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CONTENTS

No. 4—Thursday, September 10, 1964/Bhadra 19, 1886 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions —	
*Starred Questions Nos. 91 to 97.	787—825
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 98 to 116	825—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 246 to 254, 256, 258 to 322 and 324 to 331.	839—94
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance —	
Corruption in Gonda Elections	895—902
Questions in respect of Calling Attention statement <i>re</i> : suspension of IAC services laid on the Table on 9-9-64.	903—13
Papers laid on the Table	913—20
Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	920
Opinions on Bill	924—25
Motion <i>re</i> : Food situation in the country	921—24, 925—1051
Shri Nambiar	921—24
Shri Himatsingka	925—29
Shri Bishanchander Seth	929—36
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav	936—41
Shri Maurya	941—48
Shri Maniyangadan	948—52
Shri Siddhanti	952—59
Shri Bishwanath Roy	959—65
Shri Koya	965—70
Shri J.R. Mehta	970—74
Shri Vishram Prasad	974—83
Dr. P.S. Deshmukh	983—89
Shri K.N. Tiwary	989—94
Shri C. Subramaniam	994—1031
Proclamation in regard to Kerala State	1051—52

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 10, 1964/
Bhadra 19, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Essential Commodities
other than Foodgrains

+

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. shwanath Roy:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Sideshwar Prasad:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
*91. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the prices
of essential commodities other than
foodgrains have shown an upward
trend;

(b) the main causes of this upward
trend;

(c) the steps taken during the last
three months to stabilise prices; and

(d) whether any comprehensive
policy regarding prices and an insti-
tutional machinery to implement such
policy is being devised and, if so,
the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri
B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A state-
ment giving this information is laid
on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There has been a rather sharp
increase in the prices of edible oils,
in particular groundnut, gingelly and
mustard oil prices of which have gone
up by between 30 to 52 per cent over
the last year. Government made an
upward revision on an average by
about 5 per cent in sugar prices in
May 1964. Prices of gur and tea have
declined over the year. Among manu-
factured articles, prices of woollen
goods show an increase of 8 per cent.
Mill cloth prices have been relatively
stable, the increase over the year
being less than 2 per cent. Prices of
handloom cloth, silk and rayon tex-
tiles have declined by more than 2
per cent over the year; prices of alu-
minium utensils have also declined

and those of drugs and medicines have been maintained at the April, 1963 level.

(b) The rise in prices of certain essential articles has been mainly due to inadequate output in relation to demand.

(c) As regards edible oils, Government banned forward trading in 14 items of oil seeds, oils and oil cakes on 2nd June, 1964; since July 11, export of edible oils has been stopped. Earlier Reserve Bank imposed controls over credit against the security of vegetable oils including vanaspati. The voluntary scheme of regulation of mill cloth prices has been continued. The prices of drugs and medicines have been fixed at levels prevailing in April 1963 under the Defence of India Rules. As a measure of restraint on demand, Government has decided to effect a cut of Rs. 75 crores in expenditure during the current year.

(d) Government's policy is to take suitable measures to curb the rise in prices of essential commodities. Some of the measures taken towards this end have been indicated in the answer to part (c) of this Question. In addition to the Ministries in charge of particular commodities, there are various inter-Ministerial bodies which keep a watch over the developments affecting prices and recommend necessary action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the main causes for the rise in prices are deficit financing and circulation of 'black' money? If so, what steps Government contemplate to reduce deficit financing and recover the 'black' money which is in circulation to the tune of Rs. 500 crores?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not the main cause. That may be one of the contributing causes. There is another question on unaccounted money, and matters of detail can be dealt with there.

Mr. Speaker: If it is one of the contributing causes, an answer may be given as to what steps Government are taking to remove its effect.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as deficit financing is concerned, already efforts are being made to cut down expenditure to the maximum extent. The Finance Minister has announced a cut of Rs. 70—75 crores in this year's expenditure in the Central Government. Also State Governments are being requested to effect as much economies as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to my question about the steps taken to recover 'black' money to the tune of Rs. 500 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Why say Rs. 500 crores? How is he sure?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It came out in certain newspapers.

Shri Hanumanthaya: Rs. 3,000 crores.

Mr. Speaker: He may put another question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is circulation of 'black' money one of the causes of high prices and what steps Government contemplate to have this 'black' money recovered and put those who are holding the country to ransom in this way in prison.

Mr. Speaker: He presumes, suggests, comes to conclusions and draws inferences.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He might say about steps to recover that money.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The question of 'black' money is a very difficult one. Firstly, the amount available is not definitely known. Secondly, the extent to which it is playing a role in the distributive trade like foodgrains and other things is also not very much known. More than that is the question of the form in which it may be available. If it is in currency, by taking some action you can seal it. But if it is in bullion or in urban properties or many other things, it does not fit into a single solution. Government's mind is exercised over this question. We are examining the manner in which this evil can be dealt with.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कैपिटल इंटेंसिव इनवेस्टमेंट के कारण यह दिक्कत खड़ी हुई है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने गांधी जी द्वारा बताए गए कुटीर उद्योगों की ओर ध्यान दिया है जिन से यह दिक्कत दूर हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह दिक्कत तो मेह छ्याल में इस कारण है कि जल्दी चीजों के उत्पादन में जितनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हुई है। अगर इन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी तो जो कैपिटल इंटेंसिव प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन की वजह से भी दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती।

Dr. Ranen Sen: The Planning Commission proposed some time back that an organisation be set up to keep control of prices. What has happened to that proposal?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are various organisations, inter-departmental committees and others, that are working and trying to suggest steps to tackle the various facets of the problem. So, there is not only one organisation, but there are several organisations of the Government functioning to deal with it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that at the time of purchase of the raw materials, the rate of the commodity was quite reasonable or low, may I know why Government has been showing indifference in curbing the price of manufactured goods and the commodities sold by the traders?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Wherever the prices of manufactured goods have gone up, efforts are being made to bring them down. So, it is not true that the Government is only tackling the prices of raw materials and not that of manufactured goods. By taking steps to discourage speculators from going up very high, also the cost of manufacture is brought down.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों में अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर अधिक खर्च किया गया और उत्पादक

कार्यों पर कम, इस वजह से कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि प्रागे उत्पादक कार्यों पर अधिक खर्च किया जाए और अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर कम ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसी बात नहीं है, हर कोशिश की जाती है कि अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर कम खर्च किया जाए, मगर जैसे जैसे उत्पादक कार्य, जैसे प्रोजेक्ट्स प्रादि, बढ़ते हैं वैसे वैसे अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर भी कुछ वृद्धि होती रहती है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Reserve Bank has taken steps to discourage speculators from diverting financial accommodation from the normal channels of business to hoarding stocks of grain for profit?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Reserve Bank is trying to do all that is possible within its power to control credit trying to prevent diversion of credit from productive channels to speculative and other channels by establishing suitable higher margins in respect of trade in which the prices are going up. All these selective measures are being taken constantly by the Reserve Bank.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय मोटे रूप से बतलायेंगे कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम में (1) लागत होने समेत, (2) कर और (3) मुनाफा (4) फिजूल, इन विभिन्न हिस्सों का कितना प्रीसत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सप्लीमेंटरी में नहीं धा सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मैं ने इसलिये कहा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो प्राप ठीक कहने हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नम्बर 2, 3 और 4 का जबाब देना प्रत्यक्ष

जब तक कि मेरे सवाल का जवाब मंत्री जी के पास न हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप के सवाल का जवाब एक सप्लीमेंटरी में नहीं आ सकता । यह बहुत लम्बा है, मैं कहूँगा कि वह इस पर एक स्टेटमेंट दे दें ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार जो कंट्रोल लागू करती जा रही है उन के कारण और संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण खाद्यान्न और उस के प्रलावा अन्य आवश्यक चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कंट्रोल लगाने से नहीं मगर कंट्रोल को ठीक से चालू करने में जो दिक्कत होती है उस से कभी कभी भाव बढ़ते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो 519 करोड़ के टैक्स लगाए हैं उन के कारण ये भाव बढ़े हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो पिछले बजट में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने और सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने बताया है कि टैक्सों को लगाने में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि दामों में बढ़ोतरी न हो और सेन्दुल एक्साईज के जो टैक्स लगाए गए थे उन में बताया भी गया था कि हर चीजों पर देखा जाय कि दाम कितने बढ़ने चाहिये, और उन से ज्यादा न बढ़ें ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि ग्राउन्ड नट घाइल और मस्टर्ड घाइल पर 30 से 52 पर सेंट तक दाम बढ़ें लेकिन बाजार में इन का भाव 70 से 100 पर सेंट तक बढ़ा है । चीनी के लिए 5 पर सेंट बतलाया गया है, सो चीनी बाजार में मिल नहीं रही है । आप ने लिखा है कि गुड़ सस्ता हुआ तथा चाय सस्ती हुई, वह नहीं हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कहाँ से यह फीगर इकट्ठे किए हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जाँ तक चीनी के दाम में बढ़ती का सवाल है यह सही है कि गवर्नमेंट ने शुगर प्राइसेज में 5 परसेंट की इन्क्रीज कर दी है और सरकार ने ऐसा गन्ने की पैदावार की कमी वगैरह और दूसरे कारणों को देख कर उस के दामों में यह 5 परसेंट की वृद्धि की है मगर यह बात सही है कि चूक चीनी की कमी है और चीनी बाजार में मिलती नहीं तो ग्राम बाजार में लोगों को ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है इस बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं । दूसरी चीजों के दामों के जो आंकड़े हैं वे होलसेल प्राइसेज के हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : फूडग्रेन्स की प्राइस यदि दूसरी इंसेशियल कमोडिटीज के दामों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन की एक इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस फिक्स की जाय तो और इंसेशियल कमोडिटीज के भाव गिर जायेंगे और यदि यह बात सही है तो गवर्नमेंट इस और क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह एक बहुत ग्रहम और टेढ़ा सवाल है मगर इस बात पर अभी छानबीन की जा रही है ।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the price of cloth is going to be fixed and if so, when?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That whole question is under examination.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether alongwith the price of all the food items the prices of all the consumer goods are also going to be fixed and if the answer is in the affirmative what is the percentage of increase in prices of wholesale and retail sales?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have in the statement given the rise in price of some of the items. As far as retail prices are concerned we do not have comparable data. We have only upto June 1964, that is the working class consumer price index. But from June till now there has been further rise in prices.

Soil Conservation

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- *92 { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishenchander Seth:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Conference on Soil Conservation, held recently at Srinagar, took certain important decisions regarding the importance of coordinating the work of soil conservation throughout the country; and

(b) if so, what new decisions have been taken in this regard, and what new methods have been evolved for tackling the very serious problem of soil erosion and silting?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a Conference was convened for the first time to facilitate exchange of views among the officials in charge of actual execution of soil conservation schemes in river valley catchment, identify problems common to all and devise means to tackle them.

(b) A statement indicating the important decisions is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The important recommendations made by the Conference are as follows:—

- (1) Arrangements should be made to impart a fortnight's training to all those engaged in soil conservation work on the catchments of River Valley Projects;
- (2) Latest literature and extracts from books and journals on the work of soil conservation carried out in other countries

should be circulated among all those engaged in soil conservation work in River Valley catchments;

- (3) A comprehensive plan of research on the subject should be drawn up;
- (4) It was decided that the delegates should send through their respective State Governments suggestions to bring about closer coordination between different agencies dealing with Soil Conservation programme in the States and to improve the present performance and speed up implementation hereafter. These suggestions would be considered by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in consultation with Ministry of Food and Agriculture and a suitable procedure evolved; and
- (5) Similar conferences should be held once or twice a year to review the progress of work.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not a fact that instead of following a phased programme of tree cutting in those areas which are likely to be submerged under the waters of the reservoirs of the various river valley projects, the forest department people everywhere clear off the trees from such areas years before it is necessary to do so thereby creating fresh problems of soil erosion and silting?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It will be regrettable if these trees are cut down so carelessly as that. We have given complete instructions that trees only in the submerged area of the reservoir should be cut down.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What percentage of the total land surface of the country is subject to soil erosion today?

Dr. L. K. Rao: This Ministry deals with the soil of the river valley catchments and at the moment we have taken up 14 river valley catchments to be treated.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: In view of the fact that almost one-fourth of our total land suffers from soil erosion and in view of the fact that there are three lakh square miles of catchment area of river valley projects and, if soil conservation is not done on a war footing all the thousands of crores that we have invested in the dams will be useless and in view of the fact that at the Bhubaneswar Agricultural Ministers and Forest Ministers Assembly on December 31, 1960 recommended a unified soil conservation board that can carry out soil conservation work throughout India and in view of the fact that other conferences such as the one held at Srinagar where I myself was. . . .

Mr. Speaker: All views of the fact have come but the question has not come. There should not be such a long distance to the question; he should come straight to the question.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I will come straight to the question: what has been done for that unified plan? Please allow me another question. I am afraid. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He need not be afraid; he would not be allowed another question.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As the hon. Member has stated, soil conservation is most important for the storage reservoirs. In the second Plan, we have treated 218 sq. miles spending Rs. 128 lakhs. In the third Plan, we have set apart Rs. 11 crores for treating 1,050 sq. miles.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्री केशव देव मालवीय ने फरमाया है कि हमारे देश में जमीन 40 करोड़ एकड़ है और बिल सिर्फ़ ढाई करोड़ है जिसके कि कारण हमारी जमीनें घनटिल्ल रह जाती हैं और जमीनें जो घनटिल्ल रहती हैं उन्हीं में इरोजन होता है तो सरकार ने इस के लिए क्या कोशिश की है कि बाकायदा लैंड्स कल्टीवेटेड हो जाये ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Soil conservation in the river valley catchments is dealt with by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and I would request the hon. Member to address the question to that Ministry.

Shri Vishram Prasad: In the statement, against item (3), it is mentioned that "a comprehensive plan of research on the subject should be drawn up." I want to know what are the items and where this research work will be done, and the broad outlines of the research work.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Soil conservation has to be done in a very intensive manner when we deal with heavy river valley catchments. In the Sutlej, the catchment is 22,000 sq. miles and we find out the worst-affected portions which bring in a lot of silt and we have found that it is about 2,500 sq. miles, that is, one-tenth of the total area. Research is required to find out what are the worst spots and then treat them. Therefore, programmes for research will be devised from time to time, depending on the various catchments to find out where and how exactly the silt comes in, so that we can tackle the problem of silt control effectively.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : स्टेटमेंट में यह

दिया गया है :—

It was decided that delegates should send through their respective State Governments suggestions to bring about close co-ordination between . . ."

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सदस्यों ने या डेलीगेट्स ने इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव भेजा है, यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कब तक विचार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The suggestion from some States have been received; we have not received suggestions from all the States. The point is, there are three departments which deal with soil conservation in the river valley catchments in the States: one is the Chief Conservator of Forests; the

second is the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the third is the Irrigation and the P.W.D. We want to establish closer co-ordination between these three departments and we have called for suggestions from the States; we are awaiting them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the members of the Consultative Committee for Irrigation and Power were invited to participate in this conference and later on they were asked to withdraw, and if so may I know the reasons?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that the members were invited to participate in this conference, but due to the difficulties prevailing at that time they had to withdraw that invitation.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि काश्मीर में और खास तौर पर श्री नगर में इस कान्फेन्स को करने की क्या आवश्यकता महसूस हुई जो कि देश के एक कोने में जा कर पड़ता है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हर एक प्रादमी जानता है कि वहाँ की आवश्यकता ठंडी है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने जा रहे हैं . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप को भी पता है और मुझे भी पता है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इस का सुधार्येल कंजरवेशन से क्या नाल्सुक है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्हें कान्फेन्स करनी है उन के लिए तो ठंडक चाहिये ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the Chambal river valley is included in the 14 river valley schemes that have been taken up?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Chambal river scheme is included in the soil conservation. If I may submit, at the conference held in Kashmir, one of the most difficult soil conservation problems

that arose was in regard to the Pohru river of Kashmir Valley.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi: For the first question he was not present. For the second, I called him but he did not stand up. And then when I called another Member, he tried to stand up.

Power Generation +

*93. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission examined the question of the Centre assuming increasing responsibility for power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the main factors which have necessitated the consideration of this question; and

(c) whether a final decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-305/64].

(c) No, Sir.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether a comprehensive programme has been formulated, in view of the fact that power generation cannot be made effectively and economically locally in certain areas.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is being done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the outlines of this programme that has been formulated?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We will give the details as soon as it is finalised.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The replies are contradictory. He said first that it has been done. Then he says it is being finalised.

Mr. Speaker: He said, it is being done.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the fact that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has backed out from the agreement on Narmada project, I want to know whether the Centre is going to implement that project.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice of that question because it concerns the project.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of this recommendation, how can the Government reconcile the fact that D.V.C. which was an integrated plant has been allowed to be divided between two different States with different functions?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The D.V.C. power programme has not been bifurcated or given to separate State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The two Ministers are so near and yet so far. They are consulting each other.

Mr. Speaker: Earlier also this objection has been taken that the responsibility is joint and when one Minister is answering, he should answer for the second Minister as well. But that is not possible so far as questions are concerned. Under rule 41, only what is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Minister can be asked from him and not other things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I meant.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May we have an idea as to which is the State where power generation is the lowest and the State where the price of power is the highest?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a question of detail. I can assure the hon. Member . . .

Mr. Speaker: If he knows the answer, he may give the information. If he does not, he might ask for notice. The question is simple: where power generation is lowest and where cost is highest.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The power is lowest in Assam. In North Bihar also, it is very low. The cost is highest both in North Bihar and Assam.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement it is clearly indicated that in the West Bengal-Bihar region, there will be a thermal plant out of the low grade coal produced through the washeries. May I know if such thermal plants are to be constructed in the Bengal-Bihar region, who will construct them and who will be in charge?

Dr. K. L. Rao: While it is the desire and the policy of the Planning Commission and the Government of India to encourage central generation to as much an extent as possible, it is quite likely that in the very near future, it will not be possible to establish central generation everywhere. In this particular case, probably the States will be running this thermal station.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Arising out of the replies given by the Planning Minister, does he mean to suggest that the production and supply of electricity will be made a Union subject?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is at present a concurrent subject and for any scheme that we draw, consultation with the States and their consent will be necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that the Centre is taking upon itself too much, when it cannot provide even clean drinking water, and is providing only joint water and sewage to the people here, what arrangements are being made for providing trained and qualified expert engineering personnel, when even the vibrations in the C power plant in Delhi cannot be set right by our engineers?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I had, many a time before, requested hon. Members that unnecessary introductions that are not needed in order to make the question understandable should not be introduced.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We introduce them in order to drive home the point; otherwise they, the treasury bench will not wake up.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the form in which a supplementary can be put. The other things may be very necessary, very important, but in supplementaries these cannot be put in this form. I have so many times requested the hon. Members to abstain from doing that, I repeat my request; otherwise I might sometime be compelled to take away that portion that is unnecessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is, of course, your supreme power.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is exactly what I wanted to say.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I merely want to make a submission on the directive which you have just now given. The Members on this side sometimes are obliged to take into consideration the level of understanding of the Treasury Benches also. It is not always that we want to waste the time of the House, but we preface our questions with a view to drive home the point of our question and to make it clear to those expected to answer.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, of course, the level of understanding of the Ministers and also the Members, particularly of the Speaker, has to be taken into consideration because he cannot follow long questions and, therefore, the poor man also has to be pitied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have followed the question all right.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As the hon. Member is very anxious, similarly we too are

most anxious to see that economies must be achieved as much as possible. It is in pursuit of this policy that central generation is being encouraged, because when you have central generation we can achieve a large amount of economy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the other part, about the vibration?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to the other part, about the vibration, it is unfortunate, no doubt, that the machine is having vibration. We know the reason. Every effort is being made to overcome the defects which cause this vibration. In fact, it is with a view to eliminate such troubles that we have to build a central cadre of specialists in this country and central generation and central organisation will be the best fitted for this purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us hope so.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One of the recommendations of the Planning Commission was that the price formula must be streamlined because power ratio and consumption ratio is different in different States. May I know whether the Planning Commission has evolved any price pattern about consumption and utilisation of power before they go in for this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the price of electricity is different in different parts of the country. That is due to various factors. It is one of our aims to try and reduce the rates and bring them to a common tariff. A Committee has already been appointed to look into this aspect along with the other question. We hope in course of time we will be able to have a uniform rate for electricity.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के बिजली के दर ज्यादा हैं और गवर्नमेंट के दर कम हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के दर कम करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने कोई कार्यवाही की है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर कोई प्राईवेट कम्पनी इनडकानोमिकल है या ठीक तरह से नहीं चलती है, तो उस को लेने की बात चल सकती है, या उस को ऐसी मदद दी जा सकती है कि वह ठीक तरह से चल सके और इकानोमिकल हो सके ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : गांधीसागर डैम से मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान दोनों को बिजली मिलती है, तो फिर दोनों के रेट्स में अन्तर होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तफ़्तील का सवाल है । इसके लिये माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ राज्यों में जिस मात्रा में बिजली पैदा होती है, उस मात्रा में उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है ; यदि हाँ, तो वे राज्य कौन से हैं, जहाँ बिजली फ़ालतू है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बिजली के उत्पादन की शक्ति या ज़रूरत सब राज्यों में बराबर बराबर नहीं है । कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहाँ थर्मल या हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिये उपयुक्त साधन हैं । वहाँ पर बिजली का उत्पादन हो सकता है । लेकिन कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जैसे राजस्थान और मद्रास, जहाँ हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का काफी तरह से उत्पादन हो चुका है और उस के लिये भागे काफ़ी गुंजायश नहीं है । राजस्थान में भी गुंजायश कम है । इस के मुकाबले में बिहार और बंगाल में थर्मल पावर की ज्यादा गुंजायश है, या हिमालयन एरियाज में हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की ज्यादा गुंजायश है । जो स्कीम बनाई गई है, उस में उत्पादन कम से कम खर्च पर होगा,

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की खपत भी ठीक होगी और दाम भी ठीक होंगे ।

तमाम स्टेट्स में जहाँ जैसे ज़रूरी होगा इंटेग्रेटेड ग्रिड के हिसाब से उनको बांटा जाएगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन मैम्बर साहिबान का नाम सवालों में बहुत दफ़ा होता है उनको जहाँ उनके नाम न हों, कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि दूसरों को भी मौका मिल जाए । उनके नाम तो बहुत जगह होते हैं ।

श्री कछवाय : उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाऊ-एन-पावर डिसकशन का नोटिस दे दीजिये ।

Conference on Flood Control

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- *94. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level conference to consider the problems of flood control was held at Sri-nagar on the 25th and 28th June, 1964;

(b) if so, how many States participated in the Conference; and

(c) the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at there?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The Ministers' Committee on Flood Control, which was appointed by the Government of India, following the recommendations of the Central Flood Control Board, held its first meeting at Srinagar on 25th and 26th June, 1964.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, J. & K., Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal are represented in this Committee through their concerned Ministers. All members from the States except the members from Andhra Pradesh & Punjab attended the meeting.

(c) The Committee had preliminary discussions on the review and assessment of the flood situation in different States, preparation of long range Plans, investigations of flood control projects, ways and means of financing flood control schemes, requirements of funds in the 4th Plan and Organisational set up. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of December, 1964, when its recommendations will be known.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार ने अभी विचार किया है कि बड़ी बड़ी कैनल्स की वजह से भी ज्यादा फ्लड घाया करते हैं ? अगर ट्यूब-वैल्ड को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए तो बहुत सी फ्लड घाने में भी रूकावट आ सकती है, क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Very heavy rainfall or concentration of rainfall in certain areas may occur and result in intensive floods as it has been the experience this year, both in big and small rivers.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know why the Government have been unable to implement its assurance with regard to flood control measures regarding the overflow from Najafgarh, from Lzara drain and from Ghaggar?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The treatment of flood control in rivers has been started only ten years back. Further, India has such a large number of rivers that it is not possible to effect flood control in every river so soon. Here I must submit that this year, in Delhi particularly, the rainfall has been the highest ever recorded. We have the observations from 1881 onwards and this year's is the highest.

Mr. Speaker: Has he included the one which we had just now today?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It will be the endeavour of the Government to tackle the most important and difficult problem of flood control at an early date. Flood control in Delhi and in the Ghaggar river will be undertaken almost immediately.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की नदियों की बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिये एक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत की है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Government of U.P. has been submitting a number of schemes from time to time. I must submit that this year in U.P. we had no problems of flood. The construction of the Nepal bund in Eastern U.P. had proved extremely valuable and Eastern U.P. had the least amount of floods this year.

Shri N. B. Laskar: May I know whether serious consideration was given to the problem of flood control in Assam which has the heaviest rainfall and annual floods?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Assam is one of the States where flood is an annual recurrence and it is very intensive. Therefore, a large amount of money has to be set apart for flood control in Assam. That problem is constantly receiving the attention of the Government.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know whether the question of constructing the Dhassa bund for controlling the flow of water from Punjab was taken up for consideration at the Conference and, if so, what is the decision?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will take some other occasion to explain in somewhat more detail about the Dhassa bund. I have already submitted my views on Dhassa bund as to whether it should or should not be there, how it can be constructed and so on. I will submit a further explanation at some other time.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि ढांसा बांध के बांधने से तहसील झज्जर के सैकड़ों गांवों में पानी भर गया है, हजारों पशु मारे गये हैं, सैकड़ों भ्रादमी मारे गये हैं और सारी खेती बरबाद हो गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नहीं पता था, तो अब पता लग गया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Government propose to assume overall central responsibility for all flood control measures in the country; if not, why not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Flood control is essentially a problem for the States and the Centre will give assistance by way of finance, technical advice and co-ordination. For the inter-State rivers, drains, like Drain No. 8, Ghaggar and so on, the Centre will take increasing interest in trying to see to the regulation so that it may not endanger either State.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered the second part of my question. They neither provide sufficient funds nor do they stop interfering with the working of the State Governments. That is the implication of the second part.

Mr. Speaker: Now he has given the answer, namely, that that is the implication of the second part.

Shri Kapur Singh: Therefore, let him answer and give the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member has given the information himself, he has advanced the answer.

Shri E. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Government of Pakistan has expressed a desire to co-operate with our Government in order to control floods in rivers which flow through both countries?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have not received any official intimation; I have only read it in the papers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether in this conference on flood control integrated schemes from the catchment area down to the places where the rivers flow into the plains have been drawn up; if so, what are those schemes?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, if you see the statement that I have laid, the question pertains to the conference that was held at Srinagar which was only a Ministers' Committee meeting; it was not really a conference on flood control. The Central Board of Flood Control has constituted a committee of ten Ministers of the various States to review the work done so far for the last ten years and to find out what further steps have to be taken. It is only a sort of particular term of reference and in pursuance of that, that Committee has met; it is not really a conference on flood control.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that during the recent visit of the hon. Minister to the State of Assam it was suggested that the Barak and the Brahmaputra, Rivers of sorrow for that State, are to be controlled; if so, when during the past 17 years so many delegations from this country have visited China, Russia, America and all these countries in order to learn the technique of flood control, why is it that Government have not been able to take any effective measures towards controlling floods in this country which are almost an annual

visitation resulting in loss of life and property?

Mr. Speaker: The flood came at the end.

Shri Hem Barua: Floods come annually to Assam and we are doomed.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is the earnest intention of the Government to concert measures specially in the Assam Valley to control the damage of floods of Brahmaputra and Barak rivers; but there are certain difficulties. The most difficult river to control is the Brahmaputra. Actually, a solution for the control of that river is not in sight. Regarding the Barak, we have fairly been able to concert measures for taking up a control reservoir on the river, but the cost has been estimated very excessive and it is, therefore, that we are trying to investigate alternative sites to find out whether we can achieve a cheaper project.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The Minister has rather clumsily evaded the question which was that despite innumerable, countless delegations that have gone abroad, to Russia, America, China and so many other countries—I do not remember which else—what have they done? Have they learnt anything or only wasted our money? That is the crux of the question.

Mr. Speaker: How does it come as a point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister must answer fully. There is a rule about that.

Mr. Speaker: The Member should have asked for an answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was evasive.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The delegations which have gone abroad in connection with various engineering studies have brought very valuable information which we are applying in the conceiving and drawing up of various flood

control projects for the various rivers of India. As I submitted already, Brahmaputra is one of the most difficult rivers. We have also consulted some foreign engineers. We have not been able to solve the problem of Brahmaputra. I want to be very clear and quite specific on the subject. Brahmaputra control is a very difficult project. Whatever we are trying to do, we are doing as best as can be done and I must say—I am glad—that this year the steps that have been taken, say, for example, the embankment at Nowgong, have done immense good. Nowgong is completely free of floods. There is also the erosion problem. The erosion problem is one of the most difficult problem that any river poses for us. We are trying to do our best at the moment.

Non-Plan Expenditure

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- Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
- Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
- Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shri Mohan Swarup:
- Shri P. C. Borooah:
- Shri D. D. Mantri:
- Shri Solanki:
- Shri Daji:
- *95. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
- Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:
- Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
- Shri K. N. Tiwary:
- Shri Basappa:
- Shri R. S. Pandey:
- Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
- Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
- Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut down non-Plan expenditure; and

(b) whether any advice has been given to State Governments for reducing expenditure, and their reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. As the result of a review made recently, reduc-

tions totalling about Rs. 70 crores are envisaged in the figures of expenditure budgetted for 1964-65.

(b) An appeal had been made in this behalf at the Conference of Chief Ministers in June last. The scope for economy in expenditure in States is also being examined by the Planning Commission and they propose to address the State Governments on this subject shortly.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि वह कोई ऐसे भी काम करती है जो योजनाबद्ध नहीं होते, और वह कौन से काम होते हैं जो सरकार योजनाबद्ध रूप से कर रही है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो भ्रमण सवाल है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : भ्रमण सवाल नहीं है। गैर-योजनाबद्ध लिखा गया है। यह भ्रमण सवाल कैसे हो गया। इसका शीर्षक यही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गैर-योजनाबद्ध से शायद उन्होंने नानप्लैन्ड एक्स्पेंडिचर का मतलब निकाला है। वे जानना चाहते हैं कि नानप्लैन्ड एक्स्पेंडिचर कौन कौन से हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नानप्लैन्ड एक्स्पेंडिचर शब्दों की परिभाषा तो अब साफ हो चुकी है। इस साल बहुत से ऐसे खर्च कमिटेड हैं, जैसे कोई स्कूल खोल दिया, यह अबकी तो प्लैन्ड खर्च में आता है लेकिन भ्रमण साल जब उस में टीचर्स रखे जायेंगे या मेटेनेन्स किया जायेगा उस का खर्च नानप्लैन्ड एक्स्पेंडिचर हो जाता है। इसी तरह से और खर्च भी होते हैं। इस लिये नानप्लैन्ड करने का एक बंग हुमा करता है। आज जो बहुत से प्लैन्ड खर्च हैं भ्रमण साल वे ही नानप्लैन्ड खर्च हो जायेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस योजना में जो कटौती की गई है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उससे प्रति वर्ष कितना बचाव बचेगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तो मैं ने कहा कि कोई 70 करोड़ बचाव बचेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कई सालों से यह देखा जा रहा है कि भ्रमण भ्रमण राज्यों में जो मंत्रिमंडल हैं उन की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या सरकार ने कभी खयाल किया है कि यह गैर-योजनाबद्ध है और उसे खत्म किया जाना चायिये। भ्रमण किया है तो इस के लिये उसने क्या कदम उठाया है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हो सकता है कि यह गैर-योजनाबद्ध हो। लेकिन यह जरूरी है।

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that one of the items of the Rs. 70 crores is that the Government has decided not to continue with the Bill to provide for increased salaries and allowances to Members of Parliament?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not an expenditure in the Budget yet.

Shri Daji: My question was whether the Government has included this item in the economy cut as one of the economy measures. I want a reply 'Yes' or 'No'.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is yet a matter to be decided by this honourable House.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We have already decided it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is pending in the other place.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if this non-Plan expenditure is gradually on the increase and what are the kinds of items included in this non-Plan expenditure?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the latter part. The first part of the question also might be answered, namely whether it is constantly on the increase.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I have said, when the development expenditure increases from year to year as a result of the planning process, there is inevitably a built-in increase in the non-Plan expenditure also . . .

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Which State is the greatest culprit in this regard?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: . . . but all effort is made to see that the non-Plan expenditure is cut down to the minimum. Even in the present case, where Rs. 70 crores of expenditure is proposed to be cut, the non-Plan items have received the strictest scrutiny.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the average non-Plan expenditure in the States during the year 1963-64, and other reaction of the States towards this appeal to cut it down?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Planning Commission is taking up this matter with the States.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Two months have passed since the Finance Minister made this statement that there would be a cut of Rs. 70 crores in the non-Plan expenditure of the Government of India. May I know how many specific proposals have been received from the various Ministries in the Ministry of Finance to indicate the cut, and how much is the amount involved?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is as a result of constant consultations with the departments concerned and with the special cell and the officers concerned that these economies have been proposed . . .

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: My question was different. Two months have passed since the hon. Finance Minister made that statement. May we have an indication of the specific proposals received? After four or

five months, the budget estimates for the expenditure will come up before the House. So, I would like to know how much expenditure has actually been curtailed by the various Ministries, and whether any indication is available in this regard with the Finance Ministry?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This figure of Rs. 70 crores has been arrived at as a result of the efforts during the last two months.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: What part of this estimated cut of Rs. 70 crores is as a result of the order of the Ministry for an *ad hoc* cut and what part is due to a planned assessment to drop out the Parkinsonian increase in expenditure in the administration?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know what my hon. friend wants me to say.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: The question is a very simple one.

Mr. Speaker: He wants the hon. Minister to answer the question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What I meant to say was that I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he might request that the question might be repeated.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Since the hon. Minister is now attentive, may I ask him whether this cut of Rs. 70 crores is as a result of the order of the Finance Minister for an *ad hoc* cut in the expenditure or whether it is a result of the planned assessment to drop out the extra expenditure in the administration as a result of the Parkinsonian law? It is a very simple thing, and I am sure the hon. Minister knows it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Is it not an *ad hoc* cut, but it is as a result of the planned assessment, as the hon. Member himself has said, not only of the staff increase but of each developmental item and the dropping out of those items which may not be necessary immediately for the develop-

mental needs and which can be cut down, and which at the same time will not result in production going down. As I have said earlier, the non-Plan expenditure has received the strictest scrutiny.

An Hon. Member: What is the ratio?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have studied the question whether any curtailment on this score is likely to affect some essentially beneficial programmes, and if so, how Government propose to compensate for the national loss which will be a direct outcome of this decision?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Efforts have been made to see that no expenditure will be cut which will affect essential schemes necessary for planned development.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What part of this cut relates to the heavy industries programme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. But I can say this that iron and steel and also mines and metals have received some cut. These two departments have received some cut.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: 'Some cut' cannot be an answer to my specific question.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the figures. Otherwise he would have given them.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बैरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस 70 करोड़ रुपये में से राज्य सरकारें कितना कम करेंगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना कम करेगी ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कुल 70 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की होगी, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य सरकारों की बचत प्रलग होगी, यह तो सिर्फ केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this cut of Rs. 70 crores includes also any reduction in the expenses of Ministers regarding water supply, electricity and furniture?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As regards Ministers, there has been a ceiling put already.

Mr. Speaker: Does this include that also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry I do not have that information.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार जो रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को देने वाली थी क्या उस में भी कटौती हुई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : केन्द्र से जो राज्य सरकारों को सहायता मिलती है उस में कोई कटौती नहीं की गई है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कोई ऐसा कट नहीं किया जाएगा जिस से कि प्रोडक्शन पर असर पड़े । लेकिन दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि स्टील और आयरन में कट किया गया है । क्या इस कट का असर प्रोडक्शन पर नहीं पड़ेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आयरन और स्टील के उत्पादन में कोई कमी नहीं होगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tiwary.

Shri D. N. Tiwary rose—

Mr. Speaker: I called Shri K. N. Tiwary.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The two Tiwaris should not be considered as one.

Mr. Speaker: I had called only one.

Explosion at Nagarjunasagar Dam site

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*96. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news regarding an explosion at the Nagarjunasagar dam site on the 18th July resulting in the death of 13 persons and injuries to five;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) what are the findings of the enquiry?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3057/64].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, it is found that this accident took place on 18-7-64. The statement has been laid on the Table today. Has the inquiry been finalised, and if so, what is the result?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The investigations are being conducted by the State Government. The latest information they have given is that the matter is still under investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was any departmental inquiry conducted at the Central level? If so, have they recommended any compensation to the family members?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Centre does not conduct any departmental investigation. It is for the State to do that
 1007 A1) LSD—12.

Necessary compensation is also paid by the State Government because it is a State project.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Was the supervisor expected to store these explosives in his own house for duties to be performed regarding the works?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually what happened in this case is like this. A number of people has been evacuated from the submerged areas of the Nagarjunasagar project. For rehabilitation of these people, they have selected some areas where wells had to be dug in rock. This supervisor was in charge for sinking those wells. In February, he took blasting material to dig those wells. Accounts show that in the next month he had given the contractor all these materials to be used in blasting for sinking the wells. So it is not understood how these materials came to be in the house of this unfortunate supervisor who paid with his life.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन व्यक्तियों की इयूटी में यह हुआ है क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई स्टेप लिया जा रहा है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted already, the only officer responsible for this explosion, if at all, will be the officer who died. It was not his business to have detained any explosive material in his house.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह मेरी बात समझे नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह समझे तो हैं, लेकिन वः कहते हैं कि जिस के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना था वह आदमी मर गया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उस वक़्त वहाँ पर जो पुलिस के गाई आदि थे क्या उन से कुछ जबाब तलब किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या उस घर में पुलिस रखी जाती थी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The matter is under investigation. If any other party is found at fault, naturally they will be dealt with.

Shri Nambiar: Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister that this officer had no necessity to keep it at home, have Government made inquiries to see whether other officers have kept these explosives and other material at home, hiding them from accounts and from superiors?

Mr. Speaker: If the Member has any information, he may pass it on.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir. Nagarjuna-sagar is not a small project in which only a few tons of explosives are required. Many more tons would be required, and such happenings might occur again.

Mr. Speaker: The Member passes on a warning. The Minister might take care.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Member may not wish to pass on any information he possesses.

Mr. Speaker: If he has got information,

Shri Hem Barua: An incident like this occurred in Assam also. Explosives were pilfered and sold in the market by some officers.

Mr. Speaker: Members are very particular to know about this.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Vigilance Department has been alerted on this matter, and every care is taken to see that such things shall not be repeated.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of this tragic incident, may I know whether Government has issued definite instructions to the authorities concerned to avoid such happenings?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I have submitted already, every care is now being taken to see that when the material is given to the superior or the particular officer, it is used by the contractors the same day or in the course of the next few days. Anyway, the officers are not entitled to keep explosive materials in their houses.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Incidents like this not only endanger the lives of the staff there and others, but render these important national projects insecure. May I know what steps have been taken in order to see that the lives of the workers there are safe and also to see that the projects are rendered secure?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I may submit that this kind of malpractice, if it already exists, is a thing that will be carefully watched and should be prevented from occurring by the Vigilance Department. Such cases do not occur very often, and I do not know how it occurred in this case.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो 13 घादमी मारे गये हैं उन के परिवारों को सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Government will naturally compensate the persons concerned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उनको राज्य सरकार ने क्षति-पूर्ति दी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की धोर में भी उनको कुछ सहायता दी जाएगी और यदि हाँ, तो वह उन तक कब तक पहुँचेगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Immediate help was given by the project authorities for the survivors of the families, and the compensation to which the families are entitled will be given, or must have been given by this time, by the State.

Blacklisting of C.P.W.D. Contractors

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97. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of contractors on the list of the C.P.W.D. have been blacklisted;

(b) if so, the total number of such blacklisted contractors; and

(c) the reasons for their being blacklisted?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of blacklisted contractors on the 30th April, 1964 was 23.

(c) These contractors were blacklisted for doing sub-standard work and indulging in malpractices, etc.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : .अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि ठेकेदार माल प्रेक्टिसेज करते थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह की वे माल प्रेक्टिसेज करते थे जिनकी वजह से उनको ब्लैक लिस्टेड किया गया ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : गन्दा माल देना, रिश्वत देना, सब स्टैंडर्ड काम करना, ये सब चीजें होती हैं। मैं जानती तौर पर नहीं जानता।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या इस में कोई ऐसा भी केस है कि किसी ठेकेदार ने इंजीनियर को रिश्वत न दी हो, इसलिए उसको ब्लैक लिस्टेड किया गया हो ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यह तो मैं ज्यादा नहीं जानता। हर एक केस को देखा जाता है। कोशिश यह है कि रिश्वत मेरे मुहकमे में भी बन्द हो और ठेकेदारों में भी बन्द हो। मैं इसके लिए काफी कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जिन ठेकेदारों को ब्लैक लिस्टेड किया गया है उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वे रिश्वत देते थे। क्या यह सही है कि इंजीनियर 10 पर सेंट और इसके बीच में रिश्वत लेते हैं जिस से काम खराब होते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी इंजीनियर और प्रोविसियर के खिलाफ भी जांच की गयी है और क्या किसी को कोई सजा दी गयी ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं माननीय सदस्य को और डाउम को तसल्ली दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पांच छः महीने से काफी कोशिश हो रही है और एम०पी० की सहायता भी ली जा रही है और जितनी हो सकती है ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ और मुहकमे के खिलाफ यकसां कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मेरे कहने का प्राणय यह है कि जिस तरीके से आपने ठेकेदारों को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया है क्या इसी प्रकार उन लोगों के खिलाफ भी जांच सरकारी नौकरी में लगे हैं, कोई कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि तहकीकात करेंगे।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the payments due to these blacklisted contractors have been paid or withheld; if the answer is in the negative, what are the amounts due to them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It will not be correct to say that every contractor who has been blacklisted had overcharged. There are a number

of offences which are given in the code. In accordance with the code action is taken against the contractor and every possible effort is being made to root out corruption both in the department as well as from among the contractors.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

M/s. Skoda (India) Private limited

*98. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1794 on the 2nd April, 1964, and state:

(a) whether investigations against Messrs. Skoda (India) Private Limited, an East European firm, for certain alleged offences have since been completed;

(b) if so, what the investigations reveal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against the firm as a sequel to the investigations held?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The investigations in respect of some transactions have been completed while those in respect of some others are still in progress.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the investigations so far completed, show cause notices have been issued for (i) unauthorised importation of goods, (ii) under-invoicing of goods imported, (iii) mis-statements in certain material documents, (iv) misuse of the rights conferred on them by virtue of the letters of authority issued to them to operate on the import licences issued in the names of other parties, and (v) unauthorised importation of goods as "personal baggage" of their foreign technicians.

One case has since been adjudicated as a result of which goods worth Rs. 30,000 have been confiscated with an option to redeem on payment of

fine of a like amount and in addition a personal penalty of Rs. 75,000 has been imposed on the firm. The order is appealable.

Sharing of Krishna-Godavari Waters

99. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dhaon:
S. P. Yadav:
S. Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether a conference of Chief Ministers of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra was recently held to go into the question of sharing of Krishna-Godavari waters;

(b) if so, whether any decision was arrived at; and

(c) how long it will take to implement it?

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

(b) and (c). It was decided that the discussions should be continued at the time of the next meeting of the National Development Council.

Drinking Water for Rural Areas

- *100. { **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of Rs. 18.12 crores allotted for providing drinking water in rural areas, a large portion remains still unspent;

(b) what is the total unspent amount and its Statewise break-up;

(c) the reasons or failure on the part of State Governments to utilise these funds to provide people with such bare necessity; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to ensure implementation of the Plan in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The total provision in the Third Plan for rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is Rs. 16.57 crores. Out of this provision, a sum of about Rs. 10.35 crores has already been spent during the first three years of the Plan. The balance is likely to be spent during the remaining period of the Plan. In fact, it is estimated that the total expenditure during the Plan period will exceed the Plan provision. A statement showing the Plan provision, the expenditure so far incurred and the anticipated expenditure during the remaining period of the plan in the various States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3058/64.*]

Unaccounted money

- *101. {
 Shr. Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Smt. Renu Chakravartty:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri P. L. Barupal:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry to assess the quantum of unaccounted money and how it is being utilised;

(b) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to control and mop up the money;

(c) the suggestions, if any, made in this connection and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether unaccounted money has gone in the food grain trade and has contributed to rise in prices?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Ghagat): (a) and (b): While the question of unaccounted money has engaged the attention of Government, there has been no enquiry as such to assess the quantum of such money. This is a matter in which it is desirable for Government to be cautious in giving expression to its ideas if its actions are to succeed.

(c) The suggestions made from time to time are: (i) demonetisation of high denomination notes (ii) floatation of special loans (iii) grant of permission to agencies other than Government to issue bearer bonds; and (iv) amnesty for a special period to tax evaders who declare unaccounted wealth. While these suggestions have some merits in them, they also have several drawbacks.

(d) It is not possible to say to the extent it is so.

Investment of West German Capital

- *102. {
 Shri Daji:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German Government have demanded certain special guarantees for investment of West German capital in India;

(b) if so, the nature of guarantees demanded by West Germany;

(c) whether Government of India have taken decision on these demands; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The question of an investment guarantee agreement between India and Federal Republic of Germany is under negotiation between the two Governments. The particular point relating to the nature of guarantees is a matter which is still under discussion.

Planning Commission

- *103. { **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestion has been made to Government that the Planning Commission should be reduced in size so as to effect saving in expenditure and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat) (a) and (b): The Planning Commission has, from time to time, reviewed its staff strength so as to effect the maximum economy commensurate with the efficient discharge of the duties assigned to it. Presently, the Commission has under consideration a proposal to prune and streamline the staff as a part of the process of gearing up its working to meet the urgent tasks ahead.

Housing in Third Plan

- *104. { **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. K. Deo:

{ **Shri Solanki:**
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum out of the funds provided for housing in the Third Five Year Plan has remained unspent so far; and

(b) whether is it also a fact that amount unspent so far are diverted to other heads by the States?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehar Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) All the State Governments were addressed to give the requisite information. So far replies have been received from 9 of them. Eight have denied any diversion of housing funds and only one has admitted a small diversion.

Floods in Delhi

- *105. { **Shri Balgovind Verma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently many villages near Delhi were submerged under water and cut-off from one another as the staff of irrigation Department did not throw open the gates of Wazirabad Barrage even when the level of the river water rose to 668 feet high;

(b) the extent of damage caused in these villages due to these floods; and

(c) the number of villages affected by this flood and human or animal lives lost, if any?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power Dr. K. L. Rao: (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to floods in the Yamuna, 535 acres of land were inundated in five villages. Approximate

value of crops damaged was Rs. 22,000. No human or animal lives were lost.

Narmada Valley Project

- *106. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Bade:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether he has given a fresh proposal to the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for the execution of the Narmada Valley Project;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the reactions of the State Governments on that proposal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A Committee has been constituted in consultation with the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat to prepare a master plan for the optimum and integrated development of the Narmada water resources. A statement indicating the composition and terms of reference of the Committee is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3059/64].

Seizure of Pakistan-Bound Arms

- *107. { Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pendey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the

28th July, 1964 the Customs authorities in Calcutta seized nearly 200 cases of arms and ammunition meant for Pakistan from the ship 'S.S. American Hunter';

(b) if so, the type of arms and ammunition seized; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). On the 27th July, 1964, the Customs authorities at Calcutta detained 173 cases of iron sheets containing 303 ammunition and 4 drums containing small arms ammunition ex S. S. American Hunter sent to consignees in Pakistan from the United States of America.

(c) The Shipping Agents have been asked to obtain a licence required under the Arms Rules, 1962 from the Ministry of External Affairs for the shipment of the detained ammunition.

Lodi House Hostel

- *108. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to run the Lodi House Hostel, New Delhi differently from what it is today;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the change?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehar Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Film Artists

- *109. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri H. C. Soy:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Hukum Chand
 Kachhaviaya:
 Shri Bargi:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has caused the houses of certain film artistes in Bombay to be searched for alleged violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations and for unearthing unaccounted money during the fourth week of August, 1964, and

(b) if so, how much cash and gold had been seized during this enforcement action and how many film actors' houses were searched?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Officers of the Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance searched the houses of 7 film artistes in Bombay for the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations and seized foreign currency of different denominations including 393 gold sovereigns and travellers' cheques valued at £1785. In addition Indian currency amounting to Rs. 33,13,000/-. 1772 grams of gold, documents and other miscellaneous articles have also been seized.

Family Planning.

*110. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets of family planning and control of population growth programme are to be proposed to be radically revised.

(b) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 27 crore for the Third Plan period remains unutilised; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve substantial progress in this field?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The goal of family planning programme is to reduce the birth rate in India to 25 per 1000 population as early as possible. This target is not proposed to be radically revised.

(b) Plan provision of Rs. 2697.87 lakhs has been made for family planning programme during the Third Five Year Plan period (including Rs. 2000 lakhs in the Centre). The provision for the period April, 1961 to June, 1963, was Rs. 618.5 lakhs at the Centre and Rs. 181.91 lakhs in the States. The estimated expenditure for the same period is Rs. 435.61 lakhs at the Centre and Rs. 152.10 lakhs in the States. It will be seen that the percentage of the utilisation of funds is 70.4% at the Centre and 83.6% at the States.

(c) The Family Planning Programme has since been re-organised with effect from the 4th October, 1963.

Extension of C. G. H. Scheme in Delhi

*111. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri Imbichibava:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Sojanki:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been formulated to extend

the Central Government Health Scheme to non-Government employees in some selected colonies in the Capital; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented and the main details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The C.G.H. Scheme as applicable to Central Government servants in Delhi has been extended to the members of the public in four selected areas namely, Andrews Ganj, Kidwai Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar and Moti Bagh, as an experimental measure. The scheme has started functioning with effect from the 1st July, 1964. It will provide facilities on a contributory basis to those who join the scheme. The rate of contribution is Rs. 18.40 per annum per individual subject to a maximum of Rs. 92.00 per annum for the whole family as defined in the Rules.

Search of a Foreign Firm's Office

- *112. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that premises of a foreign firm were searched by the enforcement Directorate in Calcutta on 4th June, 1964, for alleged contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act;

(b) if so, the name of the firm; and

(c) the result of the search?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Documents of incriminating nature were seized. Investigation is continuing and show cause notices have been served on the parties. Pending completion of these enquiries it is considered desirable not to give the names of the firms.

Land Reforms

- { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
*113. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Daji:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the observations and recommendations made at the meeting of the Land Reforms Implementation Committee held on the 25th June, 1964; and

(b) the decisions taken by Government in the light of the same?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3060/64].

British Loan

- { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
*114. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for a British loan of £ 10 millions to India has been signed recently;

(b) if so, the terms of the loan; and

(c) the projects which are to be financed with this loan?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The loan agreement provides

for repayment of principal and payment of interest in 36 half-yearly consecutive instalments over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of seven years. Interest is also waived for the first seven years. The loan carries interest at the rate currently applied by the United Kingdom Treasury to a loan for a comparable period out of the United Kingdom Consolidate Fund plus one quarter of one per cent per annum.

(c) The loan is not tied to any particular project but is available for purchase of a wide range of goods from Britain.

सोने का पकड़ा जाना

- * 115 {
- डा० लक्ष्मीवल्लभ सिन्हाजी :
 - श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 - श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 - श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
 - श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 - श्री बागड़ी :
 - श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 - श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
 - श्री बाल्मीकी :
 - श० ना० जयुर्वेदी :

क्या बिल मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के लागू होने के बाद से अब तक पकड़े गये सोने के परिणाम के सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के पश्चात् की अवधि में पकड़े गये प्रबंध सोने की मात्रा स्वर्ण नियंत्रण से पहले पकड़े गये सोने की मात्रा से किसी भी प्रकार बहुत कम नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार तस्कर व्यापार पर स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के प्रभाव के बारे में किसी निर्णय पर पहुंच गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) पकड़े गये सोने के परिमाण के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). चोरी-छिपे लाये गये सोने की मात्रा, जो पकड़ी गई, इस प्रकार है :

1962	2,638	किलोग्राम
1963	1,024	"
1964	973	"

यद्यपि 1963 में चोरी-छिपे लाये गये सोने की मात्रा में, जो पकड़ी गई काफी कमी हुई, लेकिन 1964 में इसमें उतनी अधिक कमी नहीं हुई। फिर भी, यह सारी अवधि सोने को चोरी-छिपे लाने के बारे में स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण के प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों पर पहुंचने की दृष्टि से बहुत कम है।

Levy on Khandsari Sugar

*116. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late decided to reduce the existing levy on Khandsari sugar;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is likely to affect adversely the production of mill-sugar and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No reduction has been made in the Standard rates of excise duty on khandsari sugar. The rates of compounded levy in respect of khandsari units working under the Compounded Levy Scheme have, however, as in previous years been reduced by one-third for the period from 1st July, 1964 to 31st October, 1964. This is because the recovery of second process sugar produced during this period is comparatively low per unit of working time.

(c) No. does not arise.

Aid for Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan

246. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to Rajasthan by way of aid and loan, separately, for medium Irrigation schemes during the Third Plan period for the year ending 31st March, 1964; and

(b) the amount actually spent so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No separate ear-marked loan assistance is given for medium irrigation schemes. A lump sum loan assistance is, however, given to the various States for financing expenditure on certain approved development schemes including medium irrigation schemes. A sum of Rs. 10,82,81,000 was sanctioned as loan assistance for such approved miscellaneous development schemes in Rajasthan in 1963-64. No grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for any medium irrigation scheme in 1963-64.

(b) Anticipated outlay for 1963-64 on medium irrigation schemes in Rajasthan as reported by the State Government in their Annual Plan Proposals for 1964-65 is of the order of Rs. 98.15 lakhs.

Foreign Tours of State Ministers

247. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers or State Ministers are free to go abroad for securing the credit for development of projects in their respective States;

(b) if so, whether any rules have been framed for their guidance; and

(c) whether prior approval of the Central Government is taken before finalising the tour programme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Normally all credits are negotiated by the Central Government. However, visits by Chief Ministers or by State Ministers may be agreed to when this is considered to be necessary for finalising the tentative allocations made for particular projects. All visits of Chief Ministers have the approval of the Prime Minister and have also to be seen by the Central Government in the Ministry of Finance from the point of view of the release of foreign exchange.

Coal Fuel

248. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working Group of the Planning Commission has advised use of coal fuel instead of bagasse in sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to encourage the switch-over?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A small Group has been set up to carry out a techno-economic study on the utilisation of bagasse. The Group has not yet finalised its report.

The importance of bagasse as a major source of cellulosic raw material for the further expansion of paper and newsprint industry has, however, been recognised. Facilities for the procurement of balancing equipment for switch-over from bagasse to coal or other alternative fuels in the boilers of sugar-mills are being provided when specific requests are received from the sugar industry.

Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee

249. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) which of the recommendations of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee were referred to U.P.S.C. for their advise;

(b) what advice was given by U.P.S.C. in each case; and

(c) what action has been taken or is being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The recommendations of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee were not referred to the U.P.S.C. for their advice before they were considered by Government for acceptance. But in implementing such of the recommendations which are proposed to be accepted, the advice of the U.P.S.C. is obtained wherever such consultation is necessary.

(b) and (c). The U.P.S.C. agreed with the views of the Government in regard to the recommendations which were accepted.

Kuttiyadi River Valley Scheme

**250. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:**

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

(a) the details of progress made in the work on the kuttiyadi River Valley scheme; and

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the amount spent so far on the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Preliminary works were started on the Project in 1962. The formation of approach road has been completed. All works including soling and

metalling work of the approach road have been completed. Construction of all the cross drainage work except two major bridges on the approach road are completed. The construction work of the deck slab for the first span of the bridge at 0/6 of approach road reach one, is being made for casting slabs over the 2nd span of the same bridge. Boring operation at Dam site is almost complete. Investigation of left bank and right bank canals is in progress. The design for the water supply arrangements etc. is over. Investigation of Kakkodi Branch channel is also in progress. Water spread survey has been completed. Construction of one number of F type quarters, 2 Nos. of E and C type quarters are almost complete. Levelling works of site for some more quarters are in progress.

(b) The Kuttiyadi Project is estimated to cost Rs. 4.96 crores. The total expenditure incurred upto July, 1964 on preliminary works is Rs. 8.30 lakhs.

Goldsmiths

251. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of goldsmiths thrown out of employment throughout India due to Gold Control Order;

(b) the nature of job Government have provided them; and

(c) the total number of such goldsmiths provided with jobs till now?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It is estimated that about 2,60,000 goldsmiths had become unemployed as a result of the Gold Control Order. Out of them, about 2.17,000 have applied for certificates to work as goldsmiths and have been able to resume their occupation.

(b) Employment in Offices, factories etc., assistance for starting small

scale industries, distributive business, settlement in land etc.

(c) Up to June, 1964, 9251 goldsmiths were given jobs by Employment Exchanges and according to information received from State Governments so far 31,314 have been given assistance for starting small scale industries, distributive business, settlement in land etc.

Accountant General, Orissa

252 { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of all categories working under the Accountant General, Orissa at Bhubaneswar (including the Deputy Accountant General, Puri) as on the 31st July, 1964; and

(b) the number of employees from the said offices who were provided with industrial residential quarters till the end of July, 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1007.

(b) It is presumed that information is required in respect of the number of Government servants provided with Government residential quarters. 414 employees have been allotted family accommodation while men's accommodation has been provided for 214 employees.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

253. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2714 on 30th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the request of the Orissa State Government for an additional allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs for

the rural water supply programme during 1964-65 has since been considered by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The schemes submitted by the Orissa Government are under examination. The allotment of additional funds to the Orissa State for implementation of rural water supply schemes during 1964-65 will be considered shortly.

M.P.s. Club -cum- Hostel

254. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an M.P.s. club-cum-hostel is being constructed on Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

(b) if so, the progress on construction; and

(c) when it will be ready for occupation?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The progress of the hostel is 45 per cent and of the club 80 per cent. The club is expected to be ready in December, 1964, and all the flats in the hostel by June, 1965. The number of flats is 144. It is hoped that some of the flats will be completed before June, 1965.

"Affairs of Shri Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur"

256. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the investigations into the affairs of Shri Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur; and

(b) the result of the investigation if completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Farakka Barrage

258. {
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
 Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in building Farakka Barrage;

(b) the steps taken to expedite it; and

(c) when the work is likely to be finished?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). There is no delay in the progress of construction of the Farrakka Barrage. It is scheduled to be completed by 1970. High level periodical reviews and frequent consultations with the authorities concerned are held to ensure the completion of the project within time.

Investment by L.I.C.

259. {
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation in a recent investment policy statement has shown preference for the private sector for future investments as against any further increasing of its

funds in the public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons put forward by the Corporation for this basic change in its investment policy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anti-T.B. Scheme for Delhi

260. {
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B P Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive anti-TB Scheme has been drawn up for the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of this scheme?

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

(b) The main features of the scheme are:

- (i) To treat 40-45,000 TB patients in Delhi area in their homes free of cost.
- (ii) To arrange for registration/notification of all T.B. cases by administrative instruction through hospitals, dispensaries and clinics run by the various Government and Quasi-Government organisations/voluntary bodies. The medical practitioners are also expected to co-operate voluntarily in the notification.
- (iii) To provide hospital beds for emergencies, for those needing safe surgery, for destitutes and for problem cases;

- (iv) To coordinate anti-TB activity in respect of case-finding and treatment organisation through hospitals, clinics, dispensaries run by various Government and private agencies in respect of TB control; and
- (v) To educate the public in prevention and control of Tuberculosis.

Ban on Repairs to Government Buildings

*261. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether Government had imposed a ban on whitewashing, repainting and minor repairs to public buildings;

(b) if so, the amount saved by Government by this austerity measure during the last year; and

(c) whether Government propose to lift the ban and if so, when?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. A ban was imposed soon after the declaration of Emergency.

(b) About Rs. 70 lakhs during the year 1963-64, on the buildings under the control of the Central Public Works Department.

(c) The ban has already been lifted.

Sterilisation Campaign in Delhi

262. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an intensive sterilisation campaign in the Capital;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the new campaign and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (c). The intensive sterilisation campaign is already in operation in the capital.

(b) There is one sterilisation unit each in 13 Institutions in the Capital. The following assistance has been offered to these institutions:

- (i) Payment of Rs. 100 per day as honorarium to private surgeons for doing a minimum of 10 vasectomy operations per day in a sterilisation camp.
- (ii) Payment of Rs. 100 per day as honorarium to surgeons for doing a minimum of 5 salpingectomy operations per day. The period for which Rs. 100 is given may extend to more than one day.
- (iii) Special casual leave of not exceeding 6 working days to Central Government employees only (both industrial and non-industrial) under going sterilisation operation.
- (iv) A cash grant of Rs. 30 is paid by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to males and females for undergoing sterilisation operation.

Gastro-Enteritis

263. { Shri Nambiar:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gastro-enteritis had taken the form of an epidemic in certain parts of the country;

(b) whether it has become an annual feature;

(c) the total casualty since January this year as a result of this disease; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent it?

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

(b) No.

(c) The number of deaths reported in the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura from January to August, 1964 is 954 approximately. Information is still awaited from other States. A statement furnishing the requisite information for the country as a whole will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as the information from the remaining States is received.

(d) Preventive measures taken by the States include early notification, anti-cholera inoculation, early treatment and segregation of cases. Improvement of sanitation, disinfection of excreta, anti-fly measures, proper disposal of refuse etc. were adopted to some extent in areas where Gastro-enteritis occurred. In addition, chlorination of drinking water, stocking of sufficient quantity of anti-cholera vaccine, disinfectants and sulphaguanidine, promulgation of Epidemic Diseases Act and special anti-epidemic measures were also undertaken.

Holiday Home for Lady Doctors,

264. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Holiday Home for lady doctors and nurses at Simla;

(b) if so, when this Home is likely to be started;

(c) what will be the total expenditure involved; and

(d) what other facilities will be provided there?

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

(b) The Holiday Home is likely to be started shortly.

(c) About Rs. 63,000/- non-recurring and Rs. 7,500/- recurring.

(d) The Home will provide simple residential and boarding facilities. Indoor games and recreation facilities will also be provided.

Drugs Act

265. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have requested the Central Government to make certain amendments in the existing Drug Act;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government had appointed a Drug Inquiry Commission; and

(d) if so, whether the suggestions made by the Commission have been forwarded to the Central Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) A copy of the report has been received from the West Bengal Government.

Upper Krishna Project

266. { Shri Himatsingka;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has approved of the Upper Krishna Project;

(b) the total amount the Commission has provided for the current year; and

(c) the total estimated cost on the entire project

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mysore State Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for 1964-65.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5820 lakhs.

'Shanti Ghat', Delhi

267. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri E. G. Dubey;
Shri D. J. Naik;
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to re-develop and beautify Shanti Ghat, the spot where Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was cremated; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to develop Shanti Vana into a deer park with trees,

flowering shrubs and pools of water. Some short term measures have already been taken which include filling of the area, provision of footpaths and the installation of a railing round the Samadhi. As regards the final plan, it is likely to take some time.

Conference of Technical Experts Held in Paris

268. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri Himatsingka;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representative from the Planning Commission attended the Conference of Technical Experts held in June, 1964 in Paris on administrative aspects of the National Development Planning; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Conference?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) The draft report of the conference is being finalised in the United Nations.

Overtime Allowance

269. { Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Imbichibava;
Shri Nambiar;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the holidays and overtime allowances of sepoy's of the Customs House, Preventive Department, Cochin; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Sepoy's of the Preventive Department of the various Custom Houses, including those of the Cochin Custom

House, are eligible for the grant of overtime allowance at specified rates for performing duties on Sundays, holidays and outside office hours. The question of revision of these rates is under consideration.

Reserve Bank of India Loans to Cooperatives

270. { Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imblichbava

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of outstanding loans granted by the Reserve Bank of India to Cooperatives by the end of the years 1952-53 and 1962-63?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. Krishnamachari): The total amounts of the loans granted to the State cooperative banks and outstanding at the end of June 1953 and June 1963 were as follows:

(In Rs. lakhs)

June 1953	679.62
June 1963	14019.69

Monopolies Commission

271. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission appointed recently has started its work;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

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

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

(b) Monopolies Commission set up under the Commission of Inquiry Act

1952 is not expected to submit periodical progress reports to Government. Only a final report is expected of the Commission. A copy of the Press Note dated 28th August, 1964 released by the Commission on its working is, however, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3061/64].

(c) Does not arise.

Under-Staffed Hospitals

272. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments and the Union Territories submitted reports to the Central Government to the effect that many hospitals in the country are under-staffed and are run by unqualified doctors;

(b) if so, the number of hospitals which are without Graduate Doctors; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It is true that many hospitals are under-staffed but they are not run by unqualified doctors.

(b) There are hospitals manned by licentiate doctors, but latest figures are not available. They will be collected and laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) More doctors are being trained. With the increased output of graduate doctors and the provision of suitable facilities and emoluments for doctors it is expected that the shortage will tend to disappear.

Sea Erosion

273. { Shri Jashvant Metha:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 259 on the 28th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the American Expert, Mr. George Watts has suggested that exhaustive data for the entire shoreline of 350 miles would have to be collected before a permanent solution can be found to check erosion of the sea-shores; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action on the suggestion?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Mr. George Watts has recommended a long range data collection programme along the coast line of Kerala for a minimum period of 3 years for the purpose of planning permanent protective works where required. In the interim period, measures are being taken to protect severely eroded areas.

(b) The Government of Kerala have commenced collecting the data. A scheme for this comprehensive programme estimated to cost Rs. 39.08 lakhs has been recommended for approval to the Planning Commission. The Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona, has been entrusted with the co-ordination of data collection. The data is being collected with the help of Kerala State Engineers and other agencies like Indian Oceanographic Unit, the I.M.D., etc.

Multipurpose Projects in States

274. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to

select one irrigation or multi-purpose project in each State as a national project; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Proposals are under consideration to give loan assistance on special terms for some selected irrigation and multipurpose projects, which would, on completion, contribute the bulk (nearly 50%) of the benefits from schemes continuing into Fourth Plan.

Enquiry by Income-tax Authorities

275. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 4th June, 1964 regarding the enquiry by Income-tax Authorities into the matter of dishonoured cheque for over rupees one lakh given by a person in Calcutta and state:

(a) whether penalty proceedings for concealment of income have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The penalty proceedings are still pending. A show-cause notice has been issued to the assessee and his reply is awaited.

Mental Hospital, Delhi

276. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1266 on the 30th April, 1964 regarding Mental Hospital, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the incorrectness of the allegations was established after due inquiry;

(b) if so, who conducted the inquiry and how; and

(c) if the allegations be incorrect, what the truth is regarding the admission of the patient, his treatment,

death and failure to intimate to the near relations about the same?

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

(b) The inquiry was conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shahdara, Delhi, personally.

(c) The facts of the case as elicited by the Magistrate are given below in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3062/64.*]

Cancer Drug from Bamboo Grass

277. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a cancer drug from bamboo grass extract has been found very effective as stated by Dr. Mitsunobu Ohoshima, President of Japanese Association of Cancer Therapy; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). It has been reported that Dr. Mutsuhiko Kuroki of the National Saitama Sanatorium, Japan, has been carrying on animal experiments with the component of bamboo grass extract for the past five years and it was recently found that there might be some possibility of anti-cancer substance in it. The said substance has been named 'Bamfolin'. It is stated that 'Bamfolin' has not yet been admitted as an approved medicine for the cure of cancer under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. The Government of India are watching further developments in this respect.

Drinking Water Supply for Madras City

**278. { Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Dharmalingam:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme to augment the

drinking water supply for Madras City; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A scheme to bring water from Cauvery river to augment the drinking water supply for Madras City at a cost of Rs. 17.13 crores is under examination by the State Government.

Delhi Cloth Mills

**279. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sale deed with the Delhi Cloth Mills for the land given to them by the former Improvement Trust in 1942 has been executed;

(b) whether the land required by the D.D.T. factory has been acquired from the Mills; and

(c) what action is contemplated against the Officers who were responsible for this state of affairs?

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

(b) The Government propose to get the land measuring 5.135 acres for the D.D.T. Factory from the Delhi Cloth & General Mills through the Delhi Development Authority exercising its right of pre-emption under the terms of Sale Deed.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Development Authority

**280. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Delhi Development Authority since its inception;

(b) whether any land has been given to them or the organisations with which they are or were connected; and

(c) what are the safeguards against the misuse of authority by these members?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3063/84].

(b) No land has been allotted by the Delhi Development Authority to any of its members. No definite information is available regarding the organisations to which these members are or were attached.

(c) All non-official members of the Authority are required to furnish a certificate under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1967, that they have no interest directly or indirectly in the business of development of land.

Two-Roomed Quarters for Class IV Staff

281. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Balmiki:

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

(a) whether two-roomed quarters are to be built for Class IV employees in Delhi;

(b) if so, where and how many;

(c) whether the existing one-roomed quarters are proposed to be converted into two-roomed ones; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) 432 quarters have already been constructed and allotted at Panchkuin Road. Another 288 are under construction in the same area and are expected to be completed and made available for allotment in lots by the end of the current year.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Loan given by U.S. Export-Import Bank

282. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have authorised a credit of \$25 million (Rs. 11.9 crores) to the Government of India, to be given by the U.S. Export-Import Bank;

(b) if so, the terms of the loan; and

(c) what specific commodities/goods are proposed to be imported under this credit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The U.S. Export-Import Bank has authorised a loan of \$25 million (Rs. 11.9 crores) on 21st August, 1964 in favour of Government of India. The loan is repayable in 24 approximately equal successive semi-annual instalments commencing from 1st June, 1967. The rate of interest is 5-1/2 per cent per annum. Both the repayment of principal and payment of interest will be in U.S. dollars.

The loan is available for financing the acquisition in the United States of America and exportation to India of capital equipment, initial spare parts and related services required in connection with the programme of economic development in both the Public and Private Sectors in India.

पंजाब के लिये पीने का पानी

283. श्री बागड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगी कि क्या भारत सरकार ने नीमरी पंचवर्षीय योजना

में पंजाब में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिये कोई उपबन्ध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : पंजाब राज्य की तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अधीन 3 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपये का कुल उपबन्ध किया गया है, जो इस प्रकार है :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ग्राम जल प्रदाय योजनाएं | 1 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये। |
| 2. नगर जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम | 2 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये। |

व्यास परियोजना

२८४. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यः बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यास परियोजना में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस की कब तक पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या किसी दूसरे देश ने भी इस परियोजना के लिये सहायता देने का वायदा किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह सहायता कितनी और किस रूप में होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) व्यास परियोजना में दो यूनिट हैं—यूनिट 1 (व्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क) और यूनिट 2 (पोंग बांध)।

(दोनों यूनिटों पर जुलाई, 1964 के अन्त तक की कार्य प्रगति नीचे दी जाती है :—

यूनिट नं० १: (व्यास-सतलुज सम्पर्क)

आधार की खुदाई, सर्वेक्षण, भूमि अर्जन, साज सामान संयंत्र और मशीनरी की आयोजना एवं प्राप्ति जैसे प्राथमिक कार्य किये जा रहे हैं। पन्डोह और सुन्दर नगर की बस्तियों में स्टाफ के क्वार्टरों का, बारूद के लिए बारूदखाने का, क्षेत्रीय होस्टल, 'स्टोर शेड', आदि का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है।

यूनिट नं० २: (पोंग बांध)

अन्वेषणात्मक छेदन कार्य तथा परीक्षा अभिपूरण, भूमि अर्जन साजसामान संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी की आयोजना और प्राप्ति अभिन्यासों एवं अभिकल्पों पर कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है। दो व्यवर्तन मुरंगों की कुल 5617 फुट की लम्बाई तक खुदाई हो चुकी है। व्यवर्तन मुरंगों के अतिरिक्त अवधारकनल मुरंगों की 1028 फुट की लम्बाई तक खुदाई हो चुकी है। अवधारकनल मुरंगों के लिये खुनी खुदाई लगभग 18 लाख घन-गज तक तथा बांध के पार्श्व-लम्बों के लिये लगभग 47,000 घन गजों की खुदाई पूर्ण हो चुकी है तथा तलवारा से बांध स्थल तक रेल-पथ-सड़क तटबन्ध के लिये 19 लाख घन गज मिट्टी का काम हो चुका है। पुन निर्माणाधीन है।

तलवारा शहर में कार्यालय भवन और स्टाफ के क्वार्टरों में से बहुदा क्वार्टर, 2000 से अधिक, पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। क्रय विनय केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय-होस्टलों, हस्पताल के भवनों, तलवारा शहर में और स्टाफ के क्वार्टरों तथा जल विकास प्रबन्धों पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। विविध भवनों का निर्माण कार्य तथा मन्सारपुर और बांध स्थल पर नोकरी की सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध में कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है।

(ख) परियोजना 1970-71 में पूर्ण होनी अनुमूचन है।

(ग) तथा (घ) विदेशी मुद्रा आवश्यकताओं, जो कि अमरीकी सहायता से लिये 330 लाख डालर के ऋण के, और पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक से 230 लाख डालर के ऋण के अन्तर्गत आ जायेगी, को छोड़ कर, हम ने इस परियोजना के लिये किसी विदेशी देश से सहायता नहीं मांगी है। इन दो प्रकार के ऋणों पर काफी बातचीत हो चुकी है और आशा है कि इन पर अन्तिम निश्चय शीघ्र ही ले लिया जाएगा।

Cigarette Advertisements

285. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the order of the United States Government that by next year all cigarette packets must contain a warning that "cigarette smoking is dangerous and may cause death from cancer"; and

(b) if so, whether any consideration is being given by the Government on this subject taking similar safeguards for the health of the Indian citizens?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi dated the 25th June, 1964 that the United States Federal Trade Commission has issued a rule requiring that by next year all cigarette packets must contain a warning that "cigarette smoking is dangerous and may cause death from cancer and other diseases." The Government of India have, however, been informed that the Government of United States has not as yet put into effect the requirement that cigarette packages carry a warning of harmful effects of smoking.

(b) A statement showing the action taken so far is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. L--3064/64].

Najafgarh Drain

286. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates of the Najafgarh drain had been repeatedly revised, and the construction of the drain is being delayed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cases of bad construction had been reported, and lot of wastage of money and material has taken place;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The original estimate has been revised only once and the revised estimate is at present under examination. This has in no way affected the progress of work on the Najafgarh drain.

(b) No such reports have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Earthwork excavation is expected to be completed in about a month's time after the water in the drain goes down. The work on the following bridges is in progress and they are expected to be completed by the dates mentioned against them:—

- (i) Vijay Nagar (Foot bridge)—10/64.
- (ii) Fife Range (Foot bridge)—12/64.
- (iii) Rohtak Road—Abutments are completed—work of prestressed decking will be completed by the end of 3/65.
- (iv) Roop Nagar—(Foot bridge)—Sub-structure is complete—super-structure by end of 3/65.

The works on G.T. Road bridge and foot bridge at Ashram are yet to be taken up.

Export of Gold Articles

287. { **Shri Bado:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the money value of jewellery and other articles of gold above 14 carat exported to foreign countries since the promulgation of Gold Control Order;

(b) whether after the expiry of the date fixed for the export of jewellery and gold, permission is being given to dealers to export the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 202 lakhs up to 31st July, 1964.

(b) and (c). Export of jewellery falls under the following categories:—

- (i) where gold is imported for manufacture of jewellery under Customs "bond" and/or drawback Scheme;
- (ii) where jewellery is made from internal stocks of gold and exported under the "Export Promotion Scheme"; and
- (iii) where jewellery/articles containing not more than 40 per cent by value of gold had been manufactured in purity exceeding 14 carat prior to 10-1-1963 and are proposed to be exported.

The question of expiry of date does not arise for (i) and (ii) above because such export has been allowed indefinitely. In regard to (iii), the last date has been extended to 31st December, 1964. This concession has been given to facilitate disposal of pre-control stocks.

Retired Employees occupying Government Quarters

288. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) for how many months a Government employee can stay in a Government quarter after his retirement;

(b) the number of Government employees in New Delhi who are staying in Government Quarters for more than a year after their retirement; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against them?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) For a period of two months. In case the officer is granted leave preparatory to retirement or refused leave granted under F.R. 86 he is entitled to retain the Government accommodation in his occupation for the full period of leave, on full average pay, subject to a maximum of four months inclusive of the period permissible in the case of retirement.

(b) and (c). Four allottees are retaining their residences for more than a year after their retirement. They have filed cases in Courts of Law. Eviction proceedings initiated against them have therefore been kept in abeyance pending the decision of the Court.

Poultry Farms in Government Quarters

289. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees living in Government colonies in New Delhi have started poultry farms in their court-yards and lawns which has created a nuisance for the neighbours; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to check this malpractice?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mohd Chand Khanna): (a) Government do not object to the allottees of Government residences keeping "Poultry" in the residences allotted to them. The concerned officers are however expected to obtain permission from the concerned authorities like the local bodies etc.

Government does not consider that keeping of Poultry creates nuisance.

(b) In view of the position explained under (a) above, Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

कालाकोट तथा सलाल जल-विद्युत् परियोजना

290. श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू में कालाकोट तथा सलाल जल विद्युत् परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है; ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा, प्रस्तावित परियोजना की बिजली बनाने की क्षमता क्या होगी और यह सम्भवतः कब तक पूरी होगी; और

(ग) यह किस देश की आर्थिक सहायता से बनाई जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) कालाकोट तापीय बिजली परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1961-62 में टाय में ली गई थी, जब कि सलाल जल बिजली परियोजना पर कार्यान्वयन कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ ही नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) कालाकोट तापीय बिजली परियोजना

7.5—7.5 मैगावाट के तीन यूनिटों के प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए परियोजना की अनुमित लागत 256.13 लाख रुपये हैं । फिर भी, और अनुसन्धान के परिणाम-

स्वरूप ज्ञात कायले की थोड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्धी के कारण, इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है, कि अब केवल दो यूनिट ही प्रतिष्ठापित किये जाएं । परियोजना के 1965 की अंतिम सीषाई में पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है ।

सलाल जल बिजली परियोजना

परियोजना रिपोर्ट पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है । इस में प्रथम चरण में 60-60 मैगावाट के 5 उत्पादन यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन और अंतिम चरण में 60-60 मैगावाट के 6 और यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन परिकल्पित है । समस्त योजना की अनुमित लागत 6041.50 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) कालाकोट तापीय बिजली परियोजना पर यूगोस्लेव क्रेडिट से पैसा लगाया जा रहा है ।

सलाल परियोजना को अभी तक किसी भी विदेशी ऋण से नहीं बांधा गया है ।

दिल्ली में बिजली शमशान गृह

291. श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रथम बिजली शमशान गृह बनाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह व्यवस्था कब से जारी हो जायेगी;

(ग) क्या इसका शुल्क नियत किया जा चुका है ;

(घ) इसे किस दर में बिजली दी जायेगी ; और

(ङ) क्या यह दर बिजली की साधारण दर से कम होगी या अधिक?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1965 में ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) बिजली दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाय अण्ड रेट्रिकिंग की अनुसूची के अनुसार दी जायेगी । यह दर बिजली की साधारण दर में कम होगी ।

बिजली कर

292. श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली के व्यापारियों को यह हिदायत दी है कि वे नेपाल, भूटान, सिक्किम, तथा तिब्बत के व्यापारियों को जो सामान; बेचेंगे उस पर विक्री कर नहीं लिया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह छूट किन किन वस्तुओं पर होगी ;

(ग) क्या यह छूट उस सामान पर दी जायेगी जो उन देशों को निर्यात किया जायगा अथवा केवल उस पर जो भारत में ही रहेगा ; और

(घ) ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितने माल पर विक्री-कर की यह छूट दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री नि० त० कुल्लुणाकारु) (क) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जारी किये गये एक प्रेस नोट में दिल्ली के व्यापारियों को सूचित किया गया है कि जो माल नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम के व्यापारियों के साथ बेचा जाय (उसका मूल्य चाहे कितना हो) । और जो अन्ततः उन देशों को भेजा जाय वः सब, इस माल के उन देशों को भेजे जाने के प्रमाण के रूप में झू-सीमा-शुल्क की रसीद दिखाने पर विक्री-कर से मुक्त होगा । इस प्रेस नोट

में 1957 का एक प्रादेश उद्धृत है और उस में गलती से तिब्बत का उल्लेख हो गया है ।

Bhakra Dam

293. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the completion of the right power house of Bhakra Dam; and

(b) the nature of the aid given by U.S.S.R. so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In the powerhouse structure, 63,892 Cyds. of concrete had been placed to end of 28th August, 1964 against the estimated quantity of 78,000 Cyds. The work on the Machine Hall walls and crane beams in the service bay etc. is in progress and is likely to be completed within a month. About 90 per cent of the work of installation of the five penstocks has been completed. The progress of electrical and mechanical works is also satisfactory.

(b) The technical assistance and supply of equipment for the Bhakra Right Bank-Power house is covered by 112.5 million Roubles Credit Agreement of February, 1961. Apart from the supply of equipment technical assistance is also being provided by the suppliers in the erection, adjustment and commissioning of the equipment. Furthermore, the suppliers have undertaken to train Indian personnel at the hydro-power stations and other enterprises of the U.S.S.R.

Housing Schemes in Punjab

294. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab in 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far for implementing the Low Income Group, the middle Income Group and Subsidized Industrial Housing Schemes; and

(b) the progress achieved under the above schemes during the same period?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3065/64].

Increased Salary for Madras Government Employees

295. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Seethyan:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras have approached the Central Government for financial assistance to provide increased salary to the State Government employees so as to make them on par with Central Government employees working in the State of Madras;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) whether any other States have made similar representations to the Central Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes. The Government of Madras have asked for financial assistance for granting to their employees a similar order of increase of dearness allowance as has been sanctioned by the Government of India to their employees.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. They are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

सफेद रोटी और हृदय रोग

296. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफेद रोटी जो विभिन्न प्रकार के घाटे से पकाई जाती है, हृदय रोग पैदा करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ग) : इसका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि विभिन्न प्रकार के घाटे में बनी सफेद रोटी से हृदय रोग होता है। सफेद रोटी हृदय रोग पैदा करने वाली है ऐसी कोई वैज्ञानिक सामग्री अभी तक प्रकाशित हुई नहीं लगती।

Third Plan

297. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that performance in a number of sectors of economy during the Third Plan is likely to be much lower than even that envisaged in the mid-term appraisal of the Plan; and

(b) if so, in which main sectors it would fall considerably short and to what extent in each case?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). It is too early to indicate at this stage the sectors in which performance is likely to exceed or fall short of the estimates given in the Mid-Term Appraisal.

कोठार बांध

298. श्री योगेश्वर झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 'बराज' का स्थाई बनाने के लिये आवश्यक 'कोठार बांध' के निर्माण के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) 'कोठार बांध' के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) 'कोठार बांध' का निर्माण सम्भवतः कब आरम्भ होगा और कब तक पूरा होगा ?

सिबाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० क० ल० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं । अनुसन्धान कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है ।

(ख) अनुसन्धान के पूर्ण होने और अभिकल्पों के तैयार होने पर ही अनुमित लागत तैयार की जा सकती है ।

(ग) चूँकि अभी तक अनुसन्धान कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है, निर्माण कार्य के प्रारम्भ करने अथवा परियोजना की पूर्णता की कोई भी तिथि निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती ।

Prime Minister's Residence

299. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about the residence of the Prime Minister;

(b) whether it is proposed to combine No. 1 Motilal Nehru Place where the Prime Minister lives at present with the neighbouring house at 10 Janpath; and

(c) if so, the likely expenditure involved in making the necessary alterations?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The Prime Minister will continue to reside at No. 1, Motilal Nehru Place which he was occupying in his capacity as Minister without Portfolio. For his official work and entertainment of official guests, Bungalow No. 10, Janpath which is adjacent to No. 1, Motilal Nehru Place has been placed at his disposal.

(c) The work is still in progress. It will take another month or so to complete it when the expenditure would be known. It may, however, be added that it is being kept to the barest minimum.

Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme in Delhi

300. { Shri Rishang Keishang:
Shri P. C. Boroah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the displaced persons under the Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme who had been allotted housing plots in Delhi have unauthorisedly sold out their plots;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Administration have approached the Union Government to make such unauthorised transfer a penal offence; and

(c) Government's reaction to this demand?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of 3,565 plots of 80 sq. yards allotted, about 260 persons are suspected to have transferred possession of the plots allotted to them under the Jhuggis and Jhonpris Removal Scheme.

(b) In all the cases, the Delhi Municipal Corporation have served show cause notices on the allottees of the plots. Allotments in 169 cases have even been cancelled. Notices under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act have also been issued in 134 cases.

(c) Does not arise.

Fly Nuisance

301. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to eradicate the fly nuisance now pestering Delhi residents;

(b) whether Government propose aerial spraying to exterminate flies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The various steps taken

by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Central Health Education Bureau to eradicate fly nuisance are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See No. LT-3066/64].

(b) There is no proposal to have aerial spraying of the insecticides all over Delhi. However, spraying of dustbins and refuse enclosures with D.D.T. and Gammaxine is regularly done to prevent fly breeding.

(c) Aerial spraying is not desirable as insecticides may not reach the places of breeding. Moreover, spraying alone is not very effective against fly nuisance.

Medicinal Plants Committee

302. { Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medicinal Plants and Garden Committee of Gujarat State has discovered that medicines prepared from 'Arjun' trees can cure heart diseases; and —

(b) whether the therapeutic value of this medicine has been tested and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Formulations derived from the bark of Arjun trees are in extensive use in Ayurvedic practice. Considerable scientific work is being carried out in a number of laboratories especially the school of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta. It is one of the drugs which has been included for thorough study in the composite Drugs Research Scheme of the Ministry of Health.

Life Insurance Corporation

303. { Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Bado:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) the ratio between the officers and other employees in the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that large scale mechanisation of the office work in the Life Insurance Corporation, resulting in large-scale reduction of the employees, is being initiated; and

(c) the overall foreign exchange involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The ratio of class I officers to other employees in India as on the 31st March, 1964 was approximately 6:100.

(b) The Corporation has decided to install two electronic computers at Bombay and Calcutta. The installation of these computers will not result in any reduction of staff.

(c) No expenditure in foreign exchange is involved, so far as the Life Insurance Corporation is concerned, as the payment for the computers is to be made in India in rupees.

Seizure of Gold at Moradabad

304. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over four hundred tolas of pure gold bars and twenty-two carat ornaments worth about several thousand rupees were seized on the 1st July, 1964 by a Central excise party from shops of two local bullion merchants at Moradabad (U.P.); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action is being taken for Departmental matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There was no seizure of pure gold bars from any bullion merchant of Moradabad on the 1st July, 1964.

2866 grammes and 238 grammes of ornaments alleged to be containing gold of over 14 carat purity were, however, seized from two dealers of that place on that date. Necessary action is being taken for Departmental adjudication of the cases.

Loans to Goldsmiths in U.P.

305. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Centre for a loan to enable goldsmiths to start small scale industries; and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). In response to the Government of India's letter asking for estimates of funds required for rehabilitation of goldsmiths, the Government of Uttar Pradesh intimated their immediate requirements as rupees twenty lakhs for the purpose of sanction of loans to goldsmiths for settlement in industry and for other productive purposes. This amount was sanctioned.

ब्रह्मपुत्र को गंगा नदी से मिलना

306. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 9 अप्रैल, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 972 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ब्रह्मपुत्र को गंगा नदी से मिलाने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री डा० कु० ल० राव) : तीस्ता बहु-धन्वी बराज परियोजना जिसमें, साथ ही साथ, गंगा के साथ ब्रह्मपुत्र का सम्पर्क परिकल्पित है, अभी पूर्ण होनी है। अतः इस अवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि

सम्पर्क स्थापन में कितना समय लगेगा और इस पर कितनी लागत आएगी।

Assistance for Agricultural Purposes

307. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1255 on the 30th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the suggestions made by the Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture that the assistance given in the States by the Centre for Agricultural purposes should be disbursed strictly on the basis of their performances; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

M.B.B.S. Course

308. Shri Rishang Kelshing: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from the Union Territories for study of pre-medical and M.B.B.S. courses for the current academic year;

(b) the State-wise number of seats allotted for the two courses; and

(c) whether Government consider the seats so allotted as adequate to meet the requirements of the Union Territories?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 410 applications were received from the Union Territories (Other than Delhi, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu), for Pre-medical and M.B.B.S. Courses.

(b) The Territory-wise number of seats allotted for the academic year

1964-65 for the two courses is given below:

Name of the Union Territory	Seats allotted for	
	Premedical	M.B.B.S.
Himachal Pradesh	2	31
Manipur	25	11
Tripura	17	7
NEFA	3	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1
Laccadive, Mincoy and Amindivi	4	—
Total	53	52

प्रोल्ट मेक्रेटरियेट' भवन

309. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या निम्नलिखित श्री. आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 'प्रोल्ट मेक्रेटरियेट' भवन को तोड़ कर नया रूप देने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का व्योम क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के कौन-कौन से कार्यालयों की इमारतों को फिर से बनाने का विचार है ?

निर्वाण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर-चन्द खन्ना) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Major Projects

310. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major projects in different States which started work in the First Plan period but have not yet been completed;

(b) the stipulated date for completion of those projects; and

(c) the primary and the present enhanced estimates of the projects?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T-3067/64].

Mustard Oil

311. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nutrition expert of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, held recently that use of mustard oil as cooking medium is detrimental to health and it contributes to the incidence of diseases like Coronary and Cerebral thrombosis; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to confirm the report by more experts so as to take preventive measures?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). An officer of the All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta who attended a scientific meeting of nutritional interest at Calcutta in August, 1964, mentioned during the discussion that other vegetable oils like groundnut oil or sesame oil were superior to mustard oil as cooking medium and that mustard oil due to its pungency and deep colour could be easily adulterated with substances which were detrimental to health. Sesame oil and groundnut oil had greater percentage of unsaturated fatty acids and were, therefore, better for prevention of atherosclerosis.

Mustard oil has been found to be adulterated with agremone seeds and mineral oil which are both toxic. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules standards for mustard oil have been prescribed and present oil have been prescribed and presence of agremone seeds or any other oil

Admission to Medical Colleges

312. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates from foreign countries sponsored by the External Affairs Ministry for their admission into the Indian Medical Colleges;

(b) the number out of them for post-graduate courses;

(c) the number of those who have actually been admitted so far; and

(d) the total number of seats for both courses which are controlled by the Government of India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a), (b) and (d). The number of seats reserved by the Government of India for Cultural Scholars/Private self-financing foreign students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and private self-financing foreign students in the Under-graduate and post-graduate courses during 1964-65 was as follows:—

(i) Post-graduate—Nil.

(ii) Under-graduate—98.

In addition to the above 16 seats originally reserved under the Colombo Plan were made available to the candidates sponsored by the External Affairs Ministry for under-graduate course during 1964-65. Thus 114 seats were provided for students from outside India. Of these the Ministry of Education sponsored 26 candidates as Cultural Scholars, and for the remaining seats (88) the Ministry of External Affairs sponsored 260 self-financing students of Indian Origin domiciled abroad and Private self-financing foreign students during 1964-65. All these candidates were sponsored for Under-graduate course.

(c) The number of candidates actually admitted so far and the number of candidates offered seats during

1964-65 is as follows:—

	Number of candidates actually admitted so far.	Number of candidates offered seats
Cultural Scholars	22	26
Self-financing students of Indian Origin domiciled abroad and Private self-financing foreign students.	48	88
TOTAL	70	144

Film 'Sangam'

313. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange granted to the Director of the film 'Sangam' to hold shooting in Europe; and

(b) the grounds on which Government sanctioned the amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Messrs. R. K. Films and Studios Bombay, were released foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 3.3 lakhs for location shooting of their Film 'Sangam' abroad.

(b) The exchange was released in view of the large export earnings of the Company in the past and their undertaking to earn sizeable amount of foreign exchange on this picture. The stipulation made at the time of release was that the Film will not be released for exhibition in India until and unless foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 12 lakhs had been earned from exports. This undertaking has been fulfilled by the Company.

Goldsmiths in Delhi

314. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of goldsmiths who registered themselves with Employment Exchanges in Delhi;

(b) the number out of them who have been provided with jobs or other assistance for their rehabilitation; and

(c) the amount allocated to Delhi for this purpose and the amount utilized so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 711 up to the 31st July, 1964.

(b) 45 were provided with jobs up to that date, 72 were admitted to the Industrial Training Institutes and 6 to Polytechnics.

(c) A sum of rupees 8 lakhs has been sanctioned so far. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,68,500 has been utilized.

Jhuggi and Jhonpri Scheme in Delhi

315. { Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the amount paid by Government to Delhi Corporation in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 for implementing Jhuggi-Jhonpri Scheme in Delhi;

(b) the number of families rehabilitated so far, during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(c) the number of families likely to be rehabilitated in 1964-65 and the number of plots ready for allotment and likely to be ready by 31st March, 1965;

(d) whether there is any priority for shifting 2700 families lying along Railway lands; and

(e) the general policy regarding shifting of Jhuggi and Jhonpri families?

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The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khauna): (a)

1961-62	Rs. 78.96 lakhs
1962-63	Rs. 163.84 lakhs
1963-64	Rs. 135.72 lakhs

Total: Rs. 378.62 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Up to July 1964, 10,000 families have been allotted plots/tenements under the Jhuggis and Jhonpris removal Scheme. 2,280 more plots are ready for allotment and another 15,500 plots are expected to be developed by the 31st March, 1965. About 12,500 squatter families are expected to be provided with alternative accommodation during the period August, 1964 to March, 1965.

(d) Squatters on Railway lands are being cleared in the order of priority indicated by the Ministry of Railways.

(e) Persons squatting on Government lands are evicted under a sector-wise clearance programme. The squatters are first taken to camping sites of 25 sq. yards in different Jhuggi and Jhonpri colonies. Later on, those who started squatting prior to July, 1960 and are not Government servants and migratory labourers are shifted to plots of 80 sq. yards or tenements, as and when they become available.

Utilisation of Foreign aid during Third Plan

316. { Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of foreign assistance agreed upon by different countries so far for the various schemes covered in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of this has already been utilised so far; and

(c) how much remains unutilised and what are the prospects of its utilisation during Third Plan period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A statement showing the amount of foreign assistance authorised by different countries/institutions for India's Third Five Year Plan, the amount for which orders have been placed, the amount disbursed and the balance thereof, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3068/64.]

As regards prospects of the utilisation of the balance amount, it is expected that the rate of utilisation of external assistance, which has recently shown some improvement will be further increased as a result of the implementation of the decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee on 'Utilisation of External Assistance'. However, there will be some spill-over to the Fourth Plan.

Income-tax Assesseees in Delhi

317. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax assesseees in Delhi;

(b) the annual demand of income-tax in 1965-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1963-64 in respect of Delhi;

(c) the number of cases of assesseees for 1962-63 and 1963-64 still pending with the Department; and

(d) the amount of arrears as on 31st March, 1962, 31st March, 1963 and 31st March, 1964?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1,03,469 as on 1-4-1964.

	Rs.
(b) 1950-51	3,29 lakhs
1955-56	5,90 lakhs
1960-61	7,47 lakhs
1963-64	16,00 lakhs.
(c) 1962-63	14,375 as on 1-4-1964
1963-64	52,087 as on 1-4-1964.

(d) The effective arrears were as under:—

	Rs.
31-3-1962	6,15 lakhs
31-3-1963	5,98 lakhs
31-3-1964	6,70 lakhs.
	(Provisional)

Sales Tax on Hosiery Goods

318. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 431 on the 4th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding exemption of hosiery goods from sales tax in Delhi has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) In view of the fact that sales of hosiery goods are taxed in Delhi at a nominal rate of 1 per cent and in the adjoining States such goods are taxed at a much higher rate, it has been decided not to exempt hosiery goods from the levy of sales tax in Delhi.

Balance Sheets of Companies

319. Shri Hari Vishnu Namath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has been correctly reported as having remarked on the 7th August, 1964 in the course of his speech at the New Delhi Conference on research in Corporate Management that public sector undertakings prepare unreal balance sheets; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to cure them of those ills?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Finance Minister did state that balance sheets of companies were often unreal, but he made it clear that this was so both for companies in the private sector as well as for those in the public sector, and not for the later alone.

(b) The steps under consideration are to widen the scope of audit so as

to make it more effective and to ensure that the audited balance sheets do conform to real facts.

D.V.C.

320. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statutory provisions of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act are being complied with both by the Damodar Valley Corporation and other agencies in respect of power supply; and

(b) whether there are cases of infringement of such provisions by both the Damodar Valley Corporation and other agencies?

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

(b) The State Electricity Boards of West Bengal and Bihar and the Durgapur Steel Project authorities have constructed or are constructing certain Power Stations and Transmission Lines within the Valley, with the knowledge of the Damodar Valley Corporation and after getting the approval of the Planning Commission. In a few cases no formal permission has been granted by the Corporation in the absence of a specific request by the parties concerned. But the Government have no doubt that permission will be granted when the request is made.

राज्य स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सम्मेलन

321. श्री लल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1964 में हुए राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों के चौथे सम्मेलन ने क्या सिफारिशें कीं; और

(ख) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर)

(क) और (ख) अप्रैल, 1964 के दक्षिणी राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों के चौथे सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्तावों की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी]। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3069/64]। इससे स्पष्ट है कि इस सम्मेलन में विविध विषयों पर विचार विमर्श हुआ। अधिकांश सिफारिशों पर तो राज्य सरकारों को ही विचार करना है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार प्रस्ताव संख्या 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22 और 23 (घ) के सामने दिये गये हैं।

Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries

**322. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received against the Doctors working in Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi from the *bona fide* C.G.H.S. patients during the year 1963;

(b) action taken on those complaints; and

(c) whether action on some complaints received in 1962 or previously has also not yet been finalised?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) During the year 1963, 119 complaints were received. The

nature of these complaints were as follows:

(i) Rude/indifferent behaviour.	27
(ii) Refusal/reluctance/delay in making domiciliary visits.	26
(iii) Non-supply/delay in supply of medicines	8
(iv) Time lag in attending to patients.	27
(v) Non-compliance with the patient's request to refer the case to Specialist.	5
(vi) Dissatisfaction arising the results of treatment received.	22
(vii) Absence from duty for short period.	4
Total	119

(b) Enquiries were made into all the complaints by deputing officers, where necessary, to hold on-the-spot investigations. Where procedural defects were revealed, these were remedied. In 25 cases the medical officers concerned were warned and were also transferred to other dispensaries. Enquiries could not be conducted in 19 cases as the medical officers had left Government service and no specific details were available and some of the complaints had also been withdrawn. 75 cases were dropped after making enquiries.

(c) No.

Three-Paisa Coin

324. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a new three-paisa coin in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is hoped that the issue of 3 paisa coins will reduce the demand for 1 paisa coins, as with the exception of one paisa, any fraction of a rupee can be tendered in terms of 2, 3, 5 and 10 paisa coins. The minting of 1 paisa coins has been found to be uneconomical, as it has ceased to have any intrinsic value, costs more than its face value and takes up 40 per cent of the Mints' capacity.

Quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

325. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Works, and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some categories of quarters for Government servants are being constructed near Panchkuin Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of quarters being constructed there and their categories; and

(c) when these quarters will be ready for allotment?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mohr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. 720 type I quarters are being built for Class IV staff.

(c) 432 quarters have been completed and allotted. The remaining 288 are expected to be ready for allotment in lots by the end of the current year.

Quarters in Ramakrishnapura, New Delhi

326. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few thousand staff quarters are ready for occupation in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi and that no allotment has so far been made; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and when these will be allotted to Government servants?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a). No. As soon as the quarters are ready and have been provided with electricity and water, they will be allotted.

(b) Does not arise.

Death Rate

327. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial fall in the death rate as a result of control over diseases like T.B. and Malaria; and

(b) if so, the percentage of fall thus made possible?

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

(b) The mortality rate due to Tuberculosis before the new drugs were introduced was about 200 per 1,00,000 of population every year. A survey undertaken in Punjab villages recently has shown that the mortality in the rural parts was about 100 per 1,00,000 in a year. In Madanapalle area where a community control of Tuberculosis is in progress for the last 12 years, the mortality has been shown to be about 20 per 1,00,000 population in a year.

2. Trend in malaria morbidity and mortality is estimated on the basis of proportional case rate i.e., the percentage of clinical malaria cases as compared to all types of cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries. Before the initiation of any large scale malaria panned to all types of cases treated in India, the mortality in 1935 was estimated to be 1 per cent. of the cases which suffered from malaria and 0.75 per cent. as reported in 1952. The proportional case rate which was 10.8 per cent. in 1953-54 was reduced to

0.23 per cent. in 1963-64 thus showing a reduction by 98.5 per cent. The mortality from malaria is negligible. A death from malaria is extremely rare now-a-days.

3. The death rate due to Small Pox which was reported to be 16.06 per 1,00,000 of population in 1950-51 came down to 9.59 in 1957-58 and has been further reduced to 1.62 per 1,00,000 in 1963-64 due to the National Small Pox Eradication Programme in operation in the country.

Palai Central Bank

328. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1112 on the 12th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the liquidation proceedings of the Palai Central Bank have since been completed;

(b) the total amount so far distributed amongst the depositors and the percentage thereof to the total deposits;

(c) the amount that will be left with the Liquidator after payment of the third instalment of six paise in a rupee; and

(d) when the final payment to the depositors is likely to be made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 4,84,50,116 amounting to about 62% of the total deposits.

(c) and (d). As the liability on account of income-tax from 1959 to 1963 has not been finally determined, it is not possible to estimate at this stage the exact amount which may still be available, after the payment of the third dividend has been completed. As misfeasance proceedings against the directors are still in progress, it is not also possible to indicate when the

final dividend is likely to be paid. Efforts will, however, be made to declare one or more additional dividends, in favour of the depositors, as and when the necessary funds are available for this purpose.

Bakaro and Durgapur Power Houses

329. { **Shri Mohammad Elias;**
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) the number of occasions on which each of the three 75 MW new generating units of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Bakaro and Durgapur went out of commission and the reasons therefor; and

(b) what was the extent of shortage in capacity due to such outage and how the situation on each occasion was met and at what additional cost?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The number of occasions on which the three new 75 MW generating units had to be shut down since they were commissioned is shown below: -

Bakaro (fourth unit): 29 (upto August, 1964).

Durgapur (first unit): 22 (upto July, 1964).

Durgapur (second unit): 23 (upto July, 1964).

(b) The extent of the shortage in capacity due to the outages has not been assessed precisely. The shortage was met by boosting up the other DVC thermal and hydel units, by importing power from Sindri and the Rihand Dam Project on an exchange basis and by resorting to load shedding on a few occasions. No additional cost was involved.

Tenughat Dam.

330. { **Shri Mohammad Elias;**
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government will construct the Tenughat Dam on the Damodar River instead of the Damodar Valley Corporation and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Yes. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation are under consideration and in this context it was considered desirable to entrust the execution of the Tenughat Dam to the Bihar Government in whose jurisdiction the project site is situated.

International Monetary Fund

331. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the main resources of International Monetary Fund and the extent of India's contribution towards it;

(b) whether it has been decided to increase existing resources of the fund; and

(c) the financial implications of such increase on India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The main resources of the IMF are the capital subscriptions—called quotas—of the individual countries and its investment income. Out of a total quota holding of 15,614.8 million U.S. dollars, India's share amounts to 600 million U.S. dollars as on 30th April, 1964.

(b) and (c). Various proposals are under consideration of the I.M.F., but no decisions have been taken.

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

CORRUPTION IN GONDA ELECTIONS

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The judgment of the Election Tribunal nullifying the election of the Member of Lok Sabha from Gonda constituency and bringing out serious charges of corruption in the said election".

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): At the General Elections held in 1962, Shri Ram Ratan Gupta was declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Gonda Parliamentary Constituency in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The result of the election was declared after a recount of votes. Shri N. Dandekar, one of the candidates in the election, filed an Election Petition calling in question the election of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta on various grounds. The Election Tribunal, which tried the Election Petition, held that 2166 ballot papers were tampered with between the first count and the recount. According to the Election Tribunal, 1930 votes which were counted as valid in favour of Shri N. Dandekar in the first count were improperly rejected on the recount as a result of tampering and that all these 1930 votes excepting two ought to have been counted as valid votes in favour of Shri N. Dandekar. Similarly, the Election Tribunal held that 238 votes polled in favour of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta ought to have been deducted from the votes which were counted in favour of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, and they were rightly rejected in the first count. But they were tampered with after the first count in order to validate them and were counted as valid at the recount. In view of these findings, the Election

Petition filed by Shri N. Dandekar was allowed, the election of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta was declared void and set aside and Shri N. Dandekar was declared to have been duly elected.

In the course of its judgment, the Election Tribunal observed that Shri C. M. Nigam, the District Magistrate of Gonda, who was the Returning Officer for the Constituency was instrumental in bringing about the success of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta at the election by corrupt contrivance. The Election Tribunal also mentioned five other officers as having been involved in this affair, namely,

1. Shri R. B. Johri, District Election Officer, Gonda.
2. Shri A. S. Misra, Assistant Returning Officer, Gonda, East and Gonda West Segments.
3. Shri Krishna Madho Saran, Treasury Officer, Gonda.
4. Shri Kali Chander Johri, Nazir, Collectorate, Gonda.
5. Shri Maqbool Hussain, Election Inspector, Gonda.

The Election Tribunal further expressed the opinion that this was a fit case for inquiry under section 137 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, against Shri Nigam and the above-mentioned five officials. There is, however, the following observation in the judgment regarding Shri Nigam:

"He was instrumental in bringing about the success of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta Respondent No. 1 by corrupt contrivance and the quid pro quo was his promotion as Commissioner of Faizabad in November 1962 after the election, although he was previously superseded".

The Government of Uttar Pradesh was not a party to the proceedings nor was it heard before this observation was made.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

The Election Tribunal has also held that Shri Nigam, the Returning Officer, violated rule 60 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, by designedly and illegally refraining from completing the counting of votes by continuous counting and by failing to keep the ballot papers in safe custody and that there was breach of the official duty on the part of Shri Nigam which resulted in tampering of the ballot papers.

On the basis of the findings and observations of the Election Tribunal, the Election Commission has decided to cause necessary inquiries to be made with a view to considering whether prosecution should be instituted against all or any of the above-mentioned six officials for offences under section 129 (doing acts for furtherance of the prospects of the election of a candidate), section 134 (breach of official duty in connection with elections) and section 136 (tampering with ballot papers) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has already initiated disciplinary proceedings against Shri Nigam and has placed him under suspension.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the pronouncement of the Election Tribunal and after the thoughtless statement of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not say that.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): "Improper" statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mrs. Kripalani says that she agreed that it was not a well-prepared statement.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can quote her. If she has admitted that, then that might be quoted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only because she has admitted it, I quote. Then, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet colleagues. It is reported, took a grave view of the disclosures made by the Election Tribunal . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): We are not able to hear; he is not audible. Will he kindly speak on the mike?

Mr. Speaker: There is something wrong with his throat, perhaps.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am choked with emotion.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he has strained himself too much.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is the cumulative effect!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister and his colleagues took a grave view of this Judgement of the tribunal and it is said in the newspapers that since the statement made yesterday, that is, on the 5th by the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, does not agree with that information about the conduct of the official censured by the tribunal, the Prime Minister sent for all the relevant records before taking any further action in the matter. Then the report says that the Chief Election Commissioner went in Uttar Pradesh and so on. I would like to know whether the Central Government, especially the Home Minister who is out to root out corruption, is interested in setting up a Commission, a high-power Commission, to enquire into these affairs, which include the ex-Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh; it has come out that everything was done with the connivance of Shri C. B. Gupta.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government has any intention of setting up a tribunal to enquire into the matter. (Interruption) Order, order. The only relevant question here is whether the Govern-

ment has any intention to set up a tribunal.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Did he have telephonic talk with Shri Nigam, before the recount? There is evidence to this fact before the Election Tribunal.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot deliver a speech now. He is not allowed to do so. He might resume his seat. A question has been put and that has to be answered; let that be answered first.

श्री मौर्य : इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में लोकशाही लोप होती हुई नज़र आती है और अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो लोगों का वेलट पर से विश्वास उठ जायेगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके से आप बाधा नहीं डाल सकते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस पर विस्तार से डिस्कशन चाहते हैं तो वे इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दें और उस डिस्कशन के दौरान में जब उन्हें बोलने का मौका मिले तब वे बेशक इस पर बोलें लेकिन इस तरीके से बगैर बुलाये हुए बीच में वे बाधा न डालें।

Shri A. K. Sen: As the hon. House will recall, I have read out from the Judgement itself which shows that an enquiry under section 137 of the Representation of the People Act, should be initiated by the Chief Election Commissioner and he has already done so.

As I have said, there is no benefit in having multiplicity in the matter. The Chief Election Commissioner will no doubt take into consideration all the facts and also the allegation of any political influence being brought on the Returning Officer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. After the pronouncement of the judgment and the statement of the Chief Minister, have the Prime Minister and his

Cabinet colleagues decided to have an impartial enquiry into the whole affair—that is my question. The Prime Minister is here; he can answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the Election Commissioner has initiated proceedings to make an enquiry. The Government does not think that there ought to be another enquiry as that would be duplication of proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Chief Election Commissioner, while making the enquiry, will take into account the flimsy role of the ex-Chief Minister?

Mr. Speaker: That would also include finding out if any political influence has been exercised in compelling the Returning Officer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Election Commissioner cannot go into political matters.

Mr. Speaker: Government has no intention of setting up another enquiry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Do the Government and the Election Commission fully realise that in a parliamentary democracy, if the sanctity of the ballot is not kept inviolate, the ballot will *per force* yield place to the bullet...

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to stop those who are interrupting him or those who are cheering him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want the Minister to be attentive and hear me. And, is it a fact that the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wrote, according to certain excerpts recently read by the Chief Minister of U.P., to the Government of U.P. at that time, suspecting tampering with ballot papers in Gonda constituency election and if so, why was not any serious action taken on

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

that letter of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and is the action taken now against Shri Nigam..

Mr. Speaker: If there are so many questions, there will be confusion. If he puts one question, he may get a precise answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do the Government fully realise that in a parliamentary democracy, if the sanctity of the ballot is not kept inviolate, the ballot will *per force* yield place to the bullet and why was not any serious action taken on the letter of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru? This coacophonous cackinnation is most untimely. They are laughing even at this murder of democracy.

Shri A. K. Sen: Government is second to none in their devotion to the cause of upholding the sanctity of our elections.

Mr. Speaker: What about the letter of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru? Has any action been taken on it?

Shri A. K. Sen: The present Prime Minister, who was Home Minister then, and our late Prime Minister were apprised of the allegations concerning this election. I met the late Prime Minister and informed him myself. I went to the present Prime Minister with the Chief Election Commissioner. These allegations were communicated to both the present Prime Minister and the late Prime Minister by the Chief Election Commissioner and by myself. Thereupon the late Prime Minister had written a letter informing the Chief Minister of U.P. about the serious allegations which have been made and expressing his concern. The reply has already been published in U.P. by the Chief Minister of U.P., in which the predecessor of the present Chief Minister had written to our late Prime Minister that he was very concerned himself and if there has

been any tampering with the election, it must be looked into carefully and the guilty must be punished. I do not recollect the exact words. The letter is there. But he said that under the law he was advised that the forum for having this matter determined would be the Election Tribunal which was set up immediately and all these allegations have been enquired into. The appointment of an impartial Election Tribunal shows the Government's determination to set up a really impartial tribunal to enquire into this matter, and the speed with which proceedings have been initiated against the persons who have been mentioned in the judgment of the Election Tribunal also shows the Government's concern in the matter to punish those against whom suspicion has been cast. But the hon. Member will agree that in a democratic set up it must proceed according to the procedure laid down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you, Sir, in view of the gravity of the matter, to direct the Government to lay on the Table of the House the letters to which he has been referring—the letters of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—because I read from the papers that they were laid on the Table of the U.P. Legislatures?

Shri A. K. Sen: They have already been published.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them be laid on the Table. We have not seen them in the papers at all. Where have they been published?

Shri A. K. Sen: They have been published in all the papers.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या इलैक्शन कमीशन को ऐसे ब्रह्मचर्य हैं कि वह राजनीतिक मामलों की तहकीकात कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को कानून में देखें। शायद मिनिस्टर साहब की राय गलत हो। हम उसको क्यों एक्सेप्ट करें ?

12.17 hrs

**QUESTIONS IN RESPECT OF CALL
ATTENTION STATEMENT RE: SUS-
PENSION OF IAC SERVICES LAID
ON THE TABLE ON 9-9-1964**

Mr. Speaker: I shall now allow questions on the Calling Attention Notice which was taken up yesterday and a statement was laid on the Table.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Jalore): Will the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation be pleased to say what is the estimated loss from the curtailment of these services per day and whether this loss is only due to the attitude of the pilots or because the whole of the upper administration in the undertaking is in disarray and there have been other reasons of not giving overhauling time and maintenance of Caravelles etc.

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): The anticipated loss due to the cancellation of services has not been calculated and I am not prepared to apportion blame between the management and the strikers for the dislocation of services.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the maladies which have been flogging this undertaking? He should be able to give us some information. After all, it has not been dropped from heaven. There seems to have been trouble in this undertaking for such a long time past. All the papers have been mentioning about it. The Minister who is giving whole time attention to it should be able to enlighten the House on this point.

Shri Kanungo: I have described it in the statement.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I know whether the Ministry comes in between the management and the workers?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In view of the pilots doing very responsible work which entails a great deal of potential danger to them as well as to the passengers they carry, may I know why it is that such a long time has elapsed before sympathetic discussion could properly be conducted with these very responsible officials of the country and an arrangement arrived at by which all this kind of difficulties and disturbances could have been avoided?

Shri Kanungo: While the matter was under discussion the pilots took action unilaterally.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is not true.

Shri Kanungo: Of course, the management was at fault because from July 1963 they did not pursue the matter to discuss it.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): He is now apportioning the blame.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, the Minister in reply to an earlier question put by Shri Mathur assured you that he is not prepared to apportion blame. In the very next statement he is saying that action was precipitated by the pilots. May I know what is the kind of treatment that is shown to us? Once he is saying that he is not prepared to apportion blame and then he is actually doing it. How does he reconcile the two?

Shri Kanungo: I am merely repeating what I have mentioned in the statement.

Shri Nath Pai: How do you reconcile the two statements?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So far as the grievances of the pilots are concerned, the international rules which

[Shri Prabhat Kar] are applicable to them are not applied in India. Knowing fully well as we do the responsibility of pilots in carrying passengers in the air, may I know why steps were not taken to implement those rules?

Shri Kanungo: There is no international law on the subject. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): The Minister says there is no international law. But the question was about the implementation of an international rule.

Mr. Speaker: The question, as I understood, is, there are international rules governing the conditions of service of pilots and it is the grievance of the pilots that those rules have not been applied to Indian pilots. He wants to know why it has not been done.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He has admitted that rule in the statement. Now he says there is no law. I do not know whether he has read his own statement.

Shri Kanungo: There is no law on the subject (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question has been put. Let him answer it. He is answering. Hon. Members should have patience.

Shri Kanungo: The rules of the Directorate of Civil Aviation in India is that the maximum flying hours per month should be 125. It varies from country to country. The limitation per day and per week has to be negotiated. As I have said in the statement, one of the officers of the Corporation and the pilots came to a certain agreement which was not ratified by the Corporation. It was given a trial. None the less, it was found that it is unworkable. Therefore, fresh negotiations were started. It did not result in any agreement. Therefore, the matter has been referred to a tribunal. In the meantime,

as I have said in the statement, some evidence is forthcoming that the pilots are inclined to review the matter in discussion with the Government. Accordingly, they have been called for Aviation Department.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, am I not entitled as a member to follow what the hon. Minister says? While I have no right to ask a question—I know that—I have the right to follow what he says.

Mr. Speaker: He is using another device to put a question.

Shri Nath Pai: Do I not have the right to seek your help and guidance if I do not follow what the Minister says. I do not know where the tribunal butts in, when the promise given by Shri Raj Bahadur to the Lok Sabha was the appointment of a Commission. The dispute is still pending because the Government has fallen back on its promise to appoint a Commission.

Mr. Speaker: That question can be picked up by some Member who follows.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Has the hon. Minister personally satisfied himself that all efforts for direct negotiated settlement of the dispute were exhausted by the management? If not, why has he taken recourse to the dilatory process of national tribunal?

Shri Kanungo: Because, under the law, when conciliation fails there is no other alternative except to refer the dispute to a tribunal. But that does not prevent the parties from coming to an agreement in the mean while. As I have said just now, at the moment Government is asking the pilots to discuss the matter with it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Apart from the merits of the questions, may I know if any arrangements were made to provide relief

crew for the convenience of the passengers and, if so, how was it that on the 23rd August the plane bound for Madras was delayed by 9½ hours to give twelve hour rest to the crew?

Shri Kanungo: Because these disruptions occurred, the Government directed the Corporation to curtail the services to what they could definitely maintain.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether there is any apparatus to deal with the employees' problems, specially of the pilots, existing in the Corporation, if not, whether the assurance given by Shri Raj Bahadur for setting up a commission will be respected by this Government.

Shri Kanungo: There are the normal labour laws for settlement of disputes. By a judgment of a tribunal in 1958, pilots have been classified as workmen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He does not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is that the earlier Minister gave an assurance that he will appoint a commission; whether the Government thinks that it would follow up and fulfil that assurance and discharge its obligation or that does not stand at all.

Shri Kanungo: At the moment, not. I have placed a statement on the Table of the House, I suppose, three days ago on that issue. You cannot have two concurrent enquiries in the same matter.

Shri Nath Pal: Is there no sanctity of ministerial promises?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I must say that I am not fully aware of the details of the assurance given by Shri Raj Bahadur.

Under the law, I think, the recommendations or the decisions of the tribunal are binding on Government; in the case of a commission, it might not be so. But what I want to stress is that besides the tribunal the Government, the Civil Aviation Minister as well as the Finance Minister, are taking personal interest in the matter and they will be discussing their demands, difficulties etc. with the pilots themselves. I think, that is the best procedure and, I hope, it would produce better results. Therefore, I would beg of hon. Members to wait for that talk or discussion.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): May I know. . .

Mr. Speaker: No. I would not allow any hon. Member whose signature is not there.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: It is very extra-ordinary; it happened last night.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it might be, I am not going to transgress the rules.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): What is the reaction of the Government regarding the version of the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association that on July 22 the Indian Airlines Corporation revoked the clauses of agreement and unilaterally withdrew its enforcement?

Shri Kanungo: That refers to an agreement between an officer of the Corporation and the Pilots' Association in 1963. It was tried and was not found workable.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Apart from the fact that the demand of the air pilots for duty and flight time limitations is legitimate, because this demand is made according to the rules of the International Federation of Airline Pilots, may I know whether the attention of Government is drawn to the statement made by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Asso-

[Shri Hem Barua]
 ciation to the effect that the sudden disruption of air flights is caused by bad planning of departure schedules, over-utilisation of existing planes and insistence on operating uneconomic routes? These are the allegations that are made by them.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, now let the answer come.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government . . .

Mr. Speaker: His question has not yet come.

Shri Hem Barua: Now comes the main question. These are the allegations made.

Mr. Speaker: No allegations should be made. The question should be put.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not making the allegations. This is a very specific question. I just want to know whether the Government, instead of throwing the blame at the door of Indian pilots, have tried to enquire into these serious allegations made by the responsible body or not.

Shri Kanungo: I have noticed these allegations in the press. I am not going to express an opinion on that.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want any opinion from this Minister who is useless. I just wanted to know whether the Government is prepared to enquire into the allegations or not. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will kindly resume his seat now. The Prime Minister has told that they are going to have negotiations with the pilots. At this moment there ought not to be any excitement which might rather obstruct these negotiations.

Shri Hem Barua: There have been a series of negotiations by the Ministry but the negotiations have failed and collapsed because of the intransigence of the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Let them have those negotiations. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it in order for the hon. Member to say that a particular Minister is useless?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): That is wrong.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे विनय करूंगा कि अगर आप यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि आप ने जो नोटिस दिया था उसका क्या हुआ, तो मैं उसका जवाब नहीं दूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : आप उसका जवाब न दें, लेकिन मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। यह स्पीकर का अधिकार है कि अगर आप कोई नोटिस दें और वह समझें कि उसकी इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, तो वह उसकी इजाजत न दें। अगर वह समझें किसी हालत में कि उसके बारे में हाउस को बतलाना जरूरी है तो वह बतला दें। अगर यह समझें कि उसकी जरूरत नहीं, तो फिर वह ईत्तला दे देते हैं मेम्बर को कि यह नामंजूर कर दिया गया। अब श्री बागड़ी बहुत पुराने मेम्बर हो चुके हैं तीन साल के बाद और जो कुछ होता है उनको उसके प्रोसीजर का पता है। अगर मैं उनको इजाजत दूँ कि वह अपनी बात कह लें तो जो मेरा मतलब है कि उस चीज का जिक्र न आये, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। उसका जिक्र हो जायेगा। अगर उन को मेरे फँसले पर एतराज है तो जैसा मैंने कई दफ पहले

दरवास्त की है वह मेरे पास आयें हम दोनों बैठेंगे और मैं भ्रज कहेगा कि मेरा क्या ख्याल है। अगर वे मुझे को उसके मुताल्लिक यकीन दिला सकेंगे तो मैं उसको यहां लाने की इजाजत दे दूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इस विषय पर कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। आप की बात पर कुछ भ्रज कहेगा। अगर आप का यह फैसला है कि जिस चीज को आप नामंजूर कर दें उसकी चर्चा यहां पर न हो तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन रोज इस किस्म की चर्चा यहां चलती है, ऐसा नहीं है कि नहीं चलती है। जो नामंजूर हो जाता है उस विषय की चर्चा भी चलती है और कई दफे चलती है। अगर सिर्फ मेरे ही बास्ते यह फैसला है तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह की चर्चा यहां रोज चलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, सब के लिये एक सा नियम है। इसलिये मैं आपको इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : वैसे तो आप की मर्जी है, लेकिन मेरा विषय बहुत जरूरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बहुत जरूरी है तो आप मेरे पास आइये, हम साथ बैठ कर तय कर लेंगे।
(Interruptions). I have requested the hon. Member to sit down.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो चेतावनी देना चाहता था, प्रधान मन्त्री भी बैठे हैं...

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister is a responsible member of the Council of Ministers who enjoys the confidence of the House. It amounts to the contempt of the House to name a particular Minister as useless.

Mr. Speaker: There is no contempt of the House. But I might remind hon. Members that in excitement

they should not use such words that might show disrespect to another Member. By respecting each other, we respect the whole House. If we do not respect another Member, that disrespect is shown to the whole House. Rather, we bring ourselves to ridicule. What would others think if such phraseology is used inside the House? We should avoid such words. We ought to be more careful.

Shri Nath Pai: I fully endorse your guidance in this matter. But so far as I have followed, unless I have misheard my colleague, what Shri Hem Barua purported to say was that the reply was thoroughly useless. I do not think—whatever his real opinion may be—he ever said that the hon. Minister was useless.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: He said the hon. Minister was useless.

Mr. Speaker: If he has said, then the hon. Member agrees with me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I would respectfully submit to you that Ministers also should earn our respect. I feel that the answers which are given are not complete, and even the things in their briefs are not read.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. Certainly, when the answers are not precise or the questions are not to the point, on both these occasions, I feel myself in difficulty. Therefore, I have to repeat that request of mine again and again. I would certainly urge hon. Ministers to be precise in their answers, to be straight in their replies and to give as much information as may be possible.

Shri Hem Barua: And show a little bit of intelligence also.

Mr. Speaker: But I become helpless when the questions are involved, and long-drawn and contain imputations, inferences, defamations and all kinds of things. Therefore, let us start together from all sides...

Shri Hem Barua: Would you not congratulate Members who come prepared and put very specific and nice questions and very studious questions and all that? Or would you congratulate Ministers who do not come prepared to the House and who throw rubbish on Members....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be a limit to that. I object to that word.

An Hon. Member: Expunge it.

Mr. Speaker: I must congratulate the Members who come prepared, but sometimes, they are over-prepared and cause much worry and anxiety and unnecessary trouble to the House.

Shri Hem Barua: If the House thinks like that, I am sorry. But the Members do not want to create that unnecessary atmosphere.

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR, 853 dated the 13th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3035/64].

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLE OF ASSOCIATION OF JANPATH HOTELS LTD.

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Janpath Hotels Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3036/64].

- (ii) (a) Notification No. SRO. 2519 dated the 3rd August, 1957, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1957.

- (b) Statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3037/64].

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (PREPARATION OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS) RULES

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY TOGETHER WITH AUDIT REPORT THEREON.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Delhi Development Authority (Preparation of Annual Accounts) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR. 917 dated the 19th June, 1964, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3038/64].
- (ii) Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1962-63 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3039/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: On behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3040/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CUSTOMS ACT, COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME ACT, BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT, GIFT-TAX ACT, EXPENDITURE-TAX ACT, ESTATE DUTY ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT, COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT, AND SUPER-PROFITS TAX ACT.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table:

(a) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 773 dated the 23rd May, 1964.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 795 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 796 dated the 60th May, 1964.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 797 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 798 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 799 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 800 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (viii) G.S.R. No. 871 dated the 20th June, 1964.
- (ix) G.S.R. No. 872 dated the 20th June, 1964.
- (x) G.S.R. No. 873 dated the 20th June, 1964.
- (xi) G.S.R. No. 874 dated the 20th June, 1964.
- (xii) G.S.R. No. 906 dated the 27th June, 1964.
- (xiii) G.S.R. No. 941 dated the 4th July, 1964.
- (xiv) G.S.R. No. 984 dated the 11th July, 1964.
- (xv) G.S.R. No. 1014 dated the 18th July, 1964.
- (xvi) G.S.R. No. 1015 dated the 18th July, 1964.
- (xvii) G.S.R. No. 1016 dated the 18th July, 1964.

(xviii) G.S.R. No. 1017 dated the 18th July, 1964.

(xix) G. S. R. No. 1049 dated the 25th July, 1964.

(xx) G.S.R. No. 1087 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxi) G.S.R. No. 1088 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxii) G.S.R. No. 1089 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxiii) G.S.R. No. 1090 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxiv) G.S.R. No. 1091 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxv) G.S.R. No. 1112 dated the 8th August, 1964.

(xxvi) G.S.R. No. 1113 dated the 8th August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3041/64].

(b) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1092 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(ii) G.S.R. 1114 dated the 8th August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3042/64].

(c) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 389 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 779 dated the 23rd May, 1964.

(ii) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 989 dated the 11th July, 1964.

(iii) The Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1093 dated the 1st August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3043/64].

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(d) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 774 dated the 23rd May, 1964.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 776 dated the 23rd May, 1964.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 801 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 802 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 803 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 804 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 805 dated the 30th May, 1964.
- (viii) G.S.R. No. 830 dated the 6th June, 1964.
- (ix) G.S.R. No. 832 dated the 6th June, 1964.
- (x) G.S.R. No. 833 dated the 6th June, 1964.
- (xi) G.S.R. No. 852 dated the 18th June, 1964.
- (xii) G.S.R. No. 875 dated the 20th June, 1964.
- (xiii) G.S.R. No. 902 dated the 27th June, 1964.
- (xiv) G.S.R. No. 903 dated the 27th June, 1964.
- (xv) G.S.R. No. 904 dated the 27th June, 1964.
- (xvi) G.S.R. No. 907 dated the 27th June, 1964.
- (xvii) G.S.R. No. 952 dated the 30th June, 1964.
- (xviii) G.S.R. No. 953 dated the 30th June, 1964.
- (xix) G.S.R. No. 983 dated the 11th July, 1964.
- (xx) G.S.R. No. 1004 dated the 11th July, 1964.
- (xxi) G.S.R. No. 1009 dated the 18th July, 1964.
- (xxii) G.S.R. No. 1010 dated the 18th July, 1964.

(xxiii) G.S.R. No. 1011 dated the 18th July, 1964.

(xxiv) G.S.R. No. 1012 dated the 18th July, 1964.

(xxv) G.S.R. No. 1013 dated the 18th July, 1964.

(xxvi) G.S.R. No. 1048 dated the 25th July, 1964.

(xxvii) G.S.R. No. 1085 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxviii) G.S.R. No. 1086 dated the 1st August, 1964.

(xxix) G.S.R. No. 1115 dated the 8th August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3044/64].

(e) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 16 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Act, 1963:—

(i) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Second Amendment Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 927 dated the 24th June, 1964.

(ii) The Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Third Amendment Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1157 dated the 14th August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3046/64].

(f) a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) Notification No. F. 4(33)62 Fin(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th May, 1964, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under subsection (4) of Section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3046/64].

(ii) The Gift-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 928 dated

Table

the 26th June, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3047|64].

- (iii) The Expenditure-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 929 dated the 26th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3048|64].

- (iv) The Estate Duty (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 954 dated the 30th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3049|64].

- (v) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2567 dated the 28th July, 1964, under section 295 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3050|64].

- (vi) The Income-Tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S. O. 2663 dated the 1st August, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3051|64].

- (vii) The Companies (Profits) Surtax Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2664 dated the 1st August, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3052|64].

- (viii) S.O. 2665 dated the 1st August 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3053|64].

REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON FIVE YEAR PLAN PUBLICITY

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Study Team on Five Year Plan Publicity.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3054|64].

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-11(4)/64 dated the 8th September, 1964 regarding recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for the iron and steel industry for grant of further interim wage increase.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3055|64].

Mr. Speaker: Now, Opinions on Bill. Shri Shree Narayan Das. The hon. Member is absent.

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to direct taxes."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-9-64.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION—
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now 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”.

Shri Nambiar may now continue his speech.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Yesterday, I was referring to the imports of foodgrains under PL-480. I was pointing out that recently the danger has arisen of the Americans asking for a change in the terms of the agreement to supply foodgrains under PL-480. Previously they had stated that this was a long-term loan which had to be repaid. But now they want the whole payment to be made in rupees as early as possible or otherwise to return it in kind. That is going to affect our food supplies very much. We are already in shortage of food and such other essential items. If we have to return the PL-480 loans in kind, we do not know how far it will be possible. Therefore, I have been requesting Government to discourage the PL-480 imports and see that immediate steps are taken to improve our own production of foodgrains to the extent required.

With regard to rural development works and other allied items, it has been stated in replies given to us in the House that orders have been issued to the States to see that these measures are expedited. But my experience in my district and in my State is that minor irrigation schemes are not properly being attended to. I know the case of my own district in the Cauvery delta area. In the Cauvery every year, we have floods. Even the normal improvement of the banks is

not done with the result that no year passes without damage to crops and harvest. Even this year we had this trouble.

The same is the case in Punjab which is very near to us. Even this morning, we discussed that point. I have studied this question. I find that a total amount of Rs. 60 crores is required for tackling the problem of waterlogging in Punjab and to see that the floods do not damage crops. Every year we are losing to the tune of Rs. 35 crores worth of foodgrains due to these floods. Rather than spend money on imports of foodgrains, if we had attended to the question of improving our flood control measures in our own States, we could have got more foodgrains from our own sources. But Government are reluctant to spend wherever it is required internally. On the other hand, they go in for dependence on Americans and others for a long period. That is why I say that these flood control measures, particularly in States which are producing more and more foodstuffs, must be taken in hand immediately on a war footing so that we will not suffer due to want of food.

Coming to the question of land reform, much has been discussed already. I do not know the mind of Government, whether they want land reform at all or not. But I find from the AICC *Economic Review* dated 10th July, 1964, that Government are half-hearted and reluctant to implement the land reform programme. This is what it says:

“It has been pointed out times without number that one bottleneck in our failure to fulfil our production targets is the slackness and tardiness in undertaking land legislation. . . . The inducement to greater production is lacking because of the absence of security of tenure and the presence of absentee landlordism still persisting in a vicious form.”.

Then I quote from the *Commerce*, which is the mouthpiece of monopoly capital in this country, dated 5th September, 1964, p. 398:

"The fact that the Food Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, himself has recognised this week the need for freezing all land reform measures at a particular level and for removing, as quickly as possible, the uncertainties in the ownership or management of land is yet another significant pointer to his realistic approach to the problems of food and agriculture".

So monopoly capital is feeling that Shri Subramaniam, the Food and Agriculture Minister, is not for any land reform, and the *AICC Economic Review* says that they are tardy about land reform. Will Shri Subramaniam say that the opinion of *Commerce* is wrong and he is also for land reform, and if so, what steps are going to be taken to proceed with land reform. The land reform question is very very germane to the issue. Without it, you are not going to produce the requisite food in this country. The land is limited. Unless it is utilised to the maximum and the actual tiller, actual peasant in the field is encouraged, there is no hope of achieving this objective, however much you may try for centuries. Therefore, Government must have a definite policy with regard to land reform. They should not talk in many voices. I want that the Government represented by the Food and Agriculture Minister should come forward and contradict the statement given by those who are speaking on behalf of the trade.

I must also say a word in regard to the land reform measures in my state of Madras. I shall quote a statement from a statement of a US expert team in this connection. They say that no land reform has been effected which has resulted in increase in production. This is what is said:

"Once the record of rights has been established and the right of resumption is withdrawn, we recommend that the Government

should enact suitable legislation for the transfer of ownership to the tenants in respect of non-re-sumable lands. The ceiling provisions in Tanjore.

Tanjore is one of the biggest rice producing districts in the South, as also Tiruchirappally and other districts in Madras State—

"have provided hardly any excess land for the establishment of farm ownership among tenants. With no other government-supported land purchase programme in existence, the non-resumed land could serve as a beginning of a land purchase programme. We are of the opinion that an announcement by the Government that ownership will be transferred to the tenants as soon as the records of rights have been prepared would remove uncertainty among tenants and create a more conducive atmosphere for the execution of the programme".

So unless something is done towards the implementation of the land reform programme, there is no possibility of making our peasants produce more. Many members of the Opposition, including the Swatantra Party, have stated repeatedly that no land reform is necessary. I find that in one of his statements, one of the members of the Planning Commission has also stated that land reform proposals are to be stopped for the present. If this is the policy of Government, then we are done away with; we have no chance of solving the food crisis. We will eternally depend upon American imports and we will ruin ourselves.

Therefore, I press that these long-term measures should be taken by Government, along with the short-term measures which I have already suggested.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhangha): I am sorry, Sir, that I was absent when I was called. I had gone out for a short while.

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. 1 to the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 22nd November 1963.

**MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION
IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: Shri Himatsingka.

I would request hon. Members to condense their remarks within twelve minutes each. At 3-30 P.M. I shall call the hon. Minister.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I have heard the speeches made during the last three days beginning from the speech of Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Most of them have criticised the Government and blamed the traders for alleged hoarding and keeping back grains from the market. But not much of constructive suggestions to improve the situation have been put forward.

As is well known, the production of foodgrains has gone on increasing from 1951 onwards. In 1951, the production was 50 million tons and acreage 97 million hectares; in 1961 the production went upto 79.8 million tons, the acreage being 114 million hectares. Therefore, production has not only increased in quantity of acreage under cultivation, but the production per acre also has gone up. Only, there was some slight setback in two years 1962-63 and 1963-64. But even this increased production has not been found sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, and hence Government had to import large quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries at the cost of very valuable foreign exchange. In the last 10 or 12 years it has been going on; sometimes the imports have been a little less, and in some years it has been more, as in this year, to meet the deficit caused by three successive bad years of production on account of vagaries of rain.

Another factor that has to be taken into consideration is the change in the

taste of the people. Before 1950, a large quantity of coarse grains was being consumed by a large number of people, but after the supply through fair price shops of rice and wheat, most of the people who used to depend on coarse grains are taking rice and wheat because they get them at very convenient prices. This trend was also noticed by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, 1957, who reported that producers had begun to consume more; there is also a growing tendency to hold their stocks for longer periods than they used to do before. The result has been that less foodgrains are coming into the market, and therefore supplies are not up to the requirements of the country.

Hon. Shri Mukerjee criticised the Government and said that hoarders were keeping back the stocks, but not one single name could be mentioned as to where the hoarding was. We have noticed in the newspapers that in U.P. 20 godowns were searched and about 600 quintals of foodgrains were found. If you search foodgrain godowns and you get 600 quintals of foodgrains in 20 godowns and if you call it hoarding, I do not know how to describe it.

The remedy suggested was that State trading in foodgrains should be introduced and banks should be nationalised, as if State trading in foodgrains will increase the production in the country and will meet the deficit that is found to exist. Similarly, I do not know how nationalisation of banks will be a remedy. The suggestion was that banks advance money against foodgrains, and that if they are nationalised, these advances cannot be made. I do not know if my hon. friend has forgotten the powers of the Reserve Bank. One simple letter from the Reserve Bank to the banks that they are not to advance money against foodgrains would be quite sufficient to stop all advances against foodgrains. The Reserve Bank has ample powers to give directions as to what advances are to be given against what commodities, and what commodities are not to be advanced against.

But they are harping on their pet theme of nationalisation of banks in season and out of season to create an atmosphere in their favour.

On the contrary, I feel that if advances are made by banks, Government has enough and full information about the stocks with the traders because the advances are made against quantities which have to be reported every week or fortnight by the persons who have taken the money. Therefore, Government knows where the stocks are, and they can always lay their hands on those stocks. Therefore, I feel that the remedy is not at all suitable for the purpose for which it is being trotted out.

As a matter of fact, I feel that they want to place Government in an awkward situation so that they will be able always to criticise the Government. I remember my talk with one of the leaders of the Communist Party in Calcutta when the hon. Minister, Shri Kidwai, removed controls. They said that one of the big planks which was available to them to criticise the Government had been removed by a single stroke of the pen when the controls were removed. Now, our friends in the Opposition want the same difficulties to be created.

State trading in foodgrains is not an easy matter. It requires very extensive stocks and a large army of officers and men to be able to collect the foodstuffs and then to distribute them, and I think it will be one of the most wrong steps that Government can possibly take. There is no harm in their procuring the foodgrains as they have been doing and supplying wherever the same is needed, but if they want to handle and distribute in a large way, I am afraid they will land themselves in very great difficulty.

Whenever supplies have been sufficient in the country there has been no complaint of either blackmarketing or hoarding or any other kind of trouble. Therefore, what is needed is more and more production.

I would also invite the attention of the hon. Members to the difference between hoarding and holding. Businessmen who take money from banks do not hoard stocks, but they hold stocks in their godowns to be made available whenever the same is needed in the market. It is not hoarding but holding. Hoarding is quite different; it is kept in private, apart from the books, and is not known to others.

According to me, irrigation schemes, minor and medium, should be expedited, and Government should give as much money as they can possibly do to the State to complete those minor schemes. I know that in my own constituency a large number of schemes are there like Kusumghati and Borajhamaria, which are not completed for want of funds or other difficulties. If funds can be supplied, the irrigation schemes can be put through, and they will help in increasing food production, thus reducing the necessity of importing such huge quantities. I think that one of the steps that they should take immediately is to increase irrigation schemes.

Similarly, they should increase production of fertilisers, more factories should be set up, irrespective of the question whether they should be in the public sector or in the private sector. Improved implements and seeds should be supplied, and a remunerative price to the farmers should be assured. I feel also that steps should be taken to make them available at the sub-divisional and taluk levels, and even in the block levels, so that people who need them can get them at the time they need. If you make them available easily, people will be inclined to take them.

13.00 hrs.

Another thing we should lay stress on is population control. Production is increasing and national income is increasing, but the population increase is so rapid that it is eating up these

[Shri Himatsingka]

increases. Therefore, along with the steps to be taken to increase production, I feel that one of the most important steps is population control, so that the increased production may be available to a lesser number of persons. Production in our country per acre or per hectare is much less than in other countries. I have got with me figures in respect of certain countries, and I feel that if we can increase our production by 15 to 20 per cent all our troubles will be over. There is room for producing hundred per cent more if we take the figures from some of the States.

For instance, rice in India we get 1,530 kg per hectare, whereas in U.A.R. they get 5,050 kg. per hectare, in Italy they produce 5,460 kg. per hectare, and in Australia they produce 6,800 kg. per hectare. But in India we get only 1,500 kg. If we can increase the production I think it will go a long way to removing our difficulties.

श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह (एटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फूड प्राबलम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मौलिक बातें आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेहरबानी करके मेरी बातों को गम्भीरता से सुनने की चेष्टा करें।

भारत देश में जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन चल रहा है, उसी प्रकार का एक दूसरा कार्पोरेशन बनाने की कल्पना बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने की है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन में अब तक 1 अरब, 31 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो चुका है। जब गवर्नमेंट को ऐसी चीजों में, जिनके सिर्फ डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम उसके हाथ में है, इतना बड़ा घाटा ही चुका है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह अनाज के काम को कैसे सम्भालेगी। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, हमारे देश में हजारों टन अनाज गवर्नमेंट के गोडाउन्ड में सिर्फ इसलिए खराब हो जाता है कि वहाँ पर इस प्रकार के प्रबन्ध नहीं हैं, जैसे कि

अनाज का काम करने वाले करते हैं। वर्षा के कारण बहुत सा अनाज खराब हो जाता है। जो व्यक्ति किसी काम को करते हैं, अगर उनके हाथों में वह काम नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो निश्चय ही उसमें हानि और घाटा होगा। इसलिए मैं नया कार्पोरेशन बनाने की कल्पना का विरोध करता हूँ, जिस के बारे में अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है और सरकार की तरफ से भी जिसको मान्यता दी जा रही है।

पब्लिक सैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं बड़ी मौलिक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त तक सारे देश में पब्लिक सैक्टर के जितने भी उद्योग चल रहे हैं, उनमें जो धन, इन्वेस्टमेंट, लगा है, उस पर सरकार को केवल एक परसेंट मुनाफ़ा मिला है। हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक सैक्टर का एन्टरप्राइज रेलवेज हैं, जिसका देश में कोई काम्पीटीटर नहीं है। रेलवेज में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है, उस पर गवर्नमेंट को साठ, सत्तर करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं है यानी केवल त.न परसेंट प्राफ़िट हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में हम को अन्य देशों की ओर देखना चाहिए। अमरीका में सारी रेलें गवर्नमेंट नहीं चला रही है, बल्कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर चला रहा है। वहाँ पर एक का दूसरे से काम्पीटीशन है और इसलिए लोगों को अनेक प्रकार की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। इस की तुलना में हमारे यहाँ रेलों की जो दुर्दशा है, उसका वर्णन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उद्योग पर सरकार की मानोपत्ती है, अगर सरकार उसको सबसेसफ़ली नहीं चला पा रही है, तो उसको नया कार्पोरेशन बनाने की बात नहीं सोचनी चाहिए। पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो खर्चा लगा हुआ है, वह देश का खर्चा है, सरकार का नहीं है। देश की एक माननीय संस्था का न.म सरकार है।

श्री विश्वनाथ राव (देवरिया) : पूंजी-बतियों का रुपया किस का है ? वह भी तो देश का है ।

श्री त्रिशनचन्द्र सैठ : जो धन गवर्नमेंट का हो जाता है, वह भी देश का रुपया है ।

देश में आलरेडी जो कार्पोरेशन काम कर रहा है, जब उसकी यह स्थिति है, तो नया कार्पोरेशन बनाने का परिणाम या होगा कि जो बातें नहीं होने वाली हैं, वे भी हो जायेंगी और हमारे देश में भोज्य-पदार्थ की जो इतनी कमी है, उसके बारे में बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा हो जायेगी ।

खाद्य समस्या के बारे में सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि आज देश में खाद्य पदार्थोंकी की जितनी कमी है, वस्तुतः कमी उतनी नहीं है, जितनी कि चिल्लाहट हो रही है, अथवा हम सब को तकलीफ मालूम हो रही है । उसका कारण यह है कि जो शकर हिन्दुस्तान में ४६ रुपये मन पर दी जाती है, थोड़े से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए वही शकर विदेशों में १८, २० रुपये मन पर भेजी जाती है । एक तरफ तो गन्ने का एरिया बराबर बढ़ाय जा रहा है, क्योंकि उसमें अधिक मुनाफ़ा है, गन्ना बोने के एरिया को कम करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे यहां जो शकर बनाई जाती है, उस को विदेशों में भेजो का क्या कारण है । गवर्नमेंट देश की इकानोमी और इन्फ्लैटिऑन आवश्यकता को नहीं देख सकती तो, इससे बड़ी दुख की बात और क्या हो सकती है और गवर्नमेंट के इनकाम्पिटेंट होने का इससे बड़ा क्या सुबूत हो सकता है ? आज हमारे देश में शकर का इतना स्टॉक है कि अगर उसको रिलीज कर दिया जाये, तो शकर का भाव १०, १२ रुपये मन कम हो जाये, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से शकर गोडाउन्स पर बैंकों के ताले लगे हुए हैं । लाखों टन शकर मौजूद है, लेकिन सरकारी नियम इस प्रकार के हैं कि उनके कारण देश में शकर

का—और इसी प्रकार अनाज का भी—अभाव है । मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भोज्य पदार्थ की कमी है, लेकिन मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं कि जितनी कमी इस वक़्त हमारे सामने दिखाई पड़ती है, वस्तुतः उतनी कमी है ।

मैंने विवेचन के साथ ध्यानपूर्वक कुछ सजिटियन्स लिखे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन पर अमल करने से हमारे देश को बहुत कुछ समस्याएँ हल हो सकती हैं । अगर माननीय मन्त्री महोदय पसन्द करें, तो वह इन्हें नोट कर लें ।

सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कण्ट्रोल बिल्कुल फेल हो गए हैं । कण्ट्रोल शब्द के साथ ही ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग आ जाता है, बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि कण्ट्रोल शब्द के पहले ही वह पधार जाता है, इतनी दयनीय स्थिति हमारे देश की हो गई है । इसका कारण यह है कि जिस प्रजातन्त्र को देश पर थोपा गया है, देश उसके लिए तैयार नहीं था । लोगों को अपनी जिम्मेदारी और रैस्पॉसिबिलिटी का पूरा पूरा ध्यान नहीं है । इसलिए सबसे पहले कण्ट्रोल हटा देने चाहिए । किदवाई साहब का जिक्र इस सदन में हुआ है । मेरा उनसे बड़ा सम्बन्ध रहा है । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कण्ट्रोल हटाने के सम्बन्ध में कैबिनेट की संकशन नहीं थी । जवाहरलाल जी ने किदवाई साहब को कहा कि कि अगर तुम्हारी हिम्मत है, तो तुम कर लो, हम सब को मंजूर है, लेकिन हमारी हिम्मत तो नहीं है । किदवाई साहब ने अपनी निजी हिम्मत से कण्ट्रोल को हटाया और फिर देश में अनाज की कमी बिल्कुल दिखाई नहीं दी । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि लोगों को शक शूबहा होगा पर कण्ट्रोल हटा देने के बाद इतनी बुरी दशा नहीं रहेगी ।

आज स्थिति क्या है ? जिन लोगों के घर में एक घादमी है, जो नौकरी पर जाता है, उसकी बीबी अनाज लेने के लिए खेरे ही

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

साइन में खड़ी हो जाती है, लड़कियाँ, औरों घंटों लाइन में खड़ी रहती हैं। कहीं पानी बरसता है और कहीं खड़ा होने की जगह नहीं है। मानवता का ऐसा उपहास, इन्सानियत की ऐसी बे-इज्जती संसार में कभी नहीं हुई होगी। शाहजहांपुर में जहां मेरी कोठी है, दुर्भाग्य से उसके बाहर एक साहब की कण्टोल की दुकान है। जब पानी बरसता है या धूप होती है, तो मैं उन लोगों को कहता हूँ कि आप अन्दर चले आइये। लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि हम अन्दर कैसे आयें, हमारी लाइन टूट जायेगी। इतनी दुर्दशा के बाद शाम को बता दिया जाता है कि जितना अनाज आया था, वह बंट गया है।

मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि केंद्र काँग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं अगर वे देश के प्रति ईमानदार हैं, तो उनका यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि वे भी इस समस्या को हल करने में मदद करें। इस सम्बन्ध में हम जो बातें कहें, उनको मान्य किया जाये। परन्तु सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार हमारी बातों को सुनना चाहती है। वह सुनना नहीं चाहती है। उसने समझ रखा है कि जब अक्ल बंटी थी तो वह सब उधर के बेंचिज को चली गई और जो लोग अक्ल से खाली रह गए, वे इधर आ गए। यह हमारे लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है। सरकार को देश के सभी आदिमियों की बात मान्य करनी चाहिए। हम लोग भी देश-हित की भावना लेकर इस सदन में आए हैं। सरकार को हमारी बात को मान्यता देनी चाहिए।

पहली बात यह है कि कण्टोल हिम्मत के साथ बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिये जाने चाहिए। इससे ज्यादा दुर्दशा नहीं हो सकती है। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कण्टोल खत्म हो जायेंगे, तो हमारे देश में रोज इन्सा-

नियत की जो बे-इज्जती होती है, मानवता का जो उपहास होता है, वह निश्चित रूप से समाप्त हो जायेगा।

जो प्रान्तीय बैरियर लगा रखे गए हैं, उनको भी खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर किसी एक प्रान्त में किसी चीज की जरूरत है, तो निपचयात्मक बुद्धि से वह चीज वहां पर चली जायेगी। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि एक जगह की चीज दूसरी जगह न पहुंचे। सारे देश में उसका प्राटोमैटिकली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता रहेगा। इसलिए प्रान्तीयता के इस बन्धन को, एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त को सामान जाने के प्रतिबन्ध को, समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

गेहूँ और अन्न के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। हमारे देश की शूगर 18 रुपये मन के हिसाब से विलायतों में भेजी जाती है, जबकि यहाँ पर उसके लाले पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप हमारे देश में जरूरी है, हर जिले के स्तर पर उसके लिए क्षेत्र निर्धारित कर दिया जाये। आज देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है। परमात्मा ने इतने स्वामाविक साधन पैदा किये हैं कि वे आदमी और जानवर दोनों के लिए काफी हैं। कमी कोई नहीं। अगर कमी है तो वह मानवकृत है, आदमी की बताई हुई है। थोड़ी सी कमी हो सकती है, परन्तु कमी उस हद तक नहीं जितनी कि दिखाई पड़ती है।

ट्यूबवैल्व हमारे देश में बहुत कामयाब हुए हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। वहाँ जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में ट्यूबवैल्व लगे हुए हैं वहाँ वहाँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज पैदा हुआ है, पैदावार बहुत अच्छी हुई है। जहाँ पर कौनाल्व हैं, वहाँ बड़ी दिक्कतें पेश आई हैं। वहीं पर अधिक फ्लड्स भी आ रहे हैं जिनके कारण खेती बरबाद हो रही है। हमेशा ऐसा ही होता है। अभी भी बकत है जब आप

बड़ी बड़ी नहरी स्कीम्ज़ को छोड़ कर सारे क्षेत्रों में ट्यूब वेलज़ लगा सकते हैं। दिल्ली के आस पास भी जहां जहां ट्यूबवैलज़ लगे हैं, उनके जो नतीजे निकले हैं, वे आपके सामने हैं।

और एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं। खाद्य मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत आप चार पांच विभाग कर दीजिये। एक मन्त्री खाद्य का हो और उसके नीचे जो जो विभाग हों, वे मैं अज़ कर देता हूं। ये सब विभाग इंटेग्रेटेड हैं, एक दूसरे से मिले हुए हैं। आज होता यह है कि एक विभाग अपनी जिम्मेवारी दूसरे पर डालने की कोशिश करता है और दूसरा विभाग तीसरे विभाग पर। उनमें आपस में मेल जोल नहीं है। पहली बात तो यह है कि देश के अन्दर जो खाद्य विभाग हो वह खाद्य विभाग एक मन्त्री के अधीन होना चाहिये और उसके अन्तर्गत राज्य मन्त्री होने चाहियें। उस विभाग के अन्दर खाद्य, वन, बीज बांटना, कम्प्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट आदि सम्बन्धित विभाग अगर आप स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री के अन्तर्गत कर दें और यह विभाग सारे देश की खाद्य समस्या को सुलझाये तो आप देखेंगे कि खाद्य समस्या बड़ी आसानी से सुलझ जायेगी और एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होता हुआ आप देश में देख सकेंगे।

एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। खाद्य एक ऐसी चीज़ है जो हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं। भोजन इस समय हमारी एक बहुत भारी प्रॉब्लम है और इस पर बहस के लिए आपने चार दिन रखे हैं। एक तरफ तो हम इसको इतना अधिक महत्व देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ चिन्म यह है कि खाद्य को हम दुगुने दामों पर बेच रहे हैं। नहरें चल रही हैं परन्तु अधिकतर जनता को समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता है। अगर खेती के लिए उसको समय पर खाद्य व पानी दे दिया जाए तो भी पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है। मान लीजिये अगर कुछ आदमी पानी का पैसा नहीं भी देते हैं, अपना

डूब जाता है तो भी जो पैदावार बढ़ेगी उसमें देश को ही लाभ होगा। खाद्य आपको लोगों को प्राफिट पर नहीं देना चाहिये। और पानी की पूरी व्यवस्था शीघ्र करनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो जो विभाग मैंने बताये हैं अगर वे कर दिये जायें तो हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या बड़ी आसानी से सुलझ सकती है।

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव (नांदेड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय! खाद्य समस्या पर जो विचार इस हाउस में हो रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। मैं तीन चार बात कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो लोगों की गर्ज के बारे में, दूसरे प्रोडक्शन के बारे में तीसरे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में और चौथे प्राइस के बारे में मैं अपने विचार इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक मैं समझता हूं हमारा देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में कभी भी स्वावलम्बी नहीं हुआ है शुरू से ही। जब देश के दो टुकड़े हुए, एक पाकिस्तान बना और दूसरा भारत, उस वक्त भी जितनी भी अच्छी ज़मीन थी वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में चली गई। उससे हमारी जो दिक्कत थी वह और भी बढ़ गई। उसके साथ साथ लोगों के रहन सहन में तबदीली आई और उनकी जितनी गर्ज थी वह भी बढ़ गई, अनाज की मांग भी बढ़ गई। खान पान के जो लोगों के तरीके थे वे भी बढ़ गये, वे भी बदल गये। पापुलेशन भी हमारे देश की निरन्तर बढ़ रही है।

सरकार इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर प्लान करने की कोशिश तो करती है लेकिन उस में क्या गलती रह जाती है, क्या छुटि रह जाती है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। अगर प्लानिंग करना है तो देश की जो अवस्था है, लोगों का रहन सहन का जो तरीका है, कितना अनाज उपलब्ध है और कितने का कमी

[श्री: तुलसीदास जाधव]

है, इस सब को ह्याल में रख कर प्लानिंग हमें करना चाहिये। हमारी अनाज की गर्ज निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। 1960 में लोगों की गर्ज 80 मिलियन टन की थी। वह तो पूरी हो गई। लेकिन उसके बाद देश में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं हुई जिससे अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। सरकार की जो पालिसी है, उसमें जरा ज्यादा बदल होना चाहिये था। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के जो उपाय हो सके हैं, वे किये जाने चाहिये थे। जो उत्पादक है, जो प्रोड्यूसर है, वह अधिक पैदा करे, अधिक उत्पादन करे, इसके लिए उसको इन्सेटिव दिया जाना चाहिये था। इस पालिसी को लेकर सरकार चल रही हो, ऐसा मालूम नहीं होता है।

उत्पादन के थोड़े से आंकड़े में आपको देना चाहता हूँ। 1961-62 में चावल का उत्पादन 2.1 प्रतिशत जितना बढ़ गया था लेकिन 1963 में वह 11.6 प्रतिशत घट गया। यही दामों की बात है। 1961 में चार प्वाइंट अधिक दाम बढ़ गये और 1963 में 13 प्वाइंट अधिक हो गये। दामों के बढ़ने और अनाज के उत्पादन के कम होने की वजह से बड़ी भारी दिक्कत पैदा हुई। खूब इस तरह की हालत चलती आ रही है इसलिए लोगों को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है।

भारत से जितना अनाज मंगाया गया है, उसके भी कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। 1962-63 में चार मिलियन टन अनाज भारत से मंगाया गया था। अभी 1964 में पांच मिलियन टन मंगाने की योजना है और इसको मंगाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। कितना इसमें से आया है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। विदेशों से जो अनाज यहां आता है, उसका अमलोडिंग भी गोदियों में से जल्दी नहीं होता है जिससे बहुत भारी दिक्कत पैदा हो जाती है। यह अमलोडिंग भी जल्दी होना चाहिये। पिछले सतरह साल से आबादी जो बढ़ रही थी और लोगों का रहन सहन उनके खान पान

का तरीका बदल रहा था, उस सबको देखते हुए दो बातें बहुत जरूरी थीं। एक तो जरूरत इस बात की थी कि देश में प्रोडक्शन अधिक हो और दूसरे बाहर से अनाज मंगा कर देश में उसका स्टॉक किया जाए। किस रीति से यहाँ पर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकती थी, इस और ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। अनाज से छः महीने पहले कोई स्टॉक था या नहीं यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं और था तो कितना यह भी मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन पिछले छः महीनों में जितना स्टॉक होना चाहिये था, उतना था नहीं और नहीं है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह कती है कि हम मंगाने हैं लेकिन विभिन्न प्रान्तों में देखा जाए तो वहाँ कोई उसका अधिक स्टॉक नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं मैं जब इस सेशन के लिए आया था तो उसके पहले शहरों में यह व्यवस्था थी कि एक आदमी को दस किलो गेहूँ एक महीने के लिए दिया जाता था। गांव में दस किलो एक फैमिली के लिए और वह भी कभी कभी मिलता था और कभी कभी नहीं मिलता था। अभी अभी मैं वहाँ देख कर आया हूँ कि शहरों में तो एक आदमी के लिए पांच किलो महीने का मिलता है और देहातों में पांच किलो एक महीने के लिए एक फैमिली को मिलता है। वह भी नियमित नहीं मिलता। यह जो भेदभाव है यह बड़ा बुरा है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई ठीक चीज नहीं है। सब कहा जाये तो जो प्रोड्यूसर है, उत्पादक है उसकी ओर पहले देखना चाहिये लेकिन उसकी हालत अनाज देश में बहुत खराब है। सरकार भी यह समझती है कि जो लोग शहरों में रहते हैं वे मोर्चा बना कर, सभा सम्मेलन करके और गड़बड़ करके शहरों के धंधों को बन्द कर देते हैं, जैसा कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले देखा गया। यहां वहाँ शहरों में धंध बन्द हुए। इससे लोगों को लगता है कि जहाँ पर गड़बड़ी होती है वहाँ सरकार डर जाती है और वहाँ के लोगों की सहायता करती है। मेरी विनती है कि देहातों में हमारे यहां के 82 से 85 प्रतिशत तक लोग रहते हैं जो कि उत्पा-

दक हैं और उनकी तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । वे लोग समझते हैं कि यदि घर में खाना भी न हो तो भी दूसरे लोगों को यह नहीं जानना चाहिये कि वे लोग भूखे हैं । लेकिन सरकार को इस बिचार का साम नहीं उठाना चाहिये । परसों यहां एक भीटिंग हुट्ट उसमें एक सदस्य ने कहा कि एक बटन जिस के चार पांच बच्चे हैं घनाज न मिलने के कारण अपने बच्चों की देख भाल नहीं कर सकी और मरण का रास्ता पसन्द किया । उसने अपनी जान दे दी । यह तो घाज के देहातों की हालत है । सरकार से मुझे यह कहना है कि जो देश में घनाज पैदा करते हैं अगर उन को ही सरकार खाने पीने के लिये नहीं देगी तो किस प्रकार से घनाज पैदा कर सकेंगे । घ्राप देखिये कि एक और तो यह हालत है दूसरी और सरकार जमीन के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर रही है, जो लोग उन की सरकार बेती हैं वे भी उनको पूरी तरह नहीं मिलते । फिर कभी ज्यादा बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी बर-घात ही नहीं होती । इस तरह की भ्रमण भ्रमण दिक्कतों होने से जितना घनाज वहां पैदा होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो पाता है । सरकार का यह धर्म है कि इन दिक्कतों का ख्याल करके, लोगों की बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन, को, लोगों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर जिस रूप में पैदावार ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ सके उस रूप में किसानों को सहायता दे । अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है । घ्राज सत्तरह वर्ष हो गये हैं हमेशा देश में घनाज की कमी रहती है, इस के ऊपर सरकार को खयाल करना चाहिये ।

इस के अलावा बात यह है कि समाज में दूसरी चीजें भी लोगों को लेनी पड़ती हैं । देहात के काश्तकारों को उस के लिये भी पैसा चाहिये । घ्राज घनाज की चीजों के लिये दाम ज्यादा नहीं मिलते हैं लेकिन जो दूसरी चीजें हैं वे महंगी हैं । कपास है, मूंगफला है, गन्ना है, ऐसी चीजों के दाम समाज में ज्यादा मिलते हैं इस लिये सरकार से जो सहायता इरिगेबन

आदि की ज्यादा घनाज पैदा करने के लिये मिलती है उस का ठीक से इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है । उन का इस्तेमाल जो कैश क्रॉप होती है उन के लिये होता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि घ्राज इन चीजों की भी आवश्यकता है, यह चीजें बाहर भेज कर दूसरी चीजें लाने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन देश में जो घनाज होता है उस की जगह पर इन चीजों का उगाना ठीक नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा देश रूप है, उस ने भी सोना दे कर अमरीका से घनाज मंगाया । लेकिन यह देश इस हालत में नहीं है । रूप की हालत हम से भ्रमण है । यहां पर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन सरकार की ऐप्रोच इस मामले में ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिस से कि लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा घनाज पैदा करें ।

इस के अलावा जो जोनल सिस्टम है उस को हटा देना चाहिये । यहां पर एक पैम्फलेट हमें दिया गया है उस में बतलाया गया है कि जोन्स किस तरह से होंगे । राइस के लिये पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश और दिल्ली... मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र, घ्रांध प्रदेश, मैसूर और मद्रास तथा केरल, बेस्ट बंगाल और उड़ीसा । मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन जगहों पर कोई चीज कम या ज्यादा होती है उन को एक जगह ला कर जोन बनाया जाना चाहिये । घ्राज घ्राप देखिये कि महाराष्ट्र की हालत बहुत बुरी है । वहां पर लोगों को घनाज नहीं मिलता ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उत्पादक है उस को इन्टेग्रेटेड प्राइस दी जानी चाहिये । घ्राज कल जितना घनाज है सरकार के पास उस का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक से होना चाहिये । देहात के लोगों को पहले घ्राज ज्यादा घनाज देना चाहिये जिस में कि वे पैदावार ज्यादा कर सकें । इसी तरह से जो ट्रिजिना लोग हैं या लैडनेस लेबरर्स हैं उन को भी जितना घनाज चाहिये उतना मिलना चाहिये । घ्राप गहरों में इस की सप्लाय कम भी कर सकते हैं

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

क्योंकि वहाँ पर लोगों के पास पैसा है और वे दूसरी चीजें ले सकते हैं। फल फलाहारी ले सकते हैं। लेकिन देहातों में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

आखिर में मेरा यही कहना है कि आप बेहात की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें और उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करें। फिर अनाज की कीमत सब जगह पर लगभग एक सी होनी चाहिये। आज तो ऐसा होता है कि पंजाब में अग्रर गेहूँ की कीमत 50 रु० क्विंटल है तो महाराष्ट्र में 104 रु० है। फिर 104 रु० तो कहने के लिये है, एकचुप्रली जिन्होंने देखा है वह कहते हैं कि उस का भाव वहाँ पर 125 या 130 रु० है। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। सब जगहों पर एक से दाम हों यह जरूरी है।

श्री श्रीधर (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मांझ में जो खाद्य का संकट है यह कोई नया संकट नहीं है, बहुत पुराना संकट है। लेकिन आज जो संकट है यह बहुत भयानक है। इस भयानक परिस्थिति को देख कर मैं ही नहीं डरता, भारत के सभी नागरिक डर गये हैं, बन्द लोगों को छोड़ कर, और यह संसार से भी छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की एक विशेष प्रतिज्ञा थी। उन का दृढ़ विश्वास था कि लोकशाही का कोई भी धर्म नहीं है यदि लोकशाही में बहुत से इन्सान फूँखों मरते हों। उन की दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञा थी कि वे देश में किसी को भूखा नहीं मरने देंगे। आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के निघन के पश्चात् नई सरकार का गठन हुआ। नई सरकार जो पुरानी समस्या को हल करने के लिये नये कदम उठाने को आतुर है मुझे नहीं मालम कि वह इस समस्या को हल कर पायेगी। वह इस समस्या में डूब जायेगी क्योंकि हमारी योजनाओं में उन तमाम बातों को, उन तमाम समस्याओं को सामने नहीं रखा जाता जिन के कारण हमें यह संकट देखना पड़ा है। कांग्रेस सरकार के आश्वासन

दिलाने की, विश्वास दिलाने की बात पुरानी हो चुकी है। जिस तरह से कोई सुन्दर युवती बार बार विश्वास दिलाते हुए भी कि विश्वासघात नहीं करूंगी विश्वासघात करती है उसी तरह से यह कांग्रेस की सरकार करती रही है। बार बार विश्वास दिलाया गया, इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर, देश में और देश से बाहर कि यह राष्ट्र तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक खाद्य पदार्थों में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा लेकिन क्या यह सच निकला। अग्रर हम आंकड़ों को उठा कर देखें तो हालत बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है, बहुत ही खराब होती जा रही है। हमारे सामने पैदावार के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

सन् 1960-61 में 80.96 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ।

सन् 1961-62 में 75.82 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ।

सन् 1962-63 में 78.50 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ।

सन् 1963-64 में 79.30 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ।

अन्न की पैदावार के इन आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1960-61 में जो पैदा हुआ उस से सन् 1963-64 में कम पैदा हुआ "मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दबा की"। हमारी योजनायें बन रही हैं, करोड़ों रुपये उन पर खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, योजना के नाम पर नये नये डिपार्टमेंट खोले जा रहे हैं लेकिन जब हम देश की समस्याओं को देखते हैं तो वे विकट से विकटतर होती जा रही हैं। यदि योजना बनाने वाले यह कहते रहें कि हम क्या करें बारिश ज्यादा हो गई, सूखा पड़ गया, तो आखिर यह योजना किस लिये हैं। योजनायें हैं बाढ़ के पानी से हमारे खेत को बचाने के लिये, योजनायें इस लिये हैं कि हरे भरे खेतों को जहाँ किसान अपना खून फसीना एक कर के काम करता है, बाढ़ से बचायें और हमारे खेतों की फसलों को किसी

प्रकार से बरबाद न होने दें। योजनायें इस लिये नहीं होती कि वे किसी विशेष व्यक्ति को अधिक सुविधायें दिलायें। योजनायें इस लिये होती हैं कि वे तमाम समस्याओं को हल करें, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह सब कुछ हो नहीं रहा है। जो इकानमिक सर्वे रिपोर्ट है उसके पन्ना 2 को अगर हम देखें तो पता चलता है कि .

श्री हरि विष्णू कामत (होशंगाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस समय सदन में कोरम का प्रबन्ध करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री श्रीयं : तो मैं कह रहा था कि सन् 1963-64 का इकानमिक सर्वे मेरे सामने है। इसके पन्ना 2 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"Agricultural production as a whole declined by 3.3 per cent in the 1962-63 crop season. The output of rice fell by 2.8 million tonnes or 8 per cent and sugarcane and wheat by about 7.5 per cent."

आगे बढ़ कर पन्ना नम्बर 11 पर खास तौर से चावल और गेहूँ के बारे में उन्होंने अपने आकड़े इस प्रकार दिए हैं :

"Rice in million tonnes 1960-61—34.2
1961-62—34.8
1962-63—32.0

Percentage change in 1962-63 over 1961-62 minus 8.0.

Wheat in million tonnes 1960-61—11.0
1961-62—12.0
1962-63—11.4

Percentage change in 1962-63 over 1961-62 minus 7.5".

जैसा कि मैंने कहा, "मजँ बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की"। जैसे जैसे हमारी योजनाएं चलीं वैसे वैसे हमारी समस्या बिगड़ती चलीं गयीं, खास तौर से गल्ले की समस्या। क्या इस

से संकट पैदा नहीं होता। चाहे इससे कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्यों को, या कुछ मंत्रियों को या कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तथा कुछ पूंजीपतियों को संकट न हो, लेकिन एक मजदूर जो कमाता है और कमाने के बाद भूखा सो जाता है और बगीर खाने के मर जाता है, उसके लिए बड़ा संकट है। यह नई चीज नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश प्रसेम्बली में इस बात का इजहार किया गया कि भूखे नंगे लोग जो मेहनत करने पर भी खाना नहीं पा सकते, उन्होंने मजबूर हो कर भारत सरकार के कानून की चिन्ता न करते हुए कानून तोड़ दिया और वहां पर जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स थीं उनको लूट लिया। मुझे यह संकट सारे भारत के लिए नजर आता है। आज यह लूट उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में हुई है, उत्तर भारत में हुई है, तो कल यह पूरे देश में भी हो सकती है। इससे पूरी लोकशाही के लोप होने का खतरा नजर आता है।

इस समस्या के दो पहलू हैं। यह दुधारी तलवार है जो भारत के लोकशाही के गले को काट सकती है। इसका एक पहलू है गल्ले की कमी और दूसरा पहलू है भाव का तेज होना। इस समस्या के ये दो रूप हैं। जब तक आप इन दोनों रूपों को अपने सामने नहीं रखेंगे तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं ढूँढ सकेंगे। चाहे वे किसी भी दल के लोग हों, चाहे किसी भी विचार धारा के लोग हों, चाहे वे किसी भी इज्म में विश्वास करने वाले हों, इस बात को कोई झुठला नहीं सकता कि अनिवार्य वस्तुएं हर मानव को मिलनी चाहिए, और मानव को ही नहीं हर जानवर तक को मिलनी चाहिए। "भूखे को रोटी मिले चाहे प्रखरी क्यों न हो, नंगे को कपड़ा चाहे टुकरी क्यों न हो, खाना बंदोश को मकान चाहे झोंपड़ी क्यों न हो।" अनिवार्य वस्तुएं सब को मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि :

"Fury of hunger knows no law".

इस सत्य को संसार जानता है कि भूखे का गुस्सा किसी कानून की परवाह नहीं करता। क्या हमने वास्तव में इन तमाम समस्याओं को

[श्री श्री]

अपने सामने रखा है ? यहां पर मुझे स्वतंत्र पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों की विचारधारा को देख कर ताज्जुब होता है। वे कहते हैं कि मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तनक्वाह बढ़ाओ जिन्हें सौ और सवा सौ रुपया महीना अभी मिलता है। ये मजदूर देश में पांच फीसदी से ज्यादा नहीं हैं। ये लोग शहरों में रहने वाले हैं। जो रिकवा चलाने वाले लोग हैं ये शहरों में रहने वाले हैं। क्या सारे भारत में ये ही शोषित हैं ? स्वतंत्र पार्टी के मसानी साहब ने कहा कि इस देश का किसान सर्वहारा है, क्योंकि किसान से उन को वोट मिलने वाले हैं, उसका लालच है। लेकिन सत्य बात यह है, चाहे कोई इसे माने या न माने, कि इस देश के वे करोड़ों लोग जो देहात में रहते हैं और जो दूसरों की जमीन में हल चलाते हैं, जो कि भूमि हीन मजदूर हैं, वे ही इस मुल्क के सब से ज्यादा शोषित सर्वहारा लोग हैं और इन के लिए आज इस देश में कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। श्रीमन्, इसी वजह से गल्ले की कमी की समस्या का संकट पैदा हो गया है। आंकड़े बताते हैं कि सन् 1963-64 में 79-3 मिलियन टन पैदावार हुई और जबरत थी 90 मिलियन टन की, यानी 11 मिलियन टन कम पैदावार हुई। इस में से पांच मिलियन टन हम विदेशों में भीख मांग कर से आए, फिर भी 6 मिलियन टन की कमी रही। इस कमी को किसने पूरा किया ? उन लोगों ने इसको पूरा नहीं किया जो मंत्रियों और सदस्यों के रूप में सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से यहां बैठे हैं, इसको पूंजीपतियों ने पूरा नहीं किया। इस कमी को पूरा किया देश के मजदूरों ने अपने पेट की ज्वाला को सह कर और अपना खाना कम करके। क्या हम ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया ?

यह बात निश्चय ही गम्भीर है कि हमारी आबादी 2-5 प्रतिशत की साल के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। यह बड़ी समस्या है। हमारी आबादी जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है हमारी

पैदावार उस तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रही। लेकिन एक प्रश्न उठता है कि जो हमारे इकानमिस्ट और प्लानर हैं और प्लानिंग कमीशन के सदस्य हैं और जिनको अपनी विद्वत्ता का अभिमान है, उनको इस समस्या को ध्यान में रख कर ही प्लान बनाना चाहिए था, उनको इस समस्या को अपने दिमाग में रख कर ही लोगों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए था कि हम अन्न के मामले में तृतीय योजना के अंत तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनको मैं इस समय यहां नहीं लाना चाहता। एक बात पर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि भिखारी भी खैरात करना चाहता है, मुझे यह देख कर हंसी आती है कि एक अन्न तो हमारे देश में भूखमरी फैल रही है और दूसरी ओर हम खैरात कर रहे हैं, खाद्य पदार्थों को दूसरे देशों में भेज रहे हैं। हम चीनी, दालें, घाम और केले विदेशों को भेज रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा न होता तो गरीब आदमी केला खा कर, घाम खा कर अपनी भूख मिटा लेता। अच्छा केला देश से गायब हो गया है, अच्छा घाम देश से गायब हो गया, चीनी देश से गायब हो गयी। हम भूखे मर रहे हैं लेकिन खैरात करने का शौक हमारे मन में अब भी है।

जहां तक इम्पोर्ट का सवाल है आजादी से लेकर अब तक हमने बाहर से 2531 करोड़ का गल्ला मंगाया है, उसमें से अकेले अमरीका से 1182-2 करोड़ का गल्ला मंगाया है। यह जितना गल्ला प्राया इसके लिए जो सोना हिन्दुस्तान का बाहर गया, अगर उसको बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए, नहरों का पानी मुफ्त किसानों को देने के लिए और फरटीलाइजर देने के लिए तथा बिना ब्याज के करजा किसानों को देने के काम में लाया जाता तो मेरा दावा है कि हमको आज दूसरों का मुंह न देखना पड़ता। लेकिन अफसोस है कि इन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

अब मैं इस समस्या का हल बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिये दो प्रकार के हैं, एक शार्ट टर्म और दूसरा लांग टर्म। शार्ट टर्म उपाय तो यह है कि हम इस वक्त जितनी खाने की चीजें बाहर भेज रहे हैं उनको फौरन बन्द कर दे और वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक कर दें। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने इस का ग्रहसास कर लिया है। अगर चार भादमी भूखे हैं और उन में से हर एक को दो दो रोटियाँ दे दी जाएँ तो किसी को ऐतराज नहीं रह सकता। यह शौर्टेज प्रोफ फुड काफ़ी हद तक खाद्यान्न की दोषपूर्ण वितरण व्यवस्था के कारण है और इसलिए हमारे लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अगली इस वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक करें और उस में आवश्यक व वांछित सुधार करें। मेरा तो विश्वास है कि अगर ठीक तरीके से खाद्यान्न के वितरण की व्यवस्था हो सके तो किसी तरह का संकट वहाँ पर रह नहीं सकता...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय दस्य का समय समर्पित हो चुका है। वे अब बैठ जायं।

श्री शौर्य : श्रीमन्, मैं कितना बोल लिया? मैं अभी केवल 13-14 मिनट ही बोला हूँगा। मैं अपने ग्रुप का अकेला मैम्बर हूँ। श्रीों को आप ने इस से अधिक समय दिया है, पन्द्रह मिनट से भी अधिक समय दिया है। मुझे केवल दो मिनट का समय और देने की कृपा करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस के लिए माफ़ी दें।

श्री शौर्य : श्रीमन्, इस तरह की जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है उस का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि ऐसा मेरे साथ क्यों किया जा रहा है? मैं ने बड़ी मेहनत से अपना भाषण तैयार किया था लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि मुझे प्राय बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने आज कह दिया है कि हर एक वक्ता को 1007(A) LSD-6.

12 मिनट से अधिक बोलने का समय न दिया जाय जब कि माननीय सदस्य ने तो पन्द्रह मिनट ले लिये हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Maniyangadan.

Shri Maurya: Members who belong to no party have been given 20 minutes. May I know the reason?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party is entitled only to have 4 minutes. I have given you 15 minutes.

Shri Maurya: One independent Member who does not belong to any party has been given 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please obey the Chair.

Shri Maurya: I will obey the Chair. But this is something which is

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I suggest that the last two words may be expunged. They are against the Chair and they should not be tolerated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Maurya: You are not tolerating our words, we are tolerating your bullets.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, various aspects of the food problem have been discussed here and different view points have been expressed. There is no meaning in denying the fact that food is not available in sufficient quantities to the consumer at reasonable prices. Government has been taking every step to import food-grains, and I may submit that it is a

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Ghri Maniyangadan]

welcome measure as far as the present condition is concerned.

But import of foodgrains is not going to solve the problem of the country from a long range point of view. The only solution is increase in production. For increased production the agriculturists must be induced to resort to measures which will increase production. Intensive cultivation is one of the methods. It has been stated here that when we consider the production per acre in our country we find that even three or four times more is produced in other countries. Modern scientific methods of agriculture must be adopted. Irrigation facilities must be made available and sufficient quantity of manure must also be made available. All these things have to be done. But the agriculturists must also feel that they will get a reasonable return and then only they will take to these measures. If that could be done I am sure our country will become self-sufficient.

At the same time, it does not mean that the agriculturists or the producer should be allowed to take undue advantage of the situation and make undue profits. He must be given a reasonable profit.

It is seen that market arrivals of rice and other foodgrains indicate that all the quantity that is surplus is not coming to the market. The question of taking measures to prevent this, therefore, arises. It has been suggested that monopoly procurement and complete state trading in foodgrains should be adopted. I for one do not believe that these measures will solve the problem. These measures if adopted will bring in further problems in its strain and I am sure there will be utter confusion. Certain steps which the Government propose to take and which the Government have already taken are indicated in the pamphlet distributed to us. If they are effectively implement-

ed I am sure there will not be much of this problem in this country.

There were certain suggestions that each NES Block or each State in the country must be made self-sufficient in the matter of food. I for one do not believe that it is a practical proposition. For example, I may refer to the State from which I come—Kerala. That is a deficit State and it has been so for the past some years. In that State we have got some commercial crops like rubber, tea, coffee, cardamom, pepper and such other things. These commodities are useful to the nation either for industries or for earning foreign exchange by exporting them. It may not, therefore, be possible to convert the lands where these commodities are cultivated into paddy fields or wheat-growing areas. Therefore, it would not be possible for such areas to be self-sufficient as far as foodgrains are concerned. As I submitted, Kerala is a deficit State. I understand Mysore also is a deficit State. The southern States like Kerala, Mysore, Madras and Andhra are now in one zone. There were arguments put forward both against and for the zonal system. If the zonal system is continued and the objects for which the zonal system was adopted are achieved, I am sure it is a very good thing. One deficit State being tagged on to another surplus State is a good thing.

But I may submit that the zonal system there is not now functioning in a proper manner. During the recent months there were several instances to prove my contention. In Kerala there was this food deficit. In the markets foodgrains were not available. Rice was not available in the markets and high prices were prevailing for the small quantity that was available. Of course, there are fair price shops. In spite of all that there was this scarcity and it was inevitable also. The Governments of Kerala, Madras and Andhra considered this matter. I am told the Governments of Madras and Andhra assured the Government of Kerala that if office-

bearers of co-operative, went to their States sufficient quantities of rice would be made available. I know that from my place office-bearers of district consumer co-operative societies at the instance of the Kerala Government went there. But what was the result? They contacted the District Collectors in those areas. The District Collectors called some traders or mill-owners and told them to give rice to our people. But when after leaving the Office of the Collector they went to the mill-owners they were told that there was no rice. The reason is, the price of paddy is not fixed and it is only the price of rice that is fixed by the Government, and they said that they do not get paddy at such a rate as would enable them to sell rice after milling at the price fixed by the Government. Three or four days they waited there and ultimately they had to return with certain quantities of rice after paying not only the price fixed by Government but also a little extra amount, what is called in that area as *pagdi*. Even the co-operative societies are doing it. When the traders of my State went to certain districts of Madras State to secure rice they found certain restrictions were imposed in those districts to the effect that no rice could be removed from those areas. It was reported in the papers that there was last-minute cancellation of railway facilities made available to the traders in those areas. That position is continuing even now. Rice is available, not at the price fixed by the Government but at a higher rate. So, the position obtaining in deficit States like Kerala is, if the rule regarding fixation of price is strictly observed, no rice is available resulting in starvation. This is a matter which has to be looked into by Government in all seriousness without any loss of time.

I do not know whether the price fixed by Government is reasonable or not. If it is not reasonable, let them give a higher price; I have no objection. But rice must be made

available at the price fixed by Government. Therefore, if zonal system is working properly and efficiently, it is a good thing and I am all for it. But what is happening at present is, it is not giving the desired results.

There were reports in the press that Government are contemplating the fixation of price of paddy. I hope it will be done immediately. Now that the Ministry in Kerala has resigned, the Central Government has the direct responsibility of feeding the people of that deficit State. So, the Central Government should look into the matter and see that there is no shortage of food in Kerala.

Coming to the increase in price, whether of rice, paddy or other articles of food, it depends upon various factors like the cost of production, prices of other commodities etc. Therefore, I am not prepared to blame the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the increase in the price of food-grains. It is a problem that has to be tackled by the Government as a whole and I am sure it will be done by taking various necessary measures.

Coming to buffer stocks, I feel it is a good idea. Buffer stocks alone will help us to meet a crisis. Suppose there is shortage of foodgrains in the market or the price of foodgrains in the market is unduly high, supplies can be released from the buffer stock to reduce the prices by increasing the supplies. I hope all these things will be done.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मज्जर) :

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल राष्ट्र-हित की भावना से कुछ सूत्र अपनी माननीय सरकार के सदस्यों के सामने रख रहा हूँ। राष्ट्रीय सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि राष्ट्र में जितने पैसे हैं, उन सब का ध्यान रखा जाये। यह बाढ़ समस्या ऐसी है, जिसको उत्पादक भी इसी तरह से अनुभव करता है और उपभोक्ता भी इसी तरह से अनुभव करता है। बाढ़ दोनों के लिए बराबर चाहिए।

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जो राष्ट्र के लिए बिल्कुल अनावश्यक हैं, किन्तु जिन पर हमारा ध्यान रखा गया विदेशों को चला जाता है। जैसे शृंगार की वस्तुएँ हैं। शृंगार की बिल्कुल कोई वस्तु विदेश से न मंगवाई जाये।

यही स्थिति सिनेमा की है। सिनेमाओं के लिए जो बिजली दी जाती है, वह बिजली कतई तौर पर बन्द करके ट्यूबवैल्व के लिए किसानों को दी जाये, जिससे बेटी की उत्पत्ति बढ़े। सिनेमा क्या चीज है? उसके द्वारा हमारे राष्ट्र के होनहार नौजवानों, बालक-बालिकाओं की जवानी पर खुला कुल्हाम बरसाया जाता है। इस को बन्द कर के यह सारी बिजली खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए लगा देनी चाहिए।

शायद कुछ भाई नाराज हों, किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में तम्बाकू जैसा जहर लाखों एकड़ में बोया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको बन्द करके उस जमीन पर केवल अन्न-पदार्थों की खेती की जाये। जिन कामों को हम स्वयं कर सकते हैं, यदि उन को किया जाये, तो विदेशों से अन्न मंगाने या शरयाउधार लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

एक और बहुत बड़ी बात पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर मुझे स्वराज्य मिले और गौ-हत्या चालू रहे, तो मैं स्वराज्य लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर आज गौ-हत्या कानून से बन्द कर दी जाये, तो भारत में खाद्य की समस्या नहीं रह जायेगी। गौ से हम को दूध मिलेगा, घा मिलेगा अन्न मिलेगा, गोबर को खाद मिलेगी। खाद के लिए सिन्धी वगैरह के बड़े बड़े कारखाने चालू रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। खाद को लिए एक पैसा भी खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। जंगलों में पशु चरेंगे और वहाँ पर ही गोबर की

खाद तैयार हो जायेगी। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह किसानों को प्रेरित करे कि उनके पास जितनी भूमि है, उसका दसवां भाग वे गोबर भूमि के लिए छोड़ दें। अगर उनके हस्त दस बीघे जमीन है, तो उसमें से एक बीघा वे गोबर भूमि के लिए छोड़ दें। उस भूमि पर किसानों के पशु चरेंगे, साथ ही लकड़ी मिलेगी और गोबर खाद के काम आयेगा। गौ से हमें इतने बैल मिलेंगे कि आज अमरीका या रशिया से लाखों रुपये के जो ट्रैक्टर मंगवाए जाते हैं, उनके मंगवाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो बड़ा किसान है, वह पच्चीस तीस हजार रुपये का ट्रैक्टर ले जाता है, लेकिन दो महीने में वह ट्रैक्टर खड़ा हो जाता है, क्योंकि उस के पुर्जे नहीं मिलते हैं और वह बेकार हो जाता है। इसके प्रति-रिक्त प्रश्न यह है कि क्या ट्रैक्टर दूध दे देगा? क्या ट्रैक्टर खाद के लिए गोबर दे देगा? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश का रुपया बर्बाद करने वाली इन चीजों को बन्द कर दिया जाये।

इससे देश में एक और बात पैदा होती है। मजदूरों को जो काम मिलता है, वह काम बन्द हो जाता है। उदाहरणार्थ जिन गाँवों में गन्ना बोया जाता है, आप जाड़े की रात में नहीं जा सकते हैं। वहाँ पर लोग गाते रहते हैं और कोल्हू चलता रहता है। जिस आदमी के पास अनाज नहीं है, वह गन्ने का रस पीकर, गुड़ और राव खाकर अपना काम चलाता है। कितना बड़ा लाभ है। हजारों लाखों खेतिहर हैं, वे भी किसान के साथ अपना पेट बराबर भरते रहते हैं और किसान का काम भी बराबर चलता रहता है।

आज चीनी पर बहुत बल दिया जाता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि चीनी-उत्पादन पर इतना बल क्यों दिया जाता है। इसके स्थान पर गुड़ और शक्कर पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए। उन चीजों में हानिकारक तत्व नहीं हैं, जबकि चीनी में हानिकारक तत्व डाल दिये जाते हैं, जिससे हमारा स्वास्थ्य बराबर गिरता जा रहा है।

माननीय सदस्यों को मेरी बात सुन कर प्रचम्भा होगा, किन्तु भ्रगर गोपालन ठीक ढंग से किया जाये, गोसंबद्धन ठीक तरह से किया जाये, तो प्रतिवृष्टि और भ्रनावृष्टि भी रुक सकती है—दोनों रुक सकती हैं। भ्रनावृष्टि के सम्यक् क्या होता है? भ्राज बड़े बड़े बांध और बड़ी बड़: योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं। मैं उन पर भ्राक्षेप नहीं कर रहा हूं, परन्तु भ्रगर छोटे छोटे बांध बनाए जायें, तो भ्रच्छा हो, छोटे छोटे बांध बना कर पानी को रोकना जाये और उस पानी को खेती के लिए दिया जाये। यह कितना बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि यहां पर माननीय सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं और यहां से पन्द्रह मील के भ्रन्तर पर ~~बांध~~ बांध जबर्दस्ती बनाया गया। पांच हजार मिलीटर के ~~जवान नजे~~ जवान नजे गये कि इस बांध को रोकें। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन पानी में डूब गई, खेती नष्ट हो गई। भ्रगले साल तक पानी निकलेगा नहीं और वहां पर खेती नहीं हो सकेगी। यह भ्रमानवीय है, भ्रवैज्ञानिक है, कानून के खिलाफ है और मनुष्यता के खिलाफ है कि पानी का जो स्वाभाविक बहाव है, सरकार उसको रोकें। एक तरफ दिल्ली है, जहां गलियों और सड़कों पर थोड़ा सा पानी चला गया और हाहाकार मच गया। दूसरी तरफ किसानों के पशु डूब गए, पचासों मनुष्य मर गए, हजारों घर ~~डूब~~ गए, खेती नष्ट हो गई, लेकिन वहां के लिए कोई ~~बिन्ना~~ ^{कामे जाले} बिन्ना नहीं है। यहां पर गलियां और सड़कों पर थोड़ा सा पानी आ गया, ~~तो~~ कहने लगे, "हाय, हाय, मर गए, मर गए।" भ्रगर आप खाद्य समस्या हल करना चाहते हैं तो आपको उधर ध्यान देना होगा।

एक भाई ने एक बात कही है जिसका मैं जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। मुझे तो उनकी बुद्धि पर तरस आता है। वह किसानों के हितैषी बनते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि किसान पशुओं को भ्रनाज खिलाता है। भ्रगर वह बैलों को नहीं खिलायेगा तो उसका काम कैसे

चलेगा। आप घोड़े के तांगों में बैठते हो। गाड़ी वाला भ्रगर अपने घोड़े को चना नहीं देगा तो तांगा कैसे चलेगा। भ्रादव का घाम भ्रा रहा है जोर का। बैलों को भ्रनाज ही नहीं बल्कि घी भी देना पड़ता है तभी तो खिती होती है, तभी तो पैदावार होती है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि मनुष्य को नहीं मिलता है और पशुओं को खिलाया जा रहा है, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मनुष्य को तभी भ्रनाज मिलेगा जब हमारे यहां पशु अधिक से अधिक संख्या में होंगे, जब पशु ठीक ठाक होंगे। तब सारी चीज बराबर बढ़ती जाएगी। तब यह खाद्य समस्या जो इतने भ्रयंकर रूप में दिखाई पड़ रही है वह नहीं रह जाएगा। लेकिन सरकार का इधर ध्यान ही नहीं है।

14.00 hrs.

कई बार यहां कहा गया है, भ्रने कहा है कि कम से कम परीक्षण के तीर पर दस साल के लिए गोबध बन्द करके आप देख लो, आपकी खाद्य समस्या हल हो जाएगी। चमड़ा बाहर भ्रंज कर के आप क्या मंगाते हैं? बुरी बुरी चीजें मंगाते हैं। क्या संसर्ति मिस्त्रेध के नाम पर, विदेशों से करोड़ों रुपये का सामान भारत आप मंगाते हैं। लानत है इस पर। क्यों आप ऐसा करते हैं। शंभ की बात है कि खेती के काम में जो भ्रपना खून पसीना एक करता है, भ्रच्छी तरह से श्रम करता है, दिन भर मजदूरी करता है, बराबर काम ~~आप~~ करता रहता है, उसको सम्भालने के ~~बिना~~ आप इस तरफ खर्च करते जा रहे हैं। मैं वह नहीं कहता हूं कि आप उनको अधिक दीजिये। बिल्कुल नहीं। जितना उनका अधिकार है, उतना ही उनको आप दें, उतना ही देने की आप कोशिश करो। लेकिन यह जो चीज मैंने आपके सामने रखी है, इसमें राष्ट्र की कोई हानि नहीं है। उसको रोक दिया जाए और खेती में, भ्रन्न के उत्पादन में वह पैसा लगावा जाए।

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिध्दान्दी]

भावों की बात भी आती है। भावों के ऊपर नियन्त्रण किस का हो ? दुनिया में कहीं नहीं देखा गया है कि उत्पादक के बिना उसकी चीज का कोई दूसरा भाव लगाए। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। किसान ही एक ऐसा आदमी है जिसकी पैदावार के ऊपर गिद्धों की तरह से मंडी में जाकर भाव लगाये जाते हैं, १-२ रुपये, १-३ रुपये, बीस रुपये और बीस रुपये तक। उस किसान की तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान ही नहीं है। बूढ़ा किसान जिसकी आयु ७० साल होती है, खेत में काम करता है, उसके दस दस साल के बच्चे बच्चियाँ उसके साथ खेत में काम करती हैं, उसकी घर वाली उसके साथ मिल कर काम करती हैं, लेकिन इस सब का कोई हिसाब नहीं लगाया जाता है। कारखाने दिल्ली में खुल रहे हैं, उनकी छीजन लगाई जाती है, मुनाफा लगाया जाता है, मशीनों के दाम लगाये जाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट के इंस्पेक्टर घूमते हैं, उनका भी पैसा लगाया जाता है लेकिन कभी किसान से नहीं पुछा जाता है कि उत्पादन में क्या खर्चा आया है। अगर आप उसके उत्पादन के खर्च का हिसाब लगा कर देखे तो आपकी आँखें फट जायेंगी। यह न करके उसके ऊपर आप एहसान जतलाते हैं कि उसको आपने इतना दे दिया उतना दे दिया, उसके लिए यह कर दिया और उसके लिए वह कर दिया। अभी चीनी का मौका आया। गन्ने के भाव मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे। तब कमेटी बैठगी। लेकिन किसानों का कोई नुकसान उसमें नहीं होगा। उस सूरत में किसानों से किसान की समस्या पर ठीक तरह से सोचा जा सकता है। आज देखने में यह आ रहा है कि पटवारी से लेकर एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर तक सभी किसान का सिर फोड़ते हैं। समय पर पानी चाहिये तो समय पर पानी नहीं दिया जाता है। जब चौमासा आता है तो—नहर खोल दी जाती है और किसानों के खेतों को डुबा दिया जाता है। जो खेतों करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको इन कर्मों पर लगाया जाना चाहिये,

जिनको अनुभव हो कि किस समय पानी दिया जाता है और किस समय नहीं दिया जाता है, उनको इन जगहों पर लगाया जाना चाहिये।

वितरण की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। जहां तक भावों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके भावों को जितने चाहे आप नीचे गिरा दें, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, अगर पांच रुपये भी आप कर दें और इस भाव पर भी गेहूँ उसका ले लें तो भी मुझे कोई रंज नहीं है। लेकिन बाजार में जाकर आप देखो, ४५ रुपये की एक धोती मिलती है। वह बेचारा गल्ले की गाड़ी भर कर प्रण्डी में लाता है और कंधे पर डाल कर थोड़ा सा कपड़ा चला जाता है। इतना अन्धाय, इतना पक्षपात ? क्यों नहीं, ये जो दूसरी चीजें हैं इनके मूल्यों को भी गिराया जाता है ?

हर काम में कोई धरूरत नहीं है कारपोरेशन बनाने की। जो यह ठोंग रचाया जा रहा है, इससे अभी से शंका होने लग गई है। मन्त्री लोग अपने मिलने वालों को, अपने रिश्तेदारों को, अपने दोस्तों को इनमें रख लेंगे, किसी को डायरेक्टर बना देंगे, किसी को कुछ और बना देंगे। इस तरह की आशंकायें अभी से पैदा होनी शुरू हो गई हैं। इसका एक उपाय है। गांवों की पंचायतें किसानों से अन्न ले लें। भारत में संविधान का सबसे पुराना मन्व मनु स्मृति है। उसमें लिखा है कि किसान से माल-गुजारी और आबपाशी के बदले में अन्न लिया जाए। जितनी किसान की जरूरत है, उसको छोड़ कर आप अन्न ले लो। खेती में काम करने वाले जितने मजदूर हैं, वहां पर जितने दूकानदार हैं, गांव में जितने रहने वाले हैं उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार आप अन्न छोड़ दो और जितना बचे ले लो और दाम दे दो। भाव एक बले। जितना अधिक अन्न है उसको आप ले लो। यह न हो कि एक के लिए एक नियम हो और दूसरे के लिए दूसरा। ऐसा न हो कि किसी से एक चीज तो ले ली जाए और दूसरी के लिए उसको बड़ी मुश्किल हो

जाए। यह न हो कि एक को तो पंस दिया जाए और दूसरे को मौजूद उड़ाने दिया जाए। इससे बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

श्री विश्वनाथ शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कल न सिर्फ केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रति, कांग्रेस दल के प्रति अपना अविश्वास प्रकट किया बल्कि उसके साथ साथ समस्त विरोधी दल के प्रति भी करीब करीब उसी प्रकार से अपना अविश्वास प्रकट किया था। उन्होंने भारतीय जनता को अघमरा सा कह दिया था। उनके शब्द ये हैं :

“इसका एक कारण है कि हमारे देश की जनता आधा मुर्दा हो चुकी है और दूसरा कारण है कि हमारे विरोधी लोग नौटंकी खेलते हैं, वे इनक्लाब करना नहीं जानते हैं।”

विरोधी दल वाले नौटंकी खेलते हैं या खुद डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया नाटक खेलते हैं यह तो उन्हीं लोगों को तय करना है। जहां तक हमारी सरकार का या कांग्रेस दल का सम्बन्ध है, जहां तक उनका इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कह देना चाहता हूं कि देश की जनता अघमरी नहीं है। वह चेत चुकी है। तभी वह यहां पर आ सके हैं। पहले दो बार प्रयास करने पर भी वह यहां नहीं आ सके थे। भले ही वह इस सरकार का विरोध करें, कांग्रेस दल का विरोध करें लेकिन सारे राष्ट्र को अघमरा कह देना, आधा मर चुका है, यह कह देना सारे राष्ट्र और सारी समाज के प्रति अन्याय है। देश में चेतना न होती तो ऐसे नेता बनने वाले लोग इस सदन में नहीं बैठे होते।

जहां तक विरोधी दल वालों का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे वे कम्युनिस्ट हों, स्वतन्त्र दल के हों, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हों, उनकी लोकतन्त्रीय विधान के अन्तर्गत कांग्रेस के कार्यक्रमों की आलोचना करने का पूरा हक

हासिल है। आलोचना करने का हक कांग्रेस दल के विधान ने भी सभी को प्रदान किया है। सभी को पूरी स्वतन्त्रता हासिल है कि वे आलोचना कर सकें। लेकिन जिस समय राष्ट्रीय संकट सामने हो, जिस समय राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्नों पर विचार हो रहा हो, उस समय तो उचित सुझाव दिये जाने चाहियें। जो राजनीतिक दल उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है, पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लॉयटेशन करने की कोशिश की जाती है, उस परिस्थिति को ले कर तो उस को दुर्भाग्य की बात ही कहा जा सकता है। उस पर असन्तोष ही प्रकट किया जा सकता है। हमारे विरोधी दल वालों का प्रचार कहें या नीति कहें या भाव कहें, यह उसका द्योतक है। इस तरह की बात सिर्फ कांग्रेस दल के लिए नहीं, कांग्रेस सरकार के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के लिए भी घातक कभी कभी सिद्ध होती है। यही बात इन लोगों के विचार से, इन लोगों की बातों से, इन लोगों के आक्षेपों से अन्न संकट के सम्बन्ध में भी स्पष्ट हो जाती है।

जितने विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने तर्क दिये हैं, उनमें किसी ने भी यह आवाज नहीं उठाई है कि हमारे देश के अन्तर जो प्रकृति का प्रकोप होता है, जो नैचुरल कलमटीज होती हैं, उनको किस तरह से कण्ट्रोल किया जाए उनको कण्ट्रोल भी किया जा सकता है या नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस घोर किसी ने इशारा नहीं किया है। सूखा पड़ता है, बाढ़ आती है। ये प्रकोप होते ही रहेंगे। इन कारणों से फसलें बरबाद होती हैं। गत वर्ष यही हुआ था उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषतः। इस वर्ष सूखा तो नहीं पड़ा लेकिन गीन सहरी आई थी, कुछ बर्फ पड़ी थी, उससे फसल की काफी बरबादी हुई थी। एक ही जगह नहीं, देश के अन्य भागों में भी कई जगह ऐसा हुआ। जो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप होते हैं उनको रोकने के लिये अभी तक विज्ञान ने भी कोई ऐसा साधन नहीं बतलाया जिस से

[श्री विभवनाथ राय]

हम प्रकृति के ऊपर पूरा कंट्रोल कर सकें और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। फिर भी देश के उत्पादन के बारे में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा कि पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में 35 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा है। लेकिन इसी सदन में बोलते हुए प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी के नेता श्री अशोक मेहताजी ने कहा था, जब तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मस्विदे पर विचार हो रहा था, कि वेश में 40 प्रतिशत खाद्यान्न में वृद्धि हुई है। सरकार का कहना है कि दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में खाद्यान्न में 42 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार से भले ही विरोधी दलों में आपस में मतभेद हों लेकिन इतना तो कम से कम डा० लोहिया ने भी माना कि वह वृद्धि 35 प्रतिशत हुई जब कि अशोक मेहताजी ने उसे 40 प्रतिशत कहा और कांग्रेस सरकार 42 प्रतिशत कहती है। जनसंख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई। जब जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में मौलिक अधिकार दिया गया है समाज द्वारा या हमारे संविधान द्वारा तब उस के अनुसार जन चेतना उत्पन्न कर के ही हम जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को रोक सकते हैं। ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि इस मौलिक अधिकार के खिलाफ जा कर किसी को बाध्य किया जाये कि, वह जनसंख्या बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्य न करे। यह हो सकता है जहां पर अधिनायक तंत्र हो। जैसे चीन है या कोई और देश हो, जिस चीन के आक्रमण के बारे में हमारे कुछ विरोधी मित्र मधुर बातें किया करते हैं, वहां भले ही यह बातें सम्भव हों, लेकिन लोकतन्त्रात्मक ढंग की शासन प्रणाली में तो केवल जनता में चेतना उत्पन्न कर के ही हम जनसंख्या की वृद्धि में कमी कर सकते हैं। मैं आज की स्थिति को विशेष रूप से धर्यकर तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन यह संतोषजनक नहीं है, और उस का विशेष कारण प्राकृतिक प्रकोप है।

वितरण के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दोषपूर्ण है। इस के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी

पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय में सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि अन्न के व्यापार में सरकार का भी कुछ हाथ हो। उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री पाटिल ने पहले घीमी रफ्तार अपनाई थी। यही कारण है कि आज कांग्रेस सरकार पर इस तरह के आरोप हो रहे हैं। उसी समय से कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई थी उसे छोड़ तो नहीं दिया गया लेकिन उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ उदासीनता बरती गई और राजकीय व्यापार अन्न के सम्बन्ध में नहीं प्रारम्भ किया गया जिस का फल यह हुआ कि आज लाखों मन गल्ला, और यदि सारे राष्ट्र की बात कहें तो करोड़ों मन गल्ला, जो छिपा कर रखा गया था अब धीरे धीले निकल रहा है। वह न हुआ होता और आज जो इस तरह की अन्न की ~~कमी~~ कमी उत्पन्न कर दी गई है थोड़ा से उत्पादन में कमी के कारण वह न हुई होती। आज यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि अपनी सरकार को या विरोधी दल को भी, यह बतलाया जाय कि समाज में अन्न के वितरण के लिये यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि खाद्यान्न का राजकीय व्यवसाय हम शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू करें।

अभी अभी हमारे एक विरोधी दल के सदस्य ने, जो शायद अपने दल के अकेले सदस्य हैं, कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर ठीक से काम नहीं करता। उन्होंने पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का मुकाबला करते हुए कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ किसी जगह पर। लेकिन यहां पर यह भूल जाते हैं कि जितनी पूंजी इस समय प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगी हुई है, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बहुत ज्यादा है और पब्लिक सेक्टर में कम है, उस में भी कमियां हैं। अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर में नुकसान होता है तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी दिक्कतें होती हैं और उस में भी कभी-कभी घाटा होता है, वे असफल होते हैं और फिर से चलाये जाते हैं। यहां पर एक मौलिक बात

सोचने के लिए है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के साथ सदियों और हजारों वर्षों के व्यापार का अनुभव है। उस अनुभव के आधार पर भले ही वे कुछ सफल हो सकते हैं। जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है वह तो बीसवीं शताब्दी की बात है। मैं सहर्ष कह सकता हूँ कि जो सब से बड़ा उद्योग आज रेलवे का है भले ही उस में 3 प्रतिशत लाभ हुआ हो, लेकिन वह 3 प्रतिशत से बहुत अधिक हो सकता था यदि वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगपतियों के अनुसार मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में और अन्य सुविधाओं में कमी करता। यहां पर हर प्रकार की सुविधाएँ दे कर भी 3 प्रतिशत का लाभ होता है। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि देश की सरकार राजकीय ढंग पर व्यवसाय कर सकती है और बड़े से बड़े उद्योग धंधों को चला सकती है। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि खाद्यान्न का व्यापार भी उस के हाथ में होने से लाभ होगा।

समय की कमी के कारण मैं बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन इतना अवश्य है कि जिन बैंकों की पूंजी से व्यापारियों को गल्ला रोक रखने की सुविधा मिलती है उन के प्रति सरकार को कड़ा रुख अपनाना ही चाहिये।

साथ ही यहां पर जो आलोचना हो रही है कि खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में इतनी कमी है, तो वह किस की वजह से हुई। प्रदेशीय सरकारों के कारण या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कारण? इन प्रश्नों को टालते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का भी समय आ गया है कि अब केन्द्रीय सरकार को कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी आगे आना चाहिये। अब इस बात को केवल प्रादेशिक सरकार पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये बल्कि इस के लिये भी वैसी ही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जैसी शिक्षा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में सोचा जा रहा है। यदि इस के लिये हम को अपने संविधान में भी परिवर्तन करना पड़े तो उस को भी सोचना चाहिये। यह बात मैं आज

ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि दूसरी लोक सभा के कार्यकाल में भी कही थी इस सदन में कि समय आ गया है कि जब केवल प्रादेशिक सरकार पर निर्भर न करके योजना बना कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी बोच में आना चाहिये। योजनाएँ बनायी जानी चाहियें और केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रादेशिक सरकारों की त्रुटियों को दूर करने का अधिकार रहना चाहिए।

हमारी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो चल रही है उस में सन् 1963-64 में 4.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि राष्ट्रीय आय में हुई है। जहां सन् 1961-62 में वह 2.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ी थी और सन् 1962-63 में 2.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ी थी वहां गत वर्ष वह 4.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। इस वृद्धि में न केवल उद्योगपतियों का हाथ है, न केवल प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हाथ है बल्कि हमारे कृषि के उत्पादन की भी देन है। यदि कैश क्रॉप्स यानी पैसा देने वाली खेती की चीजों जैसे चीनी, कपास और जूट आदि की प्राय को भी जोड़ लिया जाये तो 1.5 प्रतिशत खेती के साधनों से राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि तां हो रही है लेकिन जिस अनुपात से हमें समस्याओं को हल करना पड़ रहा है, जिस अनुपात से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस अनुपात से वह नहीं बढ़ रही है। लेकिन जहां यह सब बातें हो रही हैं, वहां हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेष परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। जहां हमारी आबादी सन् 1961 में 7,37,46,401 थी वहां इस समय वह लगभग 7 करोड़, 70 लाख है। हमारी पैदावार सन् 1960-61 में जहां 142.53 लाख टन थी वहां इस साल यानी 1963-64 में 116.18 लाख टन हुई है। यह सब शीत-लहरी के कारण हुआ उस ने हमारे प्रदेश में सब से अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाया है। इस प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कमी हुई थी उस को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो वादा किया था वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहां के लिये

[श्री. बिह्वनाथ राय]

3,50,850 टन अलोट किया था लेकिन 1 जनवरी से लेकर जुलाई तक वह सिर्फ 3,11,447 टन दे सकी है। इस कारण वहाँ की स्थिति कुछ अधिक खराब हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ अपना इन्तजाम किया था। पंजाब सरकार के साथ धीरे-धीरे गुड़, खांडसारी की चीनी दे कर वहाँ से अच्छा बीज आदि लेना चाहा था। लेकिन इस में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार बीच में आ रही है। इस में भी वह 20 हजार टन की कमी कर रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की खाद्यान्न समस्या सब से विकट हो गई है। साथ ही साथ रबी की बोवाई के सम्बन्ध में भी जो ब.ज. अत्यन्त आवश्यक है उस की बहुत कमी है। इस लिये इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we the Members of smaller groups cannot think of having the luxury of analysing the food problem in detail. So, I shall confine myself to a few important points.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, the great Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission who entertained his audience on the 9th August in Bhopal with his learned theory of supply and demand also said that the rising prices of articles and other commodities of daily use posed a challenge not only to the ingenuity of the people with small incomes but also to the political stability and economic possibilities of the country. The run-away prices, he said, would keep on hurting unless the shock of the present crisis induced us to change our modes and methods we had largely functioned so far with little social discipline and diminishing administrative efficiency. Sir, he throws condemnation and challenge all around. The challenge to the people and to the politicians will be answered by the concerned parties. But it is more than cruel to throw the challenge to the helpless people of small incomes. The challenge

which he addresses to the administration including the Planning Commission must be answered by himself and the Government who are mainly responsible for the present debacle.

The country has been reduced to the present plight after the Government have lavishly spent on their pet plans and schemes thousands of crores of rupees obtained from the heavy tax revenues and from foreign loans. If the Government had ever been at least ordinarily efficient, the present position could not have been so serious as it is now. Even if they had tightened up the routine in which the department works and had made every department fulfil its part without any laxity, I dare say that there would have been more food in the country than we have now. I am not referring here to big plans and great schemes, but I refer to ordinary routine work which every office and department have ordinarily to do. That is to say, if the well subsidies had reached the wells for which they were meant, if the fertilizers had actually found their place in the fields for which they were intended, if the irrigation water had been generally supplied on the appointed day by taking care of the channel repairs and other preliminary works in proper time, and if these and similar other small things had been properly attended to by Government and in good time, even as the departments had to do, the production of foodgrains would have increased by about 25 to 30 per cent.

I am not speaking in the air. Some of my hon. friends some time ago took the trouble of calculating the increase that could be effected by ordinary efficiency of the concerned Departments, and some of them proved this by actual experience. They showed that these results could have been achieved with whatever land and manure and water we happen to have now. If we add to these, the huge sums of money that have been spent on agriculture through plans, package deals and community development schemes,

the result ought to have been tremendously different, in favour of the country. But then the results are not there, and Government want to put the blame for all these, even as Shri Asoka Mehta pretends to do, on the people, or on the growth of population and weather conditions, even as the preceding speaker has just done, and various other things. Such things are not new phenomena in our country. The planners knew about all these things, when the plans were made.

Government now say that the prices are runaway prices, and they say this after the horses have run away from the stables. What did the plan do before the horses ran away? Now, the results of this indifference and ill-conceived action are to be borne by the people, and they have to suffer helplessly in spite of the fact that they have been paying heavy taxes. The small people suffer most.

As you are aware, many of the hotels are being closed because they are not getting maida and other things, and in my State of Kerala and in the State of Madras many bakeries are closed, and hundreds of people are without employment.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : ज्याध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम पूरा नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may resume his speech.

Shri Koya: This increases unemployment on the one hand and intensifies the general food scarcity on the other. The lot of the small man is pitiable. With his stationary small income he has to pay abnormally high prices for food while paying at the same time heavy taxes in various shapes all the time on various other

items. At times, it is difficult to get food, even if these poor people happen to have some money by begging or borrowing.

I put the blame for this situation at the doors of Government. If they had exercised normal care that any Government ought to have exercised, the country would not have had to face the present debacle.

Much has been said about State trading in foodgrains. In this connection, I would remind the hon. Food Minister of the advice Mahatma Gandhi gave once to one of our leaders in Kerala namely Shri Kelappan, when he wanted to start co-operative societies for handling food. Gandhiji advised him that if he had got honest people to carry on the work, he could hand it over to the co-operative societies, otherwise it would be a failure. The leaders have not paid any heed to the advice of Gandhiji, and most of the co-operative societies have been dissolved for defalcation and other things. If we have got honest people, it is all right. But with the present officialdom and red-tapism and corruption that is rampant in all the Departments even according to the Home Minister himself, we shall have to think hundred times before we hand over this vital thing, namely food, to the State Trading Corporation and our bureaucracy whose red-tapism is notorious.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Food Minister some other matters in regard to the situation in my State, Kerala. We get food mainly from the surplus areas of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh merchants used to sell foodgrains to the merchants in Kerala, and they were getting some profits. Now, to evade certain taxes and to get the whole profit for themselves, the Andhra Pradesh merchants are sending foodgrains to the Kerala market and selling it there through their own commission-agents. The Kerala merchants get it from these commission-agents and they sell it in

[Shri Koya]

blackmarket, but for all outward purposes, they do not enter this amount in the bill at all. If you want to get foodgrains, you have to pay something extra by way of black money, and thus blackmarket is there. I think that the attitude of Government is also in a way encouraging this blackmarketing. If we could treat the commission-agents and the local merchants on the same level, or if we could ask the commission-agents also to pay the taxes there, then I think that this kind of black-marketing could be avoided.

In spite of the fact that Government have spent crores of rupees on agricultural development during the past decade, we are facing a very serious problem today. My hon. friend Shri Maniyangadan was saying something about rubber and other commercial crops in the Kerala State. As a matter of fact, the agriculturists there do not know which type of land is fit for which kind of crop. Consequently, I find that in certain areas where rubber cannot be cultivated, that is, in the coastal areas near the beach, rubber is being cultivated, and in certain areas where rubber could have been cultivated with profit, paddy is being cultivated. There is no agency to give advice to the farmer about which type of land is fit for which kind of cultivation. In spite of all the development schemes that we are having, our farmers are following the old methods, and most of the money that we are spending on community development and other things does not reach the proper place. I am told that in certain areas, fertiliser is dumped on both sides of the road, but the officers sent a return saying that so much of fertilizers had been utilised, even though it had not actually reached the farmer.

If Government could see that this kind of waste could be avoided, and that the money that they are spending actually reaches the farmer, I think we can solve this problem.

The solution of this food problem is not the concern only of Government, but it is the concern of all of us. I was very much pained to see some of the Members of the ruling party criticising the Opposition for opposing the food policy of the Government. We are also doing it in the interests of the country only. The Opposition is also a part of democracy. In England, as you all know, the Leader of the Opposition is called His Majesty's Leader of the Opposition. We are also contributing to the food debate with our suggestions and criticisms. Criticism of Government is a privilege of the Opposition, and those who come to Parliament must not be so sensitive to criticisms as my hon. friend who had spoken earlier had been.

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): At the outset, I should like to give expression to a sense of gratification that this debate has proceeded on a more or less constructive and placid tenor as compared to the fret and fury which has of late been generated outside this House by some on this issue.

In this debate, one naturally asks the question; who is responsible for this food crisis and how far is the Government responsible for it? Hon. Members must have looked at the figures supplied by the Food Minister about production during the last few years. They will note that the production has been constantly on the rise except in 1962-63 when there was a setback, production falling by a couple of million tons. Unfortunately, this was followed by another setback in 1963-64. This turn in the tide was no doubt due to abnormal seasonal factors and the vagaries of nature. Hon. Members are all aware of this. In the circumstances, I

think it is not fair to put all the blame for this crisis on the Government.

My submission is that the food problem is a very complex problem. The complexity will become apparent from the very divergence of the opinions expressed during this debate both as to the causes of this crisis and as to the remedies to be applied. If we consider the causes which have been brought out during the debate, they range from wrong monetary or fiscal policies, wrong planning, defective land reforms and sometimes excessive land reforms to lack of technological skill and knowledge and so on. So also there is divergence as to the remedies to be applied. Of course, there are people according to whom the only remedy is to bring about a change in the caps of the people who control the Government. For them, any other cap is good enough to replace it.

Be that as it may, I am one of those who believe that there is no overall shortage of food in this country and that the present crisis is more or less a psychological one. In any case, it has assumed all these proportions because of psychological factors. I submit in all humility that those who have tried to stage demonstrations, hartals and hunger strikes have contributed not a little to accentuate this problem. I was amused the other day to find Prof. Mukerjee accuse this Government of lack of courage or lack of vision or imagination in handling the food problem. I know the learned professor is overflowing in all these virtues—I am sorry he is not here to acknowledge my compliments. But I ask him in all humility whether he considers that all these demonstrations and hunger strikes are evidence of the courage or vision to which he refers.

If there is no shortage of foodgrains, the question will naturally be asked: why has it not come to the market and why is there paucity in the

mandis? I will not go very much into details. But here again there is a psychological aspect of the matter to which I will refer in brief. During the last debate on the food problem in the U.P. Assembly sometime back, one of the officers made a casual remark which, to my mind, is very significant. He said that there are any number of people in the State who have a little bit to give; there are very few who have a lot to give and there are a crore of tenant farmers in UP. I ask: how are we to get hold of the little bit which is in the hands of the little farmers? He might have 5 seers, half a maund, one maund or two maunds. My submission is that in the presnet circumstances, when we have no perfect machinery or semblance of a machinery for procurement, it is only the small trader who goes about with a bag on his back who can mop up this small surplus, these little bits which are in the hands of the small farmers and bring them to the market. I ask the Food Minister to consider this aspect of the question very carefully. Even with a perfect system of procurement, I daresay that we shall not be able to mop up that small surplus. In the circumstances in which we are placed today in India, we will not be able to get all the foodgrains we want unless we are able to mop up that small surplus.

Why did the small trader not bring all these small bits into the market? Here again there is a psychological factor. We did not adopt the proper attitude as we should have adopted towards him. We condemned him outright; we introduced grain licensing orders and imposed heavy fees and security amounts. A Food Minister in one State claimed that he would raise as security amount a sum by which he could run the trade as a State monopoly. So there were hartals and hunger strikes and there was a big battle royal between traders and the Government and all that time and energy which they would have spent in bringing that grain to the market was lost in this futile struggle.

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

On the whole, I consider the approach of our Food Minister to be realistic and pragmatic. I welcome his attitude towards the zonal system. I have always advocated that this is not a sound and practical proposition, and the difficulties which have arisen are not a little due to bottlenecks inherent in the system. I do not want to say much on this because very powerful voices have been raised in this House already against it. Yesterday, sitting throughout the whole day in this House, I found only one solitary voice raised in favour of the zonal system and that came from a friend of mine from Madhya Pradesh. While he advocated the zonal system, he ended by saying that each State should be constituted into a zone. Madhya Pradesh is a surplus State, and I dare say that the hon. Member was thinking only of the consumer and not of the producer.

I submit that the zonal system is indefensible in any case. It creates all sorts of difficulties, it leads to smuggling, corruption, artificial shortages and artificial rise in prices, and, above all, it is unconstitutional and anti-national. After all, why did we abolish all the trade and customs barriers which the former Princely States had imposed? Merely because we consider India as one country. So, if there can be an argument in favour of zones, there can be a justification for the districts and even tehsils asking that they should be treated as units.

Coming to the State Trading Corporation which it is proposed to set up for dealing in foodgrains, I here again say that the approach of the Food Minister is realistic and pragmatic. In the circumstances in which we are placed today, the functions of such a corporation should only be regulatory and not monopolistic, and it should have sufficient stocks to enter the market to meet all emergencies. It should enter the market as a purchaser when the prices have a tendency to go down, and as a seller

when the prices have a tendency to go up. But, having said that, I must say that I do not appreciate the proposition that this corporation should be vested with the monopolistic control over the movement of foodgrains by rail. If you impose that restriction, then, all the grain will move by road, and in that case, this power will become ineffective, and if it becomes ineffective, I submit it will create all the difficulties and bottlenecks of which the zonal system is the cause.

I have two or three more observations to make. One defect in the present food policy is that we seem to be at the mercy of the States in so many matters. I know that food is a State subject but whenever we are faced with an emergency like the present one, I think we should devise some method whereby the States surrender their autonomy for the time being, so that all decisions which are taken by the Centre are implicitly implemented by the States.

Secondly, unless we make agriculture attractive—agriculture has ceased to be an attractive proposition these days—whatever we may do, we can never hope to step up production to the extent we desire.

Thirdly, all our land reforms have tended to lead to fragmentation of holdings. I am not against land reforms, but I do submit that unless we take good care to turn innumerable uneconomic holdings into economic ones, we can never hope to turn the corner in the matter of food production.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लासगंज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं परसों से इन्तजार कर रहा था कि आप मुझे बोलने का अवसर देंगे। आज आप ने मुझे समय दिया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद।

इस देश को स्वतंत्र हुए सत्रह वर्ष हो गए, लेकिन यह सरकार आज तक खाद्य समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकी है। यह उस के बते के बाहर की बात है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस खाद्य समस्या को हल करने का भार किस पर है। जनता यह प्रश्न पूछने के लिए किस के पास जाए ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपने आप से पूछिए ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : लेकिन मैं अपने आप से पूछता हूँ, लेकिन जिम्मेदारी तो सरकार की है ।

1948 में पंडित नेहरू ने रेडियो भाषण में एलान किया था कि मैं दो तीन साल में इस देश की खाद्य समस्या हल कर लूंगा । उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि जिस देश में सत्तर फीसदी बेतिहर हैं, वहां की खाद्य समस्या हल न हो । लेकिन आज तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप लोगों ने साथ नहीं दिया ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : आज हालत यह है कि पैसा होते हुए भी गल्ला नहीं मिल सकता है । मैं यह नहीं मानता कि खाद्य पदार्थों की कमी है । अगर आप रुपये का एक सैर गेहूं खरीदना चाहें, तो यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों में वह मिल सकता है । लेकिन सरकार ने जो रेट फिक्स कर दिया है, उस पर वह नहीं मिल सकता है ।

सरकारी भ्रूंकड़ों के अनुसार 1963-64 में 46 लाख टन चावल ज्यादा पैदा हुआ और 10 लाख टन गेहूं कम पैदा हुआ । इस प्रकार 36 लाख टन ज्यादा पैदावार हुई । इस के अलावा 50 लाख टन गेहूं अमरीका से आया । प्रश्न यह है कि जितनी पैदावार यहां पर ज्यादा हुई और जितना गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया गया, वह गल्ला कहां गया । गल्ला इस देश में है,

लेकिन उस को निकालना इस सरकार के बते के बाहर की बात है । अगर गल्ला नहीं है, तो दिल्ली में पिछले महीनों जो दो लाख टन या मन गेहूं पकड़ा गया, वह कहां से आया ? गल्ला है, लेकिन यह एक आर्टिफिशल शार्टेज है, जिस की वजह से फ़ायदा कमाने वाले लोग फ़ायदा कमाते हैं ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नमक की शार्टेज क्यों हो गई । नमक का न कोई शर्बत पी सकता है और न चाय पी सकता है । लेकिन कलकत्ता में नमक की कमी हो गई और दूसरे दिन चोरी से एक रुपया किलो नमक बिकने लगा । यह सब आर्टिफिशल शार्टेज है । मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर सरकार चाहे, तो गल्ला बाहर नहीं आ सकता है । लेकिन सरकार में कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो शायद उस में से शेरर कमाते हैं या फ़ायदा कमाते हैं, इसलिए गल्ला बाहर नहीं आ सकता है और रिजनेबल रेट पर नहीं मिल सकता है ।

आज प्लानिंग की यह स्थिति है कि अगर कहीं एक एकड़ सिंचाई हुई, तो कह दिया जाता है कि छः मन एडीशनल गल्ला पैदा हो गया और अगर एक एकड़ की निराई हो गई, तो लिख दिया कि डेढ़ मन ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा हो गया । इस का कारण यह है कि जिलों में प्लानिंग के अधिकारियों को इस तरह के टारगेट दे दिये जाते हैं, इसलिए वे लोग कुछ इधर उधर के झूठे आंकड़े दे देते हैं, जिन के आधार पर सरकार कह देती है कि इतनी एडीशनल फूड प्राडक्शन हो गई है । अगर सरकार के इन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास किया जाये, तो सरकार अगले सत्रह वर्षों में भी खाद्य समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेगी, जैसे कि वह पिछले सत्रह वर्षों में हल नहीं कर सकी है ।

1947-48 में इस सरकार का बजट 190.73 करोड़ रुपये था, जो कि आज

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

बढ़ कर 2085 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। जहां तक टैक्सों का सम्बन्ध है, 1947-48 में 50 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगाए गए और अब 1100 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगाए गए हैं। इसी प्रकार जहां तक प्लानिंग का सम्बन्ध है, पहले प्लान में 1960 करोड़ रुपये, दूसरे प्लान में 4600 करोड़ रुपये और तीसरे प्लान में 7500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गए। इसके अलावा सरकार ने बाहर के देशों से 800 करोड़ रुपये के लोन लिए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस देश का फ्री बन्चा 200 रुपये के कर्ज से लदा हुआ है। लेकिन इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी जब इस सरकार में यह हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सके, तो वह चीन और पाकिस्तान से क्या लड़ सकती है ?

मुझे बड़ी शर्म के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह सरकार कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। यह सरकार किसानों के नाम पर बोट लेकर इस हाउस में आई है, लेकिन वह किसानों के लिए जो कुछ करती है, वह सब जानते हैं। शायद पाटिल साहब को खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में इतनी मेहनत नहीं लगी होगी, जितनी मेहनत रामरतन गुप्ता के लिए लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन बिल पास कराने के लिए लगी थी। अगर यह सरकार किसानों का फायदा करना चाहती है, तो उसको किसानों के लिए काम करना होगा।

आप देखें कि शहरकेन में किसान को कुछ पैसा मिल जाता है, पर उस पर सरकार

33 परसेंट का सैस लेती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई भी दूसरी इण्डस्ट्री है जिस पर आप इतना सैस लेते हों।

यही हाल गेहूं का है। मुझे दुःख होता है कि किसान को तो उसके गेहूं का 14, 15 या 16 रुपया मन दिया गया, लेकिन भाज गेहूं बाजार में चालीस और पचास रुपए मन बिक रहा है। अगर किसान को कुछ अधिक दाम मिल जाता तो कुछ बात भी होती, लेकिन जो फायदा उठाया वह बीव वालों ने। लेकिन बीच वाले को पकड़ा नहीं जाता क्योंकि वह आपको चुनाव लड़ने के लिए चन्दा देता है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर आपको खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो छिपे हुए गल्ले को किसी भी तरह से बाहर निकालिए। जिस डिफेंस भ्राफ इंडिया रूल्स का आप अन्य पार्टियों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसे अगर इन मुनाफाखोरों और ब्लैक मार्केट करने वालों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करें, तो गल्ला बाहर निकल सकता है और सस्ता बिक सकता है। आप गल्ले का भाव निर्धारित करें और कहें कि जो इस रेट से कम बेचेगा उसको जेलखाने भेज दिया जाएगा, तो खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है।

आपने जो जौन बना दिए हैं इनको समाप्त करना होगा। पहले आपने गुड़ के लिए जौन बना दिए थे जिनके कारण प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों को जेल भी जाना पड़ा और उन जोन्स को आपने बाद में खत्म कर दिया। उसी तरह की कठिनाई गेहूं के जौन बनाने से हो रही है। इस जौन का परिणाम यह है कि आप देखें कि जब पंजाब में और दिल्ली में गेहूं बीस बाईस रुपए मन बिक रहा है तो उत्तर प्रदेश में चालीस और पचास रुपए मन बिकता है। गरीब भ्रादमी भूखे मर रहे हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थिति खास तौर से खराब है जहां कि 11 हजार भ्रादमी

प्रति स्वचायर माइल में रह रहे हैं। यह एरिया हमेशा डैफिसिट एरिया रहा है और यहां के गरीब लोग महुआ, आम की गुठली और मिलों से मिलने वाला शीरा जोकि तम्बाकू में मिलाने के काम आता है उसे खाकर रहते हैं। इस शीरे का भी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ एम० एल० एज० ने ठेका ले रखा है और अपनी कोठियां खड़ी कर ली हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इन चीजों को खत्म करें ताकि हर आदमी को गल्ला उचित रेट पर मिले।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की आप बात करते हैं। होल-सेल के लिए यह किया जाए तो ठीक है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की मैशीनरी करण्ट है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को शुरू करने से पहले सरकार इस बात का ख्याल कर ले और ऐसा न हो कि इस स्कीम को लागू करने से करप्शन और बड़े और गल्ले में कंकर मिले हुए लोगों को दिए जाएं और गल्ला महंगा मिले।

लाइसेंस के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी वाले को आप गल्ले का लाइसेंस न दें। इसके अलावा आप बैंकों पर कंट्रोल करें जो बनिियों को एडवांस दे देती हैं और वे बाजार को कंट्रोल कर लेते हैं। आपने 35 से 50 परसेंट तक के लिए लिखा है। लेकिन मेरा तो सुझाव है कि बैंक किसी भी बनिंग को कोई एडवांस न दे जिससे वह मारकेट को कंट्रोल कर सके।

खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर साल में तीन महीने बारिश होती है। कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है और कभी पानी ज्यादा बरस जाता है। इस देश में नौ महीने सूखा रहता है। आपके प्लान के अनुसार अगर एक एकड़ की सिंचाई हो जाती है तो 6 मन गल्ला बढ़ना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर आपको खेती की पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो किसान को सस्ती सिंचाई दी जाए। इसके साथ ही उस 1007(A) LSD—17.

को बिजली भी सस्ते दर पर मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन होता क्या है? हम देखते हैं कि बिड़वा की एल्यूमीनियम फैक्टरी के लिए बिजली तीन नए पैसे प्रति यूनिट दी जाती है जबकि किसान को तीन घाने प्रति यूनिट बिजली मिलती है। अगर आप खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो किसान को सिंचाई और बिजली फ्री दें। अगर फ्री नहीं कर सकते तो सस्ती दर पर दें। अगर आप ऐसा कर दें तो देश में बहुत पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस समय इस देश में जो 336 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन खेती की है उसमें से पांचवां हिस्सा दो फसली है। अगर आप किसान को सिंचाई और बिजली की सुविधा दें तो इन जमीन में से आधी में डबल फसल हो जाएगी और और अगर आप 6 मन फी एकड़ के हिसाब से देखें तो एक करोड़ एकड़ में 6 करोड़ मन ज्यादा पैदावार हो जाएगी। इसीलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप सिंचाई सस्ती कर दी जाए। यहां का किसान बेवकूफ नहीं है। वह जानता है कि अच्छे बीज और खाद से ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकती है। लेकिन उसके पास साधन नहीं हैं।

दूसरी जरूरी चीज है फरटीलाइजर। आप बाहर से जो फरटीलाइजर मंगाते हैं उसका दाम 200 रुपया प्रति टन है और सिदरी में जो फरटीलाइजर होता है उसकी कीमत 308 रुपया प्रति टन है, लेकिन किसान को फरटीलाइजर दिया जाता है 436 और 438 रुपए प्रति टन के हिसाब से। अगर आप खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो किसान को सबसीडाइज्ड रेट पर फरटीलाइजर देने की व्यवस्था करें।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। आप आज देश में नाइट्रो-जिन्स फरटीलाइजर ज्यादा बांट रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि साइल एसिडिक हो जाएगी और बाद में उतनी भी पैदावार

[श्री: विश्राम प्रसाद]

न होगी जितनी कि किसान को अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। गरीबी के कारण फसल के समय किसान अपना गल्ला बेचने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता है और बनिया उसको खरीद कर अपने गोदामों में भर लेता है और उससे फायदा उठाता है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि किसान को अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिले और उसी मूल्य के हिसाब से उसको ज़रूरत की अन्य चीजें बाजार में मिलें।

लैंड रिफॉर्म का प्रश्न किया गया। उस सम्बन्ध में आपको यह कि इस देश में 61.8 मिलियन किसान हैं। और 335.7 मिलियन एकड़ खेती की जमीन है। इसमें से 26 मिलियन किसान जिनका परसेंटेज 42.1 होता है, उनके पास फी किसान एक एकड़ से कम जमीन है। अगर इन एक एकड़ वाले किसानों को और पांच एकड़ तक जमीन वाले किसानों को मिला दिया जाए तो 44 मिलियन किसान होते हैं और उनके पास 52.4 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन होगी और पांच एकड़ से लेकर सी एकड़ से अधिक जमीन वाले इस देश में 17.8 मिलियन कुल किसान हैं लेकिन उनके पास 283.3 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन है। असल में जो किसान खेत को जोतने वाले हैं और जो पैदावार करते हैं उनका खेत पर कोई हक नहीं है, वे मजदूरी करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बड़े बड़े जमींदार लोग हैं, जिनके पास सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन है लेकिन वे अपने हाथ से खेती नहीं करते। ये जमींदार किसानों को एक दो एकड़ जमीन दे देने हैं जिसमें वे किसान प्रति एकड़ दस और 'न्द्रह मन पैदावार करते हैं जबकि जमींदार की पैदावार चार पांच मन प्रति एकड़ होती है। इस तरह आप नेशनल लास कर रहे हैं मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो असली खेती करने वाले हैं उनको आप जमीन का मालिक बनाइए अगर आप खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इंटेंसिव खेती करवाना चाहते हैं।

इस के बाद मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप प्लानिंग में भी कुछ दखल दें। प्लानिंग के नाम पर जो रुपया किसानों के लिए मिलता है, वह कुछ लोगों के हाथों में चला जाता है और जो कर्ज खेती के लिए मिलता है वह दूसरी चीजों पर खर्च हो जाता है। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप वास्तव में असली किसान का फायदा करना चाहते हैं और देश की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आपको किसानों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपए की व्यवस्था करनी होगी और यह देखना होगा कि वह असली किसानों को मिलता है। इस बात पर आप को खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के इंजीनियर जिलों में क्लास 1 के बंगलों में रहते हैं, ट्यूब वेल के इंजीनियर अच्छे बंगलों में रहते हैं लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर वाला सबसे नीचे प्लानिंग अफसर के नीचे रखा जाता है और टैम्पोरेरी रहता है। अगर आपको एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ावा देना है तो जो एग्रीकल्चर विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं उनकी नौकरी का भी आपको ठीक हिसाब रखना पड़ेगा, उनको परमानेंट करना चाहिए और उनको अच्छी जगह पर रखा जाए ताकि वे अच्छा काम कर सकें।

मेरा ख्याल है कि जो गल्ला आपके पास है और जो सेंटर से राज्यों को भेजा जाता है, वह ठीक से बंट नहीं पाता। गल्ले की दुकान सप्लाई अफसर के जरिए मिलती है जो कि किसी की सिफारिश पर मिलती है। मैं आप को अपने जिले आजमगढ़ की बताता हूँ। इस बारे में जब झगड़ा हुआ तो पता चला कि वहां गुप्ता ग्रुप की 17 दुकानें थीं और कमलापति ग्रुप की 19 दुकानें। इस पर सप्लाई अफसर को निकाला भी गया। इसके अलावा जो गल्ला इन दुकानों के लिए दिया जाता है उस में आधा तो ब्लैक में बेचा जाता और और आधा दुकान पर रखा जाता है, जहां

रात के दो बजे से लाइन लगती है और दिन के दो बजे तक गल्ला समाप्त हो जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि अब गल्ला खत्म हो गया, चले जाओ।

जब कोई गल्ले की दुकान लेने जाता है, तो उसे सप्लाई अफसर को दो सौ चार सौ रुपए घूस देनी पड़ती है, जिसको डिफेंस फंड के नाम से लिया जाता है। अब जो बनिया इतना रुपया देगा वह उसे दुकान से ही बसूल करेगा। लाइसेंस की दुकानों पर चार चार दिन तक गल्ला नहीं मिलता? मेरा कहना है कि देश में गल्ले की कमी नहीं है, बल्कि इन्तिजाम की कमी है। अगर आप छिपा हुआ गल्ला बाहर निकाल पाएँ तो गल्ले की कमी नहीं है। इन्तिजाम की कमी है।

जो गल्ला सरकार बाहर से मंगती है उसको भी देखना चाहिए कि कैसा गल्ला आ रहा है। मैं ने वालटेयर पर गल्ला उतारते देखा है। वह गल्ला इतना पतला और खराब होता है कि शायद उसमें तीन हिस्सा भूसी निकलेगी और एक हिस्सा आटा निकलेगा। वही आप राशन की दुकानों पर देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बाहर से गल्ला आता है उसे भी देखा जाए कि कैसा आता है।

अगर आपको देश की खाद्य समस्या हल करनी है तो आपको किसान को उठाना होगा, उसकी जरूरत को समझना होगा। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो आपको वही फल भोगना होगा जैसा कि तुलसी दास जी ने कहा है :

जामु राज प्रिय प्रजा दुखारी,
सो नृप भवसि नरक भ्रष्टिकारी।

15.00 hrs.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has done well in distributing to the House the broad outline of the policy he has chalked out about food. I think that, by and large, the policy

is sound and I particularly welcome his emphasis on giving to the farmers a remunerative incentive price. My only fear is; how far he would be able to stick to this declaration because on the whole the people in the Planning Commission are always reluctant to raise the prices. It has been stated as his own personal experience, by my senior colleague at one time, Mr. Jain, that where the question of paying more prices to the farmers comes up, the Planning Commission is always reluctant to agree. While welcoming the declaration he has made, I feel that he will probably have to wage a fight on behalf of the farmer. He must have heard from all sides of the House that the crux of the whole problem of increased agricultural production lies in enthrusing the farmer to produce more but the unfortunate past experience, right from the British times till date, is that whenever the farmer produces more he gets less. There is the most glaring examples of the year 1954-55 as compared to the previous year and I have probably quoted it before. In the State of Bombay which then comprised of Gujarat, Maharashtra and some Kanarese speaking areas, they produced only nine lakh tons of rice. Later on they increased this to 14 lakhs by using Japanese and other methods of production. The price that the farmers received for this higher production was Rs. 25 crores less than when he produced only nine lakh tons. This is borne out by the statistics maintained by the Ministry itself.

At para 32 of this review Minister said that "it is the experience of countries the world over that increased production of foodgrains is possible only on the basis of remunerative prices to the producer" I would also invite his attention to the cost and income statistics given in the Government publication, 8th edition of the Indian Agricultural Book which shows how unremunerative agriculture in India is and how necessary it is not only to give a reasonable or remunera-

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]
 rative price but a little bit of a generous price so as to meet the cost of production and leave a margin in his hands. One finds from these figures that in the most fertile parts of U.P., Punjab and elsewhere there are many cases where income derived after deducting costs is minus per acre. These are statistics worked out by Government departments and government research agencies. If he keeps these facts in mind, he will be able to do a lot of good to the farmers.

I am, however, amazed at one thing. Everybody is complaining against high prices during the last few months. I think this is a grave blunder which the Planning Commission and predecessors of the present food Minister are responsible for. Very often they compare the figures of production with the previous year and say that it is less by a million and a half or two million tons. They forget that there is something like a target; that there is something called the increase in population and that lakhs of people are coming here as refugees. What is going to happen to our food stocks? We reached our highest production of 82 million tons in 1960-61 and 1961-62. For two years that followed, our production was less by 2.5 million tons or three million tons. They should have actually juxtaposed the actual production against what the requirements of the country were in view of the increase in population, large number of refugees coming in, etc. Our population growth is about 2 per cent and both the Dhebar Committee and the Planning Commission wanted that the per year increase in agriculture should be 5 per cent; Dhebar Committee lays down a minimum of 4.2 per cent. Some sensible person in the Government ought to have realised this fact and warned the people and the Government that our carry-over was bound to be insufficient some day. We are now blaming alternately private trade and farmers that they are hoarding. I think there is no large-scale hoarding by the far-

mers or merchants today. Nobody is capable of doling out every day's measure of food to every family that is required for a day. Some food has got to be in transit, some in store, some in the shops and some with the farmers and so on. These are normal things; you cannot say that these are abnormal things.

I hold the Planning Commission and the predecessors of the present Food Minister guilty of a grave mistake because when they calculated that we produced 78 or 79 million tons, the deficiency was not to be calculated as compared to the previous year's production, that is 1961-62. The deficiency is much more; it is about 5 to 7 million tons. How was it going to be met? We cannot get all that food that we want from the world even if we have the needed money to buy it. If our deficiency is seven million tons, the world has not got a surplus to that extent. If the steps which my hon. friend has now initiated were initiated six months ago, the situation would not have been as difficult as it is today. While I congratulate my friend on the policy laid down, I have to say that there has been a failure in not warning the country and in not assessing correctly the requirements. Had that been done, there would not have been so much lack of food in many places. My hon. friend from Berar quoted an instance from Nagpur where the price was Rs. 104 as against Rs. 49-50 elsewhere. This is bound to lead a misery for the people and this could have been avoided to a considerable extent if we had told the American people and others some years ago that we were likely to need a little more. There are other countries, Canada and Australia which have got surpluses and neighbouring countries such as Thailand which are now giving something. They might have probably been more generous and could have given more had we acted in time and the misery and the hardship need not have been there.

So far as the production of agricultural crops is concerned, there is another factor which the Planning Commission has not taken account. I hope my hon. friend will take it into account and that is fragmentation of land. Ceilings and land reform are good and necessary things. Bhoodan is an admirable movement; giving a share to the daughter is a very just and fair act. But all these progressive acts lead to fragmentation. Something has got to be done. My hon. friend speaking before has very kindly referred to the percentage of people who have less than one acre. All these things are directly contributing to having more and more people with uneconomic holdings. Even those having up to two or three acres of land—and there are not many as compared to less than one acre—are not in a position to purchase a pair of bullocks. A pair of bullocks costs anything between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000. Even the worst possible pair would not be available for less than Rs. 1,000. How many farmers can afford a pair of bullocks and if they cannot afford a pair of bullocks, how are they going to cultivate the land and how is any farmer going to cultivate the land in such a way that he can produce more than the ordinary? So, this a great fundamental issue which has been avoided all along. For a long time, we believed that co-operative farming was the solution. Now it has been proved that it is not. It has not made any impression and therefore I would like my hon. friend to take up this issue most seriously and devise some means by which we will be able to increase the number of economic holdings—it need not be above the ceiling and it may be under the ceiling. Minimising the number of uneconomic holdings, and forming economic holdings in their place is one of the biggest tasks confronting us.

Then there are a few other suggestions which I have made previously but I would like to repeat them. One of them is the resort to progressive mechanisation. Agricultural labour naturally demand more and more

wages and put in less work. So, if we do not make machines available to the farmers we would have no hope of increasing agricultural production. I even go to the extent of suggesting that there should be set up tractor stations so that they may be made available to farmers to till their land properly. Pests and diseases should be the sole concern of the Central Government; they should not wait till the State Governments or the farmers deal with the pests and diseases and they should take over this responsibility wholly.

I am sorry to say that there are many people who are opposed to co-operatives and they even swear at the very name of it. I am very sorry to hear that. If there are bad co-operatives they ought to be eliminated; if there are any bad things happening they should also be crushed or put down. But co-operation is the only way by which we will be able to make an impression on maintaining reasonable prices and do justice to many things. I hope it will be done. It is gratifying that co-operation has come under my hon. friend, the Minister of Food and Agriculture. He will, I hope, pay more attention to it. Whereas I would not object to the State Trading Corporation being established for dealing with foodgrains, I would like that procurement wherever possible should be done through co-operatives and distribution also should be done through co-operatives. Let him choose and select the good ones; only good and honest co-operatives should be encouraged. If there is any misbehaviour, let the co-operators indulging in it be put into jail. I have not the slightest compunction in doing that. Do not hesitate to bring the most stringent measure against the dishonest cooperator. But the Minister should give more and more encouragement to the good co-operatives. In the same way, so far as the imports of agricultural commodities are concerned, the co-operatives should be encouraged, the same applies to exports also.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

We should very big slogans but act exactly contrary. I will give one instance. In these days when we are talking of democracy and socialism, we still maintain the principle of established importers and exporters. I do not know how the two things can go together: socialism on the one hand and established exporters and importers on the other. That is how we are resorting to socialistic policies. I hope we will hear of it no more.

I hope that the various suggestions that I have made so far will be adopted. I am very happy that a new perspective is being brought to bear on the whole problem. All the three hon. friends—the two Deputy Ministers and the Minister of Food and Agriculture—are new to this particular Ministry and that is probably why they are able to look at things in a more dispassionate and more direct manner. I hope they will continue their love to protect the farmers' interests and do whatever they can so far as the suggestions I have made are concerned.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वगहा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय को धनवाद देता हूँ कि व फूड सम्बन्धी डिबेट को इस सदन के सामने सब से पहले लाये। विपक्ष या इस तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी कहा गया है, उस में तीन बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं। पहली बात यह है कि ज़मीन का जो सुधार हुआ है, उस पर सरकार कार्यवाही करे। दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि बाहर से अनाज न मंगाया जाये और तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि प्राइस कंट्रोल किया जाय, सस्त दाम पर गल्ल; मिल। मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फूड प्राबलम केवल हिन्दुस्तान के सामने ही नहीं है। एक नई किताब "फैक्ट्स एबाउट जर्मनी" आई है, जिस में कहा गया है :

"Up to now, only one-quarter of the people on the earth have had sufficient food. More than one-half of the earth's population

are unable to get enough to satisfy their appetites and one-fifth are continually faced with the danger of starvation. Of the 900 million children at present in the world, about 675 million—three-quarters—are insufficiently nourished.

According to UNO statisticians, every year 35 million people fall a victim to hunger. In the interior of Venezuela, 50 per cent of the children have never seen milk since they were infants, 59 per cent have never seen meat at all, and 89 per cent have never seen an egg. At the present time, 6 million children are receiving a milk meal daily in the milk centres run by the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)."

जहाँ तक दामों के बढ़ने का सवाल है, सभी देशों में दाम बढ़े हैं और कास्ट आफ लिविंग भी बढ़ा है। इस किताब में कहा गया है :

"Rise in the cost of living—1950 to 1960—Switzerland 15 per cent; Federal Republic 23 per cent; United States 23 per cent; Italy 34 per cent; United Kingdom 49 per cent; Austria 56 per cent; Sweden 58 per cent and France 73 per cent."

जहाँ तक फूड का सवाल है, इस किताब में कहा गया है :

"Food Prices 1960 (1950-100).

Sweden 172%; Norway 167%; United Kingdom 164%; France 159%; Austria 154%; Netherlands 135%; Federal Republic 120%; Italy 128%; Belgium 122%; United States 118%; Switzerland 112%."

ये फैक्ट्स यह बताते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो दाम बढ़े हैं ये कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो कि दुनिया से अलग हो। यह जो दाम

बढ़ने का ट्रेंड है फूडप्रॉज बगैरह का, ये सारी दुनिया का सवाल है। यह केवल हिन्दुस्तान का ही सवाल नहीं है।

अप्रोजीशन की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि अगर जमीन का बटवारा हो जायेगा तो सारा सवाल हल हो जायेगा। यह बहुत ही टेढ़ा सवाल है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था इस बात को कि यह विवादास्पद बात है कि जमीन का बटवारा हो जाने से ही या उस में सुधार हो जाने से ही सारा मामला तय हो जाता है। वह नहीं हो सकता है। अभी जो एक्सपेरीमेंट्स सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज में हुए हैं उसकी एक मिसाल मैं देना चाहता हूँ। हंगेरियन एग्रिकलचर की रिपोर्ट आई है। उस में कहा गया है :

"Total State purchases have been pushed up to \$53 million. The production in State farms has improved, a fifth of the total State purchases coming from them, whereas the private holdings with only 10 per cent of arable land supplied, according to figures for 1961, 60 per cent of total output."

इससे स्पष्ट है कि स्टेट फार्म्स ने केवल 40 परसेंट सप्लाय किया जबकि इंडिविजुअल फार्म्स ने, छोटे छोटे फार्म्स जिन को दिये गये थे, वहाँ से उन्होंने 60 परसेंट सप्लाय किया है। इसलिए वहाँ लैंड रिफार्म्स में परिवर्तन हो रही है। उसके बारे में भी कहा गया है :

"Above all new steps have been taken to apply more widely the principle of material incentive. Greater stress both on bonus payment and remuneration in kind is being put 'to make the workers ever more directly interested in increased production than in the past', explained the Agriculture Minister. This is the pattern now in State farms; in the collectives on the other

hand, party leadership has been made to reconcile itself to a modified share cropping under which each family is allotted a strip of collective land."

इसका मतलब यह है कि कलैक्टिव फार्म्स की जगह पर अलग अलग छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों को वहाँ जमीने दी जा रही हैं।

दूसरा प्वाइंट यहाँ पर यह रेज किया गया है कि बाहर से अन्न न मंगाया जाये। मैं इस के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा दुनिया का देश नहीं है जो अन्न न मंगाता हो। इस साल अब तक 56 लाख मेट्रिक टन अनाज, खास कर गेहूँ और घाटा चीन ने मंगाया है। इसके अलावा 1964 में वह 60 लाख टन से अधिक अनाज मंगायेगा। 1960 से अब तक पूँजीवादी देशों से वह दो करोड़, बीस लाख टन गेहूँ, घाटा, चावल आदि मंगा चुका है। इस तरह से कितने ही फिगरर्स मेरे पास हैं जो मैं आप को दे सकता हूँ जिन से पता चलेगा कि साम्यवादी देश भी अभी तक अनाज बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। केवल चीन नहीं, रूस ने भी 94 करोड़ रुपये का गेहूँ आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा आदि देशों से मंगाया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीनी तो नहीं मंगाई है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : चीनी भी मंगाई जाती है। चीनी भी बाहर से भेजी जाती है, गेहूँ भी भेजा जाता है, चावल भी भेजा जाता है। यह चीन की रिपोर्ट है चीनी के बारे में :

"The sugar industry on the mainland has developed more rapidly than the other food industries due to a high rate of investment. In spite of this, production of sugar is still very inadequate. In 1960-61, it was estimated to be 1.5 million tons, supplemented by imported sugar from Cuba (1 million tons in 1962). The domestic production

[श्री क० न० तिवारी]

allows for an average per capita consumption of 2 kilos a year. Even if doubled, it will be along time before production can meet the demand."

चीनी ही नहीं कितनी और चीजें भी दूसरे देशों में बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं। केवल खाने की चीज ही नहीं मंगाई जाती है बल्कि दूसरी चीजें भी मंगाई जाती हैं। फैंड्रल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी की रिपोर्ट है, जिस में कहा गया है :

"The Federal Republic imports more eggs than any other country in the world, the total in 1960 being 4,800 million. In 1959 to 1960, her own egg production was 7,450 million or 144 per hen."

जो खाने की चीजें हैं, जहां तक इनको मंगाने का सवाल है, सभी देश मंगते हैं और अपने देश की कमी को पूरा करते हैं। इसलिए जो विरोधी दल ने कहा है कि बाहर से भ्रम न मंगाया जाये, उसका सीधा सा मतलब यह है कि वे यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि सरकार लोगों को खिला सके। यहां उत्पादन उतना होता नहीं है जितना होना चाहिये और जितनी हमारी जरूरत है उस अनुपात में, तो फिर जो कमी होती है उसको किस तरह से पूरा किया जाये, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि ज०, एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत भ्रम न मंगाया जाये स्टॉक न रखा जाये और लोगों को झूलाया न जाये। एक तरफ यह कहना कि भ्रमका स्टॉक न रहे और दूसरी तरफ जा कर लोगों में गलत प्रचार करने का सीधा मतलब यह है कि चुनाव जो दो बरस के बाद आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए भ्रमी से तैयारियां शुरू कर बी गई हैं। वे तैयारियां एक तो यहां एक तरह की स्पीचिज करके की जा रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ दूसरी तरह से की जा रही हैं। लोगों को खाना देने से इनको कोई मतलब नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव दे कर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा जो फूड का प्रोडक्शन है उसका बीस परसेंट कीड़े मकौड़े खा जाते हैं। चूहे, बिल्लियां, कुत्ते आदि इतने भनाज को बरबाद कर देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एक तो इन कीड़े-मकौड़ों को मारा जाये और दूसरे जिन देशों में बिल्लियां, चूहे आदि खाये जाते हैं, उन देशों को बिल्लियों, चूहों आदि का निर्यात किया जाये। बेकार बिल्ली, कुत्तों आदि को पकड़ कर उन देशों को भेजा जाये और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाये। इस तरह से यह जो बरबादी होती है, यह भी बच सकती है और हमें विदेशी मुद्रा भी मिल सकती है।

प्लान ऐसे बनाये जायें जिन से जल्दी से जल्दी पैदावार बढ़ सके। जिन चीजों की थोड़े समय में पैदावार कर सके, उनको हाथ में लिया जाये। उन चीजों की पैदावार को एग्रिकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट अपने हाथ में ले। यह तो शार्ट टर्म प्रोग्राम की बात हुई। इसके साथ साथ लांग टर्म प्रोग्राम हो और उसमें दूसरी जो खाद्य की वस्तुएं हैं, उनकी पैदावार बढ़ाई जाये।

एक अन्तिम सुझाव मेरा यह है कि जितने सरकारी भ्रमसरो के बंगले हैं, जितने मिनिस्टर्स के बंगले हैं, जितने एम० पी० के बंगले हैं, या एम० एल० ए० के बंगले हैं, उनकी रहने की जगहें हैं, उनके साथ जो भ्राते हैं, उन भ्रातों में सब्जियां आदि या अन्य फूड स्टप्स उगाये जायें, उनकी पैदावार की जाये। इसके अलावा जो बूख हैं जोकि फल नहीं देते हैं उनको उखाड़ करके फल वाले पेड़ लगाये जायें जैसे केला, भ्रमरूद आदि के ताकि फलों की भी उपज अधिक हो सके।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great care and attention to the speeches made by the hon. Members during the last four days. It was a

good thing that we took up the discussion of the food problem apart from the censure motion which the opposition has come forward to move in this House.

As Shri Masani mentioned in his speech, we should not make politics of food. I am glad the discussion has on the whole kept away from politics, even though some of my friends on the other side could not resist the temptation of bringing in political issues and raising political controversies. It will be my attempt to steer clear, as far as possible, of political issues, because this issue requires an objective assessment and it requires a Herculean effort to solve the problem of food in our country.

The food situation is a part of the general economic situation. It cannot be isolated from the general economic situation prevailing in the country. But, at the same time, it has got to be realised that the food situation is a major part of the economic situation in the country, and to a great extent it influences the general economy of the country also. Particularly, Sir, the problems of a developing country are complex and difficult. Sometimes we are on the horns of a dilemma as to what should be immediately undertaken and what should get priority. But what has got to be kept in mind is, unless the transformation of the economy from a traditional economy takes place into a modern economy all our problems continue to persist and, therefore, while we may have to face difficulties in the process of economic development those difficulties will have to be faced with courage instead of stepping down economic development, because a stagnant economy would mean not only difficulties for us but greater problems for the coming generations to solve. Therefore I hope and trust if difficulties have arisen because of economic development, the hon. Members and the people in the country would take them up with that attitude of

sacrificing a little in the present for the sake of the future.

Sir, while dealing with the food problem now, it is not my intention to deal with the general economic situation in the country because that would divert my own attention and also the attention of the House, and I am sure very soon there will be an opportunity for the Finance Minister and also for the Prime Minister to deal with that aspect. Therefore, I shall restrict myself to the food situation and try to place before this House certain aspects which would give an indication of the path we have to follow and the policies we will have to pursue in solving this problem.

The House discussed the food situation in March, 1964 last. Since that discussion took place many things have happened in the country, the most tragic loss being the death of our Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. But apart from that, when we discussed the food situation in March we were hoping that the situation would improve, particularly with the new harvest coming in. We were also hoping that the price factor would behave in a better way in the coming months. But those expectations have not been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, in the country, we find today a rising trend of prices, and, apart from the rising trend of prices, the supply position also has become difficult.

So we have got to analyse and find out what this is due to; whether anything particularly unusual has happened during this year. I have given statistical figures with regard to the production, during the various years, in the country. Some people are sceptical about statistics, particularly food statistics. I am not prepared to say these are all hundred per cent correct statistics. In any statistics, leave alone food statistics, there are bound to be defects and deficiencies. But apart from the accuracy of the

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

statistics, I have no doubt in my mind, these statistics indicate the trend in the economy, the trend of production in the agricultural economy. I hope hon. friends on either side would agree with this proposition. So if we see the figures from that aspect, we find that during the last two years the production has been more or less stagnant, and stagnancy means we have to be forewarned about one thing. This stagnancy because the population is never stagnant; it goes on increasing at a faster and faster pace. Therefore, with an increasing population stagnation in production means deterioration in the economic situation. That is the lesson we have got to learn. Therefore, it is from that aspect that we have to analyse the situation.

While the production has, no doubt, stagnated, we have tried to make up the deficiency by importing foodgrains from abroad. If we add what we have imported and what we have produced in the country the total availability per capita has been maintained more or less at the same level.

In spite of that, the situation this year is much more critical than in any other year. Why has this happened? While various arguments are being advanced with regard to inflationary trend, with regard to the increase in purchasing power and all that—all those factors might be there—there is another factor which has come into the picture and which has intensified the critical nature of the situation. That is, the atmosphere which has been created in the country, the atmosphere of scarcity. It has created a crisis of confidence, and in my view this has contributed to the greatest extent in making the position more difficult than it should be. I should give full credit to the Members of the Opposition in achieving success in creating this difficult atmosphere in the country.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir; they started it first, we only resisted it. It is wrong to say that scarcity came because we agitated against it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought they would take the compliment that they were more successful in creating this atmosphere than any other factor.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Their supporters agitated.

Shri Nambiar: Why do you put the blame on us.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: They do not give up the agitation even here in the House.

Shri Nambiar: The blame should not be thrust on us.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Nambiar should interrupt less and listen more carefully. That will be my appeal to him.

Shri Nambiar: But do not put the blame on us. We poor people are not responsible for it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not coming anywhere near the speech of Shri Nambiar, the speech of Shri Banerjee or the speech of any of the other hon. Members. I am trying to be as soft as possible; not that I cannot hit back, I can hit back even harder.

An hon. Member: Hit back.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Hit back, but before you do that feed the people.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Do not hit at the belly of the people?

An hon. Member: That is what you are doing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope the interruptions have ended. I am waiting for it.

An hon. Member: Ended for the time being.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Thank you.

This position leads to a very difficult psychology in the country. It affects almost every individual and organisation—consumer, producer, trader, State Governments and the Central Government. Because of this crisis of confidence, naturally, everybody tries to play safe and, to the extent he has purchasing capacity, he tries to store a little more in his house. It is done not merely by the consumers. Even the State Governments want to play safe, because once there is this crisis of confidence they naturally think that they should, as far as possible, preserve the available food-grains within the State for themselves so that they may not be put to great difficulties in future. This has been exhibited by the panicky action taken by many of the State Governments. There has been banning of not only inter-State movement but even intra-State movement, from district to district, in some places from tehsil to tehsil, leading to greater difficulties in scarcity areas. Therefore, the atmosphere of scarcity affects Government also. Is it surprising that it affects the producer to a certain extent? After all, he has to reserve stocks not only to meet the requirements throughout the year but he has to see whether the next crop would be a better one or he would be forced to fall back upon his last year's stocks. Therefore, he also holds to the extent possible. Some people do not have the holding capacity but to the extent possible they also try to hold stocks. When there is this atmosphere of scarcity, while the opposition parties think this is against the Government and do propaganda, they are creating the most fertile ground for the traders, against whom they say they are opposed.

Shrimati Easu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Why do you not take steps to change the situation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether it is international—I do not say it is done willingly—but the Opposition parties have been the colluding factors in creating an atmosphere of scarcity in which probably they think they can gain some political advantage . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members have had their say. Now let them hear the reply.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, naturally, the traders have taken full advantage of this atmosphere of scarcity. They have adopted all methods possible for the purpose of cornering stocks, not merely the traditional methods, because the traditional methods would not have paid. That is why today a strange combination has taken place, the combination of the dealers and some of the bigger producers in the country. The bigger producer has also become a dealer, and that combination has worked and, therefore, further stocks have been held back and they are not coming into the market, particularly in some of the States. It is a well-known fact. And this has created the most difficult situation possible.

During the debate some of the Members contested this idea and said: where is the question of hoarding, there is no hoarding, every stock has come out. Here I will take the case of a few States.

15.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Let us first take West Bengal, because that is a typical case. As I have already stated, the statistics give only the trend of production. According to statistics, in West Bengal the production in 1961-62 was 4.798 million tons. In 1962-63 it came down to 4.41 million tons. In 1963-64 it was a record production of 5.33 million tons. As a matter of fact, this figure was contested and a verification was made by an

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

independent authority. After that the figure came down to 5.3 million from 5.4 million tons. In spite of that record production and in spite of the fact that the maximum prices have also been fixed, we found the market arrivals were much less than what they were during 1962-63. The State Government have been able to manage the situation by our delivering them imported wheat to the extent of 84,000 tons every month, that is, of the order of one million tons a year. In addition to that, we are giving them about 2 lakhs tons of rice from our Central reserves. It is only because of this that they are running fair price shops, managing the economy and meeting the situation there. An assessment has been made that at least 10 lakhs to 12 lakhs tons of foodgrains are still somewhere. Who is holding or hoarding it? Whatever may be the word we use, it is a fact that that stock has not come to the open market. That is the situation obtaining in West Bengal.

We are hoping that at least during the puja days, for the purpose of getting some money for the puja expenses, some of it at least would be unloaded. But it would be unloaded only if, as a matter of fact, the producers are holding it. That is one test. Some people say, it is only the producers who have overnight developed the holding capacity and they are holding it and there is nothing wrong in it. But I doubt very much if it is only a question of producers holding the stocks without the dealers coming into the picture. The producers could not hold the stocks for more than, say 3, 4 or 6 months. Later on, it should come to the market. But studying the market arrivals, we feel it is not merely the producers who have held back the stocks. There should be some combination between producers and dealers. Even if the stocks are physically with the producers, there must be somebody else who has helped the holding

power of the producers by advancing money. Of course, so far as the ownership of the stock is concerned, with whom it may be a disputable point. All the same, there is absolutely no doubt about the fact that money has been advanced by the dealer to the producer. Where has the money come from? Not from the traditional sources of credit. It is here that unaccounted money also plays a great part.

This is the position not only in West Bengal but in other States also. Take the case of Orissa, a surplus State. As against a production of 3.7 million tons in 1961-62 and 3.6 million tons in 1962-63 it produced 4.3 million tons in 1963-64. Ordinarily, a few lakhs tons moves from Orissa to West Bengal every year. But this has been only 1.2 lakhs tons this year. In spite of that, the market arrivals there are much less than that of last year.

The same is the position in Andhra. They have produced during 1963-64 at least 7 lakhs tons more than in 1962-63. I have made a calculation of the export from Andhra to the other States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala. It is considerably less than what it was last year, when the production was less by 7 lakhs tons. Still, the market arrivals are less and even in Andhra scarcity pockets have developed because the market arrivals have been withheld.

Therefore, there is no use of arguing that nobody is holding on to the stocks. If somebody is afraid of using the word "hoarding" we can say there is "holding on" to the stocks. In all these cases it has been done, in my view, with the help of unaccounted money.

How are we going to deal with the situation? I have produced statistics; in fact, I have circulated to hon. Members a booklet full of statistics. But does it tell the whole story? No. It is just like taking the average depth

of the river and being satisfied saying, "Oh! it is good enough; we can cross the river", because this is all-India statistics. But as in the river you have got deeper waters and stronger inner currents, in the same way, while the average no doubt looks a little bit smooth, in the country you have scarcity pockets, like West Bengal or Kerala at the extremes, or Rajasthan which has struck famine. In other deficit States, like Maharashtra or Gujarat, prices are shooting up. That is what I have indicated at page 8 or so of the Review where the difference in prices of wheat between the various States has been shown. Therefore I do not think that we should derive satisfaction on the basis of all-India statistics. If we look into the scarcity pockets, we find an acute rise in prices. Sometimes the scarcities are created for unavoidable reasons. Once profiteers learn that scarcity means greater profits, they try their best to contrive scarcities, artificially also. This is the real situation.

Now the question is: How are we to deal with this situation? First of all, why do they hoard? Why do they hold on to the stocks? It is in anticipation of higher prices and, therefore, higher profits, in the coming leaner months. Therefore the Government approach is to create conditions that nobody can legitimately make profits in the coming leaner months by prices shooting up and by the rising trend in prices. That is why we thought that it should be possible for us to fix maximum prices for the consumer and the prices applicable to the wholesaler so that nobody can legitimately expect to make higher profits in the coming leaner months unless he is prepared to break the law and suffer the consequences. This was the strategy we wanted to adopt. Six or seven States—I have given the names of those States—have declared the maximum price for the consumer and the price for the wholesaler.

In addition to that, we wanted for the purpose of bringing out the stocks that we should ask for the declaration

of stocks and also fix the norms of holding for the producer, the consumer and the trader, so that beyond that normal stock the Government should be in a position to take hold of the stock. But it is one thing to fix prices and quite another to administer it. It requires a very effective and efficient machinery. I know that that machinery is lacking in various States, in most of the States. That is why now the Central Government have offered aid for the building up of this machinery. The Central Finance Minister has come forward to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on the new machinery to be built up for the purpose of administering this price, for the purpose of seeing that the various measures which are undertaken by the Government are effectively enforced. Slowly and steadily—I am sorry, it is only 'slowly'—this machinery is being built up in many of the States. This is the strategy which we wanted to adopt for the purpose of meeting the immediate difficult situation.

We have to depend, when there is scarcity, on import of foodgrains. Much was made, particularly by Communist Members—I do not know, whether of the left or of the right . . .

An hon. Member: Both.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Both—of importing these foodgrains, particularly from America.

An hon. Member: Why do you not import from Russia?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): No, from China.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But if there is a condition of scarcity, we have to make a choice whether we shall import from wherever it is available—after all, we can import only from wherever it is available—or allow our people to starve. I think, we did the correct thing in importing millions of tonnes of wheat from the United States of America. We are thankful

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

and grateful to the Government and the Administration of the United States of America for coming forward in this very difficult situation to speed up the process of export of wheat to our country.

In this difficult situation I found such a reservoir of goodwill everywhere in the world. September became a little difficult because of some ships being held up in the American ports. September is always a critical month. Therefore, I approached some of the Governments to find out whether they would divert some of their ships on the high seas to India promising that I would replace the wheat which we would be taking during the next month when our position will be comparatively better. I am glad to say that most of the Governments responded sympathetically, but the United Kingdom was successful in diverting their ships to our country. As a matter of fact, there was a good deal of resistance but the United Kingdom Government insisted that whatever might be the difficulties, whatever might be the inconvenience, those ships should be diverted. I am also thankful to the Government of the United Arab Republic for diverting one of the ships which was going to them with the PL-480 wheat to our country. This has eased the situation considerably.

In the present context it would be impossible to manage the food economy of our country without imports. I do not know whether in the present situation anybody would have the courage to tell the people, "No, we would not import; we would allow the people to starve". He should be a very brave man. I do not know how the people would treat him. But I do agree that it is a risky thing; it is not safe to be depending upon large scale imports, particularly for a country like ours with 450 million people. It is not on the question of ideology or on the question of prestige.

It has got to move thousands of miles before it reaches here and any situation arising which might make this movement difficult would put us in peril. Therefore, the sooner we get out of the situation of imports, the better. Nobody is happy that we should continue to be in a position of importing foodgrains for our country. But we have to meet the situation as it arises. I hope and trust, particularly those hon. friends who were opposing these imports, would at least understand the situation. Even if they understand it, it is all right. I do not mind what sort of propaganda they carry on amongst the people.

Some hon. Members particularly put forward various suggestions that we should immediately have State trading and stricter controls. I am a believer in State trading; I am a believer in control to the extent necessary. But we have to take into account the existing situation. Today we are in the midst of a season. When the harvest is over, we can introduce State trading. State trading and elimination of private channels of movement would mean immediately taking responsibility. If we can hold of the stocks and de-board the stocks and make them available, it is all right; but simply because we call it State trading, immediately foodstuffs do not come in our hands. That is the present situation. Therefore we have to make every effort possible to bring out the grain. Particularly in the context of grain being held at the producer's level—might be, the bigger producers—at the village level, police action or action under Defence of India Rules cannot be very effective.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): Are you sure that the cultivator has hoarded? What makes you so sure of hoarding by the cultivator?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Verification of facts. It might be the bigger producer. That is why I made the distinction.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Say, if you can say it boldly; otherwise, do not say so.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I say boldly and categorically that some of the big producers are holding on to the stocks in collusion with the dealer. I can prove it. Therefore, it is a question of taking police action in thousands of villages. It is an impossible task, even for a totalitarian government much more for a democratic government. That is why the Prime Minister made an appeal that the stocks should come out so that it may meet the difficult situation. And immediately people say, "Oh! The Prime Minister has become weak; he has made an appeal to the trade to bring out the stocks." What is wrong there? As a matter of fact, that action has paid to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, some people have responded in bringing out the stocks even though not to the extent we desire.

16.00 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is like Tyagi's appeal for income-tax.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, we cannot adopt the Communist methods; we have to adopt democratic methods.

Shri Warrior: That is a misfortune actually.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know misfortune for whom and fortune for whom; fortune for the people and misfortune for the Communists (*Interruption*). I am prepared to say that the Prime Minister did the correct thing in making that appeal and it is not as if we stopped with that appeal. After that, severe action was taken with reference to the various people. I have got a list of them. The Home Minister was good enough to launch an action. It has also yielded some results. This is the position now. In spite of floods and heavy rains in some of the places, the pros-

pect of kharif crop is quite good. Therefore, the situation is bound to ease.

Sir, more than anything else, as I already stated, if the situation has got to improve, we have to create the atmosphere of confidence and that is what we are trying to create. Immediately, accusations are made saying, "Oh! The Food Minister is becoming complacent." We have turned the corner—and I use very cautious words—and after a long journey we have sighted the shore even though we have not alighted on the shore. Immediately, they say, "Oh! the Food Minister has become complacent." It looks as if it is the wish of the Opposition that the situation never becomes better.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please tell us what is the price of rice. The rice is still selling at Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 a maund. Have you cut it down? Please tell us what is the price of wheat.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: This is undemocratic. He is accusing the whole Opposition. Why should he accuse the whole Opposition?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to know what is the price of rice. Please tell us what is the availability of rice and what is the availability of wheat. What is the availability of rice in the open market? Without telling us all that, we are not prepared to listen to all his homilies.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Listen she has to.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are prepared to listen only if the Government is prepared to give us the prices of rice and wheat and all that. Only then he can expect a hearing from us; otherwise not. We are not prepared to listen to all his homilies.

Mr. Speaker: The House has to listen to whatever he has to say. She might resume her seat. We have to listen to whatever he has to say.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are only prepared to listen to facts.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On a point of order, Sir. In discussions of this sort—I take it that regulation is there and it is for the Chair to enforce it—at least the major points which were made in the discussion are answered properly and not by way of generalities. The question of prices and the availability of foodgrains is a matter which was raised repeatedly in the discussion. It is a matter to which the answers have got to come.

Mr. Speaker: It is one thing to say that some points raised in the discussion should be answered. It is another thing to say that we would not listen to it. That is what I objected to not that he should not answer the points raised here. I will ask the Minister, as far as is possible for him, that he should answer the points that have been raised in the debate.

Shri Namblar: I am speaking for the people. Will the people listen to this? Listening is not for the Members only. The people must listen to what he says. It must be listenable.

Mr. Speaker: We will judge it.

Shri Daji (Indore): We want a speech from Mr. Subramaniam, not a copy of Mr. S. K. Patil's speech.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall take instructions from Mr. Daji. Then, there is the other school of thought that let the natural law of demand and supply . . .

श्री बाणड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एसा मालूम होता है जैसे कम्युनिस्ट्स और श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् दोनों मिल कर आपस में साजिश से यह बातें कर रहे हैं क्योंकि दोनों की एक ही बात है। देश के अन्दर खाद्यान्न के भाव बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं और गन्धीर परिस्थिति मौजूद है और उचित तो यह है कि वे उस पर रोसनी

डालें और उसका हल बतलायें। कहीं यह बाहर मिल कर तो नहीं भाये हैं कि तुम हमें कहना और हम तुम्हें कहेंगे और किसी दूसरी चीज की चर्चा होगी ही नहीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर। अगर उनका मेल रहा भी हो तो अब तो आप दरमियान में आ गये हैं। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is the other school of thought that the natural law of demand and supply should operate and, after all, that is the natural thing which should happen in the country. I wish hunger recognises this natural law of demand and supply. I cannot go on telling a hungry man, "It is a law of demand and supply. Therefore, you have got to starve." Therefore, no civilised community can get away from the responsibility of providing to the people at least this basic need of food. We cannot leave this to the natural law of demand and supply or to the sweet will and pleasure of the private trade to supply food to the people, to meet his every day needs or not to do it. And that is why the Government elected by the people and responsible to the people do recognise their responsibility to feed the people. We are not going to shirk from that responsibility. If we fail in that, we fail to that extent and we shall explain to the people why we had failed in that and it is for them to judge. That is why we are taking all these measures, particularly, the short-term measures to meet the immediate situation.

What is the long-term policy particularly with regard to distribution? I have explained that also to a certain extent in the note circulated to Members. We are proceeding on the basis of having a producer price fixed and with reference to that producer price also, I am glad to say, I found almost unanimity with regard to that basic approach of

giving remunerative and incentive price to the farmer. That will be the basic policy of the Government. I will come to that aspect when I come to the question of increase in production. On that basis, the producer price is to be fixed. Immediately, for the kharif crop and the rabi crop for the coming season, an *ad hoc* committee is looking into it and as a long-term policy we are committed to an Agricultural Price Commission.

As I already stated, it is a difficult process for a vast country like ours to fix the wholesaler price and the retailer price taking into account the regional variations and the various other factors which go into the price factor. The administration of this price is bound to be a very difficult process. Can we administer this price in the light of the experience we have had of private trade? Can we leave it to the private trade alone to function within the disciplines of a fixed price? I say categorically, without any hesitation, that if we entrust to the private trade alone this question of administering price it will be a mere illusion. That is why for the purpose of seeing that this price pattern is administered properly, we are bringing into existence the Foodgrains Corporation. Its function first of all would be to see that the producer gets this remunerative economic price. It will have organisations available for every producer if he wants to sell the produce to the corporation in case the trader is not behaving properly. That is one aspect of it.

The second aspect is that at the wholesalers' level, we have already fixed the prices. For the purpose of meeting the strategic needs and particularly for the purpose of meeting the needs of the various deficit areas, it will have the power or Government will provide the power and the machinery, to requisition the stocks from the wholesalers at the already declared prices. We also intend to give monopoly of railway movement to this corporation. This organisation is go-

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ing to be not of the traditional type, but it is going to be a modern business organisation and with all the modern equipment for the purpose of collecting statistical data, for planning movement and various other things. I hope and trust that this business organisation run on modern business lines would meet the situation existing in our country, particularly in the difficult or lean periods, in respect of foodgrains.

It will not merely be a trading organisation; I am hoping, as it goes on, that it will undertake various other activities also. After all, today, how does a *bania* get the foodgrains from the producer? He gets it by advancing money. Perhaps, this corporation might undertake advancing of money beforehand to the producers, in advance . . .

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Interest-free?

Shri C. Subramaniam: . . . so that credit will be available to the producer and he will produce more and sell the produce to the corporation instead of to another *bania* who has advanced money. And these advances will be made by the corporation on better and more advantageous terms. That is what I am hoping. Therefore, this corporation can go on undertaking other activities also, as it grows. This will also be a flexible organisation.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): How do you recruit the personnel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To the extent necessary it can increase its operations. As a matter of fact, at a certain time if we think that private trade should have no place at all, once this organisation grows and it is in position, we can eliminate private trade, if we want to do so. But, today, we cannot do it, because we do not have the alternative channels, and we do not have a sufficiently good organisation; to begin with, we do not have a good and efficient organisation to take over the trade, even to a small

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

extent. That is why it is no use talking about State trading unless you have built up an organisation to take up this State trading. It will be the first organised attempt to build up an organisation for the purpose of taking over State trading in a big way, and it is going to be in a big way, I may tell you.

Dr. Ranen Sen: To begin with, what percentage of the produce will be procured by the Foodgrains Trading Corporation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not a businessman, I must confess. Business people will decide on business lines what percentage they should have even in the initial stages to have control over the market to influence prices. That will be done in a technical way, not in an *ad hoc* way. Therefore, that will be the position in regard to the Foodgrains Trading Corporation.

This is how we want to influence the future policy of distribution so that the producer will be assured of the remunerative price and the consumer also will not be exploited during the lean season or the scarcity years.

I have no doubt in my mind that if we proceed about in the proper way, this would lead to beneficial results. The future of the private trade, for whom some of my hon. friends evinced some interest, depends upon how they behave; particularly some friends were anxious to give them, if not a clean chit, at least this kind of chit that they were not the sole villains of the piece. But I would ask of them this one thing. With regard to the prices, it is all right that it may be said that it is a question of demand and supply; and if there is greater demand, the prices will have to increase. But what about the adulteration which is going on? What is the law that they adopt for adulterating the vari-

ous foodstuffs particularly? It is a disgrace in our country that there should be a section of the community which indulges in adulteration for the purpose of making profits.

An hon. Member: Shame!

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly, no law can justify this. No economic law can justify this. This adulteration of foodstuffs is a standing condemnation of the methods of the private trade. Therefore, those friends who wanted to plead on behalf of the private trade and who have got faith in the private trade and who have no faith in the controls of the governmental organisations will have to think about this one aspect at least. I am sure that everybody would agree that we cannot let things to the sweet will and pleasure of the private trader who wants to make as much money as possible. That is unfortunately the disgraceful situation we have got into, and not merely governmental organisations, but public voluntary organisations will have to come forward to tackle this problem of adulteration particularly.

Ultimately, this problem can be solved only by increased production, and that is recognised by everybody. Unfortunately, while we did plan for increased production, that increase as targeted has not taken place, even though in some States, in some areas, they have produced even more than the target. But this is no ground for condemnation. Many other countries who claim much greater efficiency have failed in the agricultural sector. I think that some hon. Member made a mention about it. It is easy to build up an industrial plant and obtain efficiency, but it is difficult to build up a modern agricultural economy from a traditional agricultural economy. That is the real difficulty. That is

why today we have to undertake this difficult task. How are we to achieve this increased production? I cannot put it better than in the words of one of our countrymen who is in the Food and Agricultural Organisation. This is what he says in his foreword to a book:

"While agriculture has provided and is still providing livelihood to the bulk of the world's population, it has not always brought prosperity to the people who live on the land. Agriculture has been a way of life . . ."

—and we take pride about it sometimes—

" . . . and therefore, slow to respond to the needs of changing times. Most often, this has meant subsistence farming and stagnation. The result has been poverty. Today, the majority of rural populations in the developing countries live in want and suffer from varying degrees of malnutrition, because agriculture is still practised in the traditional ways. Wherever scientific agriculture has been introduced and modern cultural practices, adequate infrastructure, essential credit and marketing facilities and a just land tenure system, a revolution in agriculture has taken place. A modern industry has replaced what was a way of life. The problem before the world now is to bring about this agricultural revolution in the developing countries through national leadership and international co-operation."

How are we to bring this about? Let us first understand that. That is what we are striving for, and that is where we have failed also, and perhaps in the light of the experience of the mistakes that we have committed, we have to go forward. Fortunately, in this great task, we can take advantage of the experience of the other countries not only to know what to do but also to know what we should avoid. Therefore, with that experience and with that treasure-house of

knowledge already available in the world community, it is for us to make use of it fully. That is where we have to plan to bring about this revolution. Therefore, we look across to the various other countries to see how this revolution has been brought about. It is not necessary to follow the same path which other countries have taken. We can take advantage of the advances which have already taken place and start at a higher level, as we have started in industry.

The first and foremost task should be to know our soils. That is the most important thing. Without that basic knowledge with regard to soil, this revolution cannot take place. As a matter of fact, this was the beginning of the agricultural revolution . . .

Shri Namblar: During these seventeen years, you should have known about the soils.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: To whom is he imparting this advice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To myself.

Mr. Speaker: To me.

Shri Nath Pal: When the hon. Minister is on this point, may I put to him one question? He has talked about other countries. If it is worth the while, I should like him to answer this question. In the country which takes pride in its capitalism, namely America, the profit allowed to distributive trade is 1½ per cent. Secondly, my hon. friend was talking about the failure of other countries. That may be with regard to production. But in regard to the control of prices, let not my hon. friend adopt that supine attitude which he is adopting. In Egypt, the price of bread since 1952 till 1964 has been the same, and the index of prices of foodgrains has gone down. Would the hon. Minister kindly answer this point?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope the people will give an opportunity to the hon. Member to make a more brave attempt sometime in the future.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): That the people of India will decide. But this is no reply.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, our agriculture resolution has to begin on the basis of a systematic and large-scale soil survey. It can be done, it can be achieved. That is why today we are launching upon a large scale soil survey with the assistance of the USA. The basic thing, as in a geological survey, is that it has to be based upon aerial photographs. Therefore, we are just now negotiating for the purpose of getting this assistance so that we may start in the proper way and proceed onwards.

In the beginning, we confine ourselves only to a few kinds of soil. As a matter of fact, America itself began with five kinds of soil, as we have here. Today they have analysed 17,000 kinds of various types of soil. Soil practices and uses will have to depend upon this soil survey and the kind of soil with which we have got to deal. Therefore, this is the first thing we are taking up as a programme. I thought the House would be interested to know how we are proceeding in bringing this revolution about.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): How many years will it take?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Before the end of the Fourth Plan, this soil survey can be completed, provided we go about it in the proper way. It is on that basis that we are trying to evolve a programme. That is the first thing we have got to do.

Then I come to the second thing. After all, in the development of agriculture, there is nothing new. Everything is already known. Everything has been talked about. It is a question of how we proceed about for implementation of these things, particularly taking advantage of our past experience, where failures have happened, seeing what are the defects and trying to remove them. After all, no

country has progressed without committing mistakes, without failures. What is important is to remedy them taking advantage of the experience we gain and remove the deficiencies in our functioning. If any hon. Member should think that he will have a perfect system and he could proceed onwards without committing any mistakes, without failing in any of his attempts, I wish him good luck; he will be living in a fool's paradise.

Therefore, what we are now attempting to do is not new. It is not that this has not been attempted. It has been attempted, but it has got stuck up at a particular level, where we have produced the primary seed. When it went to the registered grower for the purpose of multiplying, which alone could be distributed to the various farmers, the quality had been lost; sufficient storage facilities had not been created. Therefore, immediately we are taking up a programme on the basis of the Seeds Corporation which has already come into existence, which has done very good and excellent, praiseworthy work in the field of producing hybrid maize and hybrid sorghum seeds. In the same way, our intention is to bring into being corporations for the various regions and take charge of the production of these seeds, purchase these seeds from the growers, stick to quality control, have proper storage and distribute them at the appropriate time. We are also bringing in legislation before this House during this session which will, I hope, provide the legal sanction for quality control.

It is on this basis that we have to produce these good seeds. It is not merely a question of production of good seeds with reference to the existing strains. I am sure all hon. Members know that it is not merely the existing strains which are important; we have to evolve new strains which will give greater production in our existing conditions. That also will have to be undertaken.

The next thing is irrigation. I am glad to find that many hon. Members laid stress on minor irrigation. We have taken a recent decision that as far as minor irrigation is concerned, finance will not be a limitation. Any worthwhile feasible minor irrigation project will be put through, and finance will be made available, and every State Government has been informed about it. It is also being insisted upon that it is no use taking up a large number of minor irrigation schemes and then dragging them on from season to season. We are laying down the norm that any minor irrigation scheme should be completed within two seasons. It is on this basis that we are proceeding. The creation of new minor irrigation facilities would give the farmers' better facilities for irrigation.

Even in irrigation, there are better practices, better methods of utilising the water to the best advantage. There also, new knowledge has to come to us. We are trying to get knowledge from the various countries for this purpose.

Then about fertilisers also, there was a good deal of mention in this House. That will have to form the very basis of increased production. As a matter of fact, it is not merely imported fertiliser which we can use, because, taking into account the large quantities which we would require, we have got to have a large scale programme of fertiliser production in our own country. We had laid down targets, no doubt, for the Third Plan, and we have failed to achieve those targets. That is no excuse for not having a higher target for the Fourth Plan and trying to achieve it. We are laying down a target of 2.2 million tons for nitrogenous fertiliser for the Fourth Plan, and we are taking all steps possible to see that this 2.2 million tons is achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan. Various projects are already under way. Here also, I am glad to announce that many countries have come forward to help us in putting up new fertiliser projects. Therefore, that is being taken up.

In the same way, for phosphatic manure and potash manure, factories are being put up for the purpose of increasing the availability of fertilisers.

I am glad that particularly during this kharif and rabi season, there is a demand for more fertilisers from every State Government. That is a good and healthy sign. Even a State like Bihar has asked for more fertilisers this year. While this is a healthy sign, this has created a problem for us because we are not having sufficient quantities, but we are trying to allocate more foreign exchange for the purpose of importing more fertilisers during this year and in the coming years also till production comes up here. Therefore, if there is any optimistic trend with regard to increased production, this is one; that is, more and more demand for fertilisers is one sure sign of increasing production in the coming years. . . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): What about the cost of fertilisers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, that was mentioned by hon. Members. Shri Karuthiruman, coming from Coimbatore, has been using this for years and years, and he has put forward the idea that the price of fertilisers should be cut down. Even in the past, within the last two or three years, prices have been cut down.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree that there should be further cut in the prices, but that can come about only with increased production.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): It has not been cut.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): How does the cost compare with the imported fertiliser?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The imported cost is now becoming more or less the

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

same, because even the imported fertiliser is becoming a rare commodity in the world market because there is greater demand. Russia is going into the market for purchasing; from every country there is a demand, therefore, the price also is going up. Therefore, what is ultimately important is to have efficient production organised within the country. That is what we are trying to organise.

Then it is a question of internal adjustment, how we subsidise, how we fix the price of fertiliser. If we fix the price too high, naturally the price we have to pay for the farm product will have to be fixed higher. Therefore, it is a question of how you proceed there now, and to that extent you will have to increase the prices of the farm products. Therefore, once we accept the theory of a remunerative price to the farmer, it is for the Government to decide whether they will pay a higher price or subsidise at the fertiliser level or at the pesticide level or at the electricity level. That is for the Government as a whole to decide. That is another aspect.

One other aspect is with regard to pesticides. Till now the use of plant protection methods has been left to each farmer for the purpose of taking up these various methods. But that has not been very effective. Therefore this plant protection programme will have to be taken up on an area basis, because in a particular area even if most of the farmers have taken plant protection measures but there is a patch left out, the disease spreads out from there. That is why it has got to be on an area basis. We are already evolving programmes for the purpose of taking this up on an area basis and if necessary, take it on a collective basis from the farmer after he gets the benefit of the harvest. This is another area where experts say that if only we have proper plant protection programmes we will immediately have

at least ten per cent saving in the production, that is it will give an increased production of ten per cent which is now being affected by the various pests and diseases. Therefore we have got the area of implementation.

These are the various areas in which the farmer has not only to be given all these facilities but educated to take up these various facilities and utilise them. That is where the community development movement has come into the picture. No doubt in the initial stages the community development went with a bang, but now there has been some slowing down. Therefore, my colleague and myself are looking into it: how to energise the community development movement for the purpose of concentrating on food production, for the purpose of concentrating on agricultural development instead of taking up various other things—the various other things can come up a little later—in order that the village level worker and the various community development organisations may concentrate upon production and agricultural development programme. And I have no doubt it will be possible to evolve such a programme.

Naturally, all these facilities can be availed of by the farmer only if credit is available to him. About that also there was a good deal of talk. It is the intention of Government to organise in such a way that this credit is available. If co-operative agencies are good enough to give these credits we shall certainly utilise them and encourage them. But if co-operative agencies are not good enough in any area we are not going to depend on them alone and say that co-operatives alone should do it and not anyone else. If the co-operative agency fails we should have alternative agencies to fill the place. That is how we are proceeding, so that credit facilities should also be made available to the farmer.

All these can yield results only when the farmer has the feeling that by the use of all these factors he will be benefited. It is here that a remunerative price is of basic importance. That is why in the Review I have stated that in no country there has been a break-through in agricultural production without this basic remunerative price incentive to the farmer. If we have failed anywhere in the formulation of our policy I am prepared to say that we failed in adopting a cheap grain policy, because we wanted a cheap grain policy. And as long as we stick to that cheap grain policy—it might be for the benefit of the urban consumer or the industrial labour consumer, whatever it might be—as long as we stick to that we will continue to be subsistence agriculturists, traditional agriculturists, and there can be no real break-through. That is the experience of every country in the world today. Therefore, that is going to be the basic policy of the Government.

All this revolution can be brought about only by the impact of new science and technology. That is why Government's policy is to give the necessary status and eminence to the agricultural scientists. They have to be brought to the forefront; they have to get involved in a big way in the various scientific research works and in the technological evolutions that have got to take place in our country.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): He says it should be the basic policy of the Government. Can he not categorically tell us whether it is the basic policy of the Government or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not yielding. We are trying to reorganise our research institutions in a way which would be more effective. Today our men are thinly spread out, the scientists.

Even for doing rice research work, we have got 130 institutes functioning

in various parts; many of them have just one scientist and perhaps some building with no equipment; even if there is equipment they repeat the various works which had already taken place. So, attempts are being made to reorganise research work in such a way that it is concentrated and advantage is taken of many men functioning in one place and getting proper equipment for the purpose. For this purpose also, many countries have come forward to help us. Hon. Members on that side would be happy to learn that Russia also has come forward recently for helping in a big way in organising research programmes and in organising our agricultural development, in a big way. If we implement these programmes progressively and a little more efficiently, I have no doubt that we can achieve the 5 per cent increase annually; in fact it should be possible to achieve a little more than that. These are the goals which we set before ourselves. Let us hope that while we might have failed in the past, with the background of that experience and of those failures, it should be possible for us to move forward and achieve success. I want to give you this assurance that no efforts would be spared to make these attempts more effective, more efficient because we have learnt the bitter lesson that whatever other developments might take place, if there is failure in agriculture, there is a deadend; there is stagnation in the rest of economy. Once we break through and achieve our targets of production in the agricultural sector, we can go forward with a little more courage with regard to the other programmes of basic and heavy industries and there will be no inflation. If there is an inflationary trend today creeping into the economy it is because of our failure on the agricultural front. If we have to safeguard the heavy industries, basic industries programmes and other machine building industries programmes, we should be assured of success in agriculture and I trust that with the co-operation and guidance of this House it should be possible for us

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

to reach these goals, which are not unrealistic, which are attainable. I am confident about it. But these goals can be attained not by me alone or by the Government alone or by a few but by the effort of all of us. All of us would have to be involved in it. That is where I want the responsive co-operation of all the Members here. It is not as if these goals have to be attained one hundred years hence or a few generations hence but in the near future, within a measurable distance of time. Let us take a vow like that, that we would dedicate ourselves to this task and therefore it should be the privilege of this House and of this Government as the humble instrument of this Parliament representing the people that we dedicate ourselves today to the fulfilment of this great task and let us hope that posterity would say: yes, after years of failure this Parliament gave new energy to the agricultural development and we went forward with a bang and achieved success not only for our benefit but for the benefit of posterity.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow only questions and not statements.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I am asking only a question. The hon. Minister has not clarified the question which was raised in the debate, namely, when is the Government likely to declare the policy about the abolition of zones and the movement of coarse grains from deficit States to surplus States.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister like to answer all the questions together or one by one?

Shri C. Subramaniam: One by one as otherwise I might get lost. As far as coarse grains are concerned, already a decision has been taken and it has been implemented in all the

States except one, but still I do agree that there are still, even though not formal restrictions, informal restrictions, but we are impressing upon the various State Governments that these informal restrictions will only lead to chaos and they should abide by the national policy which has already been laid down.

With regard to the abolition of zones, I have already explained many times that it cannot be done in the midst of the season. Therefore, as far as rice and other grains are concerned we have to review the situation and perhaps consult the Chief Ministers also. No decision can be taken without consulting the Chief Ministers. But in consultation with the Chief Ministers I am hoping, in regard to rice, to take a decision by October or November. With regard to wheat, we have to take decision by February or March so that it could be introduced during the next harvest season.

श्री बागड़ी : खाद्य मंत्री जी इस सदन में दो बातों का विश्वास दिलाने की कोशिश करें, नम्बर 1—चावल और गेहूँ किस भाव तक यहाँ इस देश की जनता को प्रबं वं दिलवा सकेंगे और नम्बर 2—यह कि कब तक और कितने प्रस में इस देश की जनता को भनाज के बारे में वे आत्मनिर्भर कर देंगे ? यह सवाल मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as price is concerned, I have already explained the policy of the Government. First of all, we have to fix the producers' price, a remunerative and incentive price, taking into account the price factors with the agriculturist himself will have to incur with regard to the various imports. Certainly no decision will be taken which is likely to affect the producer as such. It is there that we have to find out, as Shri Nath Pai was pointing out, the distributive trade—how much percentage it should get. That is a

matter for consideration. We shall try to see that this margin is as limited as possible, taking into account the circumstances prevailing in our own country. That is one aspect.

As far as the question, when we would be able to reach self-sufficiency is concerned, if our policy has succeeded and if our programmes are executed effectively and efficiently, before the end of the fourth Plan period we will achieve self-sufficiency and progressively we would go on reducing the imports.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I would request the hon. Food Minister to throw some light on this point: how far his anxiety to check the food prices is compatible with the deficit financing of Rs. 149 crores in a period of six weeks—last June and July—which has broken all previous records.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why the price now to the producer will be fixed taking into account the existing circumstances. It has to be linked to the general economy; you cannot depress the price of agricultural produce alone; therefore, as far as the other aspect is concerned, I have already stated that this aspect, namely, how far the economy will have to be re-gearred or readjusted with regard to deficit financing and development plans, would be dealt with by the Finance Minister when he participates in the debate.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is a collective responsibility; he cannot simply shift it on to the Finance Minister. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When a serious situation in the country is discussed, there ought not to be such hearty and care-free laughs here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that the wheat quota for U.P. has been reduced by the Centre, by 25,000 tons, and if that is true, may I know

the reason for it? Also, is the Ministry aware of the serious shortage in Uttar Pradesh, and that there is going to be a famine there if this quota is not restored to Uttar Pradesh?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have agreed to deliver to Uttar Pradesh 105,000 tons every month for the purpose of meeting their requirements of fair-price shops, flour mills, etc. Now, 25,000 tons of wheat are being procured from Punjab for the purpose of being given to Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, we took into account that 25,000 are agreed to give 18,000, partly because of the difficult situation, when some of the ships were not arriving here. We are now reviewing the position. In view of the diversion of some of the ships to India, there is greater availability and we will take that into account.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): In the Minister's speech, he has made no mention of the land reforms. Is it the policy of the Government to continue the land reform policy or to give it up? What concrete steps are visualised in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought, I laid some emphasis on it when I read that quotation. Land tenure system in which there is certainly about land holding is an absolute necessity for agricultural development. Today there is a good deal of uncertainty because the laws which have already been enacted have not been fully implemented. Therefore, the Government policy is that laws which have already been enacted should be fully and quickly implemented. We have fixed the target that the implementation should take place before the end of the third Plan period.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In my State of West Bengal, already the prices have been promulgated. But even after the promulgation, whether it is rice, fish or oil, not a single article is available at that rate. What is the machinery Government is set-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

ting up to see that the things are actually available to the people at the promulgated rates?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In all these new efforts, we have to pass through the transition stage. If we expect that as soon as we issue a proclamation fixing the price, everything would be set right, I do not think it would happen in any country. That is why, when a new system has come into force and new disciplines have got to be enforced, we have to pass through the transition stage. I have been watching the experiment in West Bengal with great interest. I do not know how the hon. Member feels about it, but I am quite sure that they are making greater and greater progress in the implementation of this policy and the discipline is being enforced more and more.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे हमेशा विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि आप मंत्री महोदय को मजबूर करेंगे कि वह उन बातों का जवाब दें जो कि हम अपने भाषणों में कहा करते हैं लेकिन सरकार एक दफे जवाब देकर अपने पंख जला चुकी है तो अब उस से मुझे कोई उम्मीद नहीं रह गयी है कि वह मेरे द्वारा उठाये गये नुक्तों का जवाब देगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप सवाल ही न करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन से मुझे सवाल नहीं करना है, मुझे तो आप से कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिए आप किसी वक्त भी मेरे पास आ सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस लोक सभा में जो मैं ने अपने भाषण में कहा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये आप ने कहा कि आप उन से सवाल नहीं करना चाहते बल्कि मुझ से करना है तो मुझे हुकम दीजियेगा मैं उस के लिए आप के पास आ सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस की बात नहीं है क्योंकि मैं तो आप के पास हमेशा आता ही हूँ लेकिन चीज यह है कि मैं ने आप के सामने यहां इस लोक सभा में आर्थिक प्रगति के विषय में दो प्वाएंट रखे थे, नम्बर 1 यह कि अब हिन्दुस्तान में 40 करोड़ लोगों के भोजन की तादाद घटती चली जायगी यह खाली एक नुक्ता नहीं है बल्कि यह एक कानून है । दूसरा एक कानून रखा था कि खेतियेहर दाम अब बढ़ते रहेंगे उद्योगी दामों के साथ चलने में । तीसरी बात यह रखी थी कि खेती में नफा नहीं है इसलिए उस में पूंजी नहीं लगगी, यह बड़े बड़े मेरे नुक्ते थे । फिर उस में यह निर्यात नीति की कोई बात थी । इसके धलावा यह बात थी कि राजकीय लोग और मंत्री लोग अपना चंदा इकट्ठा करने के लिए और उस के लिए मैं ने उदाहरण भी दिया था, तो इन सब बातों को मैं ने रखा था और उस का उपाय भी बतलाया था कि यह सब दिक्कतें कैसे दूर की जायं । यह सब आप की ही अदालत में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहां क्या क्या चलता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, डमोक्सी आप मुझ से ज्यादा ही जानते होंगे । यह बात तो मैं कह सकता हूँ हर मिनिस्टर को कि यह डिबेट के दौरान जो प्वाएंट्स उठाये गये हैं उनका वे जवाब दें लेकिन वह क्या जवाब देते हैं और क्या नहीं और प्राया वह किसी मंत्री के लिए तसल्लीबक्शा है या नहीं और वह उसको काफ़ी समझते हैं या नहीं, यह मेरे बश की बात नहीं है । यह तो बाद में इस हाउस ने ही फैसला करना है उस को सुनने के बाद कि वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचता है और क्या फैसला लेता है । मेरे

पास कोई ऐसी ताकत नहीं है कि मैं किसी को ब्रास एक्सटोर्ट करके उन बातों का जवाब दिलवा सकूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ़ उन को कह सकता हूँ और वह प्राप ने भी कहा है कि मैं कई दफ़ा विश्वास दिला चुका हूँ। इस के अलावा मेरे पास और क्या हस्ताज है ?

श्री बालगढ़ी : जो नुक्ते उठाये गये हैं, उनका जवाब तो दे दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब ने कहा है कि वह मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछते ही नहीं हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: With your permission, Sir, I would like to answer at least one point which was raised by Dr. Lohia. With regard to the quality of wheat he had obtained all the way from Hyderabad, I took the trouble of sending it to Hyderabad and making an enquiry there and also having it analysed it here. I think the House would be interested and Dr. Lohia also would be interested to know the result. The report says: "The sample produced by Dr. Lohia in Parliament yesterday has been analysed." The analysis report is here. It says: "All the grains of the sample were damaged by rain though it contained about 61 per cent sound grains." According to the Collector of Hyderabad there has been no complaint that this quality of wheat was supplied to the people. The shopkeeper of shop No. 321—he is the relevant shopkeeper—has stated in writing that the grains that he received and issued to the consumers was quite sound.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: That is exactly what we thought.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : धार्मिक कानूनों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We have had enough. Some ten minutes are required for

putting the motion to the House. Shri Banerjee wanted to raise some objection.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My objection is about the substitute motion in the name of Shri G. S. Musafir which says:

"Having considered the food situation in the country and the steps taken by the Government in this connection, this House approves of the policy of the Government of India in dealing with the food situation".

My submission is only this. Under rule 342 of the Rules of Procedure such a substitute motion can be moved because it says: "...unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion". You will remember, Sir, when the question of adjournment motion came on the Murud episode you gave the ruling that if somebody anticipates that a particular item for which an adjournment motion is being moved will be discussed in a censure motion which is already before the House and for which a date has been fixed it will not be allowed. So you disallowed that and we bowed down your ruling. I would now read rule 343. It says:

"No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided 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".

My submission is that this motion of Shri G. S. Musafir approving the food policy of the Government, when the same policy is going to be discussed in the No-confidence Motion which is already pending before the House, should not have been allowed to be moved. So, I would like to have a ruling from you.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

If the hon. Member is not present here, and this motion is not being pressed for a vote, then I have nothing to say. But if the Treasury Benches press this for a vote, then I have my objection. I would appeal to you in the name of justice and impartiality that you should come to the rescue of the Opposition also and protect us from this vote of confidence; taking advantage of their majority, they want to get a vote of confidence in the manner of this motion. The same thing was repeated in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I have heard his point. Under rule 342 substitute motions can be moved and they have been moved. A substitute motion can be either for the approval or disapproval of the policy that has been followed. Therefore, there are motions disapproving or suggesting modifications in a policy and there are motions for the approval of the policy also. The objection raised is that under rule 343 it anticipates the discussion that is to follow in the no-confidence motion. If the no-confidence motion had been purely because the Government has failed to follow an effective policy for providing food to the country and it had been confined to that, certainly his objection must have been a valid one and I would not have allowed this motion to be moved at that time. But this is a separate debate and the no-confidence motion does not confine itself to the food situation or the food supply or anything of that sort. There might be hundred and one things that might be brought during that discussion. Therefore, I cannot disallow this substitute motion.

So far as the second point about the Member concerned not being present here is concerned, even if he is not here, once it has been moved I have to put it to the vote of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is that a similar vote of confidence approving the food policy was adopted in the Madhya Pradesh Legislature...

Shri Daji: If the Murud incident discussion could be anticipated, in all probability—why in all probability—we can say with certainty—we could anticipate a discussion on the food situation also in the no-confidence motion.

Mr. Speaker: But I have to see the wording of the motion.

Shri Daji: That discussion on the no-confidence motion will be including this subject. You can intelligently anticipate it... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order order, not so many Members at a time.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने कहा है कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के सैकड़ों कारण हैं। उन में एक मुख्य कारण—या शायद सब से बड़ा कारण—भोजन होगा, यह तो निश्चित बात है न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस दलील को कैसे मान सकता हूँ—मुझे कहना तो नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन अगर आपोजीशन मेम्बर यह चाहते थे कि यह बार्ड हो जाये, तो उन को सम्स्टीट्यूट मोशन नहीं देने चाहिए थे। उन को चाहिए था कि वे यह एमेंडमेंट देते कि "हैविंग कन्सिडर्ड इट, दि हाउस एक्स्प्रेसिज इट्स लैक आफ कान्फिडेंस इन दिस गवर्नमेंट"। इस से आपोजीशन के दोनों आबजेक्ट पूरे हो जाते कि पहले इस को ले लिया जाये और यह मोशन भी न आ सके।

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: May we plead with you that we had anticipated exactly this when the Prime Minister insisted on the food debate taking place first? Then we anticipated this vote a confidence motion in the

guise of a food debate. That is why we made it very clear that even though food was the major subject of the no-confidence motion, there are many other subjects also covered by it and so it should be taken up first. Secondly, when the Murud incident came up you said that you cannot accept an anticipatory adjournment motion. If that is so, in this particular case how do you allow this motion to be put to the vote of the House when the no-confidence motion was not exactly on the food situation?

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta Central): The motion of no-confidence is a motion not in the air but it has substance in relation to the performance of Government. Today if the House is called upon to express its view in favour or against Government in regard to its performance in the sphere of food production, distribution, consumption and so on and so forth, that would mean a substantial encroachment on the field of discussion which is legitimately reserved for the purpose of the no-confidence motion. Therefore, we have to take notice of a substantial and not a formal point of view—I do know, Sir, your hands are tied from time to time by the letter of the rules; but, at the same time, surely, the interpretation of the letter of the rules would enable you to say that in view of the no-confidence motion coming tomorrow. For instance, there might be other arguments placed before the House even in relation to the question of food which might considerably—it may not happen—bring about a change in the temperature and opinion of the House. Therefore, in view of the no-confidence motion being an overall business which is going to take a good look at every single department of Government's activities, it is very important that the House is not called upon to express itself one way or the other in regard to approving Government policy in regard to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that a couple of days ago, when my colleague, Shri Nath Pai, pleaded eloquently for the admission of his adjournment motion on the Murud incident, you in your wisdom were pleased to observe that his motion was, in some way which I could not comprehend, anticipatory of the no-confidence motion, though just now as you have aptly said the no-confidence motion is a blank motion in the sense that no grounds have been given therein. But you said then that it anticipated in some sense the no-confidence motion which did not mention the Murud incident at all. I suppose, you recollect that wise observation that you made at that time. So, applying the same logic to the present case, can we not on our side plead that the no-confidence motion also will discuss the food situation, just as you thought at that time that it might discuss the Murud incident? What is rule for one side, should be rule for the other too.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): May I make a submission? May be, what my hon. friends say is relevant in the spirit of the rules, but even if it is so, I would submit, supposing the ruling were given in favour of Shri Kamath or other friends there, what would happen to this whole debate which has already taken place. The whole of it goes out of order. It is not a question of voting; it is a question of this debate. We have taken up this subject. This motion was there and it has been debated upon.

Mr. Speaker: I would draw the attention of hon. Members to the rule saying—

“No Member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given”.

It is not for the voting, it is for the discussion. We have had the discussion. When I disallowed those adjournment motions and others, I said

[Mr. Speaker]

that because that was to be discussed in the no-confidence motion, no separate discussion could take place. This was objected to and it was said that this food debate should not take place as we are having the no-confidence motion. But the no-confidence motion was admitted in general terms and therefore I could not confine myself only to the food debate that was coming up and the food debate was allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We raised this.

Mr. Speaker: It is the food debate that has taken place. On the substitute motion of Giani Gurmukh Singh I am not having a separate discussion. It is just for the approval of the policy or whatever it might be on which the discussion that has taken place on which there has to be voting.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is a decision consequent upon discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Quite right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Discussion is talked out in many parliamentary instances. Here is a case where it should be talked out because we are going to discuss the whole question of Government policy in relation to food and everything else under the Sun tomorrow, the day after and from day to day.

Mr. Speaker: Quite right. Rule 342 gives the right of a Member just to have that discussion. We had that. Every Member has got a right to give a substantive motion. Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir has also given one of those notices as many other Members have given their own notices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not it.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing, Mr. Banerjee.

Shri Daji: No, Sir. Before you give your ruling, may I recall that Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir's motion was

moved without any prior notice on the third day and we objected to it. Mr. Banerjee and myself immediately rushed in the House and we objected to it. You, Sir, said "Technically it has been moved. But I shall not rest on technicalities and I shall take up the issue when it comes up for voting." You may recall your own words. That was objected. Therefore, no discussion could have been had on the motion after it was moved. If the motion is sprung upon us by surprise, without any prior notice, then necessarily we cannot object at that time.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of anybody objecting to it. I have admitted notices even received later. There was no technicality and even now, I think,.....

Shri Daji: On the first day, you permitted Dr. Lohia, Shrimati Renu Chakraverty and myself to move it. Because we had arrived on the same day, we could not give prior notice. On Tuesday, in the afternoon, we found this notice. This is strange.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No. It is not strange. Mr. Maurya moved it later.

Shri Daji: After that you said you were allowing Mr. Maurya to move it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I have given my decision. I now take up Substitute Motion No. 1 moved by Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Since you are asking views on these motions, putting these motions to the vote, I am afraid we cannot participate in the voting.

Shrimati Renu Chakraverty: No-Confidence Motion is completely dead.

(*Shri Mukerjee and some other hon. Members left the House.*)

Mr. Speaker: I shall first take up Substitute Motion No. 1 moved by Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इसको मानने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं है ? अगर वह मानने के लिए तैयार है तब तो प्रैस करूँ, वरना

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतायें कि आप प्रैस करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं प्रैस नहीं करता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: I take it the hon. Member has the permission of the House to withdraw his motion.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Substitute Motion No. 1 was by leave withdrawn.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा)
पांच बज गये हैं, समय हो गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब हम बैठे हैं तो समय का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

I shall now put Substitute Motion No. 3 moved by Shri Banerjee to the vote of the House.

The Substitute Motion (No. 3) was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put the substitute motion No. 4 moved by Shri Bade.

The Substitute Motion (No. 4) was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put the substitute motion No. 5 moved by Shri Daji to the vote of the House.

The Substitute Motion (No. 5) was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put the substitute motion No. 6 moved by Dr. Lohia to the vote of the House.

The question is that for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

“स्थिति का अवलोकन करने के बाद सदन की राय है कि :

1. मंत्री, नौकरशाह और नगर सेठ के त्रिकोण ने अन्न स्थिति को खराब किया है ।
2. सरकारी फ़ूड खर्ची का असर करों और नोटों के चलन पर पड़ा है, जिनसे दाम बढ़े हैं ।
3. हजार रुपये प्रति मास की सीमा वैयक्तिक खर्चों पर न लगा कर करीब 12 अरब रुपये का मालाना नुबसान होता है जो अन्याय पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए पूंजी की तरह लगाया जा सकता है ।
4. करीब 15 अरब रुपयों का अनाज विदेशों से पिछले सालों में मंगवा कर अनाज की देशी पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम रोका है ।
5. आयात निर्यात की नीति के बिगड़ जाने से और विदेशी विनिमय की घातक भूख के कारण चीनी, दाल, फल इत्यादि भोजन को बाहर भेजा जा रहा है जिससे दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, पेट कट रहा है और, मिसाल के लिए, जहाँ सरकार देश को करीब डेढ़ रुपये किलो चीनी बेच रही है वहीं परदेश को घाट आने 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 अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है ।

[Mr. Speaker]

7. अनाज के दो दामों, खुला और सस्ता, के कारण भुखमरी, मुनाफा-खोरी और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़े हैं।

इस लिए सदन चाहता है कि ये सब कारण दूर किये जायें ताकि कहीं

भी और किसी भी हालत में महीन अनाज की दर 8 आने किलो और मोटे की 6 आने किलो से ज्यादा न हो।”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1]

AYES

[17.14 hrs.

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Jha, Shri yogendra

Lakhan Das, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Maurya, Shri B.P.

Seth, Shri Bihari Chandra
Sezhlyan, Shri
Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basmatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt, Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Birendra Bhadur Singh, Shri
Bisr, Shri J.B.S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dighe, Shri

Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dorai, Shri K.N.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, S
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badsh h
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Koya, Shri

Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahtab, Shri
Malachami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Mishra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
/Mohiuddin, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Mukane, Shri
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Neidu, Shri V.G.
Nalk, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Suahila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Osa, Shri

Paliwal, Shri
 Pandey, Shri R.S.
 Pandey, Shri Viahwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri N.N.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D.S.
 Patil, Shri S.K.
 Patil, Shri T.A.
 Pattabhi Ramn, Shri C.R.
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rawandale, Shri
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddy, Shri K.C.
 Reddy, Shrimati Yasboda

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sahu, Shri Ramashwar
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri K.C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Singh, Shri K.K.†
 Singh, Shri R.P.
 Singha, Shri G.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdabai
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat, Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Thomas, Shri A.M.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva, Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M.B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M.L.
 Veerabampps, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
 Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
 Vyas, Shri Radhela
 Yadav, Shri N.P.
 Yadava, Shri B.P.
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 10; Noes: 203. The 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negated.

श्री चं० लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : मेरा मसौदा काम नहीं कर रहा है। मैं "हाँ" कना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri rose—

Shri Koya: I wanted to vote for abstention.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put the substitute motion No. 8 by Shri Maurya to vote.

The Substitute Motion (No. 8) was put and negated.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I come to substitute motion No. 9 by Shri Vishram Prasad. Is the hon. Member pressing it?

1007 (A) LSD—9.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Yes. I am pressing it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government of India have completely failed to solve the food problem.".

The Lok Sabha divided.

श्री बापड़ी : मेरा बंट नहीं आया है।

श्री वास्वीजी : मेरा भी बंट नहीं आया है।

सम्बन्ध नष्ट होय : मैं उनको भी छोड़ देता हूँ।

Division No. 2]

17.16 hrs]

AYES

Chaudhuri, Shri T.K.
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar

Kamath, Shri H.V.
Maurya, Shri B.P.
Nath Pai, Shri
Seith, Shri Bishan Chandra

Sezhian, Shri
Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy
Viashram Prasad, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Asad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Batra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Blat, Shri J.B.S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chendriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri C.L.
Chavan Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doral, Shri K.N.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi Shrimati
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Koya, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lonkar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahtab, Shri
Malisicham, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Minimata, Shri
Mirza, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mobanty, Shri G.
Mohiuddin, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Mukrje, Shri

Murthy,
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V.G.J
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Suahila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabbakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramalah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rameswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Raut, Shri Bhole
Ranadale, Shri
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bhalwanath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Sainal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sanji Rupli, Shri
Seraf, Shri Sham Lal
Serma, Shri A.T.
Satyabnama Devi, Shrimati

Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Shankaraya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri K.C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charen
 Shyankumari Devi
 Siddananiappa, Shri J
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sideshwar Prasad, Shri J

Singh, Shri D.N.
 Singh, Shri K.K.
 Singh, Shri R.P.
 Singha, Shri G.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subbraman, Shri C.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Thomas, Shri A.M.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valshya, Shri M.B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M.L.
 Veerabesappa, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
 Vijaya Ananda. Maharajkumar
 Vyas, Shri Radhalal
 Yadav, Shri N.P.
 Yadava, Shri B.P.
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammed

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 11; Noes 202. The 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put substitute motion No. 7 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted,

namely:—

"That having considered the food situation in the country and the steps taken by the Government in this connection, this House approves of the policy of the Government of India in dealing with the food situation".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 3]

[17.18 hrs .

AYES

Achuthan, Shri
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A.S.
 Alva, Shri Joachim
 Asad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
 Barupal, Shri P.L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B.R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
 Bhargava, Shri M.B.
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Bist, Shri J.B.S.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
 Chaudhry, Shri C.L.

Chavan, Shri D.R.
 Chavda, Shrimati
 Chunil Lal, Shri
 Das, Shri R.K.
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Das, Shri Sudhansu
 Dasappa, Shri
 Deo Bhanl, Shri P.C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaaji Rao S.
 Dey, Shri S.K.
 Dighe, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dorai, Shri K.N.
 Dubey, Shri R.G.
 Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
 Geetrai Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V.B.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Guha, Shri A.C.
 Gupta, Shri Badabab
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Halarnavis, Shri
 Hanada, Shri Subodh

Hanumenthalaya, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J.N.
 Himatsingha, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M.L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagdivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri A.P.
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati
 Jena, Shri
 Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kajrolkar, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanungo, Shri
 Karothiraman, Shri
 Kedaris, Shri C.M.
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Kinder Lal, Shri

Kotaki, Shri Laldhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Koys, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshminanthamma, Shrivimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lenikar, Shri
Mahadeo, Prasad
Mahtab, Shri
Malachami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Minimata, Shrivimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohiuddin, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Mukane, Shri
Murthy, Shri R.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V.G.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrivimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Neth
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri

Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patrabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Rai, Shrivimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawndale, Shri C.A.
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shrivimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Sammata, Shri S.C.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrivimati
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrivimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrivimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shree Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrivimati
Siddhanajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri R.P.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrivimati Ramdulari
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramaniam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valaha, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Veerasasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri N.P.
Yadava, Shri B.P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bagri, Shri
Basant Kunwari, Shrivimati
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Y.S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dandekar, Shri N.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram

Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Krihanpal Singh, Shri
Lahri Singh, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mahananda, Shri
Masani, Shri M.R.
Nath Pal, Shri

Onkar Singh, Shri J
Ram Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Seahyan, Shri
Singha, Shri Y.N.
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Rosera):
rose—

scheduled in January or February or will they be postponed or will they be held even earlier, in November or December?

Shri Maurya (Aligarh) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 201; Noes 34. The 'Ayes' have it.

Shri Nanda: With your permission, we are laying on the Table of the House tomorrow the Notification.

The motion was adopted.

With regard to the question put, this is not a matter which I can answer straightway. It is the Election Commission which has to decide so far as the dates are concerned.

17.18 hrs.

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO KERALA STATE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): With your permission, Sir, I may convey information about a development which has occurred in regard to the State of Kerala.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): May we expect a copy of the Governor's Report, on the basis of which the Proclamation has been made?

Mr. Speaker: When he lays the Proclamation, Members can ask.

The President has by a Proclamation issued today under article 356(1) of the Constitution assumed to himself all the functions and powers of the Government of the State of Kerala, declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State of Kerala shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, dissolved the Legislative Assembly of the State of Kerala and made other incidental and consequential provisions as mentioned in the Proclamation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to direct the Government to let us have definite information on the matter I have raised by the end of next week?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: Let the Proclamation come first.

17.21 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. Is the Home Minister in a position to categorically affirm that the general elections in Kerala will be held as

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 11, 1964/Bhadra 20, 1886 (Saka).