooperative Societies or larger number of fair price shops.

Another thing, in this connection, is that high price is also a factor to be paid for in a developing economy. We cannot forget that we have pumped during these 15 to 16 years at least about Rs. 20,000 crores into the country and a considerable portion of that has gone into the pockets of the working class. Naturally, their purchasing power has increased. They eat more, they eat better food and they prefer finer cereals now rather than take coarse grains. These are factors which lead to greater demand and higher price, and the country has to pay this price because of some of the economic and social policies which we all hold dear to us.

Shat Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the value of the rupee? It has gone down to 17 paise.

. Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, that is true.

When I have said that agricultural credit should be extended, at the same time, it should be realised that that credit should go to the credit-deserving persons. I think about three years back under the chairmanship of Shri V. L. Mehta a committee for agricultural credit was set up and that committee recommended that creditworthiness should not be the criterion and that credit should be given to credit-deserving persons. What is the position now? Only those tenants who are able to pledge their lands are able to get credit. That means only big tenants get the benefit of this agricultural credit and not the small tenants or agricultural labourers. There a policy so should be that agricultural credit should be so channelled that it is used solely or primarily for agricultural production and not for hoarding or for any other purpose. It should be used primarily for better production.

Lastly, whatever increase in agricultural production has been there so far in our country, that has been only by bringing marginal or sub-marginal lands under cultivation. It should be a matter of shame for us that even now our yield per acre is perhaps the lowest compared to any civilised country in the world. If the Government has got any agricultural policy, it should primarily be to increase the yield per acre. To de-forest lands or to take lands and put them away grazing under cultivation will ultimately be disastrous for the economy of the country. The only thing to do is that we should try to increase the yield per acre. Unless that is done it will not be possible for us to solve the food problem or other economic problems. For that we require more fertilizers, more minor irrigation schemes. The big irrigation schemes may be postponed for some time. We have been hearing of DVC from 1947-48 and as yet I do not know how much water it has given. Small irrigation schemes can do much more

quickly in this respect. As for fertilizers, I think we have not reached even 40 per cent of the Third Plan target. I hope the Finance Ministry will not be stingy in sanctioning foreign exchange for the import of fertilizers so that the per acre yield of agricultural products may go up and will help us in increasing food production. Food import would be more costly in foreign exchange than fertilizer: import.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: (Kesergod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the present food policy of the Government is not merely bungling but a deliberate policy adopted to suit certain vested interests in this country. Because I cannot use unparliamentary language, I characterise the food policy of the Government as callous indifference and deliberate bungling.

We have got copies of Review of the Food Situation and Statistical Statements Relating to the Food Situation, in the country. If statistics can feed the people, then certainly these figures are enough. As far as the Review of the Food Situation is concerned, certain sentiments are expressed that there is procurement and prices are fixed. But what are the realities? What are the effects of the measures taken by the Government on the I do not want to go people? into the details mentioned in the Review. Under the heading "Stock-building and hoarding" it is stated:

"The only corrective in the circumstances can be the removal of incentives to hoarding by fixation of maximum prices backed up by strong anti-hoarding measures..."

There has been fixation of maximum prices in certain places, especially in the South. But what has been the result of that fixation of price? There are only prices and no rice! By the fixation of price even that rich which was otherwise available at a higher price is not available today. That is the only result of fixation of price. Then it is said:

"The Government have taken a large number of measures to arrest the rising prices of food-grains. Government have stepped up the imports of wheat and rice from abroad so as to increase the supplies in the market".

It is true that Government has obtained wheat from outside and supplied it in the market. But then, though they have said that they have taken "a large, number of measures to arrest the rising prices of foodgrains", in practice instead of arresting the rising prices they have arrested of foodgrains, thousands of people in the country. So, the arrest is not of the rising prices of foodgrains but of those persons who agitated against certain policies followed by the Government which in the opinion of the people resulted in the prices going up. As far as prices are concerned, not only have they not been arrested but in fact they have gone up many times.

Then, under the heading "Fixation of maximum wholesale and retail prices" it is stated:

"The States that have already notified the maximum wholesale and retail prices are Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal in respect of rice and Rajasthan in respect of wheat".

I will later show the result of it. Then at the end it is stated:

"It has to involve every one of us, in public life, in the farms and in the factories. Only by the responsive co-operation of all concerned can such a massive change be successful."

These sentiments are quite good. But what is the action? How are we expected to co-operate in food production? What is the attitude or response of Government to our co-operation and what is done by the Government? I will show and prove that it is not as if there is no co-operation

[Shri A, K. Gopalan]

from the mass of the people in the matter of either increased production of foodgrains or against hoarding or in proper distribution. The attitude of the Government seems to show that they do not want the co-operation. of the people; on the other hand, they want to suppress that co-operation.

On the question of prices I do not want to quote at length the figures of last month. I will deal with the current month. In the Times of India there is a report from Allahabad dated September 6 which says:

"Prices of wheat, rice and pulses have shot up here by Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per maund during the past 20 days.

Wheat, which was available at Rs. 30 per maund in the third week of August, is now sold at Rs. 38 per maund. Similarly, coarse rice and fine rice sold at Rs. 35 and Rs. 42 per maund have now shot up to Rs. 42 and Rs. 50 respectively. Prices of pulses has gone up from Rs. 42 to 50 a maund.

This is the result of the action that has been taken by Government for the last two months. Then there is a news item from Amritsar dated September 6:

"Wheat touched a new high here yesterday, when the prices rose by Rs, 2 and were quoted at Rs, 53 to Rs, 54 a quintal...... Arrivals were reduced to 400 bags because of transport difficulties..."

Then comes from Jaipur in Rajasthan a news on September 6, the same date:

"Coarse foodgrains are being sold in Rajasthan at prices higher than that of wheat fixed by the Government

The prices of foodgrains have shot up by Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per quintal in a month. Wholesale dealers appear to have decided to push up the prices a_s high as possible. The State Government, on the other hand, has failed to keep a check on the prices".

I can quote many more such reports but, for want of time, I am not doing it. There is a report from Kozhikode in Kerala, which is a deficit State, that rice is not only not available in the open market but even in the black market the price has gone up by Rs. 8. This is a report dated 3rd September. Then there is a report from Tirchur that they do not get rice in the open market. It is a report in Mathrubhumi, which further says that the price of rice has gone up by Rs. 6. There is another report from Cannanore that no rice is available in the open market; but it is available in the black market for which one has to pay Rs. 5 more. I will not quote more

In the review the Food Minister has stated the prices have been fixed, there had been some procurement of wheat and rice, apart from imports from abroad, and whatever has been procured has been supplied to the market. But what is the result of the actions of the Government? How has it affected the people? What is the condition of the people? Here I would like to point out that in answer to Starred Question No. 154 dated the 4th June 1964 the Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, stated:

"...The position in all conscience is something which is extremely serious. Government are fully concerned about it".

This is what the Finance Minister stated in June. We are now in September and are discussing the food situation and the prices of foodgrains in the country. He has further stated:

"It seems to Government now that even if there is a marginal surplus, the present position will continue because the distribution system at various stages will not respond adequately to the law of demand and supply. Unless we have a substantial surplus, the normal operative economic laws will not function. Therefore, we have come to a critical situation, and we are thinking whether we should not take steps of a far more serious, character."

What are the steps taken by Government after June which are "of a far more serious character"? After this announcement in Parliament, "steps of a far more serious character" that are taken, as far as I can understand, are not to see that people get rice or wheat at fixed prices; "steps of a far more serious character" that are taken are not to see that the hoarded stocks are brought to the open market and sold to the people at the prices fixed by Government; "steps of a far more serious character" that are taken are to see that seven people were killed in Allahabad in the firing against food agitation; those steps are taken to see that thousands and thousands of people are arrested all over India for their peaceful agitation and saying that the situation is very critical and they are not getting these things, in spite of the measures of the Government the prices of foodgrains are going up. This is what has been done and this was said in June. In June he had further stated:

"....there will have to be a rigorous system of State trading and rigorous control over retail distribution"....."

-not only "State trading" but "a rigorous system of State trading"-

"....but this cannot be done by the Central Government because the Central Government has neither the agency nor the competence for the purpose, without the collaboration of the States." Then, he said:-

"It will be necessary for Government to be clear in their own minds about the methods they are going to adopt before they can ask for public co-operation."

The Food Minister has asked for public co-operation. I want to ask him whether the Government is clear inits mind about the methods that they are going to adopt and whether the method that they are going to adopt is the same method that is stated here. If it is not so, certainly there will not be co-operation of the people.

भी हुकम चल्द कछ्वाय (देवास) : प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर । सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shri Gopalan may continue his speech.

Shri A. K. Gopelan: Then, lastly what the Finance Minister said, is this:---

"I will request the Prime Minister designate to call the Chief Ministers and discuss this matter. So far as my mind is concerned, it is clear and there is no alternative to it."

भी रामेश्वराजम्ब (करनाल) : मेरा निवेदन है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माप बैठिए ।

भी रामेक्वरानम्बः मैं बैठा जाता हं। सुझे ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर लोक सभा में माननीय सदस्य बहस कर रहे हैं भौर जो मंत्री मौर प्रधान मंत्री इस समस्या का प्रबन्ध करने का डिंढोरा पीटते हैं वे यहां नहीं। फिर यह काम कैसे होगा ? इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे होगा ? -435

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Finance Minister said in June that the Chief Ministers will be called and that as far as he was concerned, he was very sure that there was no alternative except State trading of foodgrains That is what he had said.

What has happened after that? The Chief Ministers had been called. Why is it that after the conference of the Chief Ministers the Government did not want the hon. Minister to cxpress in Parliament so clearly that there was no alternative to it? The Chief Ministers were called and they had been told that this must be done, but it is not done. It cannot be done as far as State trading is concerned.

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने स्थान पर बैठ जाएं तो ज्यादा शोभा देगा।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am sure that as far as this point is concerned, т can understand why the Chief Ministers' Conference did not accept it. In all States in India, whether it is Andhra, Tamilnad or Kerala, the bigger landlords and traders make up the leadership of the Congress or are the financial props of the Party. As far as the State Governments are concerned, they are dominated by landlords and agents of the monopoly traders. So, even if the Finance Minister very strongly says in June that the situation is extremely serious, there is no alternative except State trading in foodgrains and some steps should be taken, as I have shown, today after fixing the price of rice in every place, after increasing the number of fair price shops and after procurement the condition in the country is such that the people do not get rice. Whatever be the price that is fixed, they do not get it at that price. People go to the market and tell the traders that this is the price that has been fixed. The traders ask them, "Who fixed the price?" They tell them, "The Min-

ister". So, they are told, "Go to the Minister's makan; at my makan you will not get it at that price. Here you will have to pay more and I fix the price." Will the Ministers and the Deputy Ministers disguise themselves and go as ordinary people, not in their cars, and see the queues that are there in front of the fair price shops and whether they are able to get it? Will they go to the individual shops and ask them? At shops where you get it for Rs. 8/- or Rs. 10 more, you do not even get a receipt for that. Whatever prices are fixed and whatever action is taken in the conditions as they are today, the people are not benefited by them. You may blame the traders and others. Here is the Review of the Food Situation. Here is what the Finance Ministers tells us in June, 1964. Even after all these things what is happening is that the people are suffering. People are suffering as a result of this policy.

As far as the fair price shops are concerned, you have to stand in queues for 5, 6 or 7 hours. There are instances reported in papers where people, old men and women, fell down and fainted and there were quarrels among those who stood in the queues and they returned empty handed. You go to the fair price shops and ask for rice, wheat or sugar. They say that there is no wheat, rice or sugar. What is there? There is fair price. Only fair price is there. Where there is fair price there is no rice and wheat and where there is rice and wheat hoarded in bags, they say, "We have rice and wheat, not in kilos but in bags. We can supply you. As far as the fair price is concerned, we have no fair price. If you want a fair price, go there. If you want rice and wheat, come here and give us the price that we ask."

This is the condition in the country but this Government is blind and dead. They are not able to see what the reality is. They are not able to understand what the position is. Instead of arresting the prices and taking steps after hearing all those people who give suggestions or by implementing their own desires by which the people in the country will be benefited, these figures are given here and this *Review of the Food Situation*. This will not help.

What was the target at the end cf the Third Five Year Plan? It was 100 million tonnes. Three years have passed and, according to reports, the production has not exceeded 80 million tonnes. The Second Plan target was 75 million tonnes. It has not gone much beyond that. What is the reason? Where is the incentive to those who are producing? Where is the incentive to the mass of peasants in this country? That incentive has not been created and whatever incentive had been there has been destroyed

Here is a Report of the U.S. Study Team on Tenurial conditions and the Package Programme. The team went to Tanjore, West Godavary, Shahabad, Ludhiana and Aligarh and they have given a summary of that report given by this American team which was headed by Mr. Ladejinsky, This report makes a very strong criticism of the land policy of the Government and of land reforms and their implementation: This report was submitted in 1963. Have they considered about it? I have seen reports in papers that some State Governments have been saying that this report is not correct.

Shri • K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): This Government is only three months old.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not saying of this Government: I am saying about the Government. There is a continuity.

It says:-

"Faulty land reform laws and the 'negative attitude of Government officials at the State, district, block or village levels' are responsible for unsatisfactory tenurial conditions in 'package programme' districts, according to a survey by a team of American experts."

They say: ---

"In Tanjore, West Godavary, and Shahabad the land records do not contain any information about tenants. Ejection of tenants has taken place in the past and the landlords still continue to change tenants from plot to plot to des feat the tenancy 'laws. . . . a large number of cultivators hold no title to the leased lands, pay extortionate rents, and are never certain of their status. They are left with little to subsist on and much less to invest."

As far as loans are concerned, it says:---

"the maximum loan that he can get is very small. There is ample evidence, therefore, that the vast majority of tenant-cultivators are poor investors and the package programme aimed at reaching every farm family is bound to suffer accordingly."

You say that there is incentive. Where is the incentive? The report says that there is no incentive; they are not getting loans. I will also give the other report of a Minister who has said something as far as loans and other things are concerned.

Then, it says:---

"There is a 'startling' lack of security of tenure. Nor have the tenants benefited from the Land Celling Act, which according to the team, is 'a paper proposition'."

As far as the Land Ceiling Act is concerned, it is not something that can be implemented or not implemented. It is a paper proposition.

Again, it goes on saying:

" "According to the team, the failure of the land reform laws in

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the Punjab is not due, a_s elsewhere to the lack of tools of enforcement; the reason for the failure lies in bad conception of the Act. A land reforms programme which seeks the improvement of tenancy conditions by aiming to evict about 5,00,000 tenants and setting them on new holdings is highly illogical, to put it mildly."

Sir, I have no time to read all these things. It is a big report. The report says that the whole land reform legislation is not implemented; this Government cannot implement it. It is only a paper proposition. This is what it says. The Government within the last 17 years...

14.00 hrs.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Does it mean that Shri Gopalan has faith in the Americans?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Even the Americans have said so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You must listen to your master.

Shri A. K. Gopsian: The Government is not able to have the record of rights within the last 17 years which is the most important thing as far as the land reform legislation is concerned. Lakhs and lakhs of peasants are being evicted because there is no record of rights. Is the Government unable to keep the records of rights during the last 17 years? Are there no panchayats? Do they seek the co-operation of the people? So, where is the incentive? How can you increase the food production in this manner?

Somebody asked me about the American report. No. I come to India I come to the report given by a Cabinet Minister, Mr. S. K. Dey, the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation. This is what he says:

"In his opinion, the first condition for the success of agriculture was that it should have adequate incentives, even if it meant subsidising the sale of foodgrains for the urban population."

Then, he says:

"He endorsed every word said by Shri B. Misra and added that had he been a free man, he would 'have gone on Satyagrah."

It he had gone on Satyagraha, he would also have been arrested under D.I.R. He says, "He would have gone on Satyagraha." Now he cannot go on Satyagraha because he is the Minister. Why did he say so? Again, he says:

"He described his sad experience during his visit in a village in U.P. where he found that it was not possible to get irrigation water except by begging or bribing."

Here the Minister admits that it is only by begging and bribing that you can get the irrigation water. Where is the incentive? How are you going to increase the food production? Is it by having legislation only? A Cabinet Minister himself says that you have to beg or bribe to get irrigation water.

Further, he goes on:

"The quality of seed was not good. His own experience with vegetable seeds confirmed this. Credit was confined to a small fraction of farmers only. Iron and steel and cement were not available in adequate quantities. He was convinced that unless we could reward good workers and good farmers and punish the bad ones, we would not be able to increase agricultural production."

This is about the credit; this is about the loan. And he says, he would

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have even gone on Satyagraha. So many legislations are passed by the Government and even then, as far as the incentive is concerned, it is not there, I am not only quoting the American team. I am quoting what the Indian Minister says. My friends will think over this. This was the report of a recent meeting of the Panel on Agriculture.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What we are seeing now-a-days is not Satyagraha but Duragraha.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Then, I want to say, as far as increase in production is concerned, what has this Government done? As far as the fallow land and the waste land is concerned, why is it that even after 17 years this Government has not been able to distribute the fallow land and the waste land? Can this Government say, as far as increase in food production is concerned, not an inch of land is there in India that can be cultivated which has not been given to those who can cultivate it? There are idle hands in this country. On one side there are lakhs and lakhs of idle hands and there are idle lands on the other. If only the idle hands and idle lands would have been put together, the food production might have been increased.

What are the other uncultivated lands excluding the fallow lands? Here are the figures that have been supplied to us. In 1950-51, other uncultivated lands excluding fallows-49.5 million acres; in 1960-61-38.9 million acres. Then, about the current fallows, in 1950-51 it is 10.7 and in 1960-61 it is 11.4 million acres. About other than current fallows, in 1950-51 it is 17.4 million acres and in 1960-61 it is 11.4 million acres. If the Government had been able to tell us that they will do everything to distribute the fallow land and the waste land in this country either for food crop or for commercial crop. then certainly we would have been convinced that this Government had done something. Why is it that they have not

been distributed? What is the difficulty in distributing them? There are the lands available. It must have been found out what the difficulties are. Every time, when there is a crisis in this country, every time, when there is food shortage in the country, we do not see what are the problems and solve them. Every time, we are running to other countries for getting some team and satisfying the people with statistics and figures and not taking long-term measures. If the Government had taken long-term measures and distributed the fallow land and the waste land and made all the land availab'e for cultivation, the food production would have increased. There are 30 per cent of agricultural labourers in the peasant population who have no work at all. They would have certainly taken it up. That is not being done. How to increase the food production in the country? The Government says that it has procured 5-9 lakh tons of rice instead of 4-6 lakh tons in the previous year. It is not even 2 per cent of the production of rice. The entire trade is left at the mercy of speculators and hoarders who have earned fabulous profits at the cost of the misery of the people.

Now. I want only to quote Prof. D. R. Gadgil, an eminent economist. H_e has analysed the price policy for agriculture as follows:

"To confine oneself to recent years, the period of second Five Year Plan began with complete de-control on the part of the Government. Subsequent to the de-control of 1955, no policy in relation to regulation of prices of even foodgrains has been avowed by the Government. In view of the rise in these prices in 1956-57, Government appointed a Committee (Ashoka Mehta Committee) which presented its report towards the end of 1957. No action was taken on the report and even the relatively mild recommendations relating to socialisation of trade in foodgrains made by the Committee were not accepted by the Government."

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It is not because the Government does not know this. The Food Enquiry Committee was there. We discussed it Parliament and the in Committee made certain recommendations. Why is it that the recommendations of the Food Enquiry Committee have not been implemented by the Government? Now, the Government says, "We are doing everything" and they throw the fault on others by saying that some political parties want to make capital out of it and want to fish in the troubled waters. Is that the reason why this happened? There are lakhs and lakhs of people in this country belonging to various political parties which have divergent views and many differences. There was the strike of workers in Ahmedabad, the strike of workers in Bombay, the strike of workers all over the country. Is it because somebody asked them to resort to this? Why is it that the Minister says, the worse is over? I say, the worse is not over. The worse has yet to come because of the policies of this Government. What is the actual reality in the country today? Hear the opinions of the Opposition; hear the opinions of the people. Instead of doing that, wherever there have been peaceful Satyagrahas, Defence of India Rules have been used in detaining them. The other day the Home Minister said that if there is a peaceful agitation, they will not use force against them. But it was done. When the Government is not able to change their policies and to accept the correct policies and to see that the prices go down, when there is no control as far as procurement is concerned, when there is no control as far as distribution is concerned, certainly no Government whoever it is will be able to solve this food problem. That is the reason. Instead of doing that, they are using very strong action against them.

The Indian Labour Conference has taken certain decisions. They have said that wherever there are factories with 300 and more people, there will be fair price shops. In how many factories it has been done? There are factories where fabulous profits are made worth crores and crores of rupees. Is it being done? We want to know this. The other day, the Indian Labour Conference said in Bangalore that as far as wages are concerned, part will be given in cash and part in kind. Whatever the Indian Labour Conference decides and whatever the Government accepts, certainly it has got to be implemented as far as the public sector is concerned. Why is it that they do not implement it as far as the public sector is concerned? If the public sector does not implement these things, then naturally the private sector people say, "When you yourself have not implemented these things, naturally, we also shall not be able to implement those things.".

The immediate measures have been refererred to here before. There is no use of repeating those things over and over again. The people are ready to co-operate. As far as the mass of peasants is concerned, they are also ready to co-operate; but first you have to understand the loopholes in the land reform legislation and plug them. When it is said by the experts who have gone and seen these things that the land reform legislation has been faulty, then that should be understood and proper steps taken in that regard. But what do we find? Shri Shriman Narayan, a Member of the Planning Commission has said that there will be a moratorium for ten years on-land reforms. That means that however faulty the land reform legislation may be, it should not be changed at all, and the loopholes should not be understood and plugged. If there is a moratorium for ten years, will that help us? Has the present land reform legislation helped us to solve the food problem? No. Why is that That must be understood first. **8**2?

So far as hoarding is concerned, the hoarded stocks must be brought out. We find from the newspapers that every morning and evening, Ministers go on making statements that 'We are going to bring out the hoarded things'. If after one week you go and search, will you at all get anything? If you say that 'We shall teach a lesson to the hoarders', the hoarders say 'We shall teach a lesson to the 'Minister, if he comes to take out our hoarded stock.' And that was the result of what happened in Delhi. Every day, the newspapers carried statements by the Minister to the effect that he would teach a lesson to the hoarders. But instead, it was the hoarders that taught a lesson. They said 'You are coming to teach us a lesson? We have taught, you the lesson now, for everything is o.k. and there is no hoarding'. So. how can we get at the hoarded foodgrains? There is no other way for this except to have State trading in foodgrains and also nationalisation of banks.

As far as bank balances and credit advances are concerned, it is said that there are some restrictions. But what has been the actual situation? Instead of one man getting it, four or five people in the family get it, and whatever restrictions are there are given the go-by. Unless there is nationalisation of banks or unless it is said that no credit will be given to anybody for purchase of foodgrains, nothing will be possible.

I had many other things to say, but since my time is up, I would like to conclude by saying that it is this policy of the Government for the last seventeen years, that has been responsible for the mass starvation in this country, for the misery of the people and for the suffering of the people. This has been said not only by us but also by others. Even in the report of the persons who came from outside we find that they have stated that if the present position of the package programme continues, things will not improve. There have been reports also by so many people on the various panels on agriculture. In spite of all these reports, we find that because certain policies happen to be against the vested interests, they are not implemented, and that is the main reason for the present situation. History can never forget the present Government because instead of tackling. the problem and reducing the prices, they have fixed the prices at the present level and said that they are all right. When every day the prices are going up, if you tell the people one day that you have fixed the prices, and the prices are all right, then surely the people will only laugh at you. So, in spite of the fact that the pricesare fixed, the real position is that people are not getting the foodgraina. Therefore, the whole system must beoverhauled.

But I feel that this Government will not be able to effect such an overhauling. For, the State Governments are under the control of the monopoly traders, and they will not agree to any such overhauling. Instead of effecting any such overhauling, what they do is that they suppress the agitation of the people who want to see that the hoarders and profiteers co-operate with the Government by bringing out their hoarded stocks. I want to ask of this Government one thing. Will they allow us to find out the hoarded stocks, to bring out the hoarded stocks and distribute them to the people according to the prices fixed by Government? If we do so, then will they not extend the arm of the law and catch hold of us? If Government are not able to find out the hoarded stocks, and if the people's committees are able to find out the hoarded stocks. seize them and distribute them to the people, will Government allow it at least? No, the Government would not allow that. So, we find a situation. where neither Government would do it themselves nor would they allow the people to do it. Instead, what they do is that whenever the people start an agitation, they slander the opposition parties and say that the parties are exploiting the situation.

The condition in the country is becoming worse and worse. As the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture has said, the worse is not over. The worse is coming, and the worst things will come if this policy continues.

आ मे प्रे मिभ (बेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष मुहोदय, डाक्टर, वैद्य ग्रीर हकीम, सभी लोग यह कहते हैं कि जब किसी इन्सान के शरीर में कोई रोग आए, तो उस को यह समझना चाहिये कि प्रपने शरीर को रखने के उसके जो तरीके हैं, उन में कोई ग़लती हई है, ग्रौर उस से उस इन्सान को एक . तरह का सबक लेना चाहिये । अभी हमारे देश में जो मसोबत आई है---भनाज की कमी की मसीबत, महंगाई का संकट----, उसकी तरफ हम को इसी रूप में देखना चाहिये। मैं तो कहंगा कि इसी दष्टि से में इस संकट का स्वागत करता हं। माज से दो साल पहले जब बर्बर चीनियों ने हमारे मुल्क पर हमला किया, तो संसार में हमारा . सिर नीचा हम्राथा, हम दूनिया में बहुत लज्जित हुए थे, लेकिन वह ठोकर भी एक दष्टि से हमारे देश के लिये लाभदायक . सिद्ध हई, क्योंकि उस ने हमारे देश को सोये से जगा दिया ।

भी काझी राम गप्त (ग्रलवर) : क्या माननीय सदस्य अपनी पार्टी की सरकार की असफलताओं का स्वागत करते हैं ?

श्री म॰ प्र॰ मिश्व : ग्रगर कोई चीज हम को सोए से जगा दे. हम को ग़लत रास्ते से ठीक रास्ते पर ले ग्राए, तो हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। अगर हमारे शरीर में कोई रोग झाता है, तो हम को समझना चाहिगे कि हमारे रहने के तरीके में कोई ग़लती थी। आज देण पर जो मसीबत आई है, उसके बारे में हम को सोचना चा 3िये कि कहीं पर कोई ग़लती थी, जिस की वजह से थह संकट आया है। मझे इस बात की खशी है कि हमारी सरकार, हमारे देश के लोग भौर यह संसद ग्रब समझने लगे हैं कि हमारे कौन से गलत तरीके थे, जिन की वजह से यह मसीबत झाई है। यह एक चेतावनी है, खतरे की घंटी है।

मैं जानता हं कि इस सदन में ग्रौर बाहर भी हमारे कुछ दोस्त हैं, जो ऐसे संकटों की इन्तजार में र⊰ते हैं। वे कौन लोग हैं? सभी विरोधियों को तो मैं नहीं कहता, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे विरोधी हैं, जिन के नाम पड़ गये हैं पीकिंगवादी कम्युनिस्ट और मास्कोवादी कम्यनिस्ट । मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या उन में कोई भारतवादी कम्यनिस्ट भी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई नहीं ।

भी म० प्र० मिश्व : उनका काम क्या है? उन की स्थिति गांवों के उन वैद्य ग्रीर डाक्टरकी तरह है जिन की प्रैक्टिस

Shri Nambiar: We are not discussing the Communist Party here. It is the food problem that we are discussing.

Shri M. P. Mishra: It includes the food problem also.

जिन वैद्यों ग्रौर डाक्टरों की प्रैक्टिस चलती नहीं है, जिनको कुछ माता नहीं है, वे महामारी के इन्तजार में रहते हैं, क्योंकि उस समय उनकी भी पूछ होती है । इन कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि जब किसानों के बेतों में फसल लह-लहाती है, जब किसान खन्नहाल होते हैं, तो उनका कलेजा बैठे जाता है, वे मुरझा जाते हैं।

भी रामसेवक बादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या बिहार में फसलें लहलहा रही हैं ?

Shri Nambiar: Are we having a thesis on communism now? What is it that the hon. Member is discussing?

भी म॰ प्र॰ मिन्न : क्या श्री रामसेवक यादव उस पार्टी के पीछ जा रहे हैं ?

वैसे डाक्टरों भौर वैद्यों की तरह ये लोग चाहते हैं कि देश में मुसीबत आए,

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देश में गड़बड़ी हो, क्योंकि ये समझते हैं कि अगर देश में गड़बड़ी होगी, भुखमरी होगी, महामारी होगी, तो उस प्रत्येरे की सवारी पर बढ़ कर इन की लाल भवानी कांति आयेगी। लेकिन वह जाने वाली नहीं है, पीकिंगवादी श्रौर मास्कोवादी दोनों प्रकार के कम्युनिस्ट यह समझ लें। मैं तो उन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं समझता L

खेती के मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे पास जो सूचनायें भेजी हैं, उनमें सभी बातें दी हुई हैं। उन्होंने यह बताया है कि किन कारणों से यह संकट पैदा हमा है। लेंकिन मैं समझता हं कि उनको एक बात पर जोर देना चाहिए था। इस संकट का कारण यह था कि पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में हमारी योजना की नीति में कुछ ग्रसन्तलन था, कुछ इम्बैलेंसिज थे । . मपने दिलों को ढ़ारस देने के लिए मगर यह कहा जाए कि बनिये के कारण यह संकट आया है, तो यह गलत बात है । बनियों के चलते यह संकट नहीं भाया है । यह संकट साया है हमारी माथिक योजनामों में कुछ ऐसे एम्बर्नेसिस से, मसन्तूलन से। सरकार ने भी इस बात को कई शब्दों में कबूल किया है। यह न समझा जाए कि हमारी जो योजना है उसका मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूं। जवाहरलाल जी ने देश को बहुत से दान दिये हैं, बहुत सी देनें दी हैं। उन दानों में से एक दान है, सब से बड़ा दान है, ग्रायोजित ग्रर्थ नीति की व्यवस्था। उसमें गलती हो सकती है । हमारा एक नया देश है, हमें नया अनभव प्राप्त हो रहा है। आयोजित ग्रर्थ नीति को हम प्रजा-तंत्रीय तरीके से ग्रमल में लाना चाहते हैं। तानाशाही तरीके से हम योजना को चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। वह एक दूसरी ही बात है। यही हमारे कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त जब चीन में भूख-मरी होती है क्या वहां पर हड़तालों का सहारा लेते हैं, सत्याग्रह तक का नाम लेते हैं ? बहां पर ये कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। चोन में सीग भूखों मरते हैं। वहां पर भी कीमतें 968 (ai) LSD-7.

ठंची जाती हैं। घाज रूस में क्या कीमर्ते हैं झनाज की झौर हिन्दुस्तान में क्या कीमर्ते हैं, क्या इसका घन्दाजा लगाया गया है? लोगों की जरूरत की जो कीजें हैं, उनकी चीन में क्या कीमर्ते हैं क्या इसका भी पता लगाने की इन लोगों ने कोशिश की है?

Shri Nambiar: We are not in Russia, nor in China. We are in India.

Shri M. P. Mishra: You are partly in China and Russia.

Shri Nambiar: We are Indians first.

भी म॰ प्र॰ मिम्ब : प्रजातंत्रीय तरीके से जब प्रायोजित प्रर्थं नीति चलाई जायेगी तो उसमें यह हो सकता है कि

भी काशी राम गुप्तः भूखों मरना पड़ेगाः?

भी म॰ प्र॰ सिभा : हम को हमेशा प्रयोग और गलती, ट्रायल एंड एरर के रास्ते से चलना होगा और कहीं मगर कोई गलती होती है तो उसको ठीक करना होगा, कहीं कोई मगर सृटि रह जाती है तो उसको दूर करना होगा ।

भभी कुछ दिनों की बात है कि हमारे नए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि जो योजनायें मभी चालू हैं, उन्हें ही पहले पूरा किया जाए, बहुत भशिक पूंजी वाली कई योजनाएं भभी चालू न की जायें। केवल उन्हीं योज-नाभों को चालू किया जाए जिनसे जल्दी से जल्दी ततीज लोगों को मिलते हैं, जल्दी से जल्दी जिनसे लोगों को फायदा पट्टंचता है । प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य पर हमारे एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता पता नहीं पेकिंग या मास्को के बहुत नाराज हुए, बहुत गुस्सा उन्होंने जाहिर किया । श्री भूपेश गुप्ता जी तथा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दूसरे लोगों ने पंडित जवाहरखाख नेहरू जी का नाम ले

[খ্ৰী ম৹ ম৹ দিশ্ব]

कर कहा कि उनकी नीतियां बदली जा रही हैं। ये लोग हमेशा यह नारा लगाते प्राए प्राए हैं हाउंस में प्रौर बाहर भी कि बड़े बड़े जो उद्योग हैं, जो हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं ग्रौर जिनसें बहुत सा रुपया लगता है ग्रौर जिनसे नतीजे बहुत देरी से निकलते हैं, उनमें रुपया लगाघो, योजना को बैसा बनाघो। मैं समझता हूं कि पिछली दो योजनाघों में हमने करीब करीब वही गलती की है कि हमने भारी उद्योगों में घछिक रुपया लगाया है, उनकी घोर प्रधिक थ्यान दिया है। जरूरत इस बात की थैं कि

भ्वीकाझी राम गुप्तः भक्कर में मा ही गये।

भी म० प्र० मिथा: कभी कभी मा जाते हैं। मूलें हम से भी हो जाती हैं। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि तीसरी भौर चौथी योजनाओं में इस देश में खेती को पहली .जगह दी जाती। हमारी सरकार पिछले पांच बरसों से यह कहती भी भा रही है भौर यह कागजों पर भी है, उसको वह स्वीकार भी करती द्या रही है कि बेती को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन दरग्रसल में यह बात ग्रभी तक नहीं हुई है। जब मैं खेती को प्राथमिकता देने की बात करता हूं तो इसका धर्यं यह नहीं है कि मौद्योगं करण न हो। धौद्योगीकरण इस देश के लिए जरूरी है. इंडस्टियलाइजेशन भी एक बढ़ा झावश्यक काम है, लेकिन सरकार का पहला काम यह होना चायि कि खेती को एक उद्योग बना दिया जाए। दुनिया में ऐसे देश भी हैं जहां पर कि इस्पात और लोहे के कारखाने नहीं हैं मौर जिन्होंने सिर्फ डेरी, सिर्फ दूध, मक्खन झादि का उद्योग चला कर के सारी दूनियां में घपने लिए ऊंची जगह हासिल कर ली है। उनके पास समृदि है। न्युजीलैंड, डैनमार्क झादि ऐसे ही देश हैं जो झाधनिक दुनियां में झागे बढ़े हुए हैं। हमारे देश में भी जरूरत इस बात की है कि खेती को सब से बड़ा उद्योग बनाया जाए, उसका प्राप्नुनिकी-करण किया जाए। प्राप्नुनिकीकरण का प्रार्थ यह नहीं है कि ट्रैक्टरों से सभी खेत जोते जायें। देश में आदमी काफी हैं। मेरा कश्ने का मतलब यह है कि खेती नए ढंग से हो ग्रौर उसको पहली जगह दी जाए।

प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य की भोर मैंने मभी इशारा किया है। उसको ले कर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट सदस्यों ने चिल्लाना शुरू कर दिया है, वे घबरा गये हैं। जो बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कही बहु म्राखिर क्या थी। उन्होंने यही तो कहा कि जिन भारी उद्योगों पर बहुत सा रूपया लगता है, वैसे भौर नए उद्योग मभी चालू न किये जाएं क्योंकि उनसे नतीजे देर से निकलते हैं। इस बवतव्य की जो इम्लिकेशंज हैं वे साफ हैं। भगर नतीजे देर से निकलेंगे झौर रुपया झधिक लगेगा तो हमें नोट छापने पड़ेंगे जिस से नतीज के तौर पर दाम बढ सकते हैं। देश की जो हालत है उसको देखते हुए ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के साथ इस देश को कुछ दिन भौर रहना होगा। यह जो धाज भन्न का संकट है, यह जो धनाज की कमी है, यह खत्म हो जाएगी, यह संकट चला जाएगा। जब बड़े रुपये जिन उद्योगों में लगते हैं, भारी उद्योगों में लगते हैं तो देश को नतीओं के लिए इंतजार करना पडता है झौर कंज्यूमर गुड्ज में कमी झाती है। चीन धौर रूस में घाज जूते भी लोगों को नहीं मिलते हैं....

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : झापको तो यहां पर जूते ग्रच्छे मिलते हैं।

भी म० प्र० मिथाः रूस इतनी तरक्की कर चुका है लेकिन वहां जूते भी यहां से जाते हैं। रूस स्पेस एक्सप्लोरेशन के नामले में तथा कुछ भीर उद्योगों के मामले में भ्रमरीका को भी पीछे छोड़ गया है लेकिन फिर भी उसी रूस के सर्वेसर्वा श्री खुश्चेव भिक्षाः पात ले कर पूंजीवादी देश, भमरीका के सामने मनाञ के लिए खड़े हैं।

पिछडे हए देशों में खेती का जो सवास है, यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है। रूस 45 बरस के बाद भी. ग्रौद्योगिक कान्ति के बाद भी. स्टालिन के नक्शे के नीचे, खुश्चेव के नेतृत्व के मन्दर मन्न समस्या को हल नहीं कर सका है। हम हिन्दस्तानियों को भी सी बार सोचना चाहिये कि हम खेती में कोई ऐसी गलती न करें कि उस जगह पर हम पहुंच जायें जिस जगह पर भौर देश पहुंचे हैं। भीषोगीकरण जरूरी है. सभी इससे सहमत हैं। असन्तुलन जो पैदा हो गया है वह भी दूर होना चाहिये। हैवी इंडस्टीज में कोई कमी न की जाए तो क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे? मभी हमने देखा है कि थोडी सी कीमतें बढी हैं झनाज की तो भारत बन्द, बंगाल बन्द, बिहार बन्द, झान्दोलन चला दिया गया है। इस "बन्द" का क्या मतलब है? क्या ये भारत को पेकिंग या मास्को की जेल में या कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी की जेल में बन्द कर देना चाहते हैं? देश को कहां पर ये बन्द करना चा_रते हैं? इनका जो

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. I take serious objection to this remark. It is not the Communist Party which staged the strike (Interruptions). While speaking on a particular motion before the House regarding the food situation, he is making sweeping remarks about the 'Bengal bandh', 'Bombay bandh' and so on and is imputing all sorts of motives to the Communist Party. Perhaps the hon. Member's knowledge is very limited . . .

Shri M. P. Mishra: He is only replying to my point. There is no point of order. I am not yielding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him not impute motives like this. The strike was conducted not by the Communist Party but by the entire working people including the peesants, and this hon. Member had no face to show. But he is talking aloud now . . .

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You have not raised any point of order. Opinions may differ.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I take exception to this. I thought that insanity was a disqualification to be in the House. But after hearing the hon. Member, I do hot think it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

भी म० प्र० मिश्व : जो बात मैं कह रहा ह, उससे इनको बहुत दुख हुन्ना है। इनकी नींति क्या है, इसको भाप देखें। भाज तो ये जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम ले कर, उनकी दहाई दे कर कहें कि उनकी नीति में जरा भी परिवर्तन न करो । उनकी बेसिक, उनकी बनियादी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिये, हम उसके साथ हैं। लेकिन कम्य-निस्टों की बात मानकर चलने से भगर कोई खराब बात हो जाती है, बरी स्थिति देश में पैदा हो जाती है जैसी माज हुई है, तो यही लोग उसका नाजायज फाधदा उठायेंगे झौर देश में धराजकता लाने की कोशिश करेंगे। ये वे लोग हैं जो किसी जमाने में कहा करते थे कि चांद जहां बैठता है. उससे भी ऊंची जगह स्टालिन की है, सूरज का जहां स्थान है उससे भी ऊंचे पर स्टालिन का सिंहासन है। लेकिन उनको भ्रपने उसी देवता की, स्टालिन की, कब उखाइने में कोई देर नहीं लगी। यहां पर भी जब कोई खराब स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी तो क्या इनको ज्ञान्तिघाट पर जा कर स्यापा करने में, तबर्रा पढने में, जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर देर लगेगी ? इनके फेरों में, कम्युनिस्टों के चंगल में हमारी पार्टी भौर हमारी सरकार नहीं मा सकती है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पहता है कि कम्यनिस्ट देशद्रोही हैं, देश ब्रोहियों की यह पार्टी है। सदन के सामने ग्राज चीनी फौजों की सिक्किम के बार्डर पर

[श्री म॰ प्र॰ मिश्र]

तैयारी के सम्बन्ध में सवाल ग्राया था.... (इंटरप्त्रंज)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Take it in a sporting spirit.

भी सरजूपाण्डेय (रसड़ा): भ्राप सब से बड़े देशद्रोही हैं।

भी म॰ प्र॰ मिश्र: ग्राज भी हमारी सरहद पर चीनी सेना खड़ी है...

Shri Nambiar: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to raise a point of order.

Shri Namblar: My point of order is this. When the Chinese committed aggression on this country, the Communist Party condemned the aggression and it is on record, and we repeatedly stated that, and this Member is distorting and stating a falsehood. He says Communists are traitors. This is what he said. He should withdraw. He cannot be allowed to say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think he said that.

Shri Nambiar: I got the translation on this microphone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you said that they are traitors?

Shri Nambiar: If he has said, he must withdraw.

भी म॰ प्र॰ मिभ्राः जब हिन्दुस्तान पर भीनियों ने ग्राकमण किया था, तो यह बात रेकार्ड में है कि सरकार ने नम्बियार साहब को जल में अंद कर दिया था, इसलिये कि वह देश की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरा माने गये थे।

Shri Nambiar: He is on a different point. He said they were traitors. He must withdraw that word. He cannot say so. It is there on record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not call anybody traitor. Please withdraw that word. भी म॰ प्र॰ मिभ्र : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर एक ग्रब्द भी कहीं इन के लिये कहा जाता है तो ये लोग घबरा जाते हैं।

Shri Nambiar: He is not obeying the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should not call anybody a traitor.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Are we not competent or entitled to call a man traitor if he is really a traitor?

Shri Nambiar: Yes, but you should prove it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Suppose there are traitors in the country. Can we be asked not to call them traitors?

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): We also call you traitor. You are betraying the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has to close now.

Shri Nambiar: Has he withdrawn? The Chair has ordered him to withdraw on my point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You please withdraw that word. I want you to withdraw that word "traitor".

Shri M. P. Mishra: I have not called any Member traitor. If any Member feels that I have called him traitor. I withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your time is up.

Shri M. P. Mishra: A lot of my time has been consumed by interruptions.

हमारे विरोधियों ने भी प्रपने संशोधनों में यह कहा है कि किसानों को ऐसा मूल्य मिलना चाहिये, उन्हें प्रनाज के लिये ऐसा दाम मिलना चाहिये कि खेती उन के लिये लाभवायक चीज हो सके। यह एक बहुत

बडी बात है। खेली के मंत्री ने भी इसे कबल किया है कि बेती माज तक माकर्षक चीज नहीं बन सकी। झाज गांवों की हालत क्या है? ग्राज वहां पर पढ़े लिखे लोग, ऐसे लोग जिन के 100, 50 बीघे जमीन है, 100-50 रु॰ महीने की नौकरी ढूंबना चाहते हैं। वे खेती नहीं करना चाहते। जब तक बेती को हम वैसां धन्धा न बना सकें कि उस में जाने के लिये पडे लिखे लोग कालेज के येजुएट ग्रौर एम० ए० पास लोग माकृष्ट हो सकें, तब तक खेती इस देश में नहीं बढ. सकती है। इसलिये हमें इस बात को सोचना होगा कि क्या बात है कि भाज लोग गांवों को छोड कर शहरों की तरफ भागे चले झा रहे हैं । सरकार ने इस बात को कबल किया है मौर विरोधी भी मानते हैं मौर में भी कहताह कि खेती को एक ऐसाधन्धा बनाना चाहिये जिस से लोग उस की तरफ मायें। मब जो नीति सरकार ने मपनाई है कि खेतिहर को दाम वाजिब मिलें, उस के साथ स।थ खेती को सरकार की सहायता की जरूरत है। यह एक ऐसा उद्योग है जिस में कम पैसा लगाने से ज्यादा पैदावार होती है। इस में इन्वस्टमेंट कम श्रौर पैदावार ज्यादा होती है। भगर इस में कुछ ग्रौर ज्यादा इन्वेस्ट किया जाये तो इस देश के झन्दर खेती एक फर्स्ट क्लास इंडस्ट्री हो सकती है ग्रीर उस में काफी लोग ग्रासकते हैं।

सिर्फ एक बात और मैं सरकार से और इस सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमि मुघार का जो नारा है उस को आखिर कहीं पर जाकर बन्द करना होगा। भूमि सुधार हम करेंगे, सीलिंग जमीन पर लगे। सभी हाज्यों ने इसे कबूल किया है और सीलिंग प्रदे दी जाये। सीलिंग लागू की जाये, इस में किसी को उद्य नहीं है, और भी जो मुधार करने हों भ्राप उद्दे कर लें। लेकिन यह जो तलवार है, उसे सदा किसान के गले पर लटकाये रहना कि हम भूमि सुधार करेंगे, हम भूमि सुधार करेंगे, इस में कुछ

बदलाव होना चाहिये। उस के लिये मौका होना चाहिये कि एक बीघे चेत में जहां पांच मन मन होता है वहां 15 मन होने लगे। लेकिन प्राज देहातों में एक इनसिक्योरिटी पैदा हो गई है। जिस के पान ग्राज दस बोचे बेत है, पांच बीचे बेत है वह भी भवरा रहा है कि यह पांच बीघे भी रहेंगे या छीन लिये जायेंगे। झाज सब जगह कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग की हैंबात हो रही है। सारे कम्युनिस्ट देकों ने देख लिया कि कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग का नतीजा क्या हमा कि उस से मनाज की पैदावार में कमी हो गई। पोलैंड में कलेक्टिव्य को तोड दिया गया भौर किसानों को रियायत दी गई। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि इस देश में भले ही किसान के पास . 20 एकड़ जमीन रहे या उस से कम रहे लेकिन उस के बीस एकड, पन्द्रह एकड या 10 एकड़ जमीन उस के पास रहे। पेजन्ट प्रोप्रायटर्स का यह देश होना चाहिये। रोज उस के ऊपर तलवार लटकती रहे कि जमीन कब छीन ली जायेगी इस का कोई निश्चय नहीं है, यह गलत है। यह चीज भी पैदावार को रोकती है। एक वक्तव्य में श्री श्रीमन्नारायण जी ने कहा कि कहीं पर तो भूमि सुधार को मोरेटोरियम द देना चाहिये मौर किसानों को विक्वास दिलाना चाहिये कि तुम्हारे पास जो दस बीघे जमीन हे बह तुम्हारी रहेगी ग्रौर तुम ही इस को जोतोगे। इस पर हम को विँचार करना चाहिये।

ग्राखीर में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाता हूं कि यह कम्यूनिस्ट भाई पापुलेगन कंट्रोल.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कम्यूनिस्ट लोगों को छोड़ दीजिये । (Interruptions).

भी म० प्र० मिश्व : यह लोग भी तमारे यतां के पुराने पुरोहितों की तरह हैं। अव भी पुरोहित लोग जिस तरह से मनु महाराज की किताब लेकर कबते हैं कि इस तरह से दार्दा होनी चान्निये, इस तरर से यत होना

[সাম স স দিব]

चाहिये, उसी तरह से कम्यूनिस्ट पुरोहित सोग डेढ सी वर्ष प्रहले कार्ल मार्क्स ने जो किताब लिखी थी भौर बतसाया था कि माल्भास की जो थ्योरी हैं कि पापूलेशन कोई आक्लेम नहीं है यही बात रटे जा रहे हैं। मैं तो कश्ता ह कि इस देश की बढती हई भावादी देश के लिए वैसे ही खतरा है जितना कहा खतरा चीन का है या कम्यूनिस्टों का है। इस लिये में क ना चाहता ह कि इस की धोर से भाबादी रोकने की तरफ म्रभी प्ररा ध्यान नहीं विया गया इस **Ř**. पर भी उसे व्यान देना चाहिये । कम्यूनिस्ट लोग कुछ भी कहें, हमारे कृष्ण मेनन साहब पापुलेशन कटोल का चाहे जितना मजाक उड़ायें यदि भाबादी इसी प्रकार से बढती ग्रयी तो सब खत्म हो जायेगा ।

माखीर में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मुझे दुःख तो उन विरोधी दल के भाइयों के बारे में है जिन्होंने संयुक्त सोगलिस्ट पार्टी बनाई है। हो सकता है कि कुछ दिनों में यह संयुक्त समाजवादी पार्टी दियक्त समाज वादी पार्टी बन जाये । हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के पीछे लग कर वे भी देश में अराजकता धौर धशांति पैदा करते हैं य_. बड़े दुख की बात है । माफ करेंगे मेरे मित्र कामत साहब, मुनाफाखोर बनिये या जमाखोर बनिये जो होर्डिंग करते हैं उन को हम एन्टी सोशल एलिमेंट कते हैं। लेकिन इस वक्त जो लोग सामाजिक ग्रराजकता पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे भी देश के वैसे ही दूश्मन हैं जैसे कि जमाखोर श्रौर मनाफाखोर बनिये हैं श्रौर उन को भी एन्टी सोगल एलिमेंट मानना चाहिये ।

भी रामसेवक यावव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य संकट के ऊपर कल से बःस हो रही है। पिछले, झठारः सालों से गायद ही कोई वर्ष ऐसा गया हो जब इस सदन में खाद्य संकट भीर मूल्य के बारे में चर्चान हुई हो, ऐसा लगता है जैसे यह सरकार भीर खाद्य समस्या तथा महगाई जुड़वां बहनें हों। यह सरकार मौर खाय संकट, प्राप्त संकट दोनों एक साथ जुडे हुए हैं। प्रगर खाय संकट त्ल होता है तो उस का साजिमी नतीजा होगा कि यः (सरकार जाती है और बिना इस सरकार के हटे हुए खाय संकट का सामना कर पाना भसम्भव है। मैं इस खाय संकट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें इस चीज को सामने रख कर कट्रंगा। वे इस प्रकार हैं:

 मंत्री, नौकरशाही भौर नगर सेठ के विकोण ने सन्न स्थिति को खराब किया है। सगर इसे ठीक न किया गया तो सन्न समस्या हल होना सम्भव नहीं।

 सरकारी फिजूलखर्ची का प्रसर करों घौर नोटों के चलन पर पड़ा है, जिन से वाम बढे हैं।

3. हजार रुपए प्रति मास की सीमा वैयक्तिक खर्चे पर न लगा कर करीब 12 झरब रुपए का सालाना नुकसान होता है जो झन्यथा पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए पूंजी की तरह लगाया जा सकता है।

4. करीब 15 ग्ररब रुपयों का ग्रनाज विदेशों से पिछले सालों में मंगा कर ग्रनाज की देशी पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम रोका है।

5. क्रायाल-निर्यात नीति के बिगड़ जाने से क्रीर विदेशी विनिमय की घातक भूख के कारण चीनी, दाल, फल इत्यादि भोजन को बांर भेजा जारा है जिससे दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, पेट कट रक्षा है क्रीर ज_ं संरकार देश को करीब डेढ़ रुपए किलो चीनी बेच रही है वहां परदेश को क्राट क्राने से भी कम ।

6. अनाज के सम्बन्ध में सट्टा नीति और कर्जा नीति बिगड़ी होने के कारण तथा चालू मुनाफे की दर ऊंची होने के कारण सारा आर्थिक और भोजन जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया है। मनाज के दो दामों, खुला भौर सस्ता, के कारण मुख्मरी घौर मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ी है, 'झष्टाचार मी ।

भगर इन कारणों पर सरकार ने व्यान न दिवा तो मन्न समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इसी तरह से फिर सदन में चर्चा हो जाएगी, मंत्री महोदय का जवाब हो जाएगा भौर बैल के कच्छे पर सवार भाए हुए हमारे माननीय सदस्य हाथ उठा कर समर्थन कर देंगे भौर मामला वहीं 'पर खत्म हो जाएगा।

माज सारे देश में मन की कमी है। [:]केवल शहरों में ही सन्न का भ्रभाव नहीं है बल्कि सारे भारत वर्ष के सभी देहातों में झन्न का ग्रमाव है। कहीं पर प्रन्न नहीं पहुंच रहा है। सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानों पर भाज लोग जाते हैं, कतारें बांध खडे रहते हैं, लेकिन उन को मन्न नहीं मिलता । इस स्थिति पर सरकार ग्राज तक काब नहीं पा सकी है । जब इस चीज की चर्चा होती है तो सरकार की तरफ से कछ सदस्यों तथा मंत्रियों ढारा यह बड़ा मासमियत के साथ कह दिया जाता है कि यह ग्रन्न का मामला है, इसे राजनीतिक प्रक्त नहीं बनाना चाहिए । कल जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री मेहताब साहब बोले तथा अन्य सदस्य उधर से बोले, उन्होंने साफ यही कहा कि यह ग्रन्न का मामला है इसे राजनीति से ऊपर रख कर बात करो तभी हम अन संकट का सामना करके इसको दूर कर सकेंगे।

इस विषय में पहला तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि माखिर राजनीति है किस लिए ? क्या राजनीति का मतलब भ्रप्टाचार चलाना है ? क्या राजनीति का मतलब श्रनाज के दाम बढ़ान है ? क्या राजनीति का मतलब मुनाफाखोरों को पालना है ? यह राजनीति नहीं है । राजनीति का मर्थ है श्रच्छा शासन चलाना, श्रच्छी सरकार चलाना मौर लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर भोजन की व्यवस्था करना ।

भी द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : और म्रपने फायदे के लिए झान्दोलन चलाना ? भी रामसेकक करवाः नैं उत्त पर भी माताहं।

ग्रगर राजनीति का प्रश्न खाद्य समस्या को बनाया जा रहा है तो इसके लिए मेरा सीधा बाजें है सत्तारूढ दल पर । पिछले 17 सालों से जब से य**ः सरकार भा**यी है योजनाएं बन रही हैं बाद रोकने के लिए, मधिक मन्न उपजाने के लिए । इस काम में एक मंत्री के बाद इसरा मंत्री ससफल होता है तो वह फिर गवर्नर भौर राष्ट्रपति बना दिया जाता है ग्रौर उसको तरक्की मिलती जाती है । मंद्रियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मारोप लगाए जाते हैं, मंत्रियों के खिलाफ भ्रदालतों में स्ट्रिक्चर पास होते हैं, लेकिन वे आगे झाकर केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में बैठ जाया करते हैं। ये सारी भीजें चलती जा रही हैं लेकिन ग्रम्न की समस्या ग्रौर दूसरी समस्याग्रों का हल नहीं होता । इसका कारण यह है कि सत्तारूद दल ने इसको केवल शद्ध राजनीतिक प्रश्न बना डाला है । उनको इसके लिए घोट चाहिए भौर इसके लिए वह कोई पाप कर सकते हैं ग्रौर बही में भापके सामने रखना चाउता ह ।

मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करूं कि इस देश में 50 लाख बड़े लोग हैं ग्रीर इन पचास लाख बड़े लोगों के पिछलग्गू डेड़ करोड़ लोग हैं ग्रीर जो इस देश के वे किसान जिनके पास 50 या 60 एकड़ से ग्रधिक भूमि है, उनकी मौजूदा सत्तारूढ़ दल को चिन्ता है। बाकी देश के जो तीस पैतीस करोड़ लोग जो कम जमीन वाले या बगैर जमीन वाले हैं, उनकी सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। जिस प्रकार हिटलर ने गैस चैम्बर में पचास साठ लाख यहूदियों को मार दिया था, उसी तरहय; सरकार ग्रपनी नीतियों के कारण इस देश के तीस पैतीस करोड लोगों को बिना खाने के मार रही है।

एक माननीय सबस्यः ग्रगर तीस पैतीस करोड़ को मार देगी तो उसे वोट कौन देगा ?

श्वी रामसेवक यादव : ये तीस पैंतीस करोड़ लोग तो भूखे हैं, गरीव हैं। लेकिन जिन

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

कोगों को मैं ने पहसू भापके सामन रखा है उनकी भावाज है, उनके संगठन हैं, मौर उनके कारण सरकार को वोट मिलते हैं। भौर इसीलिए मौजूदा सरकार को इन्हीं लोगों की चिन्ता है भौर सारी नीतियां इसी तरह चल रही हैं। तो मैं कहना चा?ता हूं कि माज मौजूदा सरकार ने खाद्य स्थिति को राजनीतिक प्रभन बनाया हुया है।

माज देश में म्राठ दस लाख लोग कम खाए मर रहे हैं। श्रीर हजारों लोग बिना खाए मर रहेहैं । ग्रौर ग्रगर कहा जाए कि बिना खाए कोई नहीं मर रहा, तो मैं पूछना चाहुंगा कि क्या कारण है कि यरोप में हजार पीछे मुत्यु संख्या 8 या 10 है तो हिन्दूस्तान में प्रति हजार पीछे मृत्यु संख्या 19 मौर 20 क्यों है। इसका साफ कारण यह है कि यहां लोग कम खाने के कारण या बिना खाने के कारण ज्यादा मर रहे हैं । इनको सरकार भुख से मरों में नहीं गिनती । कल यहां कहा गया कि भोजन के बिमा कोई नहीं मरा । उनका मतलब यह था कि इसलिए कोई नहीं मरा कि उसे स्रज्ञ नहीं मिला। लेकिन जिन को कम भोजन मिलता है भौर जिन को मिला हुआ भोजन मिलता है है व भी भोजन के कारण मरते हैं, उसे क्यों नहीं गिना जाता । भीर भगर वह समझते हैं कि लोग बिना खाए नहीं मरते, तो मैं चाहंगा कि इस विषय पर चर्चा हो जाए कि भुखमरी किसे कहते हैं।

भी शिव नारायण (बांसी): उसकी परिभाषा हमें बताइए ।

भी रामसेवक बादव : मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती में चर्ले ब्रौर कहें लोगों से कि यहां ब्रन्न. की कमी नहीं है। मैं उनके साथ चलने को तैयार हूं।

तो मैं कहता हूं ¹कि इस देश में खाद्य समस्या विषम हो <mark>ग</mark>यी है। बाहर से जो पी॰ एल॰ 480 के अन्तर्गत गरला मंगाया जाता है, उसमें भी राजनीति हैं। उस गल्ले की धदायगी का एक प्रच्छा खासा भाग रुपयों में हिन्दुस्तान में श्रमरीकी राजदूत के पास रहता है। उनको छूट है कि वे इस घन से चाहेजो भी राजनीतिक खेल खेलें।

हमारे पार्टिल साहब ग्रमरीका ग्रन्न के लिए हाथ फैलाने गए और मंत्री भी गये और अज्ञ म्रा गया। वह म्रन्न दिया गया सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों में बिकने के लिए । लेकिन जो ऐसी दूकानें होती हैं उनके लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाताः है, परमिट दिया जाता है भौर ये लाइसेंस ग्रधिकारी लोग उन लोगों को देते हैं जिन के लिए कांग्रस के एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० या ग्रन्थ कांग्रेंसी नेताग्रों की सिफारिश होती है । तो इससे दो नुकसान होते हैं । ग्रौर सरकार को इससे यहाँदो फायदे होते हैं। एक तोः यह कि उनको हर गांव में एक एजेंट मिल जाता है ग्रौर दूसरा यह कि जिन लोगों को ये परमिट. मिलते हैं चीनी के या गल्ले के वे झाधा कोटा दुकान में रखते हैं ग्रौर ग्राधा काले बाजार में बेच देते हैं ग्रौर जब इन की शिकायत की जाती है तो सत्तारूढ दल के इन के पीछे होने से उस की सुनवायी नहीं होती । ग्रगर इस स्थि ति पर काबुन किया गया तो यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। तो मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को राजनीतिक प्रस्न कौन बनाता है । इस को सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग राजनीतिक प्रश्न बनाते हैं।

एक और सिसाल मैं प्रापको देना चाहताः हूं। यह समाचार एक प्रखबार में निकला या 20 प्रगस्त सन् 1964 को। इस प्रखबार का नाम है "वीर प्रर्जुन"। इस समाचार का झीर्घक है "जाली नाम पर प्राप्त के सट्टे का स्केंडल– एक बड़े कांग्रेसी घड़ियाल का हाय– नन्दा ढारा जांच का प्रादेश"। यहां दिल्ली में मार्च के महीने में नन्दा जी के नाक के नीचे जिन्होंने प्रप्टाचार को दूर करने का निरचय. किया है— खली के नाम पर, बिनौले के नाम पर, भूसे के नाम पर खना, मटर, तिलहुन बाहर सट्टे के नाम पर भेजा जाता रहा । मार्च में व्यापार मंडल की म्रोर से इप की शिकायत की गयी । पहले काफी समय तक उस मामले को टाला गया लेकिन भन्ततोगत्वा नन्दाजी ने उस मामले की जांच का प्रादेश दे दिया, लेकिन इसी बीच जो सट्टे का काम या वह बन्द कर दिया गया, भौर जो इस काम को करते थे वे नहीं पकड़े गए क्योंकि उनके ऊपर कांग्रेस के एक बड़े नेता का हाथ था जो कि झागरे के हैं भौर इस सदन के एक बड़े सदस्य हैं। यह काम उनके कुछ भ्रजीजदार करते थे इसलिए ये चीजें चलती रहीं । भ्रगर जरूरत होगी तो उनका नाम भी बता दूंगा ।

मैं म्रापको एक श्रोर मिसाल देना चाहता हूं यह बताने के लिए कि इस प्रस्न को कौन राजनीतिक प्रस्न बना रहा है ।

राजस्थान एक झभाव का इलाक़ा है झौर वहां के लोगों का मुख्य भोजन मक्का है। माननीय माथर साहब जो हमारे मिन्न हैं वह शायद इस चीज को मानेंगे कि मक्का धौर बाजरा वहां के लोगों का मुख्य भोजन है। एक बार कुछ बड़े सेठ लोग, नगरसेठ लोग वहां के मुख्य मती के पास भाये भौर कन्ग कि हम कुछ दान देना चाहते हैं, कुछ सरकार की सहायता करना चाहते हैं। भगर हमारे इस मक्का को बाहर भेजने की स्वीकृति देदी जाय तो कोई हर्जनहीं । मुख्य मंत्री ने उनके विचार का स्वागत किया ग्रौर हुग्रा यह कि एक नाम की कोई एक सहकार समिति बनी भौर उस के नाम पर हमा यह कि एक क्विंटल पर एक रुपये की दर से कलक्टर ने पैसा लिया झौर 25 हजार रुपया बैंक में जमा कराया गया, बाक़ी न जाने कहां गया ? झनाज का परमिट बाहर भेजने के लिए गया या ग्रहमदाबाद कपड़े में माड़ी बनाने के लिए भेज दिया गया। जब राजस्थान विधान सभा के एक सदस्य ने एतराज किया ग्रौर उस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न किया तो माफ-माफ प्रस्य प्रंती प्रदोहय

उसे स्वीकारते हैं। जब उन से सवाल किया गया कि किस कानून के मुताबिक ज्यादा रुपया लिया गया भौर उस रुपये का क्या हिसाब किया गया भौर वह कौन सी सहकारी समिति थी भौर वह कौन सा कोम्रापरेटिव बैंक था भौर किस कानून के मुताबिक यह किया गया तो उनका उत्तर यह है:---

"माननीय भ्रष्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जनसंच के नेता ने कहा है कि मक्की के ऊपर ग्रीर चाबल के ऊपर, न मालम कितने हजार रुपये बताये कि इतने हजार रुपये का क्या हुझा ? मैं समझता ह कि व स्वयं दिल के ग्रन्दर जानते हैं। उनको जानकारी है कि इस रुपये का क्या हम्रा । लेकिन ग्राप स्टेटमेंट देते समय इतना ही कह कर रह गए कि वह रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया वह कहां गया, मख्य मंत्री जी जवाब दें, ऐसा भाप ने कहा । वह रुपया कहीं नहीं गया । वह रुपया गया है इस काम के लिए कि जो ग्रास-पास के गांव के लडके वहां¹ भ्राते हैं. वहां के व्यापारी माये, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास स्टाक पहले का पड़ा हुग्रा है, हम इस को बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं, ग्राप किसी ग्रच्छे काम में पैसा लगवाना चाहते हैं तो हमसे कहो । तो मैं ने कहा कि इस काम के लिए कांग्रेस को पैसा या चन्दा नहीं चाहिए । भ्रास-पास के गांवों के लडकों के लिए एक छात्रावास लोग-बाग ग्रपना चन्दा इकटठा कर के बना रहे हैं। उस में माप ने बहत दिनों से चावल इकटठा किया है भौर एक क्विन्टल पर एक रुपया कम मिला तो इनको दे दो तो झच्छा रहेगा, होस्टल में मदद मिलेगी । तो जो पैसा उन्होंने दिया था वह उस होस्टल की इमारत में लगा है। उसी प्रकार से जो **मेज** का पैसा है वह पैसा भी वहीं लगा है ।

राजस्थान के मुख्य मंती ने इसको स्वीकार किया है । यह राजनीतिक समस्या है क्या ? यह जो स्कल चलाते हैं उसमें भो सत्तारूढ़ दल के धन्दर जो एक पार्टी होती है, कुछ ख़ास ख़ास लोग होते हैं जिनको कि मनमाना पैसा खर्च करने का धांधकार

[गं राम सेवक यादव]

मिलता है अपनी राजनीतिक सत्ता जमाने के लिए रुपये का एक साधन उन को सिस जाता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि झाख़िर कौन बना रहा है इस को राजनीतिक प्रस्त इसे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग राजनीतिक प्रस्त बना रहे हैं अथवा सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग बना रहे हैं ? इस तरह की कई मिसालें मैं दे सकता हूं।

कल माननीय पटेल साहब खाद्य समस्या पर बोल रहे थे । उन्होंने इस खाद्य संकट को एक विचित्न रूप से इस देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया । सत्तारूढ दल के मैम्बर भौर मंत्री लोग जब शहरों में भाषण देंगे तो बह कहेंगे कि भन्न के दाम बढा रहे हैं किसान. भीर जब वे किसानों के बीच में जायेगें तो कहेंगे कि शहर के लोग कपड़ा, नमक, चीनी मौर तेल ग्रादि वस्तुग्रों के दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं भौर एक इस तरह से शहर और देहात के बीच द्वंद खडा किया जाता है। कल हमारे वे मिन्न कह रहे थे कि किसान को उस की धन्न की उपज के ज्यादा दाम मिलने चाहिएं भीर वह इसको इस तरह से बतला रहे थे मानों विरोधी पक्ष के लोग चाहते हों कि किसानों को उनकी उपज के कम दाम मिले। मैं बतलाता चाहता हूं कि किसान को कभी दाम ज्यादा नहीं मिलते हैं क्योंकि जब फसल कटती है तो 99 फ़ीसदी किसान गिरे हुए दाम पर ग्रपनी उपज को बेच देते हैं। स्टा-किस्टस श्रौर ग्राढतिये किसानों से उस समय कम दाम पर भ्रनाज का स्टाक भ्रपने पास रख लेते हैं और फसल आने के दो, तीन महीने बाद से हम देखते हैं कि हमेशा भ्रनाज के भाव बढ जाया करते हैं क्योंकि वे लोग होर्डेंड स्टाक को भारी मनाफ़े पर बेचते हैं । दरग्रसल यह भारी मुनाफा ग्रौर लुट यह नगरसेठ, जस्तीरेवाज करते हैं, धनी लोग नाजायज मुनाफ़ा वसूल करते हैं ग्रौर मजा यह है कि झगड़ा पैदा होता है उपभोक्ता और पैदा करने वाले में । दरप्रसल देखा जाय तो

वोषी न तो पैदा करने वाला है झौर न ही। उपमोक्ता है लेकिन सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में चित्र कुछ इस तरह से रखती है कि उपभोक्ता मौर पैदा करने वाले में संबर्ध उत्पन्न हो जाता हें मौर यह संघर्ष पैदा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार यह हमारे सत्तारूढ़ दल के मिन्न लोग ही हैं। खाब संकट, महंगाई झौर भनाज की चोरवाजारी के लिए वस्तुसः कौन जिम्मेदार है इस का पता नहीं लगाते । माज सरकार के जो बड़े-बड़े प्रधिकारी हैं वे इस सरकार को सीख दिया करते हैं कि मन के दाम इसलिए बढ़ गये हैं क्योंकि किसान लोगों ने गांवों में झपने पास झनाज रोक रखा है भौर बाजार में उसे नहीं भाने देते । किसान बाजार में श्रपनी उपज नहीं लाते । दरहक़ीकत बात कुछ भौर ही है। बाजार में 100 में से 99 फ़ीसदी किसान अपनी उपज स्वयं नहीं लाते हैं बल्कि बाजार में वे स्टाकिस्टस माढतिये और पंजीपति बनिये लाते हैं जो कि फसल के मौक़ पर किसानों से कम दामों पर भनाज खरीद कर भर लेते हैं। सरकारी ग्रधिकारियों को भ्रपनी सरकार को सही सलाह देना चाहिए श्रौर मैं जानता हं कि इसका सरकार को स्वयं भी ग्रच्छी तरह पता है कि **ग्रनाज कहां छिपा पड़ा हुन्ना है। भगर उन** जमाखोरों के जखीरों को रेड किया ज.य. उनके स्टोरों भ्रादि की तलाशी ली जाय तो सरकार को भारी मात्रा में ग्रनाज मिल सकता है। भ्राखिर क्या कारण है कि भ्रनाज म्रादि म्रावस्यक वस्तुओं के जो मुनासिब दाम हैं, कम दाम हैं, जिसमें कि लोग मरें नहीं भौर उनकी जेबें भी गवारा करें. उन कम दामों पर तो गहुं, चावल, चीनी ग्रादि नहीं मिलती है लेकिन ग्रगर कोई उनके लिए ज्यादा दाम देना चाहे, चाहे कितना ही बड़ा भोज करना चाहे तो उस के लिए गहं, चावल, ग्राटा ग्रौर चीनों भादि की कमी [ँ]नहीं रहती है भौर उसे जितनी मात्रा वह चाहे मिल सकती है ? लेकिन इस सरकार के कान में जंभी नहीं रेंगती भौर यह बिल्कूल हैल्पलैस की तरह से

दीखती है मानो उसके वश की कोई बात नहीं रही । आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह एक सरकार भौर उसके बडे-बडे सरकारी प्रधिकारी पूजीपतियों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं भौर गरीब जनता बिलख रही है। श्री नंदा ने जमाखोरी भौर मनाफा-खोरी को खत्म करने के लिए एक बाताबरण उत्पन्न किंया था लेकिन-मब प्रधान मंत्री झास्त्री जी जखीरेवाजों को चेतावनी देते हैं कि वे सचेत हो जायें वरना एक निश्चित भवधि बीत जाने के बाद उनके उखीरों पर सरकार हमला करके उनको जब्त कर लेगी। प्रधान मंत्री का इस तरह से पूंजी-पतियों और जमाखोरों को सचेत करना भौर उनको समय देना, मालूम ऐसा होता है कि मानों वे प्रधान मंत्री उनकी पहरेदारी करने के लिए बनाये गये हैं ग्रीर जैसे इस देश के 40-42 करोड इंसानों का पेट भरना उनका काम नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री तो बस जो मटठी भर करोड़पति लोग, जिन्होंने कि भ्रन्न जमा कर रखा है, उनको सचेत करना चाहते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहंगा कि जैसा श्रखबारों में निकला था कि एक, दो जस्तीरेबाज पकडे गये, तो कितनों पर मकदमे चलाये गये: कितनों का मन्न जब्त हुया भौर कितनों को क्या क्या सजाएं दी गईं, इस तरह की कोई इत्तिला दी जाय । अगर सारे देश में जमाखोरों भौर मुनाफाखोरों के विरुद्ध ग्रभियान शरू कर दिया जाय और उन को दंडित कराया जाय तो यह गल्ले की समस्या किसी हद तक हल हो सकती है।

मैं एक छोटा सा निवेदन करूं। दो समस्याएं हैं, ग्राफ्त के दाम की समस्या ग्रौर ग्राफ्त की कमी की समस्या। पी० एल० 480 के मातहत विदेशों से जो हमें खाद्याफ़्त भी मदद मिलती है उसके लिए हम उन देशों के प्राधारी हैं। लेकिन साथ ही मैं उन देशों के यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कब तक तुम इस तरीक़े से हमारे ऊपर दया दिखाते रहोगे ग्रीर हमें ग्रनाज की भीख देते रहोगे ? ग्रगर तुम हमारी मदद ही करना चाहते हो तो हमें छोटी-छोटी मधीनें पानी देने की दीजिये, छोटे-छोटे उछत किस्म के घौजार बेती करने के लिए दीजिये। प्रगर यह सरकार इस तरह से विदेशों के सामने भीख के लिए, डोली फैलाने के बदले खेती की पैदावार को प्रपने यहां बढ़ाने के लिए घावस्यक बीजों छौर मंतों घादि को जुटाती तो देश की सारी समस्या हल हो जाती। खाद्य समस्या को हल करने का यह तरीक़ा नहीं है जोकि हमारे मंती लोगों द्वारा बर्रा जा रहा है जैसे कि पाटिल साहब प्रमरीका गये तो प्रनाज के लिए प्रपना दामन फैला दिया धौर उन्होंने मिखारी पर दया कर के मुटठी घर डाल दिया।

भी हनुमन्तैया (बंगलौर नगर) ः हाथ नहीं जोड़ा था, पैसा दिया था ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव ः पैसा होने पर भी हाथ जोड़ना पड़ता है यह शायद माननीय सदस्य नहीं जानते हैं ।

भी चं० ुला० चौचरी (महुग्रा): यह कैसे म्राप को मालूम हो गया कि वहां से ग्रनाज हाथ जोड़ कर लिया गया ?

भी रामसेवक यादव : मैं माननीय सदस्य - का संगोधन माने लेता हूं कि हाथ फैला कर लिया गया ।

सरकार का ध्यान बुनियादी समस्या की मोर कि किस तरह से प्रपने देश में स्वय मधिक मनाज पैदा किया जाय भौर म्राज जो काफ़ी माता में मनाज छिपा पड़ा है उसको बाहर निकाला जाय, इस म्रोर न जाकर बस इधर-उघर से म्राप्न मगाने की म्रोर ही रहता है ।

मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करूं कि इस देश में समाजवाद की चर्चा बहुत चलती है। सरकार ने पिछले 18 साल से इस समाजवाद इस्पी सैंद्र को धपने माथे में लगा रखा है, लेकिन

[श्री राम सेवक पादव]

मैं भाप को बतला दुं कि महज समाजवाद का सैंदूर लगाने भर से काम नहीं चलने बाला है। इस समाजवाद को देख कर तो धमरीका का कट्टर पुंजीवाद भी लजा जाता है ग्रौर उस को भी हया भाती है। किसानों को मदद देने की बात कही गई है, अधिक मन्न उपजाग्रो के हेतू बहुत सी उनको सहलियतें देने की बातें की जाती हैं लेंकिन मैं जानना चाहुंगा कि दरग्रसल इस देश के किसानों को भाधिक श्रन्न उपजाने के लिए सरकार की म्रोर से कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएं व प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं। कहने को समरीका एक पंजीवादी देश है श्रौर हमारा भारत देश एक समाजवादी देश है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन के वहां भधिक मन्न उपजाया जाता है। दाम गिरे नहीं, किसान की हालत न बिगड़े, तो उस के लिए सरकार क्या करती है ? उनको सरकार कहती है कि 50, 60 या 100 एकड जमीन जो भी उन के हिसाब से बैठती हो उस पर कोई किसान या खेती करने वाला व्यक्ति खेती न करे ग्रौर ग्रगर वह खेती नहीं करता तो सरकार उस का लगान माफ़ कर देती है, इतना ही नहीं 18 डालर फी एकड़ की उन को सबसिडी देती है। जब फ़सल माती है, तो वह उस के दाम निश्चित करती है। निक्चित दाम में जो कम से कम कीमत है, ग्रमर उस से नीचे दाम जायेगा, तो सरकार खरीदेगी ग्रौर ग्रगर उस से ऊपर चला जायेगा. तो किसान को छुट है कि वह बढ़े हुए दाम पर बेचे । यह एक पुंजीवादी देश की व्यवस्था है। इस समाजवादी सरकार के काम को देख कर तो भ्रमरीका की पुंजीवादी सरकार को भी लज्जा ग्रायेगी । यहां के किसानों को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वह ग्रसहाय न बनें। वह भपने जवाब में यह न कहें कि यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। खर्शाकस्मती से या बदकिस्मती से सभी Shri Nambiar: Except Kerala which has toppled down now; it has gone.

15.00 hrs.

भी रामसेवक यादव ⊹ मैं माननीय सदस्य का संगोधन स्वीकार करता हूं। म्रगर यह खुशख़बरी इस सरकार पर भी सागू हो, तो मच्छा है।

मैं माननीय मंती जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि प्रगर वह चाहते हैं कि देश को ग्रन्न-संभट से छुटकारा मिले, प्रगर वह चाहते हैं कि देश में प्रधिक प्रन्न उपजे, तो उन को किसानों के लिए कुछ काम करने होंगे, कानून में कुछ परिवर्तन करने होंगे। सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि जब तक भूमि-सुधार कानून को केवल उस के बाहरी रूप में नहीं, बल्कि उस की मंशा ग्रौर उस के दिलो-जान को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक यह काम नहीं होने वाला है।

इस देश की सब से बड़ी बीमारी, इस देश की ग़रीबी का सब से बड़ा कारण, यह है कि हमारे यहां श्रम की इज्जत नहीं है। स्राज हिन्दूस्तान में ग्रधिकतर बड़े किसान ऐसे हैं, जो खेती करना पाप समझते हैं, जो धर्म की दुष्टि से हल छुना भी पाप समझते हें भीर भाज एसे ही लोगों के हाथों में हिन्द-स्तान की हजारों सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन है। जो लोग रात-दिन हल चलाते हैं, घपना शरीर मिट्टी करते हैं और गेहूं तथा जौ के पौधे की पहचान जानते हैं, भाज उन के हाथों में जमीन नहीं है। श्रीर एसे गण्यमान्य लोग भी हैं, जिन को गेहूं भीर जौ के पौधे की पहचान नहीं है, लेकिन उन के पास हजारों, सैकड़ों एकड जुमीन है। जब तक श्रम की इज्जत नहीं होगी, जब तक इस तरह का कानून नहीं बनेगा कि जो खेती करता है, बसली मानों में

वही किसान कहलायेगा, तब तक सरकार चाहे जितने भी भूमि-सुधार के कानून बनाये, वे सब बेकार हैं ।

सभी राज्यों में सीलिंग का कानून बनाया गया है । मंती महोदय जवाब देते समय इस घाषय के घांकड़े दें कि सीलिंग के कानून के तहत कितने भूमिहीनों को किस-किस राज्य में कितनी जमीन मिली । मैं संख्या-सुर वाली बात नहीं कहता हूं क्योंकि वह भी इस देश में एक बड़ी समस्या है । घाज स्टैटिस्टिक्स का, घांकड़ों का, जाल विछा हुग्रा है, जिस के बाहर यह सरकार निकल नहीं पा रही है । लेकिन ग्रगर वस्तु स्थिति को देखा जाये, ठीक घांकड़े देखे जायें, तो कहीं किसी को कोई जमीन नहीं मिली है ।

सिंचाई के साधन बढ़े बताये जाते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह के कोई म्रांकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं कि सिंचाई के जो स:अन बढे, सरकार ने जो साधन दिये. उन के फलस्वरूप कितनी उपज बढ गई। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हं कि उड़ीसा में, जहां नहरों का जाल बिछ गया था, सरकार ये ग्रांकडे नहीं देती कि वहां सिचाई से कितना भाषाबढ गया। वास्तव में स्रताज की पैदाबार नहीं बड़ी है। सिंचाई के साधन ग्राये ग्रौर सिंचाई का कर बढ गया. जिस से किसान की हालत खराब हो गई ग्रौर भगर उस की हालत खराब हो, तो वह कर कहां से दे? आ ज नतीजा यह है कि हजारों किसान जेल में सड़ रहे हैं----जेलों में अनाज पैदा कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार की दुर्नीति ग्रौर ग़लत नीति का परिणाम है।

सरकार स्वयं ग्रन्न का व्यापार ग्रपने हाथ में ले, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं मुझे इस से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन कल माननीय सदस्य, डा॰ मेहताब ने कहा कि ग्रगर सरकार ग्रन्न का व्यापार ग्रपने हायों में से ले, तो पंचह ग्ररब या न जाने कितने रुपये का सरकार को फ़ायदा होगा। मुझे इस से डर लगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार व्यापार चलाए या पूंजीपति व्यापार चलायें, लेकिन झगर खाने वाले को सस्ते भाव पर झनाज न मिला, तो हम को झौर इस देश की ग़रीब जनता को इस झगड़े से कोई मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार यह व्यापार चला रही है या निजी लोग चला रहे हैं।

ग्रगर सरकार ग्रन्न का व्यापार ग्रपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है, तो मैं उसका स्वागत करता हं, लेकिन उस के पीछे यह उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि घाठ धाने फ़ी सेर या किलो. या सस्ती दूकानों पर जो भाव हो, झौर इन दोनों में से जो कम हो, उस पर हर एक ग्रादमी को ग्रनाज मिले। कल किसान से बड़ी मुहब्बत दिखाई गई थी कि उस की उपज के दाम निश्चित होने चाहिएं। जहां तक किसानों को सीधी सुविधायें देने का प्रश्न है, वे तो उन को नहीं मिल रही हैं---वें तो बडे लोगों को मिल रही हैं। लेकिन परोक्ष में सरकार उन को सुविधा दे सकती है । सिंचाई का दर घट जाये. भ्रलाभकर जोत की लगान समाप्त हो जाये और किसानों को लोहा और सीमेंट सस्ते दाम पर मिले। इस के साथ-साथ ग्रनाज के मलावा जो जिन्दगी ही जरूरी चीजें हैं. जिन को किसान भी ख़रीदते हैं मौर सभी लोग खरीदते हैं, उन के दामों को भी गिराया जाये, उन में संतुलन कायम किया जाये। भनाज के भाव इस प्रकार निश्चित किये जायें कि दो फ़सलों के बीच में एक झाने से मधिक फ़र्कन हो। इस के साथ साथ कल-कारखानों में बनने वाली जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों, जैसे कपड़ा, चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट ग्रौर लोहा ग्रादि, के दामों को इस प्रकार तय किया जाये कि वे लागत-खर्च के डढ गने से ज्यादा न हों भीर सरकार का कर तथा नजी सेठों का मुनाफ़ा सब इसी दायरे में रहें। इस के म्रतिरिक्त कारखानों में बनी चीकों के दामों भौर भन्न के दामों में संतूलन होना चाहिए । झाज कोई संनुलन नहीं है । भाज सरकार में मसंतुलन है, सरकार की

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

नीतियों में झसंतुलन है, हर जगह झसंतुलन है । जब तक इन नीतियों का झवलम्बन नहीं होगा, तब तक यह खाद्य समस्या नहीं होगी ।

द्याज गांव-गांव में ग्राप्त का संकट है, भोजन की कमी है। ग्राज यह चाहिए कि हर हजार, डेढ़ हजार की प्राबादी पर एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान खुले, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

भी शशिरंजन (पपरी) : खुली हुई हैं, दो हजार पर ।

भी राभसेवक यादवः प्रगर ''खुली'' का मतलब ''बन्द'' है, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात को मानता हूं। कहीं नहीं हैं भीर जहां खुली हैं, वहां पर प्रभ नहीं है। इस बारे में तात्कालिक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।

सरकार की म्रोरसे कहा जाता है कि विरोधी दल हम को सहयोग दें। मैं पूछना चाहता हुं कि किस काम में सहयोग दें । क्या इस काम में सहयोग दें कि खली के नाम पर मटर चला जाये, तो उस को भौर भिजवाते रहें ? क्या इस काम में सहयोग दें कि जखीरावाओं की तलाशी लेने से पहले उन को भागाह कर दें कि उन की तलाशी होने वाली है, वे खबरदार हो जायें ? ग्रगर सरकार हमारा सहयोग चाहती है, तो उस की म्रोर से जो नोट बेतहाशा बढ़ाये गये हैं, उन को कहीं जला देना चाहिए । हम उसके साथ हैं। सरकार बिड़ला सेठ के यहां चले, जख़ीराबाजों के यहां चले, हम उसके साथ हैं । लेकिन जब विरोधी लोग यह कहते हैं कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं झौर उन दुकानों को घेरते हैं, जहां गल्ला है झौर जहां ज्यादा मूल्य पर चीज बिकती है, तो सरकार विरोधियों को जेल में ठूंसती है। सरकार इस तरह का सहयोग हम से मांगती है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मगर सरकार बाहती है कि मधिक प्रन्न पैदा किया जाये मौर चीजों के दाम तय हों, तो हम सहयं उस को सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन भगर सरकार मधिक मन उपजाने के नाम पर, सहयोग के नाम पर, डेढ़ दो करोड़ लोगों की सहायता करना चाहती है, तो विरोधी उसको सहयोग नहीं देंगे, भले ही उन को जेल में ठूंसा जाये मौर भले ही उन पर गोली चलाई जाये । इन बातों से उन पर कोई ग्रसर नहीं होने वाला है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 25 सितम्बर से इसी सवाल को ले कर एक सत्याग्रह होने वाला है। कौन लोग जायेंगे जल में ? भूखे लोग जेलों में जायेंगे ग्रौर सरकार उन को पकड़ेगी। लेकिन ग्रच्छा हो कि वह उस स्थिति को न ग्राने दे। वह जगह जगह ग्रह की व्यवस्था करे, मरत दामों पर ग्रन्न के दितरण के व्यवस्था करे ग्रौर तेजी से दमन के कोड़ा, कानून का कोड़ा जब्दीराबाजों, मुनाफ़ाखारों ग्रीर चीजों में मिलावट करने पर चलाये।

मैं फिर दोहराता हं कि यह सरकार मन्न-समस्या को मौर मुल्यों की समस्या को हल करने में सर्वथा ग्रसफल रही है ग्रौर इस को बने रहने का नैतिक, कानुनी या ईमानदारी की दुष्टि से कोई अधिकार नहीं है। भगर हया होती तो माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जाते । इनके ऊपर जब चोट पड़ती तो इनको होश म्रा जाता । ये मजीव मजीव तर्क देने लग गये हैं। बेहयाई की हद हो गई है। चीन ने हमला किया, हमारी जमीन हम से छीन ली तो क्या कहते हैं ? कहते हैं कि हमें होश माई है। देहात की एक गंदी कहावत है जिसको मैं यहां कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। कहते हैं कि साया हो गया है। पेड़ उग गया तो कहते हैं कि साया हो गया। चीन ने हमला किया, भूमि छीन ली, तब इनको होस माया । मन्न 🕷 संकट माया, तब इनको होश माया । जब्र

हखारों की तादाद में लोग मरने शुरू हो जायेंगे, तब इनको और ज्यादा होश भ्रायेगा। मैं कट्टंगा कि बेतुकी बात कहना भगर सरकार के लोग भौर सरकारी दल के लोग बन्द कर दें तो मधिक प्रख्छा होगा।

इन झब्दों के साथ जितनी भी कड़ी निन्दा हो सकती है, मैं सरकारी नीति की निन्दा करता हूं ।

भी द्वारका वास मंत्री (भीर): सरकार की झोर से जो भुस्तिका वितरित की गई है, उस में कहीं भी यह नहीं बताया गया है कि मन्न धान्य का प्रश्न बहुत मासान है। बल्कि उस में साफ तरीके से यह कहा गया है कि मन्न धान्य की परिस्थिति गम्भीर है मौर उसके जो मूल्य हैं, वे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इन दो चीजों के बारे में सरकार कदम उठा रही है और इनको सुलझाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है । मन्न धान्य रे हर किसी व्यक्ति का सम्बन्ध है और ऐसे प्रस्न को कम से कम राजनीतिक स्वरूप नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि हम इस प्रक्रन को सुलझाने के लिए तैयार है और इस को राजनीति से परे रखना चाहते हैं। किन्तु इसके साथ उन्होंने कुछ शतें भी जोड़ दी हैं। कुछ ने सरकार से कहा है कि हम इस मामले में उसकी क्या सहायता कर सकते हैं। किस प्रकार से सहायता हो र कती है, यह बिल्कुल साफ झौर सीधी सी चीज है। माज जो परिस्थिति है, जो मन धान्य की कमी है, उसको कैसे सुलझाया जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में झाप जो भी सहकार दे सकते हैं, दें भीर उसको सरकार सहर्ष स्वीकार करेगी, उसका सहर्ष स्वागत करेगी । जो मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं उनको किस तरह से नीचे लाया जाये ताकि झौसत झादमी को ज्यादा ऊंचे वे मालुम न दें, इस सम्बन्ध में भी माप जो भी सुझाव दे सकते हैं, जो कुछ भी कर सकते हैं करें भौर मैं संगन्नता हूं कि सरकार किसी भी प्रच्छे तथा उपयोगी सुझाव को ठुकरायेगं। नहीं । लोकशाही सरकार हमारी है भौर वह जो भी मण्छे सुझाव झाज

तक झाते रहे हैं, उनको कबूल करती रही है, उनके झनुसार काम करती रही है। झब भी वह झापके द्वारा जो उपयोगी सुझाव दिये जायेंगे उनको स्वीकार करेगी, उन पर झमल करने की कोशिश करेगी ।

माज भनाज की कमी है भौर इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार मपनी मोर से बाहर से भनाज मंगा रही है। भगर बाहर से भनाज न मंगाया जाए तो जाहिर है कि मूल्य झौर बढ़ जायेंगे झौर लोगों को भनाज नहीं मिल सकेगा । बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यह कहेंग, कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत जो भनाज हम मंगा रहे हैं उसको मंगाना जल्दी से जल्दी बन्द कर देंगे । परन्तु माज जैसी मवस्था है उसको देखते हुए हमें भनाज बाहर से मंगाने के भलावा भीर कोई चारा नहीं है। ग्रगर हम भी पी॰ एल॰ 480 के तहत अनाज नहीं मंगाते हैं और कोई दूसरा देश इस मामले में हमारी सहायता करने को तैयार हो, मदद करने को तैयार हो, तो भवश्य हमें उसके पास जाने में भी कोई एतराज नहीं होगा, हम उसके पास जाने के लिए भी तैयार हैं । यह मानवर्ता का प्रक्त है। हर एक व्यक्ति को म्रच्छी तरह से जीवन व्यतीत करने का भवसर मिलना चाहिये, किसी के भूखों मरने की नौबत नहीं मानी चाहिये। ऐसी मबस्या में जहां से भी हमको भ्रनाज मिल सकता 🕏 हमें भवश्य लेना होगा । पी॰ एल॰ 480 को झाप छोड़ दीजिये। जो भी देश इस काम में मागे माये, उससे सहायता लेने को हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये । यह भावभ्यक हो चुका है ।

होर्डिड ग्रेंक जो हैं, संग्रहीत मनाज जो है, उसको भी बाहर लाने की कोशिश हमारी तरफ से होनी चाहिये। इसका भी कोई उपाय किया जाना चाहिये। धन्न का संग्रह करने की प्रवृत्ति अगर बढ़ती है तो इससे देश को हानि ही होती है। इस मामले में विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। प्रश्न यह है कि मनाज का संग्रह क्यों मौर कहां हुआ है? मैं समझता [श्री द्वारका नाथ मंत्री]

हुं कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों के पास इसकी लिस्ट है, जो यह जानते हैं कि फलां फलां भादमी ने होई कर रखा है, उनको उन लिस्टों को प्रान्तीय सरकारों के पास या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास म्रवस्य भेज देना चाहिये । भगर फिर भी प्रान्तीय सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई एक्शन न ले तो मवश्य उनको हक हासिल है कि वे सरकार पर माक्षेप करें। विधायक होने के नाते हमसे सहकार की श्रपेक्षा की जाती है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी के पास कोई फेहरिस्त हो तो उसको उसे प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेज देना चाहिये भौर होर्डिड ग्रेन •को बाहर लाने में सरकार की मदद करनी ज्जाहिये ।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की बात की गई है। मैं नहीं समझता हं कि विरोधी दलों का कोई भी सदस्य इसका विरोधी हो सकता है । इसका कोई विरोध नहीं कर सकता है । _इसकी मांग एक जमाने से कुछ विरोधी दल के लोग करते आ रहे हैं। सरकार ने अब एक अच्छा धदम उठाया है। उनको अब डसका स्वागत करना चाहिये न कि विरोध । भगर विरोध किया जाता है तो स्राशंका होती है, बूधाती है कि इस तरह के प्रश्नों को भी एक राजन तिक स्वरूप विरोधी दल वाले देना चाहते हैं ग्रौर ग्रपनी पार्टी के लिए कुछ हासिल कर लेना चाहते हैं, अपना मस्तित्व बनाये रखने के लिये इससे फायदा उठाना चाहते है । ग्रन्न का **एक प्रग्न ऐसा है जिसको राजनीतिक शक्ल** नहीं दी जाने चाहिये । ग्रीर कई प्रश्न हैं, जिनको जनता के सामने रख कर ग्राप फायदा. उठा सकते हैं। उन प्रश्नों को लेकर चाप जनता के पास ग्रवश्य जा सकते हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि भूखमरी ज्यादा ग्रगर होती है तो सरकार का खयाल है कि वह ज्यादा दिन तक टिकी रहेगी । -यह' वात कैसे कही जा सकती है, मेरी समझ

में तो नहीं माया हैं। भुखमरी मगर मधिक होगी तो अशान्ति देश में फैलेगी झौर अशान्ति का फैलना किसी भी सरकार के लिए घातक हो सकता है । अगर अशान्ति फैलती है तो लोग कांग्रेस दल को चुन कर नहीं भेजेंगे बल्कि ऐसे लोगों को चन कर भैजेंगे जो कि उनके प्रक्तों को, उनकी समस्याओं को हल कर सकें। तब झाप झगर लोगों में विख्वास पैदा कर सकते हैं तो श्रवश्य पैदा करने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन झाज की म्रवस्था तो ऐसी है कि लोग ग्रापकी ग्रोर विश्वास की दुष्टि से नहीं देखते हैं। इसका सबूत यह है कि कांग्रेस बार बार जीत कर केन्द्र में श्रौर प्रान्तों में भी ग्राचुकी है। तीन इलैक्शंज में वह जीती है। झगर झाप शान्तिपूर्वक, भ्रच्छे ढंग से तथा वास्तविक रूप में इन प्रश्नों पर विचार करें तो ग्रवश्य लोग ग्रापके प्रति विग्वास की भावना से देखेंगे मौर कहेंगे कि म्राप उनके प्रग्नों को सूलझा रहे हैं। म्राज लोग मज्ञानी नहीं हैं। वे जानते हैं कि म्रापका मंशा क्या है। यही कारण है कि जब भी भ्राप किसी प्रश्न को लेकर जनता के सामने माते हैं तो जनता मापका साथ नहीं देती है।

हमारी सरकार को भी कूछ चीजें करनी चाहियें झौर तेजी से करनी चाहियें । झगर तेजी से उनको नहीं किया गया तो जाहिर है कि उत्पादन हमारे देश का बढ नहीं सकेगा । हमारे यहां खेती नेचर पर डिपेंड करती हैं। जब नेचर साथ नहीं देती हैं तो जो स्थिति है वह गम्भीर हो जाती है, भ्रनाज की कमी ज्यादा हो जाती है। भारतवर्ष में ही इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती है बल्कि चीन झौर रूस जिनको कि प्रोग्नेसिव मुल्क कहा जाता है, वहां भी यही ग्रवस्था पैदा हो जाती है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम हाथ पर हाथ ध्वर कर बैठ जायें। हमें देखना होगा कि कहां तक भ्रच्छे ढंग से हम इस समस्या को काबू में ला सकते हैं। मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहुंगा कि काक्तकार जो है, किसान जो है, जो उत्पादन करता है,

उसके उत्पादन के लिये उसे म्रच्छ ढंग से कीमत मिलनी चाहिये । म्राज कारखानों के लोगों पर कीमतों की पाबन्दियां होते हए भी हम उस को कीमतें बढाने की अनुमति देते हैं किन्तू खेती के माल पर, ग्रनाज पर यह व्यवस्था लागू नहीं होती । हमारी सरकार को इस तरफ व्यान देने की झावस्थकता है। ग्रगर मैं भ्रपने प्रदेश की बात कहं तो महाराष्ट्र में ग्राज खेती करने वालों से ज्वार 43 रु० प्रति क्विन्टल के हिसाब से गोडाउन पर ली जाती है। काश्तकार के लाने का खर्च ग्रौर तत्नाई तक सारे काम के बाद उसे 43 इ० प्रति क्विन्टल के हिंसाबसे मिलता 1 गवर्नमेंट इसी हिसाब से उसे प्रोक्योर करती है। लेकिन म्राज अब वह ज्वार बाजार में खरीदने जाता है तो उसे 60 या 65 रु० प्रति विवन्टल में खरीदना पडता है। यह सोचने की बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन लोगों की कीमतों को जल्दी से जल्दी झच ढंगछे पर तय कर दिया जाना चाहिये । भ्राज जो कीमतें तय की जाती हैं वह माज उनको किसी भी तरीके से कास्त करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नहीं हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कमेटी हम कायम कर रहे हैं । लेकिन कमेटी कायम करने से तो यह मसला जल्द दूर होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो कहंगा कि कमेटी ग्रपना निर्णय लेती रहे लेकिन कमेटी के निर्णय के पहले ग्रगर 5 रु० प्रति क्विन्टल भी काम्तकार को मिल सकता हो तो माप उसे भवस्य घोषित कर दें ताकि यह जो मन्न का मसला है उस में काश्तकार को कुछ प्रोत्साहन मिल सके । ग्रगर उसको मपने ग्रनाज की कीमत ज्यादा माने की माशा होगी तो वह ज्यादा मेहनत करेगा भौर पैदावार को भी ज्यादा बढायेगा ।

जो काश्तकार भ्रनाज उगाता है उस को एकरेज पर सब्सिडी दी जाये या जितना ज्यादा उत्पादन वह लाकर दे उस पर उसे कुछ सब्सिडी दी जाये। जब तक भ्राप ऐसी 968(Ai) LSD---8.

सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे तब तक वह ज्यादा मनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकेगा। झाज झन्न को छोड कर काश्तकार कैश क्राप्स पैदा करता है भ्रपने खेत में जिसमें कि ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है जैसे कि कपास है, गन्ना है, जुट है। इसकी पैदावार के एकरेज में उसे हजारों रुपये मिलते हैं भौर भनाज में नहीं मिलते हैं। ऐंसी झवस्था में झगर हमें झनाज के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करना है तो उसके लिये हमें कदम उठाने पडेंगे। जब तक म उनको सब्सिडी नहीं देगें या ऐसी कीमतें निर्धारित नहीं करेंग जो उनके लिये लाभ-दायक हों, उस वक्त तक वे इस तरफ नहीं भायेंग। भाज चुकि हम कैश काप्स पर कोई बन्धन नहीं लगाते हैं इस लिये काश्तकार इस तरफ ज्यादा माक्रष्ट हो रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से अगर हमको काक्तकारों की मदद ग्रन्न की समस्या को सुलझाने में लेनी है तो जब तक इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सामने नहीं रखी आयेगी तब तक यहं प्रश्न हल होने वाला नहीं है ।

इसके बाद वितरण व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सामने झाता है। उसका भी एक झलग ढंग हो गया है। जब मैंने झांकड़ देखे तो पता चला किप्पंजाब में जो चीज 50 र० प्रति क्विन्टल है वही गुजरात में 77 ६० प्रति विवन्टल है और महाराष्ट्र में 104 रु. प्रति क्विन्टल है। मैं यह कहंगा कि नागपुर में जो गहं 104 रु प्रति क्विन्टल है वही चीज मैं जिस कांस्टिट्एन्सी से माता हं मर्थात् भीर में १४ मगस्त से 2 सितम्बर तक 130 **६० प्रति क्विन्टल तक रही** । इसलिये यह जो वितरण व्यवस्था है उसमें मुझे थोड़ा वोष नजर माता है। यह जो माकडे हैं वे कम से कम सारे भारतवर्ष में ऐक सा होने चाहियें। माज मैं देखता हं कि गेहं 100 र0 प्रति क्विन्टल से ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र में है। ग्रगर ग्राप सर्वसाधारण के जीवन को देखेंगे तो ऐसे बढ़े मुल्यों पर मनाज लेकर बहु विस प्रकार ग्रपना प्रबन्ध कर सर्केंग भौर जीवन

[श्री द्वारका दास मंगी]

निर्वाह कर सकेंगे। यह सोचने की चीज है ।

Motion re:

माज जो जोनल सिस्टम है उसके कारण हम यह देख रहे हैं कि व्यवस्थित तरीके से काम नहीं हो रहा है। एक लिहाज से तो वह ग्रसफल हो गया है। मैं तो कहंगा कि जोनल सिस्टम को भ्राप बिल्कुल उड़ा दीजिये । जिस प्रान्त में भादमी भेजना चाहता है उसे मेजने दीजिये । जब ग्राप गल्ले की स्टेट देडिंग करने जा रहे हैं तो यह तो बड़ उलझन की बात रहेगी । ग्रगर भाप इसकी नहीं हटोंगेंगे तो कहा जायेगा कि पंजाब में किसान को ग्रच्छे तरीके से गल्ले की कीमत नहीं ग्राती है ग्रौर म**ाराष्ट्र में कंज्यूमर्स** को उचित मुल्य पर अनाज नहीं मिलेगा। यह जो व्यवस्था है यदि इसको खत्म करना है तो जोनल सिस्टम को तो प ले खत्म करना चाहिये । मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट में कि 1 जनवरी से स्टेट टेडिंग होने वाला है, लेकिन उस के तो ग्रभी . बो तीन महीने बाकी हैं। यह दो तीन महीने का समय बड़ा मुक्लिल का है। महाराष्ट्र में यह दो तीन महीने बीतने बहत मुझ्किलहो भूके हैं । हमारे विरोधी दल के दोस्त यह कहते हैं कि होर्डेड ग्रेन्स पर छापे मारे जायें। मैं चैलेंज करके कत्ता हं कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ऐसे होडेंड ग्रेन्स को बार लाने के लिये डी० आई० आर० तक को लागु किया है। वह झाज इसके लिये कोई भी कदम उठाने के लियें तैयार है. लेकिन माज वहां पर मनाज नहीं है । मौर चुंकि झनाज नहीं है इस कारण मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। वहां पर विसरण की व्यवस्था ग्रधिकांश रूप में कोज्ञापरेटिव सौसायटीज के हाथ में है जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हैं, मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज के हाय में हैं। प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में, व्यापारियों के हाथ में, बहुत कम हैं। किन्तु बहा पर झनाज झाज नहीं है। धाज धनाज की काफी बडी समस्या वहां

पर है । प्राज वशं पर कंज्यूमसं को महाराष्ट्र सरकार बहुत थोड़ा गल्ला दे रही है इस वास्ते वह प्रनाज के मामले में बहुत बदनाम हो रही है । पिछले दो तीन महीनों में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यहां के मंत्रिमंडल पर प्रशर लाने की कोशिश की है । इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रमार लाने की कोशिश की है । इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रमाज दिया जाये । एक लाख टन, जैसा कि कहा गया है, वहां दिया गया है, मनर इससे काम नहीं चल पाया है । बाद में कहा गया कि १४०० टन भौर दिया गया है किन्दु इससे भी काम चल नहीं रहा है । एसी परिस्थिति में वहां की स्थिति को ठोक ढंग से सुलझाने की कोशिश की जाये प्रौर वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रनाज भेजा जाये ।

काश्तकारों को अनाज के मामले में फटिलाइजर श्रीर इन्सेक्टिसाइडिंस जैसी चीजें जो हैं उनको कुछ माला में फी दे दिया जाये तो भी अच्छा रहेगा श्रीर उसके पाने पर वे उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे । इसी तरड से इरिगेशन रेट्स श्रीर पावर रेट्स जो हैं वे भी आज की अवस्था में ज्यादा मालूम पड़ते हैं। मेरी तजवीज है कि उनको भी कम किया जाये। हमारे यहां कास्तकारों को नये ढंग से खेती कराने के लिये जितना झान श्रीर जितना प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके उतना दिया जाना चाहिये।

भी याशिक (महमदाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई महीनों से सारे देश में प्रन्न की महंगाई के विरोध में म्रान्दोलन चल रहा है । पहले 31 जुलाई के रोज केरल बन्द हुमा, 5 म्रगस्त के रोज गुजरात बन्द का नारा लगाया गया मौर काफी गुजरात बन्द भी हो गया, १२ म्रगस्त के रोज महाराष्ट्र बन्द हो गया बम्बई समेत, १८ म्रगस्त के रोज उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द हो गया मौर २० म्रगस्त के रोज गोमा बन्द हो गया मौर २० म्रगस्त के रोज गोमा बन्द हो गया । मह सब जे हड़तालें हुई उस की एक ही बजह यी कि

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महंगाई बढ़ रही थी। महंगाई कम करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से बहुत बात कही जाती थी, कई कदम उठाये जाते थे, मगर हम वेखते रहे कि एक तरफ कमेटी बैठती हैं, राष्ट्रीय विकास कमेटी बैठती है, पुराने मंत्री जाते हैं, नये मंत्री प्राते हैं,

15.30 hrs.

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[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair] कई सलात मण्टिवरे होते रहे. चारों झोर सारे भारत में जो बडे बडे मनाफाखोर हैं भौर बड़े बड़े गल्ले वाले हैं उन को हकुमत की तरफ से मंत्री लोगों की तरफ से चैतावनी दी जाती रही, धमकी दी जाती रही कि तम मपनो रीति रस्म बदल दो नहीं तो फिर सरकार को ग्रौर कडा कदम उठाना पढगा । इस चेतावनी के बावजुद ग्राज तक जो ग्रन्न जनता के लिए जरूरी है उस का दाम बढ़ता रहा है, और फिर चेतावनी दी जाती है और उसके बाद फिर दाम बढता रहता है। इस बिषय में बातें होती रहीं, कई निवेदन होते रहे. कई मोर्चे चलते रहे, कई प्रस्ताव होते रहे, बडे बडे राज्यों के मंत्रियों के सामने बडे निवदन होते रहे ग्रीर कुछ उस का फल नहीं माया तो फिर सारे देश के बडे बडे पक्षों के जो कार्यकर्त्ता थे उन्होंने निम्चय कर लिया कि एक दिन सारे राज्य में हड़ताल करो, झौर मैं भदब के साथ कहना चाहता हं कि क्योंकि भगस्त के महीने में देश में चारों भोर हड़तालें हई इसी वजह से झाज हमारे झन्न मंत्री जी ने माज यह सदन खुलते ही पहले ग्रम के बारे में प्रस्ताव रख दिया है, नहीं तो वह ऐसा नहीं करते यह मैं जानता हं।

कौन से घनाज की महंगाई है यह बराबर समझ लेना चाहिए। सरकार घनाज आस्ट्रे-लिया, घमरीका, बर्मा आदि से मंगोली है। वह घनाज निश्चित भाव पर विकला है यत रम जानले हैं, हालांकि उस के विलरण में बहुत गोलमाल है। सस्ते क्षेत्र की ट्रंकोनों से बहुत काला बाखार होता है, मंगर उस का भाव निश्चित है, झहर में ज्यादा है, देहातों में बहुत कम है। अगर देंगत के लोग भी त्यारे साब इस लड़ाई में होते तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश में और भी ज्यादा पुकार उठती । मगर झाज जो त्तम बात करते हैं और सारे देश में जो महंगाई की चर्चा होती है वत विदेशी अनाज की चर्चा नहीं होती है, जो देश में गल्ला पैदा होता है, उसकी चर्चा होती है। उनमें भी ज्यादा प्रमुख गेहूं और चावल हैं, और उनके साथ मोटे अनाज भी हैं। तम इस समय गेहूं और चावल की बात करेंगे।

गेहूं भौर चावल महंगा क्यों होता है। इस के बारे में हुकुमत ग्रच्छी तरह से जानती है ग्रौर मैं समझता है कि सरकार ग्रौर विरोध पक्ष के बीच इस बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने ग्रपने बजट भाषण में कहाथा, ग्रौर हमारेनये प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा था, कि भाज देश में जो महंगाई बढती जाती है उसकी हमें बडी चिन्ता है। महंगाई क्यों होती है इसका विवरण भी साफ तौर से श्रीटी टी• इंष्ण्णमाचारी ने मपनी बजट स्पीच में कर दिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि इसका कारण देश में काला दाम का होना है ग्रीर बैकों से ज्यादा करजा मिलना है। ये बड़े बड़े गल्ले वाले भन्न का बहुत बड़ा भंडार जमा करते हैं। काला बाजार में नफा खोरी को श्री कष्णमाचारी ने सपने बयान में साफ तौर पर माना है। तो हम समझते वे कि जब हुकूमत महंगाई के कारण को समझती है, तो उसको दर करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी। लेकिन क्या कदम उठाया झाज लक ? प/ले काले नामे की बात लो । सरकार ने काले नामें पर छापा कहां मारा । उसे झौर कोई नहीं विला सिनेमा के स्टार मिल गये। मालम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़ से बड़ा मनाफा करने वाले हैं वे सिनेमा स्टार ही है। हम बह नहीं कहते कि इन लोगों पर छापा क्यों मारा गया; लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े पुंजीपति भीर मनाकाखीर ये उनको क्यों छोड दिया

[र्थ्व: याज्ञिक]

गया इसकी हम को शिकायत है। मैं कहता हूं कि प्रगर काले नामे पर छापा मारना है तो ठीक से मारो । उनको मद्रास में केवल वैजयन्ती माला का घर मिला, गोयनका का घर नहीं मिला, किसी दूसरे पूंजीपति का घर नहीं मिला । उनको सिर्फ सिनेमा तारक ही मिल गये ।

श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा था कि काले नामे को निकालने के लिए हम ने बडी तरकीब बनायी है। वह दिखायेंगे तो इम उसको देखेंगे, लेकिन ग्राज जो देश में कोई कहता है 300 करोड ग्रौर कोई कहता है 3000 करोड़ जो काला पैसा है वही सारे देश की हकमत को चला राहै। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हं कि झाज गवर्नमेंट के पास जो विदेशी झनाज है वड देश की जरूरत का तीन या चार या पांच पर सेंट से झाधक नहीं है। लेकिन जो हिन्दूस्तान की जरूरत का ज्यादातर चनाज है उसकी खरीदी झौर बिकी कौन करता है ? यु भारत के बड़े युंजीपति लोग करते हैं, थोक व्यापारी लोग करते हैं झौर थोक व्यापारियों के पीछ कौन है ? बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति ।

हम सोचते थे कि जब श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने प्रपने बजट भाषण में कहा है कि ग्रभ के ग्रनुचित संग्रह पर श्रंकुश रखना चाहिए, तो सरकार श्रवस्य श्रंकुश रखेगी । लेकिन इसके ऊपर श्राज तक कोई सज्ज्वा श्रंकुश या नियमन नहीं रखा गया ।

एक बात भौर कहना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने पहले तो जोन बना दिये । जोन बनाने की वजह थी । पंजाब में ज्यादा गेहूं होता था, गुजरात में कम होता था । अगर जोन न हों तो उसका परिणाम मह होगा कि पंजाब में उसी भाव से गेहूं बिकेगा जिस भाव पर कि केरल में या बंगाल में बिकेगा । पंजाब के लोग चाहते थे कि उनको कुछ फायदा होना बाहिए । इसलिए उनके लिए जोन बनाये गये, लेकिन जो ज्यादा गेहूं इन जोनों में था उसे भारत के झल्य राज्यों में थोड़े ज्यादा दाम पर बेचना चाहिए था झौर उसका उन राज्यों को निर्यात होना चाहिए था। जब जोन बनाया तो सरकार का उसके साथ-साथ यह फर्ज था कि कोई झपना तंत्र स्थापित करती कि जो ज्यादा गहूं पंजाब में हो या जो ज्यादा चावल मध्य प्रदेश में हो उसको खरीद ले झौर गुजरात या महाराष्ट्र, जहां जरूरत हो, वहां उसको दे। झौर ठीक दाम से दे। झाज क्या होता है कि पंजाब में बैलों को गेहूं खिलाया जाता है ऐसा सुनने में झाता है।

एक माननीय सबस्य : नहीं खायेंगे तो खेती कैसे करेंगे ?

भी य। जिन्ह: ठीक है। तो पंजाब में बैलों को गेहं खिलाते हैं ग्रीर सारे भारत में गेहंकी तंगी है ग्रौर गेहंबहुत ज्यादा दाम पर बिकता है । इस स्थिति का कारण क्या है ? जोन तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन इस महंगाई का कारण यह है कि इन जोन्स से दूसरे राज्यों में जो जरूरत से ज्यादा गल्ला है उसको लाने का प्रबन्ध सरकार ने भपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है । व्यापारी लावेगा तो उनमें कम्पिटीशन होगा और जनता को दाम ज्यादा देना पडेगा । सरकार को बीच में माना चाहिए, पर सरकार बीच में नहीं झाती ग्रौर नहीं खरीदती । इसका नतीजा यह हुन्ना कि दाम भन्धाधुन्छ बढ़ गया । बड़े-बड़े संग्रहकर्ताझों को मौका मिल गया। भाज महमदाबाद में बीस रुपया कच्चा मन से कम मच्छा गेहं नहीं मिलता । यही हालत ग्रीर चीबों की हो रही है।

जव चारों झोर झोर मचा तो सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय विकास काउंसिल की बैठक बुलाई, झौर विकास काउंसिल की बैठक में यह बात होती थी कि जोन निकालो, झौर उसके साथ-साथ दूसरी बात थी कि सरकार की तरफ से झनाज की खरीदी के लिए एक कारपोरेशन खड़ा किया जाये । ये दोनों बातें हमारे कानों में भाषीं। हम ने कहा कि ठीक है, जोन निकालने की बात ठीक है, मगर जोन निकालने के साथ-साथ सरकार को इन्तिजाम करना चाहिए कि जो झनाज जहां ज्यादा है वहां से उन राज्यों को भेजा जाये जहां उसकी जरूरत है । जुन-जुलाई के महीने में यह नई हुकूमत स्थापित हुई थी। जवाहरलाल जी का झवसान हो गया, झौर मैं दावे के साथ कहता है कि जवाहरलाल जी का अवसान होने के बाद से हिन्द्स्तान के जो पंजीपति हैं ग्रीर जो ग्रारबपति हैं उनके दिमागों में चरबी चढ़ गयी। उन के दिल में एक नई मावाज माई है, एक नया स्थाल झाया है कि क्यों न हम ही हुकूमत की राजगदी पर बैठ जायें । बड़े-बड़े पुंजीपतियों के दिलों में इस तरह का खयाल पैदा हो चला है कि क्यों न हम लोग सरकार पर कब्खा कर लें। कांग्रेस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह स्याल यहां दिल्ली में जो बड़े-बड़े पुजीपति धौर व्यापारियों का तंत्र चलता है जिसका कि नाम फैडरेशन झौफ चैम्बर्स झौफ कौमर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री है वहां ऊपर से कागजी तौर पर प्रस्ताव तो देश को झात्मनिर्भर झौर यहां की जनता को खुशहाल बनाने के वास्ते पास होते हैं लेकिन दरप्रसल उन के मन्दर समझौता यह होता है कि जहां जहां उन्हें दाम देने हैं कामदारों को झौर किसानों को, तो कम दाम उन्हें थे देंगे लेकिन जहां लेना है. जहां भी लेना होगा खरीदने वाले से तो उससे वे ज्यादा पैसा लेंगे यह बराबर पक्का समझौता हो गया है। यह जो देश के कुछ बड़े-बड़े पुंजीपति भौर धनी-मानी लोग हैं इन्होंने मदोन्मत्त होकर सारे भारत के किसानों, मजदरों धौर मध्यम वर्ग की जनता जोकि नौकरी पेशा है उन सब को भ्रपने पंजे के नीचे दबाये रखने की साजिश बनाई है। यह लोग सब लोगों को भखा मार कर झौर अपना पेट ठसाटस भर कर ग्रपने स्वार्थ ग्रौर विलास भोग में चूर होने लगे हैं। झाज हिन्दुस्तान में झमीर

भौर गरीबों की लड़ाई चल रही है। जहां तक कांग्रेस का सवाल है हालांकि वह समाजवाद में विश्वास करती है लेकिन कांग्रेस पर पूंजी-पतियों का प्रभाव है भौर यही कारण है कि भगर कहीं पर इन पूंजीपतियों का जनता ढारा विरोध होता भी है, कोई धान्दोलन जनता उनके विरुद्ध करती भी है तो पूंजी-पतियों ढारा सरकार के उपर दवाव पड़ता है भौर इस कांग्रेस सरकार ढारा बजाय इस के कि वह उस जनता के धान्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन दे, उस पर घंकुश रखा जाता है भौर उसको हुकूमत ढारा कुभलने का काम किया जाता है।

भभी एक सवाल फिर भा गया। भभी नीति का स्पष्टीकरण हमारे भन्न मंत्री जी ने किया। वह किताब हमारे सामने है। उस किताब में वे क्या लिखते हैं? लेकिन किताब देखने के पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भाज हमारी हुकूमत पूंजीपतियों को कुचलने के बजाय, उन के ऊपर भंकुश डालने के बजाय उन की तरफ़ सिर झुका रही है भौर उन के हाथों में खेल रही है।

जब जून, जुलाई में सब लोग इकट्ठे हुए, सारे देश के मुख्य मंत्री एकत्र हुए तो स्टेट टडिंग कारपोरेशन जोकि केन्द्रीय सरकार खोलने जा रही थी उसको मारम्भ करने की बात बन्द हो गयी। दूसरी बात हम ने यह देखी कि थोक व्यापार के . लिए लाइसेंस ईम्यू करने का जो विचार प्रकट किया गया था वह भी ताक में रख दिया गया उसके विरुद्ध 1 बरे-बडे व्यापारी लोगों ने दंगा मचाया श्रीर कहा कि हम को यह मान्य नहीं है तो हक्मत ने फिर उन बडे-बडे व्यापारियों के झागे भपना सिर झुका लिया झौर बात तबदील कर वी । उन्होंने कहा कि हम हड़ताल पर जायेंगे, हम किसान का भनाज नहीं लैंगे तो फिर सरकार ने उन के सामने भ्रपना सिर मुका

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[श्रं याज्ञिक]

विया। तीसरी बार हम ने गढ़ देखा कि सरकार ने छिपे हुए गल्ले को बाहर निकालने के लिए जमाखोरों भौर प्रमाज के बढे-बडे व्यापारियों के गुदामों पर छापा मारने का काम शरू किया। हमारे नंदा जी की पुलिस ने भच्छा काम सुरू किया था मगर फिर हम ने देखा कि शास्त्री जी ने उन को 15 दिन का बेस का टाइम दे दिया। इधर मैं ने नहीं सूना है कि किसी जगह छापे पड़ रहे हैं। पहले जिन जगहों पर छापे पड़े भी उन का क्या हमा? उन जमाखोरों को क्या सजा दी गई? क्या उन का वह बरामद किया गया सामान सरकार द्वारा जब्त किया गया, कुछ पता नहीं है ? झब मगर हमारे मन्न मंत्री जी सचमुच सारे देश के बाजार पर मकूश रखना चाहते हैं तो वे मिसाल की तौर पर हमें बतलायें कि कितनों का गल्ला जब्त किया, कितनों को सजा हई ? लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि माल जब्द करने या उनको सजा देने की कोई बात नहीं हई है। हम तो यह भी जानते हैं कि जो छापे डालते थे वह बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। एक तरह से मैं समझता हं कि हमारी सरकार ने पुंजीपतियों के सामने सिर झका लिया है, झात्मसमर्पण कर दिया है।

भभी फौजवारी कानून में कुछ तबदीसी हो रही है मौर वह इस हंतु की जा रही है जिससे रिक्वत लेने वाले भशिकारियों को सख्ती के साथ डील किया जा सके मौर रिक्वतखोरी को देश से कृत्म कर दिया जाय। सारा देश ग्राप के साथ इस बात में शामिल है कि संग्रहखोरी ग्रीर मुनाफ़ाखोरी गुनाह है मौर ऐसे लोगों को सख़्त से सक्त सखा दी जाय। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि ख़ाली जवानी जमाखर्च ही होता है मौर दरमसल होडेंसं ग्रीर ब्लैकमार्केटर्स को पकड़ कर दंडित नहीं किया जा रहा है।

स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने वर्षों पहले कहा था कि ग्रगर हिन्दुस्ताव में कोई ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करता हम्रा पाया जायेगा तो उसको फांसी के तख्ते पर लटका दिया जायगा लेकिन हम ने देखा कि इन पिछले 15 वर्षों में किसी भी ब्लैकमार्केटर को फांसी तो क्या सख्त कैद की सजा भी नहीं सुनाई गई । भ्रगर भाज भाप रिम्वतखोरी को खत्म करने के लिए फौजदारी कानून में कूछ तबदीली करना चाहते हैं तो उस में यह बात भी शामिल कीजिये कि इतनी मात्रा से मधिक जमा करना गनाह समझा जायगा. इतना काला बाजार करना गुनाह है, काला धन रखना, काले नोटों के बंडल रखना गनाह है । भाप कानून में यह प्रोवाइड करते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को 7 या 10 साल की कैद होगी। ऐसे लोगों की सम्पत्ति जब्त कर ली जायेगी। इस कांग्रस सरकार के लिए यह समय का तकाजा है कि बह जनहित में एसे समाजद्रोही तत्वों का सब्ली के साथ दमन करे। सरकार सत्रिय रूप से मनाफाखोरों ग्रौर चोरबाजारी करने वालों को पकडवा कर सख्त सजा दिलवाये ।

भ्रमी मसानी साहब ने कहा कि हुकूमत को कोई नया ख्याल भ्राता है, दूसरा ख्याल भ्राता है, उस से मेरा मतलब नहीं लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं कि इस मुनाफाखोरी से भ्राज देश हैरान हो रहा है, परेशान हो रहा है। सरकार को जनता की इस बारे में जो उग्र भावना है उस को भ्रादर करना चाहिए भ्रौर हुकूमत के लिए यह उचित था कि वह इस मौके पर कोई नया फौजदारी का नियम बनाती जिससे कि यह जो मुनाफाखोर भ्रौर संग्रहखोर लोग है उन को भ्रानिवार्य रूप से सेक्स सजा देने की व्यवस्था की जाती।

अभी नई फसल ग्राती है तो हमारे प्रम्न संत्री कहते हैं कि नया कारपोरेशन बनेगा । यह जो नया कारपोरेशन पहली जनवरी से उन्होंने बनाने का विचार प्रकट किया है तो क्या इस का भी कोई उन्होंने सुहूर्त निकलवाया है कि वह पहली जनवरी से पहले शुरू नहीं हो सकता है ? प्रयर इस काम को राज्यों की मार्फत करना है तो

इस काम को हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री ग्रपने है। य से क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? यह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन जो जून-जुलाई में शुरू करने का विचार था ग्रौर जिसे बाद में छोड दिया गया तो उसे पहली सितम्बर से भी हम कर सकते थे । दो अक्तूबर को महात्मा गांधी की जन्मतिथि है : उस दिन भी यह कारपोरेशन का कार्य सरकार मुरू कर सकती है। मैं जानना चाहंगा कि वह इस के लिए पटली जनवरी का रेयों इंतजार कर रही है ? दरप्रसल मालुम यह देता है कि कांग्रस सरकार का काला बाजार करने वालों को काफ़ी मौक्ता देने का मकसद ररा है। जब यह पुंजीपति लोग सरकार के ग्रन्दर ग्रांखें लाल, पीली करते हैं तो यह सरकार कांपने लग जाती है भौर बीछ हट जाती है यह मेरा इस कांग्रसी सरकार पर सीधा इल्जाम है । सरकार को यह साफ़ तौर पर समझ लेता चाहिए कि एक दफ़ा अगर वड़ वाकई इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहती है तो उसे पंजीपतियों का मुकाबला करना ही होगा । कांग्रस गवर्नमेंट को इस का कुलई ग्रौर ग्राखिरी फैसला करना ही होगा कि इस देश में पंजीपतियों का राज्य बनेगा या जनता का राज्य कायम होगा । अभी भी समय है कि सरकार सचेत हो जाये ग्रौर इन पुंजीपतियों पर मंकुश रखे। मगर उसने एसा नहीं 'किया तो इस देश पर पुंजीपतियों का सर्वत दबदबा रहेगा झौर दरप्रसल इस देश पर पुंजीपतियों का राज्य होगा ग्रौर भगर ग्रेभाग्यवश वैसा हमा तो वह साम्राज्य नहीं जोगा बल्कि वह फासिज्म का राज्य होगा।

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माज हम देखते हैं कि पीढ़ित जमता यदि तंग ग्रा कर ग्रीर प्रपना रोष व मसन्तोष प्रकट करने के लिए कोई प्रान्दोलन चलाती है, मसलन् हड़ताल मादि का मायोजन करली है, कुछ भी करती है तो उस को जेल में डाल दिया जाता है, उस के ठपर गोली चलाते हैं, लाठी वर्षा की जाती है मौर हमारे गुजरात में जनता के ठपर गासन द्वारा बोड़े भी चलवाये गये। मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रगर इस देश में वाकई पूंजीपतियों का खुल्लमखुल्ला राज्य हो गया तो इस से भी बदतर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

किसानों के बारे में बात की जाती है, लेकिन पंजीपतियों का साम्राज्य सिर्फ़ शहरों में नहीं है----देहातों में भी उन का साम्राज्य पूरी तरह से है । मुंगफली, कपास भौर सब बडे मनाज पहले से थोड़ दामों पर खरीदे आते हैं भौर मुनाफ़ा कमाने के लिए उन को होई किया जाता है । कारपोरेशन बनाते बक्त सरकार को यह निश्चय करना होगा धनाज खरीदने का धधिकार केवल কি सरकार को होगा भौर भारतवर्ष में कोई ग्रनाज नहीं खरीद सकेगा । ग्रगर यह नियम नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तो कारपोरेजन बाजार में बैठगी, लेकिन उने को कूछ नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि बडे-बडे ग़ल्ले वालों ने अपना हिसाब कर लिया है ग्रौर साहकारों ने पैसा दे दिया है। इस नियम के न होने पर सरकार के हाथ में ज्यादा माल नहीं माने वाला है। वालन्टरी प्रोक्यूरमेंट से कुछ होने बाला नहीं 🖁 ।

मन्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि सारे भारतवर्ष में इतनी खरीद मौर वितरण करना बढ़ा मुक्तिल काम है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि म्रार सारे भारतवर्ष में यह काम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो दो चार राज्यों में यह काम शुरू कर दिया जाये। लड़ाई के बमाने में म्रम्येज सरकार ने यह काम किया था, हालांकि बह तो परदेशी सरकार थी। मगर कारपो-रेशन कायम करना है, तो एसा कारपोरेशन बनाया जाये, जिस के सिवा भारतवां में कोई भी प्रनाज की खरीद न कर सके। म्रम्य सारे भारतवर्ग में यह काम न किया जा सके, तो कुछ राज्यों में ही किया जाये।

यह ठोस कदम उठाने के बजाये जिस ढंग से, जिस म्राहिस्ता ढंग से सरकार घव तक चलती रही है, मागे भी उसी ढंग से चलती [श्री याज्ञिक]

रही, तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि प_{रे}ले तो कुछ राज्य बन्द हो गये थे, धब भारत-बन्द से भी धागे लड़ाई बढ़गी धौर उस में जो कोई भी प्रवृत्ति होगी, जो भी दंगा फ़साद होगा, उस की तमाम खिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी।

Shri P. C. Boroah (Sibsagar): Madam Chairman, after hearing the pungent and attacking speech of the hon. Member opposite, I have been called upon to take part in this debate. I am sorry to say that I will not be able to keep the tempo which he has introduced in this House. Mine will be an innocent expression of thought and maybe a few humble suggestions:

There are two problems which are eating the very vitals of our society and creating a disconcerting feature in the country right from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. One is the problem of soaring prices of essential commodities, every-day necessities of life and the other is the scarcity of foodgrains. So far as the soaring prices are concerned, they can be attributed to two causes: one is the lavish expenditure on our non-productive plans and projects and the other is the deficit financing. These are the two causes due to which, I think, the prices have been soaring high and we have not been able to manage them.

So far as the scarcity of foodgrains is concerned, there is a shortfall in production and there is the increase in population. These are the four things we have to tackle now.

So far as the lavish expenditure on unproductive projects is concerned, I may say that our country is an under-developed country and naturally, besides food and clothing, we will have to provide for our shelter. for our health and also for our education. Naturally, we have to spend something over these things. But there should be a limit and, I think, we have got the experience that we should not be so lavish in our expenditure on non-productive projects.

So far as the deficit financing is concerned, again our_s is a developing economy. Here also, we cannot avoid absolutely the deficit financing. Naturally, there will have to be some deficit financing but not to the extent that is provided in our plans.

Then, regarding shortfall in production, it has been many times heard that we have not been able to reach even the 1961-62 production target which was 80 million tons. Formerly, our Third Plan target was 120 million tons and then it was revised to 100 tons and it has been now said that we will be having 92 million tons. It is doubtful whether we will be able to reach that target also. So, that is the shortfall.

Then, with regard to rise in population, the population in our country is increasing to the extent of 50 to 60 lakhs every year . . .

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): One crore every year, not 50 to 60 lakhs.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I accept it. My information is that it is about 50 to 60 lakhs. Then, in addition to this, you have to add the number of refugees who have not only Pakistan but come from as a of fact the refugees from matter our neighbouring countries, rather from all over the world. There are the Burmese refugees; there are refugees from Ceylon; refugees from Portuguese Settlements; refugees from South Aferica; refugees from Mozambique; refugees from British Guiana, Madagascar and so on. These are the refugees we have to feed. Then, there is also illegal infiltration in the country. The number of mouths have increased and there is shortfall in production.

However, we are gratified to see that the Government has risen to the occasion and they have taken steps by which we have been able to check the deteriorating state of affairs. Our new Food Minister who has taken charge of this portfolio recently is doing very well and he is making hectic efforts to get food from all over the world. He was very successful in his previous portfolio and I hope he will be more successful in this portfolio also and that will add another feather to his cap. We will be failing in our duty if we do not express a word of praise to U.K. and U.S.A. U.S.A. has given us millions and millions of tons by their own ship. U.K. has also diverted their foodgrains ships towards our ports. These are very good and friendly gestures and we should cxpress our gratitude or a word of praise for these countries. But we should not rely on the import of foodgrains for all time to come. It is no good. We must see that we must have sufficient food production in our country. The reason why we have not been able to reach the target is that agriculture is not receiving its due position at the Government level. It is not getting that much importance which other portfolios are getting. Whenever there is a formation of Government, everybody wants to La a Chief Minister or a Finance Minister. But, unfortnately, nobody wants to be an Agriculture Minister.

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Agriculture has not got a status today, and therefore, ultimately, the agricultural portfolio goes to an unwilling hand, and naturally, there is not enough attention given to it. In this way, agriculture is not getting its due importance. It must get its due importance. For this purpose, I would like to suggest that at the State level, the Chief Ministers, or their No. 2's in the Cabinet should take over the agricultural portfolio because that would give a status to the portfolio. Let it be made known that agriculture also has got a special status, and once it gets the proper status at the

State level, then the officers of the food and agriculture departments will. also get the proper status.

16.00 hours

At the district level, the deputy commissioner or deputy magistrates or whoever may be in charge should be specially held responsible for the implementation of the agricultural programmes in the district. If necessary, there should be a curtailment in their other duties, and they should devote more and more time to the implementation of the agricultural programmes.

At the block level, the block development officer should be an agriculturist; he must be an agricultural graduate or an expert in agriculture. If any officer is not one, he should be trained. Wherever there are new appointments made, it should be seen that such officers are only agricultural graduates or experts in agriculture. They should be made particularly responsible for the implementation of the agricultural production programmes in their blocks.

A suggestion has been made that there should be separate village level workers only for agricultural programmes. I welcome that suggestion. That is a very good thing indeed. Everybody is saying that food and agricultural matters should be kept out of the party politics. My hon. friend from the Opposition, Shri H. N. Mukerjee actually was pleading that it should be so and that these problems should be kept above party politics. But I should like to point out that when he was speaking ou the PL 480 imports, there was some trace of bitterness and some bit of. politics introduced into the matter. I would like to request him to take the lead in this matter and set an example himself, so that other parties can also follow that example and see that food and agriculture are kept above party politics.

The solution to our food problem lies only i_n greater production and better distribution. There are two

Motion re:

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

ways by which we shall be able to get over the present difficulty. So far as increase in production is concerned, if look at the plan programmes we do not find much defect there; in fact Rs. 1280 crores were provided in the Third Plan for agriculture. When we discussed the Mid-Term appraisal of the Third Plan, we found that there was enough material to show that we were doing enough for agriculture. But why is it that we have not been able to reach the targets? One reason, according to me, is that the machinery for implementation or the administrative machinery is not coming up to the mark, and consequently, we have not been able to fully achieve our food targets.

So far as production of food is concerned, the other party is the cultivator . . .

An Hon. Member: There are two parties.

Shri P C. Borooah: Yes, there are two parties, for the production of food one is the Government, and the other is the cultivator, or the agriculturist. Only a combination of Government and the agriculturist would be able to produce food.

So far as the agriculturist is concerned, he should be made to realise that there are tremendous advantages offered to him by science and technology, which he should exploit; for his own benefit as well as for the country's benefit: we should make him realise this.

There are progressive farmers in our villages, and they should be encouraged to share their experience with the weaker sections of the agriculturists; they should be encouraged to work with the weaker sections of the agriculturists so that their own experience can be of use to the others in their own work.

Further, the agriculturist should be assured also of a remunerative fair price for his produce before every sowing season for each crop. That is an important thing. Once he knows that he will get such-and-such a price for his produce, naturally he will be encouraged to produce more.

Another big impetus that I would suggest is this. The land revenue which the agriculturist pays should be exempted in those cases where the agriculturist can produce more crop than the average in the locality, so that this would serve as a sort of incentive or prize for greater production.

Further, some tentative proportions should be fixed to lay down the extent of cultivated area of foodgrains and that of the cultivated area for cash crops.

Pesticides should be given free. So far as fertilisers are concerned they should be subsidised. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Mahatab was saying that the price of fertilisers here was perhaps the highest in the world, except perhaps in Spain. Fertilisers should be subsidised. Then, State trading should also be introduced in foodgrains. Whenever and wherever it is wanted, fair price shops should be opened.

Then, there should be fixation of prices at the production level, at the wholesale level and the consumer level.

I would also suggest that banks should be restrained from giving accommodation for foodgrains stocks.

Lastly, I would suggest that the zonal system should be done away with. There should be no zonal system and real integration should be allowed to have its full play. If there is any hardship in one area, the people in the other areas should share it and know that such and such a hardship is there in such-and-such an area and they have also got to share it. National integration will come about as a result of it. So, I want that the zonal system should be done away with.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should kindly conclude now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My time is up. Further, I also want to go away because I shall be just leaving for Calcutta. So, I shall conclude by thanking you for giving me this chance to speak.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिख (ययतमाल): खाद्य स्थिति का कितना महत्व है यह बात खाद्य मंत्री जी ने देश में खाद्य स्थिति पर चर्चा करने के लिए इस अवसर को दे कर सिद्ध कर दी है। ग्रन्न समस्या किसी एक पार्टी की समस्या नहीं है, किसी एक पार्टी की यह बात नहीं हो सकती है। यह तो एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। इसलिए प्राज की परिस्थिति में, ग्रन्न की परिस्थति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या क्या उपाय होने चाहिये यह हम को सोचना होगा। उपयोगी सुझाव हम सब को इसके बारे में देने चाहियें। यही कारण है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर म्राज यहां इस सदन में चर्चा की जा रही है।

खाद्य स्थिति गम्भीर होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि देश में खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन उस गति से नहीं बढ रहा है जिस गति से जनसंख्या में बुद्धि हो रही है। भारत का खाद्य उत्पादन 80 या 82 मिलियन टन है ग्रौर 50 लाख टन डिफिसिट है। इस वास्ते उत्पादन बढाना जरूरी काम है। उत्पादन जब तक नहीं बढता है तब तक पी0एल0 480 के ग्रन्तर्गत धान्य ग्रायात करना जरूरी है । इसलिये म्राज की परिस्थिति जो है ग्रन्न की, वह संकटमय नहीं है ऐसी वात नहीं। लेकिन यह एक समस्या बन गई है। जब यह समस्या बन गई है तब एक मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण देश में पैदा होना चाहिये. और यही उद्देश्य इस प्रस्ताव के लाने का है।

जहां तक तात्कालिक समस्या का प्रश्न है. जहां जहां डेफिसिट है. जहां जहां ग्रनाज की कमी है वहां राणनिंग लाग कर के देश में एक विश्वास का वातावरण बनाया जाना चाहिये। ग्रन्न मंत्री की खबी यह होनो वाहिये कि ग्रगर कोई भी स्टेट एक हजार टन की डिमांड करे तो बहां उन्हें दो हजार टन भेजने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये ग्रीर इस प्रकार से एक स्वस्थ मनोबैज्ञानिक वातावरण बनाने की जरूरत है। सरकार ने इस के लिये कई सम्राव रख कर भौर सूझ बुझ और दूरदर्शिता से इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये भनेक उपाय खोज कर उन पर भमल किया है। हमारी जो रीजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं उन से मेरी भपील है कि हडतालों से या मौर एसी चीजों से खाद्य स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता। इस ग्रन्न के सघार के बारे में जो सरकार के सझाब है उन को संशोधन देकर वह देश में एमा बातावरण पैदा करें जिस से कि परिस्थिति सधर सके।

ग्रनाज के भावों पर नियंत्रण करने के बारे में कई कदम उठाये गये हैं लेकिन अनाज के भाव पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये सरकार के पास पर्याप्त माता में धनाज का स्टाक होना चाहिये। भनाज के सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने के मलावा इस के लिये कोई मौर चारा नहीं है। वर्तमान स्थिति में यह भंडार तभी बन सकता है जब विदेशों से पर्याप्त माता में ग्रायात की व्यवस्था हो सके। मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस से पता चलता है कि समग्रीका भौर दूसरे राष्टों से वे काफी भ्रनाज लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वितरण के बारे में झाज की जो व्यवस्था है वह काफी ग्रच्छी है, एसा मैं नहीं मानता हं। देहात में जो किसान हैं उनके पास भी माज मनाज नहीं है। 90 परसेन्ट किसान ऐसे हैं जो बीप ग्रेन शाप्स से ग्रनाज लेते हैं भौर मपना पेट भरते हैं। शहरों ग्रौर देहात के लोगों में वितरण के

[श्री दे॰ शि॰ पाटिल] बारे में भेद मालूम होता है। मैं इस बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि एसा भेद नहीं होना चाहिये।

खायाझ के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिये। राष्टीय एक्य की दष्टि से भी खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्टीय नीति के निर्माण की मावस्यकता है। यदि दिल्ली में गेहं 23 रु0 मन है तो मलहाबाद में 32 रु0 मन है झौर नागपूर में 40 रु0 मन है। आ ज देश के ग्रलग ग्रलग नगरों में खाद्यान के मुल्यों में इतना ग्रधिक भ्रन्तर क्यों है यह एक शंका ग्रीर चर्चा का विषय बन सकता है। मार्च में जो गेहं के नौ क्षेत्र बनाये गये हैं उनका भच्छा परिणाम नहीं हम्रा क्योंकि ज्यादती वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में गल्ला नहीं पहंच रहा है। इस का परिणाम यह हम्रा कि मनाज के भाव बढ़ गये। गेहं के क्षेत्रों के बारे में जो रिव्यू भाफ दि फूड सिचुएशन, सेप्टेम्बर, 1964 है उस में जो फिगर्स हैं वे मैं बतलाता हं। उस में पेज 8 पर है:

Wheat prices in different States in August—

Punjab Rs. 49 per quintal

Rajasthan Rs. 50 per quintal.

Delhi Rs. 52 per quintal.

Gujarat Rs. 77 per quintal.

Maharashtra Rs. 104 per quintal.

भगर इस तरह से देखा जाये तो पंजाब में गेहूं का भाव 49 रु0 पर क्विन्टल था झौर महाराष्ट्र में 104 रु0 पर क्विन्टल था झगस्त 1964 में। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब एक स्टेट में इतना ज्यादा भाव रहना है और दूसरे में इतना कम रहता है तो नियंत्रण भाव पर करना है बह नहीं ही सकता।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता ह कि वितरण में देततों ग्रौर शहरों में जो डिस्किमिनेशन किया जाता है वह गलत है। फेग्ररप्राइस शाप्स के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि 80.000 फेग्ररप्राइस शाप्स हैं। भारत में देहातों की संख्या भगर देखी जाये तो 5 लाख हैं। यानी सात या ग्राठ गांव के पीछ एक फेब्ररप्राइस शाप है । ' शःरों में भ्रगर देखा जाये तो हर एक वार्ड में चीप ग्रेन शाप रहती है। इसके ग्रलावा इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 10 पर लिखा गया है कि महाराष्ट्र में एक बम्बई शहर है श्रीर भी शहर हैं साथ में देहात भी हैं । लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि सेंट्ल गवर्नमेंट खाली एक बम्बई श.र को ही डायरेक्टली माल सप्लाई क्यों करती है ।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसमें दिया हुआ है

"Bombay City, where the requirements of fair price shops are met directly by the Government of India".

यानी बम्बई की जनता जो है उनकी सुविधा के लिये बहा पर जो चीप ग्रेन शाप्स हैं उनके लिये ग्रनाज सप्लाई करने की जिम्मे-दारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेती है ग्रौर बाकी जो शहर हैं, ग्रौर देशत हैं, वश की जनता के लिये राज्य सरकार जिन्मेदार है। उसके बारे में सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं करती । नतीजा यह होता है कि म। राष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत दिनों से 1 लाख टन की डिमान्ड की है लेकिन उसको सप्लाई नहीं हमा ।

सदस्य महंगाई की बात करते हैं लेकिन ऐसे देहात हैं जहां पर जो किसान झौर मजदूर हैं उनको चाहे जितना पैसा वे दें, झनाज नद्वीं मिल पाता है। कई फेन्नर प्राइस शाप्न

में ग्राज भनाज नहीं है। बडे बडे ऐसे देहात हैं जहां पर अनाज के स्टाकिट्स नहीं हैं और ज्यादा से ज्य,दा पैसा देने के बाद भी यहां ग्रनाज नहीं मिलता है । इसलिये भेरी गवर्नमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो महाराष्ट की जनता है ग्रगर वह बम्बई बन्द ग्रान्दोलन करती है तो देहातों में उसका ग्रसर बुरा होगा । इसलिए यह जो डिस्किमिनेशन है इसको दर करना चाहिये । यह मैं इसलिये कह रता हं कि जब यह बात देगत में पहुंचती है तो इसका बहत बरा ग्रसर वहां पर होता है। लोग हमसे कटते हैं कि बम्बई में रहने वालों को झाप झनाज देते हैं तो हमें क्यों नहीं देते । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस डिस्किमिनेशन को दूर करना चाहिये मौर गेहं के जो क्षेत्र हैं उन पर पूर्नीवचार होना चाहिये ।

दूसरा विचार मैं यह रखना चाहता हं कि इस के बारे में एक दीर्घकालीन नीति होनी चाहिये। स्वतन्त्रता के सतरह वर्षों के बाद सरकार झनभव करने लगी है कि खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये दीर्घकालीन नीति ग्रपनानी चाहिये ग्रौर उसके बारे में विचार करके डिपार्टमेंट ने एक लम्बा प्रोग्राम तैयार किया है । मैं उसका स्वामत करता हं । मब तक सरकार ने मौद्यो गक विकास पर ही भ्रपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया था । कृषि भी एक उद्योग है इसके लिये कुछ खास प्रयन्तन करना चाहिये, ऐसा माज तक विशेष रूप से नहीं सोचा गया था। जब तक खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं होती तब तक आणिक विकास और गरीबी दूर करना संभव नहीं हो सकता । श्री भ्रशोक मेहता की मध्यक्षता में, जो कि ग्राज प्लैनिंग कमीशन के उपाध्यक्ष हैं. एक खाद्यान्न जांच समिति बनी थी। उसने भी कुछ सुझाव दिये थे ग्रीर कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में दीर्थकालीन नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिये। सन् 1959 में फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन के द्वारा जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी खेती की उपज के बारे में, उस ने भी घपनी रिपोर्ट

में कहा था कि यह एक लांग टर्म पालिसी होनी चा_{दि}ये । इसके बाद मिड टर्म एप्रेजल माफ दि थर्ड फाइव इग्रर प्लैन जो है उस में जो रिकमेन्डेशन्स हैं उन में काफी सुझाव दिये गये हैं । फिर नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कांफरेंस जो हुई है उसमें भी काफी सुझाव दिये गये ये झौर कहा गया था कि :

'highest priority should be given to agriculture'

ऐसाकहागणाथा किः

"The Council stressed the need for special measures to increase the production of foodgrains. Concentrated efforts should be made to secure rapid increase in production. Special attention should be given to extension work at the level of the village."

एग्रीकल्चुरल फुड बोर्ड बनाया । उन्होंने भी दौरा किया भौर दौरा करने के बाद यही राय दी । कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में भी यही बताया गया था कि बेती की उपज बढ़ाए बिना भारत का सही विकास नहीं हो सकता भौर जो रिजोल्यूशन पास किया गया था कृषि प्रर्थ स्थवस्था के बारे में उसमें कहा गया था कि भारत को भ्रपनी बढ़ती हुई ग्राबादी के भोजन के लिए विदेशीप्तहायता पर निर्भर करना होगा जब तक कि उसका भ्रपना कृषि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा ।

मैं प्रापका ध्यान इस बात की घोर दिलाना चाइता हूं कि जब बजट अधिवेशन प्रारम्भ हुआ और राष्ट्रपति ने दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों के सामने अपना अभिभाषण दिया तो उसमें भी उन्होंने इसी बात पर जोर दिया था और कहा था कि हमारे सामने सब से मुख्य काम यह है कि खेती की पैदावार को बराबर बढ़ाया जाए । तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि राष्ट्रपति तक ने इस चीज पर जोर दिया । हमारे वर्तमान अभ मंत्री ने भी इस बात पर जोर दया है । 507

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

सरकार की फसलों के भावों के बारे में ठीक नीति नहीं रही । भावों को नीवे गिरने से बंचाने के लिए तो उसकी नीति रही लेकिन किसान को प्रपने उत्पादन का उचित दाम मिले इसके लिए कोई ठीक नीति नहीं थी भौर उसका यह परिणाम है कि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा । आप देखें कि काटन भौर जूट का दाम सरकार की भोर से निश्चित कर दिया गया तो उसका उत्पादन बढ़ गया । शुगर के बारे में भी यही हुमा । धगर यही नीति खाद्याझ के बारे में भपनायी जाय तो उसका उत्पादन भी बढ़ जाएगा ।

मिनिमम प्राइस सपोर्ट पालिसी पहले भी थी ग्रौर ग्राज भी है लेकिन उसका किसानों को झाज तक कोई फायदा नहीं हमा । झनाज का उत्पादन, बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय बताए गये हैं उन में एक उत्पादक मूल्य निश्चित करने का है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हं। किसान को ग्रपने परिश्रम का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा तभी बह उत्पादन बढाने की कोशिश करेगा । भाव निर्घारित करते समय इन सभी बातों पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए जो खाद्य सामग्री के मुख्य ढांचे के ग्रनकल हो । केवल यही काफी नहीं है कि किसान को रेम्यनरेटिव प्राइस दी जाए, बल्कि उसको एक जनरस प्राइस दी जाए । जब तक उसकी उत्पादन की क्षमता झच्छी न हो जाए तब तक उसको यह प्राइस दी जाय स्रौर बाद में रीजनेबिल प्राइस दें ।

भव लोगों के मन में यह गंका है कि भगर प्रोड्यूसर को भच्छा दाम दिया जाएगा जो कंज्यूसर को ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ेगा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कंज्यसर प्राइस को उस दाम से नहीं मिलाना चाहिए जो कि प्रोड्यूसर को दिया जाता है। सरकार को कंज्यसर प्राइस तै करने में कुछ सबसिडी देनी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए यदि गह का दाम उत्पादक को 80 रुपया प्रति विवन्टल दिया जाता है तो कंज्यूमर को 60 रुपया प्रति क्विन्टल दिया जाएं प्रौर 20 रुपये की सरकार सबसिडी दे।

दूसरी बात मैं ऋडिट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । हमने इत्ति को कभी उद्योग नहीं माना । गवनंमेंट की भोर से जो लोन दिया जाता है उसका 90 पर सेंट बड़े उद्योगों को दिया जाता है भौर इति को केवल दस प्रति गत मिलता है । खेती के लिए भ्रधिक ऋडिट के बारे में प्रावीजन होना चाहिए । किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुभीता मिलना चाहिए ।

एग्रीकल्चुरल प्राइस कमीशन बनाना तै किया गया है। इसमें किसानों का प्रति-निधि भी लाना चाहिए। ग्रौर भी च झ हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में वोलने का मेरे पास समय नहीं है। केवल मैं फुड ग्रेन ट्रेंडिंग कारपोरेसन के बारे में यह सूक्षाव देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को किसान से माल लेने, उसे स्टाक करने ग्रौर उसको बचने का काम सब इस कारपोरेशन के हाथ में दे देना चाहिए। इस काम को कारपोरेशन चाहे तो को घापरेटिव सोसाइटीज के मारफत करे।

एक बात यहां कही जाती है कि किसान के पास प्रनाज का स्टाक है, यह गलत है। कुछ एसे किसान होंगे जिनके पास स्टाक होगा। लेकिन वे किसान नहीं हैं वे व्यापारी हैं। यह समझना गस्त है कि किसान के पास स्टाक है। प्राप्त समस्या एक राष्ट्राय समस्या है प्रौर इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या मान कर इस पर विचा है होना चाहिए। प्रपने समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

भी यक्षपाल सिंह (कैराना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत देर से बहस सुन रहा हूं। मुझे इस बात का पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय युब्रह्मप्यम् साहब जो काम करेंगे नेकनीयती के साथ करेंगे ग्रीर उनकी काबलियत ग्रीर देशभक्ति पर भी मुझे विश्वास है, लेकिन जिस जाल में वह फंसे हुए हैं, कांग्रेस की जो पालिसी है, वह इतनी गलत है, कि हजार कोशिकों के बावजूद वह कुछ कर सकेंगे इसमें मुझे कक है ।

सरकारी ग्रांकड़ हमारे सामने हैं। सरकार की एक किताब भी हमारे सामने है। इसमें कहा है कि सन् 1961-62 में 2-8 मिलियिन टन चावल की पैदावार बढ़ी लेकिन चावल की कीमत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उसके बाद कहते हैं कि गेहूं की पैदावार सन् 1961-62 में 162-7 से बढ़ कर 178 हो गई लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ कीमतें भी बढ़ीं। सरकार ग्राज तक यह बतलाने में बिल्कुल प्रसमर्थ रही है कि इस इतने बड़े देश में ये बढ़ती हुई कीमतें कैसे रोकी जा सकटी हैं।

धभी तक जो सरकार के पास पांच लाख टन का स्टाक है उसी को सरकार रिलीज करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। प्रगर प्राज मुखमरी के वक्त भी सरकार उस पांच लाख टन भनाज को जो कि इस वक्त सरकार ने रोक रखा है रिलीज न करेगी, तो कौन सा वह वक्त प्रायेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता खुशी के साथ रह सकेगी भौर चैन की सांस ले सकेगी ।

दिल्ली के रहने वाले उस दिक्कत को नहीं समझते, खास तौर पर पालियामेंट हाउस के प्रास पास रहने वाले उस दिक्कत को नहीं समझते जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों को हो रही है। उस इलाके का प्रन्दाजा यहां के लोगों को नहीं हो सकता जो कि एक महीने से पानी में डूबा पड़ा है धौर वहां प्राटा दास कोई चीज नहीं मिलती। लोग कसबों में जाकर चोड़ी बहुत मजडूरी करते हैं घौर जो मजडूरी से मिल जाता है उससे एक वक्त पेट भर लेते हैं। प्राज भी सरकार को एग्नीकल्वर का उतना ध्यान नहीं है जितना होना चाहिए। प्राज भी एग्नीकल्वर को

फर्स्ट प्रायरिटी नहीं दी जाती । भाज भी हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स को ग्रौर स्टील को फर्स्ट प्रायरिटी दी जाती है। जिन मुल्कों, चीन भौर रूस. के समाजवाद का यहां ढिढोर। पीटा जाता है, उनने भी भाज एग्रीकल्पर को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। सरकार समाजवाद का ढिंदोरा तो पीटती है, लेकिन उस पर भ्रमल नहीं करती । मैं पूछता हं कि भ्राप कब तक जनता को ग्राघे पेट भुखा रख कर काम लेते रहेंगे । मैंने पिछले साल भी धर्ज किया था कि ग्रंगर खेती की तरफ ध्यान न दिया गया तो गेहुं 40 रुपये मन विकेगा, पर मेरी बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, मीर उसी का नतीजा है कि माज पंजाब का गेहं बम्बई में 70 रुपये मन बिक रहा है। झाटा नहीं मिलता । मैं बहत मामूली उम्प्र का झादमी है, मेरी उम्र कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन में अपनी याद की बात कहता हं कि जिस भाव हम घी खरीदते थे उस भाव से हम गेहं का झाटा खरीदते हैं । इस तरह यह देश कैसे झागे चल सकता है। झाप बाहर से गल्ला मंगाते हैं लेकिन उसके मार्ग में आपकी जहाजी इन्सिजाम की खराबी बाधक हो रही है। इस वक्त सब से बडी जरूरत यह है कि झाप 22 गोदियां बनायें । झापने मुश्किल से 6 या 7 गोदां बनाई हैं। इनसे काम महीं भल सकता है। जब तक झाप 22 गोवियां नहीं बनाते तब तक यह काम नहीं चल संकता ।

दूसरी बात मैं झापसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो किसान देश में गल्ला पैदा करता है उसका समाज में कोई स्टेटस नहीं है ।

माज हालत यह है कि प्रगर कोई किसान किसी एस॰ डी॰ एम॰ से मिलने जाता है तो उसको इंतजार में 4, 4 घंटे बैठे र ना पड़ता है ग्रौर इस तरड सारा समय उसका बर्बाद हो जाता है। सब से बड़ी बुनियाची ग्रलती जो कि सरकार ने की है बड यह है कि उस ने हैवी कैप्टिल-इंनसेटिव इंडस्ट्रीज को फर्स्ट प्रायरिटी दी है। फर्स्ट प्रायरिटी

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[श्री यशपाल निह]

सरकार को एग्रीकलचर को देनी चाहिए लेकिन उस ने ऐसान करके सैकिंड प्रायरिटी कंज्यूमर्स एंड लाइट इंडस्ट्रीज को दी है ग्रीर धर्ड प्राएरटी उस ने एग्रीकल्चर को दी है। एग्रीकलचर को सरकार को फर्स्ट प्राएरटी देनी चाहिए थी। जैसा कि सरकार ने खुद यह माना है ग्रीर मैं भी इस बात से स्मत हं:---

"An agricultural revolution cannot be brought about merely by a flat from above. It has to be achieved by change at the very grassroots. It has to involve every one of us in public life, in the farms and in the factories. Only by the responsive cooperation of all concerned can such a massive change be successful.

Without this it cannot be successful.

मैं पूछना चाःता हं कि इस पालियामेंट में कितने मैम्बर्स ऐसे हैं जिनको कि या पता है कि गेहं के बोने का मौसम कौन सा है झौर काटने का कौन सा है ? झाज भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश के लगभग 4 करोड किसान व मजदूर ऐसे हैं जोकि ड्वे पड़े हैं लेकिन उनके लिए एक पटवारी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट से लेकर एम० पी० तक को यह रूयाल नहीं है कि यह ग़रीब 4 करोड़ मुसीबतजवा लोग भी इसी इंडियन नेशन का एक झंग हैं, इसी देश के भंग हैं। उनको पस्ती की हालत से निकालने के लिए बुनियादी तौर से घाप को चेंज लाना होगा । यह मामला इतना खराब हो चुका है कि इसके लिए मैं भाप से मर्ज करता हं कि हमें मामल चल परिवर्तन लाना होगा । वैसे मैं यत् साफ़ कर देना चा, ता हं कि मझे श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् के ऊपर पूरा भरोसा है, उन की देशभक्ति के ऊर, उनकी सिसियारिटी के ऊपर, काबलियत के ऊपर युरा भरोसा है लेकिन जिस जाल में वढ़ फंसे हुए हैं वह इतना मजबूत भौर विकट है कि उसनें रहकर वह देश हित नहीं कर सकते जब तक जमीन के छोटे, छोटे टुकड़े कर के जन जमीनों का मालिक काश्तकारों को न बनाया जायेगा, जब तक यह नहीं करा जायेगा कि अपना खेत बोने से तुम खुद जिम्मेदार हो ग्रौर वह तुम्हुारी मिलकियत है तब तक यह खाद्य समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । यह कोग्रापरेटिव बेसिस पर खेती करने के ढोंग को जड़ से खत्म कर दीजिये । जब तक काश्तकार को इतनी सहूलियत नहीं दी जायगी कि वह जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े कर के, उस के अन्दर खेती करके वह पैदावार करे ग्रौर वह उस के ऊपर मिलकियत रखे तब तक कोई मसला खेती का हल नहीं हो सकता है ।

यह ठीक है कि ग्राप काबिल हैं । डाक्टर सन्नह्मण्यम ऊंचे दर्जे के देशभक्त हैं लेकिन जिस जाल में वे फंसे हुए हैं वा ग़लत है। कहते हैं कि तानसेन के यहां एक शख्स गाना सीखने के लिए गय। । उस ने कड़ा कि मैं भाप से संगीत विद्या सीखना चाहता हं, उस में मझे कितना समय लगेगा ? इस पर संगीत विद्या सिखाने वाले माचार्य तानसेन ने कहा कि इस में 17 साल लगेंगे। गान विद्या एक बहुत बड़ी विद्या है । इस पर उस सीखने के इच्छक व्यक्तिने कटाकि मुझे थोड़ा बहत संगीत पहले से झाता है, थोड़ा सारे गामा, पाधानी, कुछ,कुछ माता है तो य*3* सून ने पर तानसेन ने जवाब दिया कि उस हालत में तो तुम्हें 34 साल लग जायेंगे क्योंकि जो तुम ने ग़लत गान की विद्या सीखी हुई है उसे भूलाने में 17 साल लगेंगे भी तब सही गान विद्या मझ से सीखने में 17 साल भौर लगेंगे । ठीक यही बात हमारे मंत्री महोदय पर भी लाग होती है। मैं इस से इंकार नहीं करता कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम बहुत काविल ग्रौर देशभक्त व्यक्ति हैं लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि भाज व 3 जिस जाल में फंसे हए हैं वह एक रालत जाल है ग्नौर उस में से उनको बा_टर निकलना पड़ेगा । उस जाल के झन्दर रहते हुए वे तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस जाल को काट कर उन्हें फेंकना होगा तभी यह खाद्यान्न की समस्या

वे सफलतापूर्वक हल कर सकेंगे । हमारे देश के लिए खाद्याझ के मामले में झात्मनिर्भर बनना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। क्य 44 करोड़ इंसान अपने ग्राप पेट भरने लायक भनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकते ? 44 करोड इंसान तो इतनी पैदाबार कर सकते हैं कि वह दस देशों के लिए काफ़ी हो । एक छोटा सा मुल्क पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने है । हमारा ही बच्चा है। हम में से ही व′ पैदा हुमा है। वही पाकिस्तान धाज हम को 28 लाख मन चावल दे सकता है। एक छोटा सा मुल्क हमें 28 लाख मन भावल दे सकता है लेकिन यह क्या मखाक है कि भारत जैसा विशाल देश भपनी जरूरत के लायक चावल भौर गेह माज पैदा नहीं कर सकता है ? जब हम भपनी सरकार से पूछते हैं कि यह इतना बड़ा देश है लेकिन इस के पास ग्रपने खाने के लायक मन्न नहीं गैदा हो पाता है स्रौर माज भारत में मनेक स्थानों पर 40 रुपये मन गेहं बिक रता है तो वह जवाब देती है कि हम भ्रपने देश के डिफैंस के वास्ते इंतजाम कर रहे ये झौर जब हम सरकार से प्रछते हैं कि यह 38,000 मुरब्बामील का इल का चीन के हवाले क्यों कर दिया गया तो फिर सरकार कहती है कि हम पैदावार बढ़ा रहे थे हम डेवलपमेंट कर रहे थे और जब मैं कहता हं कि लाखों भादमी भूखे क्यों पड़े हैं तो यह सरकार कढ़ती है कि हम डिफैस में लगे हुए थे। नतीजा य हुझा कि देश दोनों हालतों में कंगाल हो गया है। किसी भी देश में भाप चल कर देख लें, कहीं भी इस तरीक़े से भिखारियों की सी लम्बी लम्बी लाइने लगी हुई भाप नहीं पायेंगे लेकिन यहां हालत यह है कि माटे के लिए लाइन है, तेल के लिए लाइन है, चीनी के लिए लाइन है भौर यहां का इंसाम माज एक मिखारी की तरह से लाइन में हर चीज के लिए खड़ा होकर झोली पसार र**ा है। इसी इंसान के** लिए वेद भगवान ने यह कहा है :---

"झहमिन्द्रो न पराजिग्ये वेदा**ुमेतं पुरुषं** महान्तम्,

भादित्य वर्णे तमसः परस्तात्।। 968(Ai) LSD-9. इस्लाम में भी इंसान के लिए मशरफ़उल-मख़लूकात कहा गया है जबकि बाइबिल में इंसान के लिए यह कहा गया है :---

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"गौड मेड हिम झाफ्टर हिंब झोन इमेज" यह इंसान भाज लाइन में खड़े खड़े ठंडा हो गया है । झगर सरकार स्टट ट्रेडिंग करना चाहती है तो करे लेकिन यह गारन्टी दी जाये कि भारत के नागरिकों को भिखारियों की तरह लाइनों में खडा नहीं होना पड़ेगा । घर, घर राशन पहुंचेगा । हर एक नागरिक के पास घर में झनाज पहुंचेगा, हर एक नागरिक को घी पहुंचेगा, चीनी व तेल पहुंचेगा। क्या माप को व माप के देश को यह शोभा देता है कि यहां का नागरिक 10, 10 घंटे क्यू में खड़ा रहे ? इस तरह लाइन में खड़ा रहे मानों उसने कोई संगीन कसूर व जर्म किया हो, जैसे कोई झल्ल या डकैती की हो ? यहां के नागरिक भिखारी की तरह लाइन में खडे हाथ पसारें इस से बढ़ कर देश के लिए शर्म की भीर कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है।

में ही सोचता हूं कि मगर मैं भारत का एक स्वतंत्र नागरिक होने के बजाय वहां की किसी जेल में बंद होता तो बड़ा भच्छा रहता क्योंकि जेल के एक कैदी को एक सप्ताह में 6 किलो राशन मिलता है जबकि कानन का पालन करने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के नागरिक को एक सप्ताह में केवल दो किलो राशन ही मिलता है। माज जेल के भीतर जीवन यापन की स्थिति जेल के बाहर की स्थिति की अपेका इतनी अच्छी है कि मैं जेल में रहना पसन्द करूंगा। धाज हालत यह हो चली 🛔 कि बाहर की बढ़ती हुई कठिनाइयों के कारज सोगों को जेल जाने की इच्छा होती है ताकि उन्हें कम से कम प्रतिदिन भरपेट भोजन तो मिल सके । ऐसी ालत का कायम रहना हमारे सारे देश के लिए धर्म की बात है। दरग्रसल हमारे वहां भगाज की कमी नहीं । काकी माता में धनाब बमाखोरों धौर मुनाका

अत्रो यशपाल सिंह]

खोरों ने छिपा कर रखा हुमा है। सरकार ने उस छिपे हुए मनाज को बाक्ष्र निकालने का कोई सत्रिय प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। सरकार को ऐसे समाबद्रोही मौर देशद्रोही सोयों के साथ खख़्ती के साथ पेक माना वाहिए। हमारी बीता माता ने बह स्पष्ट निर्देक दिया है :---

> "मुंजते ते, तु, धचम् पापाः, ये पचन्ति म्रात्मकारणात् ।"

मर्थात् जो पापी लोग भ्रपने शरीर के पोचण के लिए ही पकाते हैं वे तो पाप को ही खाते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने भारत भूमि को स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी रत्नगर्भा भूमि कहा है। विस्व बंध बापू ने कहा था कि भारत भूमि तो सोना उनसने बाली भूमि है। इस देस में किसी भी चीज की कमी नहीं है। यह बेद का विषय है कि सरकारने झुठे समाजवाद का ढोंग भर कर जनता की मांखों में धूल झोंकी है भौर इस देश को भुखा मार रहे हैं। भाखिर माप भुवनेश्वर कांग्रेस में क्या करने गये थे ? क्या बही समाजवाद लाने का झापने वहां पर वत्त लिया था ? धाज उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन लाख मुलाजिन ऐसे हैं जिनको कि पांच इपया माहवार में खरीदा जाता है । पुलिस के चौकीदार हैं। तीन साख झादमी एसे हैं ं जिनको कि केवल 5 रुपया महीना मिलताहै। इस धबसर पर वहां माननीय नन्दा जी नहीं हैं बरना मैं उन से दो, बार सवाल जरूर पूछता जोकि कहते हैं कि देश में करप्तान घटा है। वरणसंख यह करप्यान केवल कागज पर ही घटा है। क्या वे अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर बाकई कह सकते हैं कि करप्तान प्रसलियत में घटाः 🕏 ?

में एक छोटो सी मिसास घर्व करता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के मन्दर तम्बाकू के ऊपर 75 रुपयाफी यद्य टैक्स है। एक मन सम्बाकू के ऊपर 75 वल्या टैक्स है बदकि यु॰ पी॰

के झन्दर तम्बाकू का भाव केवल 45 रुपया मन ही है । झब फर्ज कीजिये कि झगर किसी किसान के घर में 100 मन तम्बाकू पैदा हुआ तो इंस्पैक्टर से मिली भगत होने के कारण केवल 5 मन का हिसाब लिखा गया बाक़ी 95 मन उस ने ब्लैक से बेचा। इस तरह के गैरवाजिब प्रतिबंध लगा कर करप्त्रन करना तो खुद सरकार ने सिखलाया है। इंसपैक्टर्स खुब करप्सन करते हैं भौर किसानों को नाजायज तौर पर तम्बाक बेचने का रास्ता बतलाते हैं ग्रौर करप्तन खुब पनपता है । इस तरह के करप्शन भौर भ्रष्टाचार के चलते रहते देश का कैसे सुधार हो सकता है ? हम बिरोधी सदस्य सरकार के वास्तविक खैरख्वाह हैं जबकि हम क ते हैं कि वह इस भ्रष्टाचार के जाल को सब्दी के साथ तौड़ कर फेंक दें। हमें जो विरोधी शब्द की संज्ञा दी गई है तो यह दरग्रसल विरोधी शब्द इंगलैंड का दिया हुमा है, यह पश्चिम का दिया हुआ है । यह हमारी संस्कृति की देन नहीं है। दरग्रसल हम तो माप के हितैषी हैं। विदूर नीति में बह बात लिखी हुई है :---

"पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सततं प्रिय वादिनः मप्रियस्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः ।"

हम तो वह डाक्टर हैं जो कि झाप को सही दवा तजवीज करते हैं मले ही वह झाप को कडवी क्यों न लगे लेकिन बक्त झायेगा जब म्राप को हमारी यह दवा झच्छी मालूम पड़ेगी। झाप को इस से सेहत होवी। झाप तंदक्स्त होंगे, झाप की बीमारी दूर होगी। ४४ करोड़ इंसान झपने लिए बाने का इतजाम न कर सकें, झपने डिफ्त का इंत-जाम न कर सकें, ४४ करोड़ इंसान झपने रहन सहन का इंतजाम न कर सकें, इस से ज्यादा देश के लिए झौर सरकार के लिए जिल्लत की बात झौर क्या हो सकती है? सरकार के लिए इस से ज्यादा झमं की मौर बात क्या हो सकती है ? भाप माबिर जूवने- स्वर में क्या करने वये थे? वह सवाजवाद का सश्य भौर नारा क्या भाष ने इसीलिए लगाया था कि देश में जुबवरी फैने?

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"यह समाजवाद की राहें इसीलिए बनी हैं क्या।

- कि इन पर देश की जनता विलख कि मरे?
- उमी ने क्या इसी कारण धनाज उक्ला था।
- कि नस्ते झादम भाँ इव्वा तटप तड़प के मरे ?

मिलें इसीलिए रेशम के ढेर बुनती हैं

कि दुस्तराने वतन तार-तार को तरसें?

माली ने क्या इसीलिये चमन को खूं से सींचा था

कि उस की म्रपनी निगाहें बहार को तरसें ?"

क्या भाग इसी समाखवाद को लाने भुवनेक्वर गये थे ? क्या भाग इसीलिए वहां पर वये थे कि इंखान हैंवान की ज्ञक्ल में खड़ा हो ? इंसान एक प्रकीर की मानिन्द अपनी कोली फैलाये क्यू में खड़ा होकर स्वपनी मान व मर्बादा को हमेखा के लिए बेचता रहे?

मेरे साथ दिल्ली के अंदर मंत्री महोदय बल कर देखें कि क्या हालत बन रही है? लोग आटा, चीनी, गेठूं झौर चावल के लिए किस तरह से घंटों लाइन में खड़े रहने हैं झौर अक्सर निराज होकर उन को लौटना पड़ता है। मालूम यह देता है कि सरकार को यह देख कर मंचा झाता है कि यहां के नागरिक एक, एक चीज के लिए घंटों एक, एक इजार की लाइन लगाये खड़े रहें।

माननीय श्री अुद्रह्मण्यम साहव प्राज साम के पांच बज के करीब मेरे साथ चांदनी बौक चर्ले। मैं प्राप को सरकार की काली करतुल बताता हूं। बहां कर एक यूरिनल के सामने पचास पचास आवनी खड़े होते हैं। एक आवनी दूसरे की बुकामद करता है, हाथ आदेता है, पैर पकड़ता है कि मेरी गाड़ी लिकझी जा रही है, मुझे मौका दे दीजिए कि मैं इस पेक्षावघर को इस्ते-माल कर लूं। क्या सरकार के लिए यह अरूरी है कि बढ़ देश के नागरिकों मजदूरों, किसानों मौर डुकानदारों को भीख मांगते हुए देखे ? मुझे बाद है कि बापू ने कहा वा कि "बैट नर्काने झाज खरकार एक गसास पानी पर कंट्रोल करना चाहती है, एक छोटे से पैसेज पर कंट्रोल करना चाहती है।

म्राज-कल शाम के बक्त बनों की क्या हालत है? छ: छ: फुट के जवान तो घंटों खडे हुए हैं कि बस आयेगी. उस पर बैठ कर आयेंगा लेकिन टिकट नहीं मिली। टिकट मिल गई. तो जगत नहीं मिली। अगः मिल गई तो धक्का देकर नीचे डाल दिया। मार्ये-बहनें तो बस की प्रतीक्षा में खड़ी हैं ग्रौर ग्रस्सी ग्रस्सी हजार की कारों पर बैठ कर कौन निकलते हैं ? वे दायम्ल-मरीज, जो रात भर बलगम उगलते हैं, जिन्होंने जिन्दगी भर रिस्क्त ली है, जो बिल्कूल थीमार हैं झौर धरती-माता को गन्दा करते हैं। जो देश के लिए सड़ते हैं, जो देश के लिए गल्ला पैदा करते हैं, जो देश की पैदावार में इजाक़ा करते हैं, वे तो छ: छ: घंटे इन्तजार करते हैं, लेकिन बस नहीं झाती । प्रगर बसों का ठीक इन्तजाम करने के लिए माननीय नन्दा साहब या टॉस्पोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब सौ बर्से और दिल्ली में छोड़ दें, तो कोई चीन या पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला नहीं करना पडता। यह मामली सी बात है। भगर बह काम सरकार से नहीं होता है, तो बन् किसी बलिये के बेटे को कंट्रैक्ट दे कर देख में। भगर शाम को एक सवारी भी खडी रह जाये. तो हम पालियामेंट में बोलना छोड देंगे। लेकिन सरकार तो यह चाहती है कि देश की अनला एक एक गलास पानी के लिए, एक एक सेर माटे के लिए मौर एक एक सेर चीनी के लिए चंटों खडी रहे। क्या यह बात देश को झौर सरकार को झोभा देती हैं?

Motion re:

[श्रो यशपाल सिंह]

थोड़ी सी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के नाम पर बिदेशों को चीनी साढ़े उन्नीस रुपये मन के हिसाब से भेजी जाये, जब कि हमारे देश की जनता सत्तर रुपये मन के हिसाब से चीनी बरीदे, हिन्दुस्तान का मुनाफ़ाखोर अस्सी ग्रीर नब्बे रुपये मन के हिसाब से ं**वीनी वेचे, क्या** सरकार को यह बात शोभा देती 🖁 ? झगर सरकार चाहे तो झाज झपने भमाल बदल सकती है। भगर सरकार नहीं बदलेगी, तो जनता सरकार को बदल देगो । झाज जनता ऐसी सरकार को **बर्दा**श्त नहीं कर सकती, है, क्योंकि उस में बेदारी भा भुकी हैं। भाज जो सरकार को हटाने के लिए नारे लगाता है, वह श्रेयस्कर है, वह थेश काति करता है, क्योंकि इस नाजुक प्रौर कमओर सरकार को बने र्ने का हक हासिल नहीं है।

कई लोग कहते हैं कि खाद्य समस्या को राजनैतिक मसला न बनाया जाये । मैं पूछता हुं कि अगर रोटी-कपड़े का मसला राजनैतिक **मलला नहीं है, तो फिर कौन सा मसला** राधनैतिक है। गांधीजी ने वादा किया था कि देश में हर एक के लिए रोटी-कपड़े का इन्तजाम होगा, मकान का इन्तजाम होगा, राहत का भौर इंसाफ़ इन्तजाम होगा, इलाज का इन्तजाम होगा। इसी के लिए तो महात्मा गांधी लडे थे झौर झाज सरकार कहती है कि रोटी के मसले को सियासी मसला न बनाया जाये । भगर रोटी का मसला राजनैतिक मसला नहीं है. तो संसार का कोई मसला राजनैतिक मसला नहीं हो सकता है। हम ने घपने कांस्टी-ट्यशन में यह वादा किया था कि हम लोगों को न्यूट्रीशस फुड देंगे, हम भपने ४४ करोड़ इनसनों को भरपूर खाना देंगे। झाज जहां एक इन्सान को तीन हजार कैलोरीज की जरूरत है, वहां हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को १२०० कैलोरीज हीं मिलती हैं। तो क्यादेश जिन्दा रह सकता है? हरगिज नहीं रह सकता है।

सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह घपने इस रुख को बदल दे, इस हालत को बदल दे। झाज गल्ला बहुत है, गेहूं, चावल, रुपया बहुत है, लेकिन मुनाफ़ाखोरों के हाथ में है। झाज सरकार खुद मुनाफ़ाखोरी कर रही है। सरकार ने किसान से चार रुपये गज जमीन ख़रीद कर ढाई सौ रुपये गज पर बेची है। इसी लिए सरकार मुनाफ़ाखोरों को नहीं रोक सकती है। झगर सरकार खुद मुनाफ़ाखोरी को ख़त्म कर देगी, तो दूसरे सुनाफ़ाखोर भी रुक जायेंगे। लेकिन चूकि सरकार प्राफ़िटीयर्ज को शह दे रही है, चूकि कांग्रेस पार्टी उन से चन्दा लेती है, इस लिए वह उन के सामन नहीं बोलती है।

इसी सरकार के शासन में २४० स्वर्णकार खुदकशी कर के मर गए, लेकिन एक भी गोल्ड-स्मगलर को दिल्ली के बाजार में खड़ा कर के कोड़े नहीं लगाए गए, एक भी गोल्ड स्मगलर को गोली से नहीं उड़ाया गया । इस सरकार की ग़लत पालिसी की वजह से 250 ग़रीब सूनार खुदकशों कर के मर गए। यह पाप इस सरकार के सिर पर है। झगर सरकार चाहेगी, तो वह इन हालात को बदल देगी । मंत्री महोदय पर मेरा बड़ा विश्वास है, उन जैसे लोगों पर मेरा बड़ा भरोसा है कि वे नेकनीयती से काम करेंगे । सही मानों में समाजवाद लाने के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए । गीता माता का हुक्म है, "भुंजते ते त्वघं पापा ये पचन्त्यात्मकारणात्" । सही मानों में समाजवाद यह है कि वह पाप करता है, जो म्रपने लिए रोटी पकाता है, मौर माटा मींडता है जिस का पड़ोसी भूखा पड़ा हुमा है। सही मानों में यह समाजबाद है ।

सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इन हालात को बदल दे। खाद्य का मसला हिन्दुस्तान से ही हल हो सकता है। २६ घरब रुपया विदेशों को घनाज कॉ लिए दिया गया है। घगर एक घरब रुपया किसानों को दैलों की जोड़ी, ट्रैक्टर भौर ट्यूबवैल के लिए दिया जाता, तो यहां पर भनाज के पहाड़ों जैसे ढेर लग जातें। सरकार भपने रुख को बदले, दर्ना पब्लिक इस को बदल देगी।

भी शिव नारायण : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं झाप का झनुग्रहीत हूं कि झान्ने मुझ बोलने का भवसर दिया । माज जब देश के सामने एक संकट व्याप्त है । मैं मापोजींगन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वहुँ जरा ठंड दिल से सूने । मैं उन से कम नहीं हूं । मैं उस ग़रीब इलाके से झाता हूं, जहां हाहाकार मचा हुझा है। मैं भ्रपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी से लोट कर भाया ह, जहां पर छः हजार की भावादी में साठ . कार्ड इस्यु किये गए हैं। गवर्नमेंट इन बातों को सूने । झाटा मौजूद है, लेकिन वितरण में ऐवं है। जब तक मंगीनरी को ठीक नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक चाहे श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब हों ग्रीर चाहे कोई ग्रीर फुड मिनिस्टर हों, सरकार स्थिति को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती **₹**1_

रफ़ी साहब का एग्जाम्पल हमारे सामने मौजूद है। मद्रास में फुड का शार्टेज हुन्ना, तो वहां से वायरलैस भाया । उस के जवाब में रफ़ी साब ने टलीग्राम दिया कि "हंडुड वैगन्ज क्हीट भार प्रेसीडिंग''। उस के बाद दूसरे दिन मार्केट में गहुं बिकने लगा । मैं श्री यझपाल सिंह से सहमत हूं कि इस देश में मन्न की कमी नहीं है, चावल मौर गेहं की कमी नहीं है। कमी है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में। सरकार के पचास परसेंट प्रफ़सरान गढवड हैं। ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं ने ख़लीलाबाद में एक लैटर पकड़ा, जिस में एस॰ ही॰ एम॰ ने फड के बारे में लिखा था, लेकिन उस लैटर की कम्प्लाययेंस नहीं हुई। मैं ने उस लैटर की नक्ल चीफ़ मिनिस्टर को दी । ग्रभी तक मेरे पास जवाब नहीं घाया है। इस मैलप्रैक्टिस को कौन करता है? सरकारी भ्रधिकारी करते हैं । भगर गवर्नमेंट इस को ठीक नहीं करेगी, तो उस की गाडी चलने वाली नहीं है।

फ्रेंच रेवोल्युशन जैसे हालात हमारे सामने है। भुखमरी इतनी बढ़ी हुई है, जिसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। जहां भी आयें, यहां परेशानी है। मेरा सब से पहला सजस्टियन यह है कि गल्ले का की मुबमेंट कर दिया जाये। तब सरकार को भनाज नहीं मंनाना पड़ेगा । जोनल सिस्टम को सलाम कह दिया जाये. भगर देश की जनता को खिलाना है । मैं ने बजट के मौके पर भी कहा या झौर भाज रिपीट करता हं कि सब से पहले मुबमेंट को फी कर दिया जाये। मैं चावल के उस इलाके से झाता हं, जहां ऐसा बढ़िया चावल पैदा होता है, जो कि अगर यहां पकाया जाये. तो हाउस के बाहर तक उस की खुशबुआती है। नेपाल के बाईर पर बस्ती जिले में वह चावल पैदा होता है । लेकिन म्राज बहां पर यह हाल है कि नदी के इस पार से उस पार ले जाना मुश्किल है। हमारे म्रफ़सरान को भाहिए कि वह कट्रोल को सलाम कह दें। रफ़ी साहब ने कंट्रोल तोड़ा था भौर कहीं . कोई भुखा नहीं मरा था । सरकार को कंट्रोल तोड देना चाहिए भौर बार्डर पर ऐसा इन्तजाम कर देना चाहिए कि जो पाकिस्तान या नेपाल को ग्रनाज ले जाये, तो उस को चौराहे पर गोली मार दी जाये। इस से देश का कल्याण हो जायेगा, श्रम्न-संकट हल हो जायेगा । भगर सरकार ने मुवमेंट को फ़ी नहीं किया, तो वह मज-संकट को दूर नहीं कर सकेगी । सरकार धमरीका, रज्ञा भौर दूसरे मल्कों से मज मंगाना बन्द कर दे। विरोधी दल के जो भाई चिल्लाते हैं, तब उन का भी मुंह बन्द हो जायेगा । माज हम लोग दूसरों पर भाश्रित हो गये हैं।

हमारे देश में गांवों की हालत बड़ी प्रवतर है। सरकार ने जो सारा इन्तजास किया है, वह शहरों के दस परसेंट लोगों के लिए किया है, जब कि गांवों में नब्बे परसेंट लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। मैं तो उस गरीब तबके को रिप्रजेन्ट करता हूं, जो कि इस देश की जनसंख्या का पर्ज्यास परसेंट है, जिस में मजदूर हैं, गरीब हैं, हरिजन हैं, जिन को दोनों

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Motion re:
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[भी शिव नारायण]

वक्त बाना नहीं मिलता है। वे लोग परेज्ञान हैं। न उन के पास खेत हैं, न सर्विसिज हैं। माज गांव टोटली नैग्लेक्टिड हैं । वह हुकुमत किस की बदौलत है ? गरीब किसानों की बदौलत है। कोई भी सफ़ेदपोन्न हम को बोट नहीं करते हैं । व जनसंघियों ग्रीर स्वतंत्र पार्टी बालों को वोट करते हैं। सरीब किसान हैं। कांग्रेस को वोट करते हैं। वे लोग झाज भूखों मर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस स्थिति को देखे ग्रीर सम्हाले । मैं फुड मिनिस्टर की तारीफ़ करता हं, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा है, "ग्राइदर ग्राई बिल ब्रेक दि प्राफ़िटीयर्च झार दि प्राफ़िटियर्च बिल ब्रेक मि"। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हं गौर कहना चाहता हं कि वह इस पर डटे रहें, हम उनके साथ हैं। सारा कांग्रेस दल भीर सारे पार्सिमेंट के मैम्बर उनके साथ हैं । भाप इसको हटायें, हम भापके पीछे हैं। हमारे नौजवान फूड मिनिस्टर ने हिम्मत की है। हम साथ देने को तैयार हैं। भ्रपोल जीजन वाले कुछ भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वेन फुड मिनिस्टर की झौर न ही होम मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करने के लिए तैयार हैं। उनको भी इनकी मदद करनी चाहिये। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने हजारों मादमियों को जेलों में बन्द किया है, हम ने बन्द किया है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि कुछ को पंद्रह दिन के लिए रिलीज कर दो। उनको भी मौका दो । उन को हम ने मौका दिया है । हम हिटलर नहीं हैं, हमारी हकमत हिटलरी हकुमत नहीं है। स्टालिन की हकुमत यहां नहीं है । गांधीबादी हुकूमत यहां पर है । हम डेमोकेटिक सैट झप में हैं झौर इसको चलाना चाहते हैं। डंडे का सहारा हम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। इस को हम ने बन्द कर दिया है। कम्युनिस्टों को जब हम ने जेलों में बन्द किया तो बहुत से प्रश्न किये गये। कुछ को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने छोड भी दिया भौर छोडने के बाद एक को कहा कि तुम धण्छे हो न । वह मैम्बर इस वक्त यदां पर नहीं हैं।

हम हत्यारे नहीं हैं। हम डिक्टेटरसिप नहीं चाहते हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो ग्रब ग्रा गये हैं उन्होंने दस पांच को चरूर बन्द किया है । रिलीज भी उन्होंने लोगों को किया है। उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी जिम्मेवारी उनकी है। फुड मिनिस्टर से भी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी उनकी है। इन डकैतों को उनको बन्द करना चाहिये । जो रकम उन्होंने छिपा कर रख छोडी है, जो रुपया पैसा इन्होंने छिपा रखा 훉. बह बाहर भाना चाहिये । भगर माप इसको बाहर नहीं लाते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि बाप सरवाइब नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रतिज्ञा की है कि दो बरस के घन्दर घन्दर बह करप्शन को खत्म कर देंने ।इस काम में बिरोधी दलों को उनसे सहयोग करना चाहिये । लेकिन सहयोग करने की बात तो दूर, उलटी बह उनकी टांग बींचते हैं। एक मिनिस्टर ने हिम्मत की है और कहा है कि हम इसको वाइप भाउट करेंगे तो मैं समझता ह कि सारी भ्रपोजीशन को उनसे सहयोग करना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा मालम होता है कि सिवाय यासी देने के उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है, सिवास टांग खींचने के उनका कोई काम ही नहीं है। ब्लैक मनी जितना भी है वह बाहर म्राना चाहिए । महंगाई क्यों है ? महंगाई इसलिए है कि ब्लैक मनी बढ़ा हमा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ी हमदर्दी जो एक्ट्रेसें हैं, उनके प्रति दिखाई है और कवा है कि वहां क्यों छापे मार रहे हो, सिनेमा वालों के यहां क्यों छापे मार रहे हो। पता नहीं उनके प्रति इनको इतनी ; मदर्दी क्यों हो गई है। मैं कहना नहीं काहता था लेकिन कहना पड़ता है कि इसको भी देखा जाए कि बड़े बड़े प्रखबारों में क्या कुछ छपता है। एक प्रखबार है "प्राज्यवंर" जो कि प्रापकी नाक के नीचे छपता है। बहुत ही बेहूदा बातें वह खिखता है। ऐसी ऐसी बातें वह लिखता है कि धर्म से सिर झुक जाता है। उसमें बहुत ही धर्मनाक बातें छपती हैं। प्रापके बारे में भी ग्रौर हमारे बारे भी गंदी बातें उसमें छारतो हैं। यह इन्टालरेबस है बहुत ही गर्म की बात है (इंटरप्संच) यह हंसी की बात नहीं है। घाप भी उसको पढ़ते हैं घौर हम भी पढ़ते हैं। घापके बारे में भी ग्रौर हमारे बारे में भी वह बहुत गन्दी बातें लिखता है। मैं प्राप्तना करता हूं कि उसके खिलाफ भी ऐक्शन होना चाहिये।

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मैं कहूंगा कि म्राप कीमतें फिक्स कर दीजिये । मलाउद्दीन की बात हमने इतिहास में पढ़ी है । उसके बमाने में म्रगर कोई बनिया कम तोलता था तो जितना बह कम तोलता था, उतना उसका मांस काट लिया जाता था । म्राज हमारी वैसी हुकूमत नहीं है । लेकिन म्रगर कोई ऐसा करता है तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये । मैं मांग करता हूं कि म्राप प्राइस फिक्स कर दें जनवरी, 1965 से जनवरी, 1967 तक मौर कह दें कि एक प्राइस रहेगी, एक बाजार भाव रहेगा, सब लोग सन्तुष्ट हो जायेंगे मौर मगर किसी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत झाये कि वह ज्यादा कीमत चार्ज करता है तो उसके खिलाफ माप ऐक्शन लें ।

हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब के नीचे पुलिस बिमाग है। उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादतियां होती हैं। मैं मगर रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाता हूं तो मुझे ही उल्टा पीटा जाता है। ये जो ज्यादतियां हैं ये भी खत्म होनी चाहिये। मपोचीमन वाले यह न समझ लें कि उनको बख्ता दिया जाएगा। उनको भी नहीं बख्ता जाता है, हमको भी नहीं बख्ता जाता है, किसी को बख्ला नहीं जाता है। भाप

भी खदर पहने हुए हैं, मैं भी खद्द पड़ने हुमा हूं। किसी को नहीं बब्बा आता है। हमारे सामने एक मिसाल है। इस हाउस के जो सैकटरी रिटायर हुए हैं, हम जानते हैं कि उनकी कितनी तारीफ हुई है। हमारे पास ईमानदार म्रफसर हैं, ईमानदार कांग्रेस वाले भी हैं, अपोबीईडन वाले भी हैं, । हैं, भौर बाहर भी हैं यहां भी सभी को चोर न कहा जाय । कुछ लोग ईमानदार भी हैं। मेरे एक दोस्त यूरोप से लौट कर घाये हैं भौर उन्होंने कहा है कि वहां पर हिन्दुस्तानियों की बहुत बदनामी है ग्रौर कहा जाता है कि सारा मुल्क कुरप्ट है । इनडायरेक्ट वें में मैं कहता हूं कि कैपिट-लिस्ट्स जो है, उसको भ्रपने भाप से यह पूछना चाहिये कि वह क्यों कैपिटलिस्ट्स है, जो एम० पी० है उसको घपने घाप से पूछना वाहिए कि वह क्यों एम० पी० है, जो प्रोफेसर है, उनको भपने भाप से पूछना चाह्निये कि बह क्यों प्रोफेसर हैं, जो बड़ा भादनी है, वह क्यों बड़ा भादमी है, भौर उसका क्या कर्लब्य है।

मैं कहूंगा कि देश में प्रक्र की कमी नहीं है । ग्राप दाम फिक्स कर दीजिये । ग्राप किसान को पानी दीजिये । वहां पर ग्राज ट्यूबबैल का पानी कोई लेता नहीं है । हमारे यहां पर ट्यूबवैस बन्द हो गया है दो बरस से, किसान पानी नहीं लेता है क्योंकि दाम उसके प्रधिक हो गये हैं । नालियों का ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है । न विलेज लेवस वर्कर ग्रीर न ही डिवलेपयेंट डिपार्टमेंट कोई परवाह करता है । यह जो डियोक्यनेंट डिपार्टमेंट है यह तो बेकार का डिपार्टनेंट

[श्री शिव नारायण]

है, फिजूल का डिपार्टमेंट है इसको ग्राप तोड़ वीजिये ग्रौर एक करोड़ रुपया बचा लीजिये । यह ग्रननिसैसेरेली खर्च हो रहा है । देखने बाला कोई नहीं है ।

मैं भापको एक किस्सा बतलाता हुं। एक रोज मैं खलीलाबाढ़ से बस्ती जा रहा था। रास्ते में बस स्टेशन से दो पैसेंजर उतरे। बहां पर दो भौरतों ने कंडक्टर के सामने हाथ जोड़ कि उनको बिठा लिया जाए । लेकिन उसने नहीं बिठाया । धागे जाकर मैंने उससे कम्प्लेंट बुक मांगी भौर उसने कहा कि उसके पास नहीं है मैंने भपना पैड निकाला भौर उस पर शिकायत लिखी भौर भगल बगल में बैठे भादमियों से दस्तखत करवाये झौर भेज दी। इस तरह की जो धांधलियां हैं उनको ग्रापके मफसर **चैक क**रने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं 1 गोली भाप न मारो लेकिन चैंकिंग तो भाप करो, उसकी व्यवस्था तो अवश्य झाप करो। हमारे फुड मिनिस्टर साहब एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी हैं। उनसे मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। उनको देखना होगा कि एग्रिकल्चर का डिवलपमेंट किस तरह से हो सकता है। मैं किसान का बेटा हूं, मैं हल चलाता हूं, बेती करता हूं। दस दिन के बाद हम भापको काफी चावल देदेंगे। हमारे विरोधी दल वाले हौवा बांध हुए हैं, हौवा खड़ा किए हुए हैं, छड़ी घुमाते फिरते हैं मौर कहते फिरते हैं कि 25 सितम्बर को हम स्ट्राइक कर देंगे, यह कर देंगे, वह कर दगे । हल्ला करना माप बन्द कर दीजिये भौर भगवान ने चाहातो तब तक हम धन धान्य से देश को भर देंगे । कमी नहीं है । फसल सैयार है । धवराने की कोई बात नहीं है। हल्ला करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है, समस्यायें हल नहीं हो सकती हैं, यह मन्न की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। हमें हल दूंढना होगा। हमें सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चा_{दि}ये ।

मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन से खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को भौर स्माल इरिगेशन को प्रोत्साहन मिले, वह मिलना चाहिये। यह माज तक नहीं मिला है। गांवों में चक-बन्दी हो गई है। झगर एक हजार रुपया हमें भाप दे दें तो एक चक हमें म एक कुभा लगवा सकते हैं झौर दो हजार दे दें तो दो चक मिल कर कुम्रां लगवा सकते हैं। इससे फसल ग्रच्छी होगी ग्रौर काफी ग्रम्न पैदा करके हम भापको दे सकेंगे । भापने गन्ने के बारे में कहा है कि वह कैश काप है। माज तो गेहूं भीर चावल भी कैश काप हो गई हैं भाप क्यों भाज भी लगान रुपये में वसूल करते हैं कह दो भ्राप किसान से कि उसकी पैदावार का छठा हिस्सा भ्राप फसल की शक्ल में लेंगे। म्रगर भापने ऐसा किया तो देश में फूड शार्टेज नहीं होगा। सारी पूर्ति हो जाए ∢ी। जितने ग्रन्न की भापको ज,रूरत है, वह म्रापको मिल जाएगा। पंजाब म्रांध, मद्रास म्रादि उसको पूरा कर देंगे । ये प्रेक्टिकल वेज हैं, प्राबलैम को साल्व करने के। गालियां देने से प्राबलैम साल्व नहीं होते हैं। माप किसान को कहें कि वह झापको गल्ला दे कीर उसके बदले झाप उसको धोती दें, गल्ला ले कर उसको भाप चीनी दें। मिनिस्टर के हाथ में मलाउदीन का चराग तो है नहीं कि म्राप से म्राप सब कुछ हो जाएगा, या बटन दबा दिया जाएगा तो उजाला हो जाएगा। छोटी छोटी इरिंगेशन स्कीम्ब का ग्राप प्रबन्ध कीजिये। भाषका जो प्राबलैम है बहुत मासानी से हुल हो आएगा।

कर बहियां बल घापनी तजो पराई घास। दूसरों का भरोसा छोड़ कर घपने बल पर हम भरोसा करें। **हमारे देस** पर चीन के हमला किया था, हिन्दुस्तान एक हो गया, सारा देश एक हो गया था। प्रध्यन मंत्री थी। स्वर्गवास हो गए तो हिन्दुस्तान ने, बिरोधी दल वालों ने भी कांग्रेस को समर्थन दिया कौर कहा कि "तुम एक हो जामो। हम एक हुए भौर हम ने एक प्रधान मंत्री सर्वसम्मति से चुना। इसका श्रेय मापको भी है भौर सारे संसार को भी "है। उससे हमें सबक सीखना चाहिये, मेल अवैदा करना भाष्ठिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कांग्रेस को समर्थन दिया ?

श्वी झिम नारायणः वह तरीका नहीं हैजिसका नमूना झाप पेश कर रहे हैं। एक एस॰ से डवल एस॰ हो गया झौर वहां से झाप यहां झा गये। हमको झाप उपदेश देते हैं।

श्वी राम लेवक यावचः हमारे साथ ग्राप भी शामिल हो जाएं तो भच्छा है।

श्वी उ० मू० जिथेवी (मंदसौर) : तीन एस० हो जायेंग ।

भी शिव नारायणः हम एम०पीअ० दिल्ली में रहते हैं। उनको भी शिकायत है, हमें भी शिकायत है। उनको चीनी नहीं मिलती है, हमें नहीं मिलती है, ठीक समय पर उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है, हमें भी नहीं मिलता है। इन पर जो बीतती है उसको ये ठीक तरह से नहीं कहते हैं, कांग्रेस वाले साफ साफ कह देते हैं, मुंह पर कह देते हैं । यही भलाई का रास्ता है। हम माप एक साथ बैठे, सारा हिन्दुस्तान हमारे साथ है। ये कहते हैं कि मैं जुर्रत नहीं करता हुं। मैं झपनी कॉस्टिट्युएंसी में गया हूं। मैंने वहां पर हिन्दुओं से कहा है, मुसलमानों से कहा भीर उन्होंने मेरी प्रशंसा की है, कि हमारा एम॰पी॰ हमारी मुसीबत के दिन माया है। बहां से मैं लौट कर माया हूं। मैं बांसी गया हूं, चलीलाबाद गया हूं । मैंने कलैक्टर से, है। उनसे कहा कि उन को हर तरह की मदद दो । लेकिन सरकार से मैं कड़ना वाइरा हूं बजाय गेहूं के झगर उन को म्राटा दिया आये तो अलैकमार्कोटेंग नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि वह रक्खा नहीं जा सकता ध्रगर गेहूं के बजाय लोगों को घाटा सप्लाई किया जाये तो मुनाफाखोरी या ब्लैकमार्कोटेंग नहीं हो लकती। इस से लोगों को खाना मिल जायेगा। ध्राज यह गेहूं गांवों में ठीक से नहीं पहुंच रहा है।

मैं माज इस फूड प्राब्लेम पर बहस के समय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि बह गरीबों की मदद करे जिन के लिये हमने नारा लगाया या कि:

"गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती हैं"

मैं पुनः सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि गरीबों की मदद कीजिये तभी देश का कल्पाण होगा यह राष्ट्र सुरक्षित रहेगा, कांग्रेस जिन्दा रहेगी ।

17.00 hrs.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूं भौर होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहता हूं कि जरा भाप मझीनरी को टाइटेन अप कीजिये जिस में कि रोजमर्रा का च∴जें देश को मिल सकें झौर इस देश का झौर का भी कल्याण हो सके। मैं गोल्ड कंट्रोल की ज्वायेंट सलेक्ट कमेटी का मेम्बर था। वहां पर मैंने देखा कि हिन्दूस्तान के बड़े बड़े सुनार झाये लेकिन एक ने भी कोई क्लूनहीं दिया कि स्मग्लिंग कहां से होता है। यह देशद्रोह है। घगर हम इसे देशद्रोह नहीं कहेंगे तो किसे कहेंगे? आमाज्ञाह ने राणा प्रताप को मपना आजाना खोल दिया था कि यह सोना रक्खा हुंझा है ले लो । मैं सरकार सं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के झन्दर झमाह सोना है, यहां पर अझ की कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट अपने फर्ब में पीछे न रहे, बह झागे बढ़े।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस सरकार को बधाई देता हूं।

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BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomor-
TWENTY-NINTH REPORT	row. 17.02 hrs.
Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.	The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday. September 9, 1964 Bhadra 18, 1838 (Saka).

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