## LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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<sup>\*</sup>The sign+ marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

<sup>2043 (</sup>ai) LSD-1.

4787

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 1, 1965/Agrahayana 10, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference of World Federation of Scientific Workers held in Budapest

\*545. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Bercoah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Siagh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India participated in the Conference of the World Federation of Scientific Workers held in September, 1993 in Budapest;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether the Chinese delegates attempted to malign India with wild charges;
- (d) whether the Indian Delegation succeeded in isolating the Chinese;and
- (e) whether the Federation has threatened to take action against the unseemly conduct of China?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Association of Scientific Workers of India participated in the Conference.

(b) The Conference was attended by over 200 delegates from more than 80 countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Observers from 4788

UNESCO and WHO were also present. The Conference discussed problems of advancement of science and technology in developing countries and the role of international scientific cooperation. It also discussed problems of war danger, disarmament and other allied problems.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The positive approach of the Indian delegation had the desired effect on the audience. The behaviour of the Chinese was resented by all delegations and the entire speech of the Chinese delegate was expunged from the proceedings.
- (e) The Chairman, Prof. Powell, of the General Assembly condemned the behaviour of the Chinese as uncivilised and said that the Chinese by their action have earned the contempt of the scientific community. He ordered that any further violations of the rulings of the Chair will be followed by immediate suspension of the meeting and switching off the electric current in the Hall. This was done thrice in one day amidst shouts of "Shame", "Chinese go home" and "Boos" when the Chinese speakers tried to act against the Chair's decisions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Did the Indian delegation take the opportunity to bring home to the delegates of the conference the real and serious danger posed by China to India, and if so, what specific aspects of the Chinese threat were brought home to them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. I have got a copy of the speech. They did bring home to the delegates present the nature of the threat posed against us by Pakistan and also by China, and I am very happy to say that practically all the delegates were convinced of the justness of India's cause.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if any steps were taken by the Government to counter the activities and the injurious effect of this Chinese tirade against India at home and abroad?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Action to counteract was taken at the conference itself. As I have pointed out, the speech of the Chinese delegate was expunged from the proceedings, and the Chairman took strong exception to what the Chinese delegate had said.

भी हुकम चन्द कछ्वाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चीनी प्रतिनिधि ने जो भाषण दिया उस का डट कर विरोध हमारे प्रतिनिधि ने किया चाया नहीं और क्या उसके भलावा किसी भौर ने भी विरोध किया चा । यदि भौर किसी ने नहीं किया चो उनके प्रति हमारे प्रतिनिधियों का किस प्रकार का स्ख रहा है भौर कितने प्रतिनिधि हमारे वहां भेचे बाए थे?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We had sent three representatives, and as I have already said in answer to the question, a protest was made and the protest was successful.

भी हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं भ्राया ।

धन्यस महोदय : उन्होंने पहले सवाल के जवाब में बताया है।

भी युवापीर सिंह : यह रोजमर्दा की बात हो गयी है कि जब किसी बैठक या सम्मेलन में हिन्दुस्तान भीर चीन के प्रति-निधि मिलते हैं तो चीनी हिन्दुस्तानी प्रति-निधियों को नीचा दिखाने की कोशिया करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई स्थायी भादेश भपने प्रति-निधि बंडलों के नेताओं को दे दिए गए हैं कि वह इस प्रकार की चीनी हरकतों का युकाबला करें?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly, and in this case I am glad to say that our delegates not only met it, but met it strongly.

भी युद्धवीर सिंहः क्यां स्थायी रूप से कोई भ्रादेश देदिए गए हैं ?

द्याध्यक्ष महोदय: स्थायी कप से स्था हो सकता है?

भी युक्कीर सिंह: इसलिए कि हमेशा ऐसा होता है क्या स्थायी प्रादेश दिए गए हैं?

Shri Kapur Singh: What was the substance of the charges which China levelled against India at this international scientific forum?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, the usual ones; that we are a capitalist country, that we have been supported by the United States and the USSR and that the aid has strings attached to it, that we committed aggression against Pakistan, etc.

Shri Kapur Singh: How was it relevant to the technological problems?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They were not relevant.

Science of Wagon of Iron Shoots at Kanpur

\*566. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Shri R. S. Tiwary: Shri E. C. Sharma: Shri Buta Singh: Shri Guishan: Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 986 on the 37th August, 1965 and state;

- (a) the progress made in the investigations regarding the two consignments of galvanized iron corrugated sheets which were booked ex-Cooper Ganj to Naroda by a Forwarding Agent of Kanpur;
- (b) whether several other wagons loaded with the same commodity were

despatched earlier by the same party for similar purposes; and

(c) whether in this connection some important matters have been unearthed which indicate collusion of the Indian industrialist concerned with some Chinese and Pakistani agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The investigations relating to this case have now been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The records were taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation from the Uttar Pradesh Police on 6th October, 1965 and the case is still under investigation.

- (b) Apart from the two consignments which were intercepted on 7th July, 1965, the enquiries have now shown that on 30 previous occasions, G.C. sheets had been sent to Naroda by the same party.
- (c) No such evidence has so far come on record.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: After the seizure of some of the articles in the store or office of that industrialist, may I know if any official or non-official approached the government authorities for slackening the enquiry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir; no such approach was made nor will the government like to slacken on this matter. Investigations are going on vigorously and we are pursuing the matter.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether some of the articles seized show the trade mark of China or Pakistan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Foreign goods were there. I will just read out as this question was raised earlier also.

A number of boxes containing articles and presents like toys, playing cards, etc. were found from his office; some of them were imported ones. These were shown to the Superintendent of the central excise

who did not assess them as they were not in commercial quantities and were playing articles available in the market. All the boxes in the godowns have been examined under the supervision of the assistant collector of central excise, Kanpur and nothing incriminating from the point of view of central excise department had been found.

भी गुलकान : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार को कोई ऐसी जानकारी तो नहीं मिली है कि जो इस ग्रुप वाले हैं इनके साथ कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी सम्बन्धित है ?

भी स० ना० मिथा: इसी की तो तहकीकात कर रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि यह चीज चली भीर दो चार महीने में तीस कनसाइनमेंट भेजे गए। इसकी तहकीकात हो रही है।

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वे इम्पोर्टेड चीजें हैं। क्या बह् बता सकते हैं कि वे किस देश की हैं?

भी ला ना निष्यः यह मूचना इस समय मेरे पाम नहीं है कि वे किस देख की हैं।

भी कल बिहारी मेहरोजा: क्या मानतीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस काम में उन लोगों को स्थानीय सिविल सप्लाईख के धादमी का सहयोग प्राप्त था ?

श्री ल ना निश्वः इस तरह के एली-गेशन्स हैं ग्रीर ग्रमी तहकीकात हो रही है। ग्रमी हम कोई ठोस बात नहीं कह सकते।

भी म० ला० दियेथी: जो तहकीकात चल रही है यह कब तक पूरी हो आएगी भीर इस सम्बन्ध में जो तहकीकात कर रहे है वे कीन प्रधिकारी हैं?

श्री ला० ना० मिश्यः हम ने बताया कि सी० बी० ग्राई० इसकी तहकीकात कर रही है ग्रीर जहांतक सम्मव हो सकेगा 4793

इसको शीघ्र भूरा किया जाएगा । लेकिन यह तहकीकात लम्बी है।

भी यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता चल सका है कि इतने दिनों में इस व्यापारी ने कितने रूपयों का ऐसा व्यापार किया है ?

भी ल० ना० मिश्र : हम ने बताया है कि धप्रैल से जुन तक तीस बार चहरों भेजी गयीं कानपूर से नरोदा श्रहमदाबाद के पास। लेकिन इनका दाम कितना है इसकी सूचना धामी मेरे पास नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that any of the persons arrested in this connection were granted bail and, if so, why balls are granted to such people while bail is refused to people involved in political matters?

Shri L. N. Mishra: One Mr. Agarwal, after remaining in custody for about a month, was granted bail by the special judge of Kanpur.

भी हकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन के द्वारा यह माल भेजा जाता था, वे कानपूर नगर के एक प्रमुख कांग्रेसी नेता हैं ?

श्री ल • ना • मिश्राः बार-बार यह बात उठाई जाती है, लेकिन यह बात गलत है। बह्न एक ब्यापारी है। उनका कांग्रेस से क्या ताल्ल्क है ?

भी हकम चन्द कछ्याय : वह वहां की कांग्रेस कमटी की कार्यकारिणी के सदस्य हैं। श्राप्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता ह कि क्या व्यापारी कांग्रेसी नहीं हो सकते। मेरे प्रश्नका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

भी भागवत हा प्राजाद : व्यापारी जनसंघी नहीं हो सकते ?

Regarding Starred Question No. 567 Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir. before I put the question, I would like to submit that this is a question which can be answered only by the Prime Minister. I had written to you about it because it concerns food and defence. I do not know what the Home Minister has got to do with it.

Mr. Speaker: Then should I postpone it and send it to the Prime Minister?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: think it is better if you postpone it to tomorrow and let the Prime Minister answer it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it is postponed.

#### Separation of Judiciary from Executive

\*568. Shri Yashpal Singh: Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Shri Madhu Limaye: Shri Bagri: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States where separation of Judiciary from Executive has taken place; and
- (b) when complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is likely to take place in the whole country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Judiciary has been completely separated from the Executive in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. It has also been separated over large areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and in some of the Districts of Assam and Rajasthan.

(b) No target date has been fixed by the Central Government. The matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider.

श्रीयशपाल सिंहः यू० पी० में जहां जहां यह व्यक्तरण कियागया है, वहां डी० एम० श्रीर डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज में क्या धन्तर रखा गया है ?

भी हाणी: यह हमने नहीं किया है। वह स्टेट गवनं मेंट कर रही है—प्रायमेरिली स्टेट गवनं मेंट कर रही है।

भी यशपाल सिंहः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे स्टेटका खर्च कितना बढ़ा है।

श्री हाणी: वह फ़िगर मेरे पास नहीं है, क्योंकि जुडिशरी को एक्सीक्यूटिव को धलग करने की बात है, वह स्टेट कगवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्ध रखती है।

**भी मध् लिमये** : संविधान के धनुच्छेद 50 में यह निर्देशक सिद्धान्त दिया गया है, "दि स्टेट गैल ेक स्टेप्स टु सेंपेरेट दि जुडिशरी फाम दि एक्सीक्युटिव इन दि पश्लिक सर्विसिख भ्रॉफ़ दि स्टेट" । इसको करीब पनद्रह साल हो गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री साहब यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि यह मामला राज्यों के मधीन है भौर इस बारे में उन की कोई जिम्मेदाी नहीं है। उसके साथ ही जुड़ी हुई एक बात यह है कि संविधान के धनुच्छेडद 22 में कहा गया है कि गिरफ्तार किये गए हर एक व्यक्ति को चौबीस घंटे के ग्रन्दर मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश करना चाहिए, किन्तु बड़े माने पर यह नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाइता हुं कि क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार भपने प्रधिकारियों को, चाह वे राज्यों के हों या केन के हों, कोई हिदायत देगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदयः दू**सरी बांत यहां पदा नहीं होती है। पहली का जवाब दे दिया जाये।

भी हायी: यह सही है कि घाटिकल 50 में यह डायरेक्टिव िंसिपल झॉफ़ दिस्टेट पालिसी दिया गया है घीर इस को पूरा करने के लिए हर एक स्टट कदम उा रही है। बहुत सी स्टेटस में इसकी गुरुपात हो गई है धौर, जैसा कि मैं ने बताय। है,.....

क्षम्यक नहोबय: माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब यह बात डायरेक्टिब ब्रिंसिपल्ज में है, तो क्या यह सेंटर की जिम्मे-दारी नहीं है कि वह देखे कि स्टेट गवनमेंट इसको इम्पलीमेंट करें।

भी हाथी: सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ कन्सल्टेशन वग्नै रह जरूर करती है, लेकिन इसकी एनफ़ोर्समेंट तो प्राइमैरिली उनके द्वारा होगी।

भी बागड़ी : जो गासन सीधे केन्द्र के प्रधीन हैं, वहां पर जुडिशरी ग्रीर एक्सी-क्यटिव ग्रलग प्रलग नहीं हैं। जहां राज्य सरकारों का काम था, वहां उन्होंने कुछ किया है। मैं यह जाना चाहता हूं कि इस बात का क्या कारण है कि जिन क्षेत्रों का सीधे केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर केन्द्र के द्वारा कुछ नहीं किया गया ग्रीर सरकार कब तक इस बारे में कदम उठायेगी।

भी हाथी: जहां तक केन्द्र के नीये राजों का सम्बन्ध है, दिली भीर हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में हम का वाही कर रहे हैं ौर एक बिल तयार ो रहा है। भंडमान-निकोबार वसरह प्रदेशों में छोटा होने के कारण उसको भ्रलग रखना शायद मृश्किल होगा।

भी बाबड़ी : सम्पद्ध महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब बिल्कुल ही नहीं दिया है। मैं ने यह पूछा बाकिक्या कारण है कि केन्द्र ने सपने क्षेत्रों में सवारे में कुछ नहीं किया है भीर वह कब तक कुछ करेगा। इन्रू दोनों बातों का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

भ्राच्यक्त महोदयः दोनों वालों का जवाब वेदिया गया है।

भी बागड़ी । वह वजह क्या बताई है?

**प्रध्यक्त महोदयः** ोनों की वजह बता गर्हहै।

#### भी बागड़ी । नहीं बताई है।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: There are some States which have not implemented the scheme. May I know what is standing in the way of those States in implementing the scheme?

Shri Hathi: It is not that some States have not implemented the scheme; almost all the States have implemented, but in some States—some five States—the executive and the judiciary are completely separate and in some other States they are separate up to a degree. Taat is the distinction. Otherwise, all the States have separated the executive and the judiciary, but the difference is only in degree.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What has been the reason for such a slow progress? Why is it that at least in the Union Territories it has not been done earlier?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the particular difficulties that the hon. Minister is facing in implementing this at least in the Union Territories?

भी बाग्डी : इस का जवाव नहीं दिया गया है। तभी तो बार-बार पूछा जाता है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने सही जवाव नहीं दिया है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why has it not been done so far?

भी मणुलिमये । लापरवाही—मौर कोई वजह नहीं है।

धन्यक महोदय : मिनिस्टिर साहब ने कहा है कि बिल्ली धौर हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए बिल तैयार ें है, जो कि वह पेश करने जा रहे हैं। बाकी रेटि खिछोटी हैं, इस लिए वहा यह नहीं किया जासकता है। र्माननीय सदस्य ग्रीरक्या जानना चाहते हैं?

भी बागड़ी: म्राजतक क्यों नहीं किया गयाहै, सका कोई जवाब नीं दियागया है।

भी भागवत का भ्राजाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों में न्यायपालिका भ्रीर कार्यपालिका का थक्ककरण पूर्ण रूपेण नहीं हुआ है, क्या उन्होंने स बात का संकेत किया है कि वे भ्रमुक भ्रवधि में नका पूर्ण पृथककरण कर ों ?

भी हाणी: उन्होंने कोई प्रविध तो नहीं बताई है, लेकिन यह कहा है कि जरि से जल्दी कर में।

भी भागवत झामाजादः जल्दीकी परिमाषाक्याहै,,? पंद्रहसाल हो गए हैं।

भी किशन पटनायक : मेरा प्रपना तजुर्बा है कि जब 1963 में मुझं गिरफ्तार किया गया, तो गिरफ्तारी के बाद मुझ चौबीस घंटे के घन्दर कोर्ट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया था धौर संविधान के घणुच्छद 22 का उल्लंघन बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर हो रहा है। उस का जड़ का कारण यह है कि जुडिशरी धौर एक्सीक्यूटिव का सैपेरेशन कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सैपेरेशन को कम्पलीट करने धौर खासकर के गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति को चौबीस घंटे के घन्दर कोर्ट के सामने प्रोड्यूस करने के बारे में सर-कार कोई डायरेक्टिव देने की बात सोच रही है।

भी हाथी: भेम्बर साहब को गिरफ्तार किया गया भौर कोर्ट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया, इस के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता, सेकिन उम्मीद है कि...

म्राज्यस महोवय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि मगर इस को ऐन्फ्रोसें नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो क्या इस के बारे में डायरेक्टिय देने का इरादा है।

भी हायो : संविधान ग्रीर कानून में जो प्राविजन है, उस के मुताबिक काम करता हर एक का फ़र्ज है, लेकिन ग्रगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो सरकार अकर डायरेक्टिय टेगी।

भी मधुलिमये: सरकार हिंदायत दे। वह ऐसा नहीं करती है, तभी तो वे इस का पालन नहीं करते हैं।

झप्यक्ष महोदय: सवाल का जवाब देदिया जाये और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को बुला लिया जाये, तब भी इस तरह बोलते रहने से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That means the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered. When it is brought to my notice that a particular question has not been answered, I ask the Minister again to make it clear. If hon. Members go on putting questions even after the answers have come and they continue to interrupt the proceedings, how can we proceed.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I submit, Sir, that the question was whether the Central Government even at this late stage is prepared to send its directive to the States?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He has not said anything.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that whenever it is found necessary they will send the directive.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He only said that the instructions are there.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the Government has got any machinery to see whether the States are implementing the separation of judiciary from the executive?

Shri Hathi: There is no such machinery as such but it is discussed at the meetings of the Chief Ministers and Law Ministers.

भी शिव नारायण: जब यह बीख डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपल्ज में दी हुई है और कहा गया है कि इसको हम करेंगे और जबिक सुप्रीम बाढी पालिमेंट है और स्टेट्स पालिमेंट के मातहत या सैंट्रल गवनमेंट के मातहत हैं तो क्यों ऐसा एक्सक्यज दिया जाता है कि ला एंड धार्बर स्टेट सबजैक्ट है ? मैं बाहता हूं कि इसकी सफाई की जाए। धाप धपनी जिम्मेदारी तो बतायें कि क्या है ?

भी हायी: इस में साफ करने की कोई जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता हूं। कांस्टी-ट्यशन में लाएंड घाडेंर स्टेट सबजैक्ट है।

ग्रम्थक महोबय: ऐसी हालत में कोई ऐसी ताकत सैट्रल गवनंभेंट के पास है कि ग्रगर स्टेट्स डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्च को इम्प्लेमेंट न करें तो यहां से डायरेक्टिव भेजा जाए कि इसके मुताबिक वे करें?

भी हाथी: ऐसी स्टेयुटरी पावजं नहीं हैं। लेकिन जैसा धभी भौर बातों में प्लान वगैरड् में चल रहा है या नैशनल डिबेलेपमेंट काउत्सिख है, या चीफ मिनिस्टखं कान्फ्रेन्स होती है, वहां वह बात था सकती है भौर उनको कहा जा सकता है।

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that in some of the States where judiciary is separate from the executive the subdivisional officers or Deputy Collectors are empowered to try under sections 107 and 144 as in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: As I said, in 5 States it is completely separate and when we say that the separation is complete what we mean is this. (1) A cadre of judicial magistrates has been organised separately from the cadre of executive magistrates. (2) Functions of a judicial nature, namely, involving the recording and sifting of evil

dence have been clearly allocated to the judicial magistrates, leaving the executive magistrates with only administrative functions like issue of fire arms, licensing of arms etc. (3) The administrative control over judicial magistrates has been vested in the High Courts concerned. (4) The power of taking cognizance of offences under the Criminal Procedure Code has been vested in judicial magistrates. In these 5 States all these criteria are fulfilled. When I say that in other States it has been partially implemented it means that these conditions are not fulfilled fully.

श्री सरज्यू पाण्डेय: जिन प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से प्रलग नहीं किया है क्या उन्होंने प्रपनी कोई कठिनाइयां सैंटर के पास भेजी हैं यदि हां तो कौन कौन सी बाधायें हैं जो उन्होंने बताया है कि उनके रास्ते में हैं ?

भी हायी: कोई खास रीजन्ज नहीं विषेहैं।लेकिन जो है वह कहा है।

Shri Buta Singh: I want to know from the Minister how far the impression prevailing in the country is correct that the party in power is dilly-dallying in this matter to keep its position intact?

Shri Hathi: This has nothing to do with the party at all.

"The Crisis of India"

#### \*549. Shri Bagri: Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 787 on the 22nd September, 1965 regarding the book entitled "The Crisis of India" and state:

- (a) whether this book has been banned in India;
  - (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
  - (c) when it is likely to be banned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Future import into India of copies of the book has been prohibited under the Customs Act, 1982.

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

भी बागड़ी: इस किताब को जो कस्टम्ब की घारा के प्रधीन जब्त करने की बात थी क्या इस के बारे में व्यायालय से कोई फैसला लिया गया था? यदि लिया गया था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में कौन कौन सी प्रापत्तिजनक बातें थीं?

भी ल० ना० मिश्र : ध्रापत्तिजनक इसमें बहुत सी बातें थीं । माननीय सदस्य ने इस किताब ो देखा होगा । इसमें शिवाजी के बारे में, हमारे देश के नेताओं के बारे में, गांधी जी के बारे में, जवाहरलाल जी के बारे में और हमारे राष्ट्र के बारे में कई भापत्तिजनक बातें थीं । इसलिए भाग से इस किताब का धाना बन्द कर दिया गया है। हम लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय से राय ली थी धौर उन्होंने कहा कि इसको प्रोसकाइब नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन इस का धाना बन्द हो जाए तो यह सम्बन्ध है।

भी बागड़ी: ऐसी फिताबों के लेखक जो हमारे देश के रहनुमाओं के विरुद्ध ऐसी बार्गे लिखते हैं, उनकी इतने दिों तक फिताबें यहां प्रचलित रहीं हैं लेकिन जो उनको छापने वाले हैं या खरीद कर के बेचने बाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ भी कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार किया गया है ?

भी स॰ ना॰ निश्चः वह तो नहीं है। इसको हमने प्रोसकाइव नहीं किया है। यह बाहर की किताब है। शायद भव तक बिक भी गई है। बहुत सी इस पर शायतियां हुई हैं। लेकिन इसका भागे से भाना हमने बन्द किया है।

भी मणु लिसये : विदेशों से जो साहित्य धाता है क्या सरकार उसमें इस बात का स्याल रखती है कि मखबार ध्रादि चीजें जिनमें जहरीला प्रचार होता है और किताबें जिन का विचारों से सम्बन्ध है, इन दोनों में फर्क किया जाए। ध्रार ऐसा फर्क किया जाता है तो कितनी भी कटु घालोचना क्यों न हो ऐसी पुस्तकों का ध्रायात बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को खाद्य मिले दिमाग के लिए और विचार करने के लिए, तो क्या यह नीति सरकार की है ?

भी ल० ना० निष्यः यह सत्य बात है भीर इस में मैं बहुत दूर तक माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं। लोगों को जब विचार की स्वतंत्रता है तो उनकी वह चीज जहां तक हो सके लोगों के सामने भ्राए। लेकिन उसकी भी एक सीमा होती है। इस लिहाज से देखा गया है कि देश में इसके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया बहुत बुरी हुई है भीर खास करके जिस प्रान्त से वह भ्राते हैं वहां की जनता की प्रतिक्रिया बहुत खराब हुई है...

भी मुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : वह तो बिहार के हैं।

भी ल० ना० मिश्राः वहां से चुन कर भाए हैं, रहते महाराष्ट्र में हैं।

हम समझते हैं इसका रोका जाना ठीक वा

भी समु लिसये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिया जाए। मैं ने सिद्धान्त की एक बात कही है।

ग्रम्थल महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि सिद्धान्त की जहां तक बात है, वह ग्राप से इत्तिफाक करते हैं।

भी मधुलिमधेः बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जो प्राने देनी चाहिए । ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का मैं क्या जवाब दिलाऊं ?

भी मणु लिमये : पेकिंग रिब्यू है, वह नहीं भाता है। इसकी हमें जरूरत है चीन के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know the name of the writer of this book?

भी ल० ना० मिथा : श्री रोनाल्ड सैगल।

भी घ० प्र० शर्मा: प्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि विधि मंत्रालय की राय ली गई थी धौर राय लेकर ही इस पुस्तक का यहां पर धाना बन्द किया गया है। इसके माने यह हैं कि इस पुस्तक का यहां धाना ठीक नहीं है या सरकार ने मुना-सिब नहीं समझा। यह समझते हुए कि यह किताब सक्युंलेशन में है धौर धागे विष फैलाने का काम न करे, बुरे ख्याल फैलाने का काम न करे, सरकार ने इसको बैन क्यों नहीं किया धौर क्या धव भी वह ऐसा करने पर विचार कर रही है?

ध्यस्य महोबय : प्रोसकाइव करने का फैसला नहीं किया है तो फिर वह किस तरह से हो सकता है ? एक फैसला धगर गवर्नमेंट करती है तो उसका फैसला बदलने के लिए .....

भी भाग प्रश्न कार्मा: घगर इस नती से पर गवर्ने मेंट पहुंची है कि इसका पढ़ना ठीक नहीं है, देश के हित में नहीं है...

धाष्यक महोदय : घाष वार्म साहब देखें कि वे इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि प्रोसकाइब नहीं करेंगे । इसका मतलब है कि जो घा चुकी हैं उन पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जाएगी घौर खास कर जैसे उन्होंने कहा वे मिनती रहेंगी। लेकिन घौर नहीं संगाने देंगे। घौर इसका मैं क्या जवाब दिलाऊं?

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that book-burnisg or bookbanning is thoroughly repugnant to the modern ethical taste; if so, do they propose to retreat the step they have already taken in this matter?

Oral Answers

Shri L. N. Mishra: No. Sir; there is no question of retreating. I think, we have taken the right action in this matter.

भी हकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पुस्तक की धभी तक भारत में कितनी प्रतियां धाई हैं र कितनी श्रापने जब्त की हैं? इस पुस्तक के ग्रन्दर शिवाजी को जो डाक् बताया है उसके धलावा हमारे देश के महान नेताओं के बारे में इसमें क्या-क्या बुरी बातें लिखी हुई हैं, क्या कुछ कहा गया है यहां के बारे में ?

र्थाल ० ना० मिश्राः इस किताब को इमने अञ्च नहीं किया है प्रोसकाइब नहीं किया है। इसका भाना बन्द किया है। इस किताब को हम जब्त नहीं करना चाहते हैं। विधि मंत्रालय की इसके बारे में राय ली गई थी श्रौर उसने कहा कि इसको रहने दिया जाए ग्रीर ग्रागे इसका ग्राना रोक दिया जाए । जैसा उन्होंने फीडम श्रॉफ एक्सप्रेशन, वह सब हो। इस लिहाज से बन्द तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं, जन्त तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन इसका भागे भाना बन्द हम करना चाइते थे।

भी हक्स चन्द कछवाय : कौन कौन सी धापत्तिजनक बातें इसमें थीं? किन-किन व्यक्तियों के बारे में क्या-क्या बार्ते eft?

ध्ययक्ष महोदय : जिस को वह धाने नहीं देना चाहते हैं उसके बारे में क्या मैं उन से यह कहं कि शुरू से बताना शुरू कर दें कि कौन-कौन सी बातें वीं ताकि हम सब को उनका पताचल जाए?

भी हकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या-क्या लिखा **है** ।

**ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय** : मैं इसकी **इ**जाजत नहीं देसता !

Oral Answers

भी रामेश्वरानन्दः मैं यह जानना चाहता हं कि वदेशों से जो साहित्य धाता है उस को पहले भच्छी तरह से पढ़ लेने के का कोई प्रबन्ध क्या राज्य की तरफ से है। पदि है तो ऐसा साहित्य क्यों ग्राजाता है जिसको बाद में जब्त करना पड़ता है, स्रौर यदि नहीं है तो क्या ऐसा कोई विभाग बनाने का विचार है ताकि ऐसा विषैला साहित्य भाहीन पाये।

भी ल ० ना० मिथाः इस के लिए प्रवन्ध है। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टी के कस्टम्स डि-पार्टमेंट का स्टैडिंग ब्राइंर है जिसके बनसार इन जीजों को देखा जाता है। उस के मताबिक उन्होंने इस को देखा भीर पाया कि इस के माने में कोई भ्रापत्ति नहीं है। बाद में ऐसा विचार हमा, जैसा कि मैं भव भी कहता हैं, कि उस की विकी को रोकना चाहिए। इस लिये किताब जो माई उस में कोई गलती नहीं हई लेकिन लोगों में चूंकि इस के विरुद्ध प्रति-किया हुई इसलिये उसका भागे भाना बन्द कर दियागया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या जो इस पूस्तक के लेखक हैं वह भ्रफीका में जो योरोपीय भीर ग़ैर-योरोपीय लोगों का झगड़ा चल रहा है उस में ग़र-योरोपीय यानी रंगीन जातियों का साथ देच्के हैं।

भी ल० ना० मिश्राः मुझे उनकी इतनी पुष्ठभूमि मालम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना बाहता हं कि वह बहुत भच्छे लेखक रहे है।

**डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया** : यह क्या जवाब दिया जा रहा है ?

ध्ययम महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कड् रहे हैं कि उन को इस का इल्म नहीं है जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि भाषा उन्होंने रंगीन लोगों का साम दिया।

An hon. Member: Has the Minister read it?

Mr. Speaker: There is a supplementary coming as to whether the Minister has read this book.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have read a part of it and not the whole of it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The Members are very inquisitive to know whether he has got it and whether he can lend that book to them.

भी ल॰ ना॰ मिश्रः मंत्रालय में यह किताव हमारे पास है भीर धगर जरूरत हो को मैं उसे दे सकता हूं।

बी काशी राम गुरत : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि विधि मंत्रालय के सुझाव के धाधार पर उन्होंने इस पुस्तक को प्रोस-काइब नहीं किया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में इस पुस्तक को रखने की इजाबत ही है।

भी ला॰ ना॰ निष्यः यह साधारण बात है कि इसको जन्त नहीं किया गया है। उसको रखना ग़ैर-कानूनी बात नहीं है। इसको भाग कहीं भी रख सकते हैं।

भी काशी राज पुरतः मैं जानना चाहता हुं कि सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में वह पुस्तक रखी गई हैया नहीं। इस का मंत्री महोदय मे उत्तर नहीं दिया।

बील ॰ ना॰ मिचः मैं कहता हूं कि कहीं भी यह किताब रह सकती है। सरकारी पुस्तकासयों में भी रखी जा सकती है।

जन्मज महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस किताब को सरकारी पुस्तकालयों में रखने के किये कोई हुक्स दिया है।

बी ल॰ ना० विश्वः जी नहीं, मेरा क्वल है कि हम ने किसी को झादेश नहीं दिया कि इस पुस्तक को पढ़ने के लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह: मैं जानना बाहती हूं कि इस किताब के बारे में गवनं-मेंट की धपनी क्या राय है। क्या वह किताब को बैन करने लायक समझते हैं या नहीं या सिर्फ विधि मंत्रालय की सूचना के धनसार बना रहे हैं?

बी ला॰ ता॰ मिकाः हम ने जांच करवाई बी भौर इस में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं बो कि सही नहीं हैं। फिर भी जो कानून है उस के भन्तर्गत कोई चीज नहीं भाषी है। उसे हम प्रोसकाइब नहीं कर सकते। हम इतना ही कर सकते हैं कि लोग उसे पढ़े नहीं भौर इसके लिये उन्हें कोई उत्साह न मिले।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that question No. 591 may also be taken up along with question No. 570?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient, the Minister might answer both.

#### मद्य-निवेध

\*570. श्री जगवेच सिंह सिद्धान्तीः श्री श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रीः श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेयः श्री सुवोच हंसवाः श्री सुवोच हंसवाः श्री सुव्याः श्री मृष्याः श्री प्रव्याः श्री प्रव्याः श्री प्रव्याः श्री प्रव्याः श्री प्रव्याः श्री प्रव्याः श्री श्री व्यं शर्माः श्री सिंग रेड्डीः

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 1 प्रगस्त, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 71 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मश-निषेष्ठ जांच समिति के प्रतिबेदन पर धनी तक किन-किन राज्यों की राय प्राप्त नहीं हुई है;

- (खा) क्या राज्य सरकारों से शीध भ्रमनीराय देने के लिये कहा गया है; ग्रीर
- (ग) इ.स. सम्बन्ध में श्रन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री सवा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में संभरण मंत्री (बी हाषी) : (क) मध-निषेध जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर प्रभी दो राज्य सरकारों की राय की प्रतीक्षा है।

- (ख) जी,हां।
- (ग) यथाजी घ किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने का प्रयत्न किया जारहा है।

#### Prohibition Policy

\*591. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Wilt the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 144 on the 10th November, 1965 and state what advice or direction has been given by the Central Government in regard to prohibition to each of the States in view of the fact that the State Governments are not free to scrap or modify the policy of prohibition with a view to augmenting their financial resources?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): No direction has been given to the State Governments in regard to prohibition. This question was discussed with the Chief Ministers of States in January 1964 and there was general agreement that the status quo should be maintained in regard to prohibition pending consideration of the Report of the Study Team on Prohibition.

भी जगसेव सिंह सिद्धाल्यी: जस्टिस टेक पस्ट की ध्रध्यक्षता में जो मध-निषेध जांच समिति बनाई गई थी उस ने यह सुझाव दिगा था कि सारे राष्ट्र में पूर्ण मध निषेध किया जाये। तो क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि इस सुझाव को मानने में सरकार को क्या फठिनाई है।

- भी हाथी: हम ने इस रिपोर्ट की नकल को सब राज्यों को भेजा था। उन में से 11 राज्यों का जबाब भ्रा गया है। श्रीर स्टेट्स का जबाब भ्राना बाकी है। उस के भ्राने के बाद हम चीफ मिनस्टर्स की कांफ्रेन्स करेंगे। उस में इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करेंगे भ्रीर उस के बाद निजंय लेंगे कि क्या करना चाहिये इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में।
- श्री जगवेच सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पण्चात् मद्यपान बढ़ा हैया घटा है। अगर बढ़ा हैतो क्यों?
- श्री हाथी: ग्रनग-ग्रनग राज्यों में भ्रनग मनग बात हुई है। कहीं बढ़ा है भ्रीर कहीं कम भी हुमा है।
- भी जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: ग्रौसत बतला दिया जाये कि सारे भारत में बढ़ा या घटा।
- श्री हाथी: इस के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि कहीं कहीं यह बढ़ा भी है।
- Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some interim steps have been taken by the Central Government pending the decision to be taken after consultation with the State Governments and, if so, what are they?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of taking interim steps because the Tek Chand Committee's report is divided into two parts—steps to be taken in dry areas and steps to be taken in wet areas; certain steps which they have suggested, for instance, tightening of laws, could not be taken partially; they have to be taken simultaneously after the detailed consideration of the report. Therefore, no interim steps have been taken.

Shri P. C. Borocah: May I know whether the Government has any reason to believe that the losses sustained in revenue have been more than compensated by the benefit derived by the society by the introduction of prohibition?

Shri Hathi: That is what the Tek Chand Committee has reported.

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether some States have relaxed the policy of prohibition in spite of the understanding that they should maintain the status quo and, if so, whether they consulted the Central Government before doing so?

Shri Hathi: Some States have relaxed the implementation of the policy within the framework of the Act. That is true.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is not Government convinced, after 18 years of experience of its working, that prohibition has been a gigantic farcical fraud and may I know which are the States that have refused to introduce prohibition, and since the 1964 agreement which are the States which have asked for permission to repeal or modify the prohibition policy, besides Mysore and Maharashtra?

Shri Hathi: In fact, nobody has asked for repealing....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some States have refused to introduce prohibition—Punjab, West Bengal . . .

Shri Hathi: Nobody has refused. What the States have said is that, so far as the financial burden is concerned, it may be difficult for the States unless the Centre comes forward and gives some financial assistance. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the Chief Minister, when he changed the working of the Act, said.

"At the outset, I would like to make it clear that the Government does not propose to change the basic policy of prohibition which has been pursued in this State for so long. It stands by the directive of the Constitution." Shri Hari Whnu Kamath: Mysore has followed suit.

Shri Hathi: Mysore has not yet changed. They are contemplating it. We have written to them.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of correction. A certain statement has been made about the Punjab. The Punjab has not refused to introduce prohibition, but the Punjab has refused to implement it.

बा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया: उत्तर प्रदेश में बिल्कुल शराव बन्दी खत्म हो गयी है भ्रीर चीन ने जब हमला किया उसी के बादसे। उत्तरप्रदेश में भ्रव लोग शराब दिल खोल कर पी सकते हैं।

स्र<del>व्यक्त महोदयः</del> जब ग्राप जाएंती मुझेभी लेचलें।

श्रीमली जवाबेन शाह : हमारे सं-विधान में गराब बन्दी डाइरेक्टिव प्रि-सिपिल्स में है ग्रीर इसको इप्म्लीमेंट करने की जवाबदारी सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इसमें मदद करके जल्दी से जल्दी इस पालिसी को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में सोच रह है?

भी हाथी: मैं ने कहा कि यह डाइ-रेक्टिन पालिसी है। लेकिन इसकी प्राइमधे जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। जब टेक चन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रायी तो हमने सभी राज्यों को उसकी कापी भेजी। प्रभी तक 11 राज्यों का जबाब घा गया है घौर दोतीन का नहीं घाया है। उनका जबाब घाने के बाद हम उनके साथ चर्चा करेंगे घौर इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने की बात होंगी।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is it a fact that several important Chief Ministers of the country and the majority of the Cabinet members of our Government are now opposed to the enforcement of this policy of prohibition? Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To the continuance of prohibition.

Shri Hathi: If I may say so, the States are not opposed to the policy of prohibition as such....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They want money.

Shri Hathi: The reason for their reluctance in implementing the policy is this. They say that the revenues of the State will suffer and they will lose. This is the argument. But basically they are not opposed. If we pay them the money then they are for prohibition.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Was not this aspect of the question considered previously when this basic question was decided?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a second supplementary question by the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Cabinet at the Centre is horribly divided on this issue, and if so, what percentage is for prohibition and what percentage is against it, and who are leading in both the groups?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can you disallow this question? On what grounds have you disallowed this?

Mr. Speaker: I need not say on what grounds.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can I not ask whether the Cabinet is divided on this issue or not?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That amounts to protecting the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: That also has to be done.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shri Kamath has been pleased to remark that this was a big farcical fraud. Is it not a fact that prohibition and corruption are linked with each other? On account of the growing of corruption, has not prohibition become a nullity now?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say whether prohibition and corruption are linked together. One cannot say that the man who does not drink is not corrupt or that the man who drinks is corrupt. We cannot have a link between the two. Both the things are independent of each other. I would not like to connect the two.

I do not think it is correct to say also that it is a fraud. If we say that a man should not take wine lest he should lose his senses, there is no fraud in it.

#### केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यांसर्यों का समय

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\*571. डा० राम मनोहर सोहियाः
श्री मधुलिमयेः
श्री बागडीः

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के समय में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है;
- (ख) क्या कार्यालयों का समय पहले की तरह दस बजे प्रातः से पांच बजे तक किये जाने की संभावना है; ग्रीर
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी स॰ ना॰ मिश्र ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) भीर (ग). बर्तमान काम के घंटों में, जो भाषातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा पर निर्धारित किए गए थे, परिवर्तन के प्रकार पर भाषातकालीन स्थिति समान्त होने के बाद ही विकार किया जा खकता है।

बा॰ राज सनोहर लोहिया: जब सरकार यह जानती है कि प्राप्नुनिक और इस से ज्यादा ठंडे देशों में सरकार का काम काज प्राठ बजे और 9 बजे शुरू हो जाता है, और रूस, प्रमरीका और जरमनी में बीच के खाने के समय को छोड़ कर कही घाठ घंटे कहीं सात घंटे काम होता है, तो क्या कारण है कि यहां पर काम के घंटे इतने कम हैं, और क्या बस वर्गरह को कमी, प्राने जाने की गड़बड़ी, राशन खरीदने की गड़बड़ी प्रादि के कारण जो घंटे बरबाद होते हैं वे भी एक कारण हैं । ?

श्री ला ना ि सिश्वः यदि मानतीय सदस्य काम के घंटे बढ़ाने में हमारी मदद करेंगे तो हम इसका हादिक स्वागत करेंगे। श्रोकन मेरा खवाल है कि माननीय सदस्य का सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्प्रक बहुत कम है। यहां तो धानदोलन कुछ धीर ही चल रहा है, लोग काम के घंटों को घटवाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहुंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इमके इतिहास का देखें कि कितनी मुश्किल से हम वर्तमान घंटां को चला रहे हैं और किस तरह से चला रहे हैं। दूसरी जगह 9 वजे से काम शुरू होता है धोर यहां पर हम पीने दस बजे से चलाते हैं, लेकिन यह भी बढ़ी कठिनाई के साथ धीर समझीते के बल पर

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया: ग्रगर श्राप . कहं तो मैं दूसरा सवाल कर लू। वैसे मेरे पड़ने सवाल का जवाब नहीं ग्राया है।

श्रम्यक्ष महोदय: ग्राप दूसरा ही सवास कर नीजिए।

डा॰ राम भनोहर नोहिया : सरकारी नोकरों के दिन भर में यह सरकार चार से छ: घंटे बस वगैरह की कमी और राशन ध्रादि खरीदने की गड़बड़ी में बिगाड़ती है और इसलिए देश का भी और सरकारी नौकरों का भी समय बरबाद करती है। उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उपाय सोचा है ? श्री स० ना० निष्य: यह तो सत्य है कि
जितनी सुविधाएं दूसरे देशों में हैं उतनी
यहां नहीं हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट की भी कमी है भौर
राशन की दुकानों की भी कमी है, यह सही है।
लेकिन इसमें चार भीर छः घंटे लगते हैं
भौर दफ्तर में भाठ घंटे लगते हैं यह बात भी
भतिरंजित है। लेकिन उनका समय इन
चीजों में लगता है भौर मैं बताउं कि सरकारी
नौकरों को सुविधा देने के लिए हमने ट्रांसपोर्ट
के टाइमिम्स को बदला है भौर दिल्ली में
जो 17 या 18 कोभापरेटिव स्टोर थे उनकी
संख्या बढ़ा कर 29 या 30 तक ले गये हैं,
भौर भी सुविधायें देने की कोणिश की है,
भौर भी सुविधायें देने की कोणिश की है,

भी मण्ड लिमये: सामाजिक परिस्थिति कारण है, जाति व्यवस्था धादि कारण हैं, उनको लेकर धाज कारखानों में काम करने बाले, मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर धीर दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी, उनके काम के जो घंटे हैं, सेवा की जो शत है, छुट्टियां धीर तनस्वाह धादि में काफी फर्फ है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह फर्क दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्रः यह सवाल तो इसमें ग्राता नहीं। यह तो काम के घंटों का सवाल हैं। लेकिन में माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान सैकिड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं, उसको देखें कि हमने इस मसले को सुलझाने के लिए क्या किया है श्रीर किस हद तक उसमें सफल हुए हैं। मेकिन इसमें तो यह सवाल तनखाह का नहीं भाता।

भी बालड़ी: जरमनी में सरकारी कर्म-चारी नी मंटे काम करते हैं और धमरीका में साठ मंटे भीर भारत के मजदूर भी धाठ मंटे काम करने हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि उन मुल्कों के मुकाबने में भीर धपने देश के मजदूरों के मुकाबने में यहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के काम के मंदी को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है? बी ल० ना० मिख : मैंने कहा कि माननीय बदस्य काम के बंटे बढ़ाने में हुमारी मदद कर सकें बौ हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे ।हमारे एस. एस. बनर्जी तो काम के बंटे कम करवाना चाहते हैं घौर कर्मचारियों के धान्दोलन का समर्थन करते हैं । हमने इसके लिए बड़ी कोशिश्व की घौर मूनपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इसके लिए बादेश दिया या घौर उन्होंने बात की, घौर स्वाराज्य से पहले जो सप्ताह में खाड़े 33 बंटे का काम या घौर उसको साढ़े चालीस बंटे तक ने घाए हैं । यदि घाप ज्यादा लाना चाहते हैं तों घाप के सुझाव का हम स्वागत करते हैं, घाप हम को इस काम में मदद की जिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जो: क्या यह सच है कि संकट-काल में काम के घंटों में जो श्राधा घंटा बढ़ाया गया था, कान्ट्रोब्यूटरी हैल्य स्कीम एडवाईजरी कमेटो ने उसको खत्म कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो सरकार ने जो श्राधा घंटा बढ़ाया है, क्या यह उसको जाड़े के महीनों में कम कर देगी, क्योंकि इस ग्राबे घंटे में काम ज्यादा नहीं होता है, बल्कि बातें ही होती हैं, ताकि कर्मचारी जाड़े के महीनों में जल्दी पहुंच सके ग्रीर काम के बाद बाज।र कर सकें ?

भी स॰ ना॰ मिश्रः हम को कहा जाता है कि काम के घंडे बढ़ाने चाहिए, जब कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उनको घटा देना चाहिए।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Longer hours do not give you more efficiency.

प्रध्यक्ष महोबय: माननीय सदस्य जवाब सुर्वे । प्रगर यह प्राधा चंटा कम कर दिया जाये, वो क्या बातें कम हो जायेंगी, या बाकी वक्त में से प्राधा चंटा बातें होंगी ?

श्री ल० ना० निश्व : हमारे पास यह मांग नहीं शाई है कि समय घंटा दिया आयं, बल्कि हमारे सामने यह मांग हुई है कि हम समय बढ़ा दें। भी स० मो० बनर्जी: जाड़े के महीवों में कटादें।

भी स० ना० विभाः स्टाफ के कॉसिल में इस बात को ए-आमिन किया गया था, इस पर विचार किया गया था, हम लोगों के छाव बैठे थे। शायद माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि पहले टाईम सवा दस बजे सुबह था जिस को पौने दस बजे कर दिया गया है भौर शाम को सवा छः बजे से पौने छः बजे कर दिया गया है। गवनं मेंट इस टाईम को जाढ़े के मौसम में पहले के टाईम से भच्छा समझती है भौर हम इस को चलाना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri B. K. Das.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. May A request you that in view of the urgent public, even national, importance of the matter, if the House is agreeable, you will be pleased to take up Question No. 578 on Sant Fatch Singh's Talks with P. M. and the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: No. I will proceed according to the order.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to support the hon. Member because this is a very important question. It is a very reasonable request. There are so many Members who are likeminded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said if the House was agreeable.

Shri Buta Singh: I also support it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. K. Das may
put his question.

#### Schemes for Rehabilitation of Migrants

\*573. Shri B. K. Das: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial or agricultural schemes have been started

in any State for the rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan;

- (b) the number of persons who have found or are likely to find employment in these schemes;
- (c) the area of land to be reclaimed for agricultural schemes by the end of 1965; and
- (d) the amount allotted for these industrial and agricultural schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das):
(a), (b) and (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Sec No. LT-5278/65].

- (c) It is estimated that in addition to about 21,400 acres of land so far reclaimed, another 40-50 thousand acres will be reclaimed by the end of the current working season 1965-66, i.e., by the end of May-June, 1966.
- Shri B, K. Das: What are the difficulties in procuring land in the States? It appears that in view of the fact that there are a large number of agriculturists among the displaced persons, the quantity of land so far received is small.
- Dr. M. M. Das: There has been no difficulty about securing land. Whatever lands are available and whatever land the State Governments can spare, they are giving to us.
- Shri B. K. Das: As regards industrial schemes, their number also is small. May I know whether the State Government has to bear any expenditure on that?
- Dr. M. M. Das: The number of industrial schemes that have already been taken up is more than 25, and more number of industrial schemes will be taken up in the future. Preparations are being made for them.
- Shri P. C. Borocah: What is the per capita rehabilitation cost in the various Government schemes taken up? Is it a fact that the per capita rehabilitation cost sanctioned in the

Assam schemes is the lowest? May I know why this discrepancy under the aegies of Tyagiji who has a soft corner for this State?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible for me to give a direct answer to the hon. Member because we have not compared the cost of rehabilitation that has been incurred in the different States of India. If the hon. Member wants, we can calculate it and tell him.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know how many refugees will be rehabilitated in the land which is going to be reclaimed and already reclaimed.

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now we have reclaimed about 20,000 acres of land. During the next working season from October, after the rains, to the beginning of the rains next year, that is June, we propose to reclaim about 40 to 50 thousand acres of land. The details of families which have been rehabilitated or are in the process of rehabilitation have been given in the statement itself.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I want to know how far the scheme to rehabilitate displaced persons from East Bengal has advanced in Andamans and has the government given any special weight to the question of rehabilitating East Bengal refugees there and, if so, what are the steps taken?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Ministry of Rehabilitation is taking care to see that East Bengal refugees are rehabilitated in the Andaman Islands. Already 200 families consisting of East Bengal refugees only are there. They are now engaged in road building works and one reclamation unit is also working there. The difficulty has been this. Andaman consists of a large group of islands and the virgin land that is available in some of these islands cannot be approached because of lack of jetties. The sea around these islands is very rough during most of the year. But unless there are modern jetties, it is not

possible to land implements and foodgrains and other necessities. We are taking steps in collaboration with the Transport Ministry to get these jetties.

#### चिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट + \*574. घी मधुलिमये: घी बागडी:

कार शिक्का मंत्री यह बताने की कृषा करेंगे कि:

- (क) जिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परोक्ष भ्रयका भ्रपरोक्ष रूप में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है:
- (सा) क्या मधुरा रोड स्थित इसके इमारत के कुळ हिस्से किराये पर चढ़ादिये गये डैं:
- (ग) क्या सरकार इस ट्रस्ट पर तथा इसके इत्तरा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों पर कोई नियंत्रण रखती ई: प्रोर
- (घ) क्या इसने ग्रपना प्रतिवेदन तथा हिराव-फित-ब सरकार के सामने प्रस्तृत किया किया है, ग्रीर यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्मन) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

#### विवरण

(क) चिल्ड्रेन्स बुक ट्रस्ट को, इसके खर्चे की कभी वाले भाग को पूरा करने के लिए मरकार द्वारा तदर्थ भाषार पर गंकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल प्रतियोगिता करने के लिए 1.25 लाख दगर का वाधिक भारत सरकार से लिए गए ऋण पर ट्रस्ट द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले स्थाज के बराबर उसकी एक उपदान दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ट्रस्ट को दिए गए किसी भनुदान के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

- (ख) जी, हां। ट्रस्ट से प्राप्त की गईं सूचना के घनुसार ।
- (ग) सरकार इस ट्रस्ट तथा इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों परकोई नियंत्रण नहीं रखती है।
- (घ) जीं, नहीं। बाल प्रतियोगिता के लिए दिए गये अनुदान के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में हिसाब का केवल एक जांचा गया विवरण प्राप्त हुआ है।

भी मधु लिमये : क्या यह सही है कि बंगाल के भृतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री दिधान चन्द्र राय, ने चित्हुंत्स बुक ट्रस्ट के लिए, ग्रीर खास कर उसके वाचनालय के लिए, प्रमिला राय के नाम से एक लाख रुपये का इनाम दिया था, जिसमें से कं:ई मीं पैसा इस वाचनालय के लिगे खन्नं नहीं किया गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे पास इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री सथु लिसये: क्या यह सही है कि चिर-इन्त्र बुक ट्रस्ट को कायम हुए करीब छी: सात साल हो गए और सिर्फ कल 21 किताबों का प्रकाशन हुआ है, यदि हो, तो इस बीच की श्रविध में बच्चों के लिए किताबें क्यों प्रकाशित नहीं की गई? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि इन्ही बातों को लेकर एक ट्रस्टी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने इस्तीफा दे दिया?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): It was only yesterday that the children's book trust was inaugurated by the President. May I tell the House that it took sometime to put up the building and to make all the necessary arrangements and it is doing splendid work, and it proposes to go on doing splendid work. I am sure that my hon friend and the House will be fully satisfied with what this particular trust is capable of doing.

Mr. Speaker: The second part of the question was whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi resigned because the work has not been done in the intervening time.

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am not aware of the fact that Shrimati Indira Gandhi resigned due to this fact. I will enquire into it and if she had resigned I am sure it would not have been dissatisfaction with the work of the book trust.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैंने यह पूछा है कि इन सात सालों में क्या इमारत बनाने के काम पर हो सारा पैसा खर्च हुमा है या किताबों पर भो कोई रेसा खर्च किया गया है। यह योजना क्या है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं ब्राता है। पहले इनारत प्रोर अफनरों की तनस्वाहें श्रीर किर वस्नविक कार्य।

भ्रष्यक्ष महोदय: श्री बागई।।

श्री बागड़ी ं क्या मंत्री महोदय इस ट्रस्ट के खर्व का ब्योरा बतायोंगे कि इमारत, ग्रफ़-सरों की ततक्वाहों ग्रोर किताबों ग्रादि की छपाई के खर्व में क्या ग्रन्तर है, इन तीनों पर कितना-कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

12.00 hrs.

श्री अक्त बर्झन: ये मांकड़े इस समय मेरे बास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जैसा कि इस विवरण में भी दिया गया है हमारे पास म्राडिटेड एकाउंट्स की एक ही प्रति मामी तक पहुंची है। इसके बाद जब सूचना म्राएगी तब यह बनाया जा सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी: प्रष्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक स्ववस्था का प्रस्त है। तीत-चार सवाल किये गये हैं श्रीर उन सभी के जवाब में यह कह दिया गया है कि हमारे पास सूचना नहीं है। मधु लिसये साहब ने कहा तो उसके जवाब में भी कह दिया गया है कि भ्रभी ब्यौरा हमारे पास नहीं है। इंदिरा गांधी जी के इस्तीफ़ के बारे में पूछा गया तो कह दिया गया कि ब्यौरा नहीं है। कितने पैसे इसारत पर लचे दुए हैं. इसके जवाब में कह दिया गया है कि पता नहीं है। यहां पर ये कैसे बैठे हैं कि इनको कुछ पता ही नहीं है।

भी मधु लिमये : बाद में इसकी लिया जाये ।

भ्राप मंत्री महोदय से ५ हें कि वे पूरा जवाव दिया करें।

**वी हुकम चन्द कछ्वाय : इम**ारत पर कितना पैसा खर्च हुद्या है, यह तो बताया जाए ।

भी मधु लिसये: जानकारी हासिल करके यहां ये झाया करें। बिना तैयारी के झाते हैं। इसका क्या मतलब हैं ? भ्राप इसके बारे में व्यवस्था दीजिये।

श्राच्यक्त महोबय: व्यवस्था यह है कि जब बे वगैर नैयारी के बाते हैं भीर अवाव ठीक नहीं देते हैं तो इस हाउस की प्रकथार है कि उनकी वरकास्त कर दें।

श्री मधु लिसये: मेरी इतनी ताकत होती तो इनमें से एक एक को निकाल देता।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, I raise a point of order. I would like to know whether it is in order for a Member of this House to raise questions regarding a Trust which is an independent body and which owes only a loan to the Government which is probably to be returned in time?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister ought to have taken objection, if any, at that time.

The Question Hour is over.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the House so desires, Question No. 578 might be put.

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled it many a time here that when the Question Hour is over, it is the Minister's privilege; if he wants to answer it, certainly I would welcome it, but it is for the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sure he will answer it. Shri Hathi or Shri Mishra may answer it.—Not willing? (Interruption). Mr. Speaker: If the Home Minister wants to answer it, I have no objection.

Shri Hathi: The Home Minister is not here. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why are they afraid?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Short Notice Question.

Shri Linga Reddy rose-

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to say something about the short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to raise a point of order about the short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Linga Reddy might resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would invite your kind attention to the wording of the short notice question. It refers to famine conditions in a particular State-the State of Mysore-and refers to the news about starvation You remember, Sir, that deaths. whenever we gave notice of such subjects, when we put questions in this House or when we sent Calling Attention Notices or even attempted to table short notice questions about starvation deaths and famine conditions in Rajasthan, in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, etc. you in your wisdom disallowed them on the ground that a discussion was coming, and the Minister did not give any reply. Now, while I welcome this short notice question, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to say whether this has been treated as a case arising on the basis of actual information or news, and that is why this discrimination has been shown.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there were other short notice questions also on the same subject. Calling Attention is a different thing. So far as the short notice question is concerned, I send or for-

ward the notices to the Minister. If he says he is willing and that he would answer it, certainly it would be admitted.

भी सपु लिक्से : सवाक यह है कि जो सदस्य मंत्रवों की चापलूर्सा और खुशामद नहीं करते हैं उनके प्रश्न तो भार्येंगे ही नहीं भीर प्रापका प्रधिकार नहीं है भीर प्राप इसके बारे में कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। संत्री महादय यह चाहते हैं कि सदस्य उनकी चापलूरी भीर खुशामद करें या प्रश्न के महत्व को देखते हुए वे प्रत्य मुचना के प्रश्नों को स्वीकार करेंगे?

**प्राप्यक्ष महोदय**ः इस पर मैं कं.न से कल में फ़ैसला करूं?

श्री मधु लिमये : रूल्ज नहीं, आरप भी बहुत सी बातें वैसे भी तो कह देते हैं।

श्रम्यक महोबय : मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हर एक मिनिस्टर सवाल के मैरिट को देख कर फैंगला करेगा ।

श्री मथू लिमये : ऐसा कभी नहीं होता है। वापल्सी श्रीर खुशामद के आधार पर यह होता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कञ्चवाय: कई वारनोटिस देते हैं लेकिन मंत्र नहीं करते हैं। माधारण प्रश्न जो होने हैं उसको स्वीकार कर निया जाता है।

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय: इस चीज को मैंने एक बार कह दिया है। इसको दौहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं बदुत ही काबिले ऐतराज समझता हूं कि बिला वजह इलखाम लगाया जाए। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक होगा कि इस तरह से बार बार कहा जाये। प्रगर किसी की राय भी हो तो यह कोई सबूत नहीं इस बात का।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, Sir, we may be allowed to put questions in respect of other States also.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, may I make one submission? The language used in putting this point reflects upon the hon. Member whose question has been allowed. Whether the hon. Minister takes objection to it or not, this is a serious reflection upon the hon. Member,

Mr. Speaker: I quite agree, and it is very objectionable that such a language should be used. The hon. Member should take care in future.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Starvation Death in Mysore State

S.N.Q. 6. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there were two starvation deaths on account of famine conditions in Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, Mysore State according to a news-item published in the "Prajavani" dated the 16th November, 1965; and
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide the faminestricken people with employment and foodgrains at cheap rates?

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

(b) The State Government are taking all possible measures to relieve the distress caused by scarcity conditions.

भी बागड़ी: मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

धन्यस महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं देता हूं। व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रक्त है। इस देश में कीन भूख से मरता है भीर कीन कम खा कर मरता है या कीन मरण जत रख कर मरता है, इसके बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रक्र है।

ग्रन्थम महोदयः स्यवस्थाका प्रश्न मही उठता है। भी वागड़ी: मेरी बात बाप सुन में।

स्राप्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उधर उनको बुना रहा हूं । उनको मुझे बुलाने दीजिये ।

Shri Linga Reddy: May I know whether investigation has been made to find out the truth of the news item in the local daily, Prajavani, dated 16th November, 1965; if so, with what result?

Shri C. Sabramaniam: The question itself relates to that and we made an enquiry with the Mysore Government. They made an enquiry with reference to the publication of this news item in Prajavani and they have sent a telegram that there is absolutely no basis for this news item.

श्री बागड़ी: इसके बारे में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

भ्रष्यक्ष महोबय: मैं फीरना कर हा हूं। मैं हाउस की सम्मति ाहता हूं कि जब स्वेक्चन भावर में फिशेलर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कोई उठायेगा, प्लार्ट भ्राफ भावर उठायेगा, वह मेरी भाई कैंच नहीं कर सकेगा बाकी सारे घंटे भर में।

भी कागड़ी: मैं इसके लिए ख्वाहिशमन्द नहीं हूं। मैं तो भ्रापकी क्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

Shri Linga Reddy: Has the Chief Minister of Mysore addressed letters to you, Sir, and also asked the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister....

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I am not able to hear the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much noise. Would the hon. Member kindly resume his seat? Let the hon. Members observe silence; then alone I will proceed with the business and not otherwise.

Yes, Shri Linga Reddy may put his question.

Shri Linga Roddy: Has the Chief Minister of Mysore addressed letters to you, Sir, and also requested the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister, stating that the people are on the verge of starvation, to send Rs. 20 crores towards famine relief as grant and also that 11 lakh tons of foodgrain should be made available?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Mysore—he has written to the Finance Minister also—asking for aid to tide over the food situation. As far as foodgrains are concerned, we are trying to deliver as much quantities as possible, with reference to the availability and also with reference to the demands from other States. As far as the request for Rs. 20 crores is concerned, it is under the consideration of the Finance Ministry.

श्री बागडी: मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रक्त है। भखमरी के बारे में जो जवाब दिया गया उसके बारे में मैं भ्राप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हं। भखमरी का मतमब मंत्री महोदय क्या सिर्फ मरण वृत को नेते हैं, प्रण करके जो श्रम्न या कोई चीज न खाये भीर मर जाये. उसको भखमरी समझते हैं। लेकिन दरग्रस्ल भखमरी सिर्फ मरण वत नहीं है। कम खाना, न खाना, कम खाने के मताबिक उसको रोज उतनी स्वराक न मिलना जिस से वह जीवित रहे. खराक की कमी से मर जाये यान खाने के मताबिक अगर उसको दो दिन में एक दफा या तीन दिन में दो दफे उसे खाना न मिले ग्राच्छी तरह से तब उसकी मृत्य हो जाये तो यह भी भखमरी है। दस, बारह लाख ग्रादमी इन दोनों भखमरियों के कारण मस्ते हैं । इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ब्राप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । जब मंत्री महोदय भखमरी के बारे में बयान दें तो कम खाने यान खाने के बिना पर जो भगवमरी होती है उस को भी बतला दें। जो यह भवामरी होती है उनकी एनकायरी सिर्फ सरकार के श्रफसर करते हूँ ग्राँग सरकार को इसका जवाब देना पडता है। इसलिये ग्रगर कोई मृत्य भुखमरी के कारण

हो तो उसकी बाकायदा घदालत से बांच होनी चाहिये ताकि सरकार घपने फेल को छिपान सके। इस पर मैं घाप की व्यवस्था चाहता हुं।

क्रम्यक महोवय : यह व्यवस्था किस प्राटिकल या रूल के नीचे होगी, यह भी बतला दीजिये । क्या शुरू से प्रास्तीर तक जाऊं भीर उसके बाद भाप को बतलाऊं ।

भी बागड़ी: भ्राप को तो सब याद है।

प्रध्यक महोदय : बिला वजह यह सवाल किया गया । यह प्वाइंट प्राफ धार्डर नहीं हैं । इसका जवाब मुझ से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता । यह फिबोलस है घोर मैं करार देता हूं कि इसके बाद ऐसा सवाल नहीं धाना वाहिये ।

भी बागड़ी: श्राप इस को गैंग्जरूरी समझते हैं जब देश . . .

**प्रप्यक्ष महोदय**ः मैं भ्रार्गूमेंट्स पसन्द नहीं करूंगा। भ्राख्यिर मुझे फैसला देना है या नहीं। मैं ने फैसला दे दिया है।

भी बागड़ी: मैं ने ग्राप से दरखाल्त की है...

**भ्रष्यक्ष महोदय** : श्र**ब** ग्राप नुप रहेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

**मध्यक्ष महोदय**ः मब श्राप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री **बागड़ी** : मैं कुछ कहता हूं तो श्राप नाराज हो जाते हैं।

प्रस्यक्ष महोदय: मैं नाराज कैसे न हो ऊं जब ग्राप कहना नहीं मानते ।

भी बागड़ी: मैं तो ग्राप की बात को टालता ही नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that there have been some surveys by the Union Food Ministry with the help of the

State Governments into the famine conditions and scarcity conditions in some of the States, including Mysore, whether any reports have been submitted, and what steps have been taken by the Central Government to remove those conditions?

#### SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

भी बागड़ी: भ्रष्टमक्ष महोदय, भ्राप तो पंजाब . . . .

ध्ययक महोदय : धगर मेम्बर साहब क्कते नहीं हैं और प्रोसीडिंग्स को इंटरप्ट करने हैं तो मैं उन से कहुंगा कि वह बाहर क्लो जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाष का हुक्म न मानूं तब तो श्राप कह सकते हैं। मैं चूप बैठ जाता हूं।

श्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि आप बाहर चले जायें। . . . मैं भ्राप में पूछता डूं कि भ्राप बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं।

स्त्री बागड़ी: इस तरह से तो ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मधुलिमये : वह चूप बैठ रहे हैं।

श्रम्यक महोदय : मैं इस बात को नहीं मान सकता । माननीय सदस्य बाहर जाते हैं या नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी: ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी.

**सध्यक्ष महोदय** श्राप बाहर जायेंगे का नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्रह्मक्ष महोदय, . . .

ग्रस्थक्त महोतय: ग्राप मेरे कहने के बावजूद . . . .

श्री बागड़ी: राजस्थान, पजाब श्रीर मध्य प्रदेश में लोग भूखों मर २ है हैं, इस बारे में

श्रध्यक्ष सहोदय : मेरे कहने के बावजूद श्री किशन पटनायक : याप एक बान बो सन जीजिये ।

प्राप्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे कहने के बावजूद श्री बागड़ी बाहर जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। मैं उन्हें नेम करता हूं। माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी मेरी भ्रयास्टित को प्लाउट कर रहे हैं, उन ने मैं ने बाहर जाने के लिये कहा लेकिन वह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

भी किशन पटनायक : ग्राप एक बान तो सुन लीजिये ।

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Maniram Bagri, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of this House for three days".

Mr. Speaker: The question is ....

भी मधुलिमयेः ग्राप एक बातः मृत लीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Maniram Bagri, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of this House for three days".

The Lok Sabha divided:

भी किञान पटनायकः ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः मेरी एक वाल मुन लीजिये ।

भी मणुलिमये: प्रस्ताव को थापस लिया जाये। मणीन काम नहीं कर रही है।

Mr. Speaker: I am calling for division again. Members should be ready in their seats with both hands ready to operate.

The question is:

"That Shri Maniram Bagri, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of this House for three days."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 81

#### AYES

Khanna, Shri P. K.

[12.21 hrs.

4834

Alagesan, Shri Alva, Shri A. S. Alvares, Shri Aney, Dr. M. S. Anjanappa, Shri Ankineedu, Shri Azad, Shri Bhagwet Jha Bade, Shri Bal Krishna Singh, Shri Ralakrishnan, Shri Perman, Shri P. C. Harupal, Shri P. I.. Rhakt Darehan, Shri Bbenu Prakash Singh, Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. Bheel, Shri P. H. Boroosh, Shri P. G. Braicahwar Prasad, Shri-Brij Basi Lal, Shri Chands, Shrimati Jyotsna Chandak, Shri Chandrabhan Singh, Shri Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala Choven, Shri D. R. Das, Dr. M. M. Das, Shri B. K. Das. Shri N. T. Den. Shri P. K. Deshmukh, Shri B. D. Deahmukh, Shrimati Vimala Dhuleshwar Meens, Shri Dighe, Shri Dixit, Shri G. N. Dwivedi, Shri M. L. Dwivedy, Shri Surendranarth Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri Gandhi, Shri V. B. Gowdh, Shri Veeranna Gulshan, Shri Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram Hem Raj, Shri Himmetsinhji, Shri Jadhav, Shri M. L. Jamunadevi, Shrimati Jena, Shri Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand Kajrolkar, Shti Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu Karni Singhii, Shri Kesar Lal, Shri

Koujalgi, Shri H. V. Krishnapel Singh, Shri Kureel, Shri B. N. Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimeti Lalit Sen, Shri Laskar, Shri N. R. Laxmi Bai, Shrimeti Malaichami, Shri Malaviya, Shri K. D. Malhotra, Shri Inder J. Maniyangadan, Shri Marandi, Shri Masani, Shri M. R. Masuriya Din, Shri Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari Mehta, Shri Jashvant Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali Miera, Shri Shyam Dhar Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda More, Shri K. L. Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda Naik, Shri Maheswar Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan Nath Pai, Shri Nesamony, Shri Pandit, Shrimati Viiay Lakshmi Penne Lal, Shri Pant, Shri K. C. Petel, Shri Man Sinh P. Patel, Shri P. R. Patil, Shri S. B. Patil, Shri S. K. Patnaik, Shri B. C. Pratep Singh, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shri Ram, Shri T. Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. Ram Swarup, Shri finmenathan Chettier, Shri R. Ramdhani Das, Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri Rene. Shri Rec, Dr. K. L. Rec, Shri Krishnamcorthy Rec, Shri Remapethi Rattan Lal, Shri Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala Reddiar, Shri

Reddy, Shri Linga Reddy, Shri Surender Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda Saha, Dr. S. K. Sahu, Shri Rameshwar Samanta, Shri S. C. Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati Sen, Shri P. G. Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Sham Nath, Shri Sharma, Shri A. P. Shashi Ranian, Shri Shastri, Shri Lel Bahadur Shaatri, Shri Ramanand Sheo Narain, Shri Shinkre, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati Siddananjappa, Shri Siddiah, Shri Sidheswar Prasad, Shri Singh, Dr. B. N. Singh, Shri D. N. Singh, Shri S. T. Singhyi, Dr. L. M. Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan Sinhesan Singh, Shri Snatak, Shri Nardeo Soy, Shri H. C. Subramaniam, Shri C. Sumat Presed, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Shri Thengal, Shri Nallakoya Thomas, Shri A. M. Tiwery, Shrl K. N. Tiwary, Shri R. S. Trivedi, Shri U. M. Tyagi, Shri Uikey, Shri Upadhysya, Shri Shiva Dutt Vaishya, Shri M. B. Valvi, Shri Veerabasappa, Shri Verma, Shri S. L. Vidyalankar, Shri A. N. Vijaya Raje, Shrimati Virbhadra Singh, Shri Vyas, Shri Radhelal Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

#### NOES

Bagri, Shri Bhamacharya, Shri Limeye, Shri Mudhu Pattneyek, Shri Kjehen

\*

Shri Gahmari (Ghazipur); rose-

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes: 154; Noes: 4.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will ask Shri Bagri, under the orders of the House, that he might go out of the House and that he is suspended for three days.

श्री बागकी: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, में जाता हूं। लेकिन प्रांप निशंय तो दीजिये कि मुखमरी होती क्या है। मैं तो जा रहा हूं लेकिन प्रांप मुखमरी के निशंय के बारे में जरा सोविये और जो लोग हुकुमत के ऊपर बैठे रहते हैं उन को बनलाइये तो कि मुखमरी होती क्या है।

(Shri Bagri then left the House)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ---

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION-contd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question has not been replied.

Mr. Speaker: What was his question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether it is a fact that after getting reports from other States, in addition to Mysore, some survey has been conducted in those areas or States which are famine-stricken and where scarcity conditions prevail; if so, whether reports have been received and steps taken by the Central Government to afford necessary help in those areas?

Mr. Speaker: Should we not devote all this time to the debate that is coming up oday? He is going out of the Mysore limit and asking questions that are not relevant. Shri S. M. Bancrice: My question was about other States in addition to Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: I think all the time should be devoted to the debate so that the question of all States can be taken up there instead of putting these questions. Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Nath Pal: Your ruling is very correct but we do not get specific replies about the specific difficulties. He will be giving reply only to the general points. You are putting an omnibus ban on questions.

Mr. Speaker: It is not an omnibus ban. Immediately we are taking up the food debate.

Shri Bade: We have also received letters from Madhya Pradesh....

Mr. Speaker: That is why I say that all those questions could be taken up there.

Shri Bade: That question of ban will not be discussed in the debate. That is a particular question.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon, Members want, I can extend it. But that will be taken out of the time of the debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. My question was about the other States in addition to Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go out of Mysore limit during the Short Notice Question. We now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री मचुलिसये: श्वाद्य समस्या वाली बहस के बाद इसको क्यों नहीं लेते, इस समय खल्म कर दीजिये।

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Damage to Religious Places

\*572. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have compiled a list of places of religious worship of different denominations which have been damaged by Pakistani attacks; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of the damage inflicted by indiscriminate Pakistani bombing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L, N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Such a list is being compiled and details regarding damage to places of religious worship of different denominations will be laid on the Table of the House when full information is available.

#### निजी पैलियां

\*575. श्री बागड़ी: श्री मधुलिमये: श्री इन्त्रजीत गुप्त: भ्री प्र० रं० चकवर्ती:

भी प्र० चं० बरुधाः

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या उनके मंद्रालय ने भूतपूर्व वेशी रियासतों के शासकों से इस राष्ट्रीय श्रापातकाल में स्वेच्छ। से श्रपनी निजी वैलियां (प्रिवी पर्स) कम करने की प्रार्थना की हैं; श्रीरौ
  - (ख) यदि हो, तो इस सम्बन्ध में समको की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है :

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (भी हायी):(क) ग्रीर (ख). जो नहीं। किन्त इपारी प्रवत्वर, 1962 की प्रपील के जवाब में 165 शासकों ने स्वेच्छा से प्रपने प्रिवी पर्सों में से कुछ प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा निधि में देना स्वीकार किया है ।

#### Fertilizer Corporation of India

\*576. Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Solanki: Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has decided to purchase processes patented by other countries in fertilizers; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The proposal of the Fertilizer Corporation of India to purchase Urea synthesis know-how from a foreign firm has been approved by Government.

(b) The terms and conditions will be finalised shortly.

#### Oil in Gangetic Plain

\*577. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Brij Raj Singh; Shri Gokaran Prasad: Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the search for oil in the Gangetic plain has been finally given up;
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the area selected for further search for oil; and
- (d) the reasons for the selection of that area?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemical<sub>9</sub> (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Exploratory surveys are still in progress in this region.

#### Sent Fatch Singh's Talks with P. M. and the Home Minister

- \*578. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister and he had long talks with Sant Fateh Singh on the 7th and 8th August, 1965;
- (b) whether in the course of the talks Sant Fatch Singh catalogued in concrete terms, numerous instances of ill-treatment of, and discrimination against the Sikh Community, including allegations against a Union Minister or Ministers of injuring the religious susceptibilities of Sikhs;
- (c) whether the Prime Minister and he had promised to inquire into and redress the grievances narrated by Sant Fatch Singh;
- (d) if so, the nature of action saken in the matter uptodate; and
  - (e) the results thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (e). A record note of the Prime Minister's talks with Sant Fateh Singh held on the 7th and 8th August, 1965, has already been placed on the Table of the House on the 23rd August, 1965. During the talks, Sant Fatch Singh handed over some representations to the Prime Minister containing the specific grievances and demands of the Sikh community. One of these grievances related to a statement alleged to have been made by the Union Health Minister, who had subsequently denied the allegation as completely baseless. The other speciac points made by Sant Fatch Singh in his talks as well as in his re-presentation have been referred to the Government of Punjab and the concerned Union Ministries for taking action to redress genuine grievances, # any, and to forward their comments. Full reports on all the points have not yet been received. However, both the Union Government and the Government of Punjab will ensure that the concrete points raised by Sant Fateh Singh are gone into carefully and that no scope for any sense of grievance remains.

#### महास्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी समारोह

- \*579. भी सिक्केष्यर प्रसाद : स्या शिक्ता मंत्री 24 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 548 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्रूपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या महात्मा गाधी जन्म शताब्दी सभारोह समिति ने भ्रपना कार्य धारम्भ कर दिया है:
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसने समारोहों का क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया हैं; ग्रीर
- (ग) उसे कियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में , उपमंत्री (बी त्रक्त बंदांन): (क) में (ग) ... १८ प्रवस्त 1965 को गांधी शताब्दी समारोह की राष्ट्रीय समिति की पहली बंडक हुई, जिसमें व्यारवार कार्यकम तैयार करने के लिए एक कार्यकारिणी समिति की स्थापना की गई। 29 नवम्बर, 1965 को कार्यकारिणी समिति की बंडक होने दाली थी।

#### Bhutto's Application for Indian Citizenship

- \*580. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in Col. 6, page 6 of the Times of India' dated the 10th November, 1965 that Mr. Z. A. Bhutto's application before the Custodian-General of India that he should be recognised as an Indian citizen was rejected only after he had become a member of the Pakistani Cabinet; and

(b) if so, whether this news is correct?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) Before partition Shri Z. A. Bhutto, alongwith his parents was a resident of Bombay and owned certain properties there. In September, 1947 he went to U.S.A. on an Indian Passport. In 1949 his Bombay properties were taken over as evacuee property. Shri Bhutto claimed himself to be a non-evacuee and for that purpose took proceedings before the Custodian. Custodian-General, Bombay Punjab High Courts and ultimately before the Supreme Court of India for 9 years. In the course of these proceedings he disowned any connection with Pakistan. In November, 1958, on a petition made by Shri Z. A. Bhutto that he had then settled down in Pakistan and that his appeal be dismissed as withdrawn, Supreme Court granted the prayer and passed an order accordingly.

Extracts from his various petitions and statements recorded in the course of proceedings are contained in the statement which I place on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5279/65].

M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd.

\*581. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Warior: Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Shri Madhu Limaye: Shri N. C. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the C.B.I. has completed its investigation in the case of criminal misappropriation by M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company, Limited, Bombay;
- (b) whether the opinion of the Attorney-General has been obtained on the question of proceeding with the criminal case in a court of law;

- (c) whether a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion will be laid on the Table: and
- (d) whether any proposal for an outof-court settlement of the various cases against the former Chairman and other Directors of M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd. is under consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No. Sir.
- (d) No. Sir.

मासाम से घुसपैठियों का निकासना

\*582. श्री बडे :

श्री म्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्रीयुद्धवीर सिहः

भी जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तीः भी प्र० चं० दत्याः

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या प्रासाम से चुसर्पिठयों को निकालने में सरकार को बड़ी कठिनाई का मामना करना पढ रहा है:
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि धासाम से कुसपैठियों के पानिण्तान में पुनः प्रवेश करने पर पाकिस्तान ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है; सीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरक मंत्री (भी हाबी): (क) से (ग). हाल हो में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा-सुरक्षा दल ने भारत से निकाल गये पाकिस्तानियों को वापस खदेड़ने की वेष्टा की बी। भारतीय सीमा-सुरक्षा

दल मवैध रूप से अवेश करने वाले पाणिस्तानी श्वसपैठियों के पुनः प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये लगातार चौकसी रख रहे हैं।

Oil-bearing Structures in Assum

\*\$83. Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shri Kindar Lal: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as reported in the Times of India' of the 16th November, 1965 a fairly large oil-bearing structure has been struck in Assam; and
- (b) if so, Government's estimate about its potentiality?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मंत्रियों के लिये घाचार संहिता

\*584. भी मुद्धवीर सिंह: भी भ्रोंकार लाल बेरवा: भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय: भी बडे:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रियों के लिये भाचार मंहिता बने लगभग दो वर्ष हो गये हैं:
- (ख) श्रव तक कितने मित्रयों ने श्रयनी: ज्ञास्तियों भीर दायित्यों के निवरण दिये है: भीर
  - (स) वे किन-किन राज्यों के हैं?

मृह-कार्य मंत्री (भी नन्दा): (क) बी, नहीं। मंत्रियों के लिये घाचार संहिता भी 29 घक्तूबर, 1964 को ही प्रकाशित किया गया। लोक-समा के सुधा-पटल पर एक प्रति 18 नवस्वर, 1964 को रखी यह बी। 18 नवस्वर, 1964 को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 56 के उत्तर की घोर प्रयान बाक्कट किया जाता है।

- (ख) धौर (ग). सभी केन्द्रीय मिलयी तथा संबदीय सचिवों ने धपनी ध्रास्तियों तथा दायित्वों के बारे में घोषणा कर दी हैं। राज्यों/मेलियों वाले संब राज्य क्षेत्रों में से 7 के मुख्य मेलियों ने भी धपनी घोषगाए कर दी हैं:---
  - ा. हिमाचल प्रदेश
  - ः उद्दीसा
  - 3. त्रिपुरा
  - 4. मनीपुर
  - पश्चिम बंगाल
  - गाप्रा, दमन ग्रीर दीव
  - 7. पाडीचेरी

'समता सन्देश' (मध्य प्रदेश के हिम्दी समाचार पत्र) में राष्ट्रविरोधी लेख

\*585. भी हकम चन्द कछ्वाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सियवी:
भी हम बच्छा:
भी यु० व० सिह:
भी गुण्डान:
भी जगदेव सिह सिद्धाली:
भी बढ़े:
भी घोंकार लाल बेरवा:
भी युद्धवीर सिह:
भी भानु प्रकाश सिह:
भी सा मां प्रकाश सिह:
भी सा मां बनवीं:
भी सा पांठ बनवीं:
भी सा मां बनवीं:

भी प्रिय गप्तः

भी नरेख सिंह महीडा : भी ज्यामलाल सर्राफ : भी सिद्धनंजप्या : भी वलजीत सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेनें कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि शुजालपुर (म॰ प्र०) से प्रकाशित हिन्दी के समाचार च्या "समता सन्देश" के 4 सितम्बर, 1965 के ग्रंक संख्या 4 के सम्बादकीय में भारत और पाकिस्तान को एक ही स्तर पर मान कर भारत विरोधी विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं: और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने की दृष्टि से इस मामले में क्या कार्य-वाही की हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालाय में उपमंत्री (भी स॰ ना॰ मिश्र): (क) ग्रौर (ख). राज्य सरकार के अनुसार उक्त पत्र ने तथा-कथित नेख 3 सितम्बर, 1965 को छापा थाई। राज्य सरकार के दृष्टिकोण से कोई कार्यवाही करना अरूरी नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि वह नेख पूर्वाग्रहों से ग्रस्त अथवा ग्रापत्तिजनक नहीं था।

#### Obscene Writings

\*586. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to amend the law relating to obscene writings;
- (b) if so, the precise nature of the changes contemplated and their implientions; and
- (c) whether the proposed changes would provide for the imposition of a ban on the publications which publish material relating to incestuous relations or other offensive sexy material likely to pervert the youth?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have under consideration certain proposals for amending the existing provisions of law relating to obscenity. These are yet to be finalised.

#### Oochin Refinery

# \*588. Shri Warior: Shrimati Renu Chakravartiy: Shri H, N. Mukerjee: Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Daii:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that plans to expand the capacity of the 2½ million ton Cochin Refinery to 3½ million tons have been stalled because of the reported reluctance of the Union Government to sanction it; and
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Admission to the Technical and Medical Colleges

\*589. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it  $i_{\rm S}$  a fact that there are great irregularities in making admissions to the Technical and Medical Colleges in the country; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that only deserving candidates are admitted to these colleges on the basis of merit?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The colleges have been advised to make admissions on merit alone.

No great irregularities, as such, have come to the notice of the Government.

#### Recommendations of Chief Justices' Conferences

\*590. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations made by the Chief Justices' Conferences held in 1963 and 1965 and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (b) the main purpose of these periodical Conferences and the extent to which it has been achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A state-ment containing the required information in respect of the Chief Justices' Conferences held in 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-rary. See No. LT-5280/65].

As regards the Conference held in 1965, the Conference itself has treated its proceedings as confidential. It will not, therefore, be in the public interest to disclose those recommendations.

(b) These Conferences are called to discuss problems of interest to the Chief Justices of High Courts and the Chief Justice of India. They discuss important matters connected with the judicial administration and also matters connected with the offices of High Court Judges including conditions of The proceedings of the Conservice. ference are forwarded to the Government of India, and the conclusions reached at the Conferences are considered by the Government and appropriate decisions are taken by them. The Conferences have proved useful.

#### Map published in 'Burmah-Shell News'

\*592. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the issue of 2043 (Ai) LSD—3

Burmah-Shelf News of November, 1965 (Vol. IV-No. II) depicting the map of India and Pakistan:

- (b) whether it is a fact that Kashmir has been shown as an independent unit clearly demarcated outside India on the same category as Nepal; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ban this House Journal of Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The map gives the impression that Jammu and Kashmir is outside India. The article of which the map is a part is an extract from an issue of the "Petroleum Press Service" published in London, and the Burmah-Shell have explained that the mistake in the map was not noticed by the editor of the Burmah-Shell unfortunate News and this was an error. Mis. Burmah-Shell New Dolhi. have tendered written apology for the error. They have also arranged to withdraw copies of this issue of the journal, and to have a suitable correction published in its next issue regretting the publication of the map.

#### Oil Refineries

\*593. Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Prakash Vir Shasiri: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to favour full public ownership of the
   Oil Refineries in future; and
- (b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Government is adhering to the principles laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1958.

#### Appointment of a Vice-Chancellor in Punjab

#### \*594. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a person, who had earlier been removed by order of the President in the wake of an inquiry by the Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission who found him guilty of corruption, has recently been appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of a University in the Punjab:
- (b) whether Government have advised or propose to advise the Governor or Government of Punjab that the appointment of a person with such antecedents is improper and undesirable; and
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) An officer of the I.A.S, borne on the Madhya Pradesh cadre, who was compulsorily retired in February, 1963 by an order of the President passed on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission, has been appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of a University in the Punjab.

- (b) The Chief Minister of Punjab has been requested to look into the matter.
  - (c) Does not arise.

#### Municipal Work in Kerala

1590. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have approved a scheme for the construction of bath rooms and septic tanks in Kerala towns for the benefit of those engaged in Sea-scavenging work;
- (b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) the share which each municipality or Corporation has to bear according to the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned during 1964-65 as grants-in-aid to 16 Municipal Councils for construction of bath rooms. A sum of Rs. 1,19,650 was sanctioned to 10 Municipal Councils for construction of septic tanks and public latrines.
- (c) As the schemes are centrally sponsored ones, no share has been met by the Municipal Councils.

#### Destruction of Houses in Hosdurgi, Kerala

1591. Shri A. K. Gopalan; Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 33 houses were destroyed recently in Agnoore Panchayat, Hosdurgi Taluκ, Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether any relief was given to the people affected;
- (c) whether Government have received any representations in this connection; and
  - (d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 21 houses were fully destroyed; 9 partially collapsed and 27 were damaged by floods in Chittari river in July last.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Houseless persons have been accommodated in Lower Primary School, Kallingal. Gruel centres were opened for two weeks for two hundred persons. Cash grants have also been given to 56 victims.

#### Cases pending before Supreme Court 1592. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court as on the 31st October, 1965; and
- (b) the number of cases which have been pending for over three years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shrl Hathl): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### पुरातत्व विभाग

#### 1593. श्री रामसेवक यादवः श्री उटियाः

क्या जिल्ला मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पुरातत्व विभाग पर कितना ब्यय प्रति वर्ष होता है तथा कितने कर्मचारी पूरा वर्ष काम करते हैं;
- (ख) भारत में ध्रायों के ध्रागमन के सम्बन्ध में संकेत करने वाले जो प्रसिद्ध स्थल घ्रयवा स्थान मालूम किये गये हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है: भ्रीर
- (ग) उन पर झब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है भौर क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं?

जिला मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मक्त बर्जन): (क) भारत के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्ष ण पर पिछने तीन वर्षों में भौसतन 1,18,19,153 रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च हुए; भौर पिछने तीन वर्षों में पूरा साल काम करने वाले स्टाफ की भौसतन संख्या 1986 थी।

(स्त्र) श्रभी तक ज्ञात पुरातस्वीय संस्कृतियों में से किसी के साथ श्रायों का सम्बन्ध या यह प्रभी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता।

#### (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Facilities to Members of Parliaments under Detention

1594. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5 and state:

- (a) what is the response from different States to the suggestion made by the Central Government for giving special facilities to the M.Ps.; and
- (b) how far those suggestions were given effect to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl); (a) and (b). The Government of India do not consider it necessary to ascertain the response from the State Governments in this matter as the suggestions were made only for guidence on a subject which is entirely the concern of the State Governments.

#### Nehru Memorial Museum 1595. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shri Kishan Pattnayak;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a new Wing to the Nehru Memorial Museum at Tin Murti is being added now; and
- (b) if so, the details of the new Wing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Detenus

1596. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shri Himatsingka: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the list of Detenus from time to time and to detain only such persons as are absolutely necessary for national security; and

(b) if so, the steps taken towards the revision of the list of the Detenus?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The question of revising the list of detenus by Government does not arise as the laws relating to Preventive Detention, namely, the Preventive Detention Act and rule 30 of the DIR contain provisions for review of each individual case and appropriate action is taken by the authority concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Delhi Police Headquarters

1597. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present Delhi Police Headquarters will be housed in a new 6-storey building on the Mathura Road, New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the change; and
- (c) the cost of settling the office in the new building?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No. Sir.

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

#### Cases pending in M.P. High Court

1598. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases pending for the last one year, two years, four years and five years in the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur; and
- (b) the steps Government have taken to get those cases disposed of expeditiously?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Jaisukh Lai Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### High Court Judges in Madhya Pradesh

1599. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of High Court Judges in Madhya Pradesh at present;
   and
- (b) the total number of High Court Judges fixed for Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 13 permanent Judges.

(b) 13 Permanent Judges and 1 Additional Judge.

#### Central Schools

1600. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Central Schools in the country functioning at present; and
- (b) the number of such schools in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Itamachandaran): (a) Eightysix.

(b) Six.

New University in Madhya Pradesh

1601. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish one more University in Madhya Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and
- (b) if so, the details of the place of location and the cost thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Univeraity Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

### Awards to Indians by Soviet Embassy

1602. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of awards and prizes were given by the Soviet Embassy on the 76th Birth Anniversary of Shri Jowahar Lal Nehru to the Indian authors, Journalists and children;
- (b) if so, the details of the awards and their winners; and
  - (c) the object of the awards?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5281/85].

### Lubricating Oils Produced and Imported

#### 1603. Dr. P. Srinivasan; Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of the various lubricating oils produced in India at present and their value;
- (b) the total quantity of the lubricating oils imported at present and their value;
- (c) the optimum yearly production of these oils after the proposed ESSO and Mobil-IOC Plants go into production and when this level will be reached; and
- (d) the approximate import bill for the lubricating oils after the optimum level has been reached?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The information cannot be disclosed since it is restricted under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

(d) Production of lubricating oils at the end of the 4th Plan is expected to cover a substantial part of our requirements, and imports will accordingly be marginal.

#### 'ब्रान सरोवर' का प्रकाशन

1604. भी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:

श्री लक्षम् भवानीः श्री वाडीवाः

श्रीमती स्वाम कुमारी देवी:

क्या जिल्ला मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने 'ज्ञान सरोवर' प्रकाशित करने की कोई योजना बनाई थी;
- (खा) यदि हां, तो उसका स्पौराक्या है;
- (ग) इसे प्रकाशित करने का काम किस तिथि को भीर किस समय दिया गया था; भीर
  - (घ) घव तक 'ज्ञान सरोवर' के कितने खण्ड प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं, तथा उस पर सर-कार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है भौर शेष खण्ड कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (भी मु०क० चागला): (क) जी,हां।

(ख) प्रौर (ग). हित्यी विश्वकोश 'ज्ञान सरोवर' के निर्माण, संकलन धीर प्रकाशन से सम्बन्धित कार्य एक प्राइवट शिक्षा संस्था को जुलाई 1952 में सौंपा गया था। समझौते की शर्ते संलग्न विवरण में बी गई हैं।

#### विवरण

मकतवा जामिया (जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया) द्वारा निम्नलिखित कार्य करने की ग्राक्षा की जाती थी:

- (क) ज्ञान सरीवर के प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था; ग्रीर
  - (ख) भारत सरकार के भादेशानुसार इस की विकी ।

- DECEMBER 1, 1965
- 2. जहांतक 'क' का सम्बन्ध था, मक-तबा को भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित समिति के निर्णय का पालन भारत सरकार द्वारा बताई गर्ड निम्नलिखित बातों के लिए करना या :
  - (1) कागज की किस्म ग्रौर म्राकार:
  - (2) टाईप के ग्रक्षर भीर ग्राकार;
  - (3) पुस्तक की बाह्याकृति, जिल्द-बन्दी धादि का वास्तविक ढांचा:
    - (4) प्रत्येक खण्ड की मुद्रित की जाने वाली प्रतियों की संख्या:
    - (5) मकतबा को पाण्डुलिपि देने तथा उसके प्रकाशन के बीच कासमय:
    - (6) छपाई की दरें।

जहांतक 'ख' का सम्बन्ध था, मकतबा को निम्नलिखित कार्य करने थे :

- (ध्र) सरकार के लिए विश्वकोश की मुद्रित प्रतियां तीन वर्ष तक मुक्त जमा रखना; ग्रीर
- (ब) निम्नलिखित बातों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के भादेशों का पालन करना :---
  - (1) निर्धारित शर्तीके ग्रनुसार व्यक्तियों ग्रथवा संस्थायों को प्रतियां भेजनाः
  - (2) विश्वकोश का मुख्य, बिकी एजेंट, बट्टे मादि सहित इसकी विकी का तरीका।
  - (3) विश्वकोश से सम्बन्धित प्रचार मकतवा जामिया के प्रशासकीय नियन्त्रण

एक लोकप्रिय विश्वकोश निधि भी बनाई गई थी। मकतबा को, भारत सर-कार से प्राप्त सभी रकमों श्रीर विश्वकोश की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम का हिसाब ं ग्रलग ग्रलग था ग्रौर विश्वकोण निधि से उतनी ही रकम निकालनी थी, जितनी के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर इजाजत दी गई हो । सरकार ने यह ग्रधिकार ग्रपने पास सूर-क्षित रखा थाकि वह विश्वकोश निधि की रकम को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समय समय पर लिए गए निर्णय के ग्रनुसार उस रकम को वापस करने के लिए मकतवाको ग्रादेश देसकती है।

Written Answers

(घ) ज्ञान सरोवर, खण्ड I, खण्ड I, (दूसरा संस्करण) भीर खण्ड (ii) प्राइवेट संस्था द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे। खण्ड (iji) की पाण्डुलिपि उस संस्था द्वारा तैयार की गई थी किन्तु वास्तव में यह सूचना धौर प्रसार मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया है। इन खण्डों पर 2,05,396, 87 रु० खर्च किए गए हैं। शेष खण्ड सूचना धौर प्रसार मन्त्रालय द्वारा यथा समय प्रकाशित किए जायेंगे।

#### Sabotage Plan of Pak Chancery, Calcutta

1606. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large bulk of papers were burnt in the Pakistan Deputy High Com4859 Written Answers AGRAHAYANA 10, 1887 (SAKA) Written Answers 4860

missioner's Office in Calcutta recently; and

(b) whether Government have reasons to believe that those papers contained any plan of large-scale internal sabotage and subversion in the country by creating communal tension?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Musister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There are some reports to this effect.

(b) It is not known if the papers burnt contained any plan of sabotage or subversion in the country.

### माध्यमिक स्कूलों में तकनीकी शिक्षा

### 1607. श्री मधुलिमये : श्री बागड़ी:

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने पश्चिम श्रौर पूर्व यूरोप में माध्यमिक स्कूलों में दी जाने वाली तकनीकी शिक्षा का भ्रष्ट्ययन किया है;
- (ख) क्या देश में चनुर्य पंचवर्षीय योजना में कियान्विति के लिये माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रधिक से प्रधिक छात्रों को तकनीकी प्राधार वाली शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?
- (ग) यदि हां, तो उपकी मध्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु०क० चागला): (क) से(ग). इस समय शिक्षा धायोग इस मामले पर विस्तार से विचार कर रहा है।

शिक्षा भायोग द्वारा भपनी सिफारिकें प्रस्तुत किए जाने के बाद सरकार पूरे प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी। . दिल्ली में भूमि के दाम

1608. श्री रामसेवक यादवः श्री मधुलिमयेः श्री बागबीः

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृषा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्यायह सच है कि दिल्ली में भूमि के दाम दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रहे हैं भीर मकानों के किराये भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं; भीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस मामसे में, विशेषतः किराये को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये, क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं?
- गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल॰ ना॰ मिश्र): (क) कुछ वस्तियों के कुछ विकी पत्नों के प्रध्ययन के प्रावार पर पता चला कि दाम नीचे की प्रोर गए हैं प्रीर कुछ वस्तियों में ऊपर की प्रांत । दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्रों में किराया नियंत्रण प्रधिनियम, 1958 के प्रधीन किरायों पर नियंत्रण है। किसी स्थान के प्रनुपात में उस का प्रमाप-माइ। (स्टेन्डई रेन्ट) प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 के प्रयोग निर्धारित किया जाता है। नवनिमित मकानों के शुरू के 5 साल के किराये को उन का प्रमाप-माइ। (स्टेन्डई रेन्ट) माना जाता है।
- (वा) भूमि के दामों में सहेबाजी बन्द करने के लिए सरकार पहले ही बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि के धर्जन भीर विकास की योजना को कियान्वित कर रही है जिस का स्योरा 23-3-1961 भीर पी० जी० देव द्वारा नियम 197 के अधीन दिए गए नोटिस के उत्तर में सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा गया था। दिल्ली में किराया नियंत्रण भ्राधिनियम 1958 लाग है।

#### Violations of Rules re: Production before Magistrates

#### 1609. Shri Madhu Limaye: Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received any complaints from the Bar Associations, Civil Liberties Unions and other public-spirited bodies to the effect that the legal constitutional provisions about the production before magistrates are often observed in their breach; and
- (b) if so, whether Government have issued any instructions to the Police and other authorities concerned that they should strictly observe this provision to ensure respect for the rule of Law?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Reorganisation of Delhi Police

1610. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to strengthen and to reorganise the Delhi Police in view of the increasing needs of the expanding Capital;
- (b) if so, the changes proposed under the new set-up; and
- (c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Police has been strengthened and re-organised from time to time taking into consideration the crime situation in the territory as also special needs of its various branches. A statement showing the staff sanctioned during the current year for strengthening and re-organising the Delhi Police and the expenditure involved on it is enclosed.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of proposal	Approximate expenditure per annum
		Rs.
I.	Creation of additional post of Deputy Inspector General of Police,	
2.	(Admn.) with staff Creation of additional posts for Verification Branch of C.I.D. (S.B.)	6035.00
		73,600.00
3.	Creation of additional posts for Immigration Office at Palam Airport	1,41,158.00
4.	Creation of additional posts in consequence of change of administra- tive control of Railway Police from Punjab Government with	
5.	effect from 16th July, 1965 Creation of additional posts for strengthening the beat patrol staff with effect from 1st March, 1966.	7,52,660 -00
	(i) P. S. Chanakyapuri (ii) P. S. Parliament Street (iii) P. S. Tughlak Road	6,15,000.00
	(iv) P. S. Kingsway Camp	1,26,700.00
	Creation of additional posts to make up the deficiency in its Contingency Reserve staff with effect from 1st March, 1966 Strengthening of Prosecution Branch	3,29,300·00 40,000·00
	Total .	20,84,453 · 00

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Death of Patient in S.J.T.B. Hospital

1611. Shri Bagri: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 791 on the 22nd September, 1965 regarding the death of a T.B. patient in S.J.T.B. Hospital, Delhi and state:

- (a) whether the matter has since been fully investigated by Government; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

### सरकारी भेद बताने वाले कर्मचारियों के विदद्ध कार्यवाही

1612. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी: श्री स० चं० सामन्त: श्री पाराशर: श्री शा० ना० चतुर्वेदी:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या पिछले भारत-पाकिस्तान पुढ के दौरान दिल्ली में सिनवालय भयवा भारत सरकार के प्रधीन घन्य विभागों के किन्हीं ऐसे कर्मवारियों का पता चला है जो शब को सरकारी भेद बतलाते रहे हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों को संख्याक्या है; और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रथवाकी जा रही हैं; स्रोर
- (ग) जिन व्यक्तियों पर सरकारी भैद
   बतलाने का दोवारापण किया गया है, क्या

उन के नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी। जायेगी?

गृह-कार्यमञ्जलय में उपमंत्री (श्री सक्ताक मिश्रा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) श्रीर (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

विल्ली सलाहकार समिति

1613. भी म० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्री स० चं० सामन्त:

क्या गृह-कार्य मत्री यह बताने की कृष। करेंगे कि :

- (क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त की गई हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के कार्यो पर धावर्तक तथा धनावर्तक व्यय के लिये 1965-66 में कितनी राणि मंजूर की गई थी घीर उस में से घव तक खर्च की गयी राणि का व्योरा क्या है; धीर
- (ख) इस समिति के कार्यों का प्रचार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?
- गृह-कार्य संवालय में उपसंत्री (श्री ल॰ ना॰ मिस्र): (क) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के लिये प्रालग में कोई वजट व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। उस के कार्य का खर्च गृह-संवालय के बजट प्रनुद्दान में से किया जाता है। बासू विलीय वर्ष में प्रात नक समिति के काम पर जगका 46,000 हपवा खर्च किया जा चुका है।
- (ख) कुछ प्रश्नी का उत्तर देते हुए, समिति के निर्माण काल में ग्रव तक उस के द्वारा की गई सिफारिकों ग्रीट उन पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के स्पीटे खदन के सभा पटल पर रखें गए हैं।

#### केन्त्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति. लिमिटे इ

### 1614. श्री रामसेवक यादवः भी मधुलिमयेः श्री बागड़ी:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी उपभोक्त सहकारी समिति, लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली को भ्रवतक कितनालाभ हुन्ना है ;
- (खा) क्याइस समिति ने अपने ग्रंश धारियों के लिए कोई लाभांश घोषित किया
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण
- गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल ॰ ना ॰ मिश्र ) : (क) 1963-64 के सहकारिता वर्ष में 1,30,300 रु 90 पैसे का लाभ हमा। 1964 – 65 के सहका-रिता के वर्ष के हिसाब की ग्रभी पडताल बाकी
- (ख) भीर (ग). 37,003 ह0 50 पैसे का लाभाग (30-6-64 को 5,92,056 इपये की दत्त पंजी पर 6। प्रतिशत की दरसे) घोषित किया गया है।

### Drilling in Cauvery aBsin 1615. Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Oil and Naturai Gas Commission has started drilling for oil near Karaikal and Pattukottal in the Cauvery basin;
- (b) if so, the depth to which it has gone till to date;

- (c) whether any prospects of οü has been found; and
- (d) the number of such wells which will be drilled for this purpose?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The first well went down over 800 metres.
  - (c) Traces of oil have been found.
  - (d) This will be determined later.

#### Assistance to late Shri B. K. Datt's Family

1616. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the financial assistance, if any, given to the family members of the late Shri B. K. Datt, the great revolutionary leader?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Rs. 500/- from the Minister's Discretionary Grant. Government of Punjab have also sanctioned Rs. 5000/- from Minister's Relief Fund and a monthly allowance of Rs. 250/- from their National Workers Relief Fund.

Apart from these, a sum of Ns. 9,962/- was spent on the treatment of Shri B. K. Datt.

#### Price of Oil

#### 1617. Shri Madhu Limaye: Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the share of (i) Central State Government taxes and company's and distributor's profits in the consumer price of a litre of petrol, diesel oil and kerosene in Bombay; and

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(b) the steps which Government propose to take to bring relief to the consumer?

#### The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) The required information is as under:—

	Motor Spirit	H.S.D. Oil	L.D.C.	Kerosene (Sup.)	Kerosene (Inf.)
(i) Price of one litre (ii) Central duty included in(i) (lii) Profit included in (i) (iv) Dealers' Commission in-	75 Paise 54 ,,		26 Paise 13 ", 0.9 ",	42 Paise 27 " 0.9 "	28 Paise 16 ,, 0.9 ,,
cluded in (i) (v) Agents' Commission in- cluded in (i)	4 " 	2 "	··· 0·7 "	 o·8 "	o·8 "

These prices are exclusive of sales tax, octroi, local taxes, etc. levied by the State Governments/local authorities.

(b) Increases in prices over the past several years have been only on account of statutory levies. Relief to the consumers depends on relief in the element of duty (which constitutes a predominant portion of the selling price per litre for each product) for which there appears no scope at present because of the need for revenues.

### बरौनी-कानपुर ग्रोर बरौनी-हिल्बया पाइप-लाइन

1618 भी द्वां ना तवारी: न्या पढ़ोलियन भीर रसायन मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या बरौनी-कानपुर ग्रीर बरौनी-हन्दिया पाइप-लाइनों के निर्माण-कार्य में ग्रत्याधिक देरी हो गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इ.स. के क्या कारण हैं; ग्रोर
- (ग) इस समय बरौनी से इन दोनों स्थानों पर तेल किस प्रकार भेजा जा रहा है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (बी हुमायून कविर):(क) और (ख).जी, नहीं। सिवाये निर्माण-काय के शुरू होने में लगभग चार महीने की देर, जिस के कारण थे जापान से मख्य पाइप-लाइन के प्राप्त होने में देर श्रीर ठेकेदारों को जीपों एवं ट्रकों को यथासमय हासिल करने में ग्रसमर्थता ।

(ग) रेल टैंक वैगनों द्वारा।

# Barauni Refinery

1619. Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recent discoveries of crude oil in Assam have brightened the prospects of augmenting the supply to the Barauni refinery;
- (b) whether the scheme for expanding Barauni refinery from two to three million tonnes has been finalised: and
- (c) whether this expansion will not hamper the prospects of supply of crude oil to the Haldia refinery from indigenous sources?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This will depend on the volume of reserves that may be discovered.

Demands of Employees' Associations

1620. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of demands received by his Ministry in the course of last three years from the Central Secretariat Employees' Associations. New Delhi:

Written Answers

- (b) the details of these demands and how many of them have (i) accepted and (ii) rejected; and
- (c) the reasons for rejecting these demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). There number of Service Associations representing various categories of staff working in the Central Secretariat and the demands put forth by these Associations from time to time are numerous and varied. Besides, most of them raise matters of policy which are large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a Question.

#### Survey for Petroleum in M.P.

- 1621. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any survey for Petroleum has been made in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the names of the places; and
  - (c) the results achieved therefrom?

The Minister of Petroleum Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological mapping of the exposed Vindhyans has been carried out in Sahar District and areas adjacent to Jhansi.

obtained so (c) The information far does not warrant exploratory drilling at this stage.

#### Free Technical Education

#### 1622. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Boroosh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether in order to aid the children of Class IV and low paid employees pursuing technical and vocational

education beyond the Secondary stage, arrangements are being made for their free education in Government technical institutions?

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The Minister of Education M. C. Chagla): There are no arrangements for the free education children of any category of Central Government employees as such

#### Elimination of Administrative Delays

- 1623. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 204 on the 25th August, 1965 and state:
- (a) the decisions since taken by the Minister-level Committee set up to go into the problems of administrative delays and allied matters to eliminate procedural delays and to speed up administrative work; and
- (b) the other proposals made in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Some of the more important decisions taken by the Minister-level committee are shown below:-

- (1) The question of financial delegation should be reviewed as basic to attempt towards procedural simplification and there should be an immediate return to the 1962 financial delegations as a first step.
- (2) The Ministries should be requested to consider the salient points emerging out of the reports of study teams appointed so far and, utilizing these recommendations as guidelines, to survey the field of their own functions so as to identify problem areas and to work out measures that could be taken to eliminate procedural complexities and discretion streamlining controls.
- (3) The introduction of an officer oriented pattern in Government offices should be expedited.

- (4) The Planning Commission should prepare a paper bringing out various bottlenecks and suggesting measures for optimising industrial growth in both public and private sectors and ensuring continuous watch on the progress made so that corrective action can be taken in time.
- (5) The Ministries should be requested (i) to consider controls under their jurisdiction which are superfluous or which can be simplified; (ii) to withdraw controls wherever possible and (iii) to simplify as much as possible the controls whose retention is found necessary.

### दिल्लो के दिल्लेक उर्दूसमाचार पत्र में सन्दादकीय लेख

1624- श्री हुकम चन्द कश्चवायः क्यागृह-कः यंमेती यह बताने की कृपः करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली के एक दैनिक उर्दू समाधार पत्र ने 2 अक्तूबर, 1965 के अपने सम्पादकोय लेख में लिखा है कि हम पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर देने की अपेक्षा लहाख का कुछ माग चीन की देना बेहतर समझेंगे; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के राष्ट्र विरोधों लेखों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं?

गृह-कार्य संत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तया प्रतिरत्ना संत्रालय में प्रतिरत्ना संभरण संत्री (भी हाथी) : (क) जो, हा।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर पढ़े जाने पर उक्त सम्याद कोय को ऐसानहीं पाया गयाकि उस पर कानूनो कार्यवाही की जासके।

### इन्दौर में विना लाइसेंस बन्दूक (गन) कारसाना

1625. भी हुकम अपन कञ्चनायः क्यागृह-कार्यमंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा

### करेंगे कि : 🛎

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्दोर (मध्य प्रदेश) में हाल ही में बिना लाइगेस एक बन्दूक (गन) तथा कारतूस कारखाने का पता लगाया गर्या है;
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कारखाने को समाज-विरोधी गतिविधियों के केन्द्र के रूप में काम में लाया जाता या; ग्रीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विकदा सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्यमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्रा): (क) जी, नहीं।

- (ख) प्रश्नहीं नहीं उठता।
  - (ग) प्रश्नही नहीं उठता।

एक तिम्बती विद्यार्थी की हत्या

1626- भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 अक्तूबर, 1965 को दिल्ली में एक तिब्बती विद्यार्थी की हत्या कर दी गई थी; श्रीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भव तक क्या कार्यवाहीं की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स॰ गा॰ मिश्र): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वह व्यक्ति, जिस पर उस विद्यार्थी को छुरा मोंकने का घारोप था, उसी दिन शाम को गिरफ्तार कर निया गया। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

### रियायती बरों पर राइफलें

1627- श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने प्रशिक्षित लोगों को रियायती दरों पर राइफर्ले देने का निर्णय किया है; भ्रीर
  - (ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्यमंत्रालयमें उपमंत्री (श्री ल०ना०मिश्रा): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Mining College in Mysore

1628. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Mysore had proposed the establishment of a College of Technology for teaching Mining and Metallurgy in Kolar Gold Field area or at Bhadravathi; and
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

### The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Govt, of Mysore was informed that the Scheme had to be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Central Working Group on Technical Education for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Working Group has not yet finalised its report.

#### Girls' Education in Punjab

1629. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on girls' education in the Punjab State during the Third Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Dar-

shan): The expenditure incurred on special schemes relating to girls' education in Punjab State upto 1964-65 was Rs. 7-80 lakhs. Over and above this, a certain portion of amounts spent on General Education has also been spent on the education of girls and women but separate account of this is not available.

A grant of Rs. 35,000 has also been sanctioned to voluntary educational organisations in the State during the Third Plan so far.

#### Cases pending in Punjab High Court

1630. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Punjab High Court at Chandigarh as on the 1st October, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): The total number of cases pending in the Punjab High Court on the 1st October, 1965 was 25397 (16965 at Chandigarh and 8432 at Delhi).

### Primary School Buildings in Punjab

1631. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of loan or subsidy granted to the Punjab Government for the construction of Primary School buildings during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): As there was no development scheme of such Central assistance dluring 1964-65 and 1965-66, no loan or subsidy has been granted by the Centre to Punjabduring these years.

#### Economic Utilisation of Slack Coal and Coke Breeze

1632. Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute has completed it investigation on the economic utilisation of slack coal and coke breeze; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make commercial use of the process thus evolved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Institute has developed a process for the manufacture of briquettes and moulded shapes from slack coal, coke breeze and/or fine metallic ores.

(b) The process has been leased out to Messrs. Coke Breeze Binder Co., Calcutta for commercial use.

#### Notified Land in Delhi

- 1633. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) the total area of land notified for acquisition by the Delhi Administration so far; and
- (b) the area of land for which compensation has been paid so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 56.300 acres.

(b) The area for which compensation has so far ben awarded is 21,138 acres.

#### Donation to Pak. Defence Fund

- 1634. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Industrialist of Delhi donated Rs. 20 lakhs to Pakistan Defence Fund; and
- (b) if so, the action taken against him for helping the enemy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Does n arise.

#### Sheikh Abdullah's Meeting with Jai Prakash Narain

- 1635. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Shri Jai Prakash Narain had a meeting with Sheikh Abdullah at Kodaikanal; and
- (b) the object of the meeting stated by Shri Jai Prakash Narain in his application to the authorities incharge of Sheikh Abdullah?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Shri Jai Prakash Narain did not have any meeting with Sheikh Abdullah at Kodaikanal.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Indane Gas

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya;
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri Himatsingka;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1758 on the 8th September, 1965 and state:

- (a) when the two distributors for the sale of I.O.C's. liquified Petroleum Gas were appointed;
- (b) whether "Indane Gas" has since been marketed in Calcutta; and
  - (c) if so, when?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) Of the two Indane Distributors appointed in Calcutta, one was appointed in June 64 and the other in June 65.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; from 21st October 65.

#### Consumption of Nitrogenous Fertilizers in Rajasthan

1637. Shri Inder J. Maihotra: Shri Karni Singhji: Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any fertilizer plant will be located at Bikaner, Jaipur or Udaipur also; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sainik Co-operative House-Building Society

1638. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sainik Co-operative House-Building Society has requested Government for the allotment of land in Delhi and New Delhi; and
- (b) it so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Gun Factory in U.P.

1639. Shri Himatsingka: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Bishwanath Roy: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for establishing a gun factory in the public sector in that State;

- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto:
- (c) the estimated cost of setting up this factory; and
  - (d) its annual production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The matter is under consideration.
- (c) and (d). Details have not been worked out by Uttar Pradesh Government.

ग्रजमेर में ग्रायोजित'उर्स'में पाकिस्ता-निर्यों का भागलेत।

1640. श्री प्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तीः

श्रीबड़ेः

श्री युद्धवीर सिंहः

श्री हुकम सन्द कछवायः

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्यायह सच है कि इस वर्ष हाल ही में ब्रजमेर में "उसं' मेला हुन्नाथा;
- (ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि घनेक पाकिस्तानी जासूसों ने उस मेले में भाग लिया था: ग्रीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए कोई निश्चित कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी स०ना०मिच):(क) जी,हां।

- (ख) मेले में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के भाग लेने की कोई सूचना नहीं है।
  - (ग) प्रदन नहीं उठता।

योपाल की छोटी बेगम की निजी चैली (प्रोबी पर्स)

1641. श्री प्र० सिं० सहगतः क्या गृह-कार्यमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय

हार को परामां दिया है कि भोपाल की ते देगम को निजी यैली देना बन्द कर त जाये:

- (ख) यदि हां,तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही गई है: ग्रीर
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल की म ने भ्रपनी राष्ट्रीयता बदल ली है भीर अब इंगलिस्तान की राष्ट्रजन बन गई है?

पृह-कार्यमंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा तिरकामंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संगरण मंत्री श्रीहाची): (क) जी, हां।

- (ख) राज्य सरकार के परामणं से पाल की छोटी वेगन (वेशवा) हर इतिस दुलहन साफ़ताब जहां का भना हली प्रप्रेल, 1965 से बन्द कर दिया या है।
- (ग) भोराल को छाटो बेगम (विधवा) र हाईनम णाह ५ लहन भाकताब जहां ने परनोध नागरिकता छोडकर इंगलिस्तान रा राष्ट्रीयता ग्रहण कर ली है।

#### Pakistants employed in Calcutta Hotels

1642. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will he Minister of Home Affairs be leased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been frawn to the fact that persons with Pakistani passport are employed as waiters and bearers in the hotels, resaurants and gymkhanas in Calcutta; and
- (b) whether any step has been aken to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

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#### Bharat Sowaldiamaj, Oriem

1643. Shri Ramachandra 'Ulaka; Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2237 on the 14th April, 1965 and state:

- (a) whether the proposal to give financial assistance to the Orissa Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj for running different camps during 1965-66 has since been considered;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A request for a grant of Rs, 36,000 for 60 Family Planning Orientation training camps has been received in the Ministry of that Ministry.

#### Tihar Jail Incident

1644. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state;

- (a) whether it is a fact that while called by the Tihar Central Jail Officer, a detenu was taken to the Jail gate for a legally granted interview with his wife on the 21st October, 1965:
- (b) whether it is a fact that he was physically assaulted at the Jail gate by some Warders and not allowed to interview his wife:
- (c) whether proceedings were drawn by the Superintendent against the offending Warders; and
- (d) if so, what punishment has been awarded?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The detenu was mishandled by the Warders but he was able to interview his wife.
- (c) Yes, Sir. Proceedings were drawn against the three Warders

involved in the incident and they were placed under suspension.

(d) The three Warders have since been awarded punishment. Their leave has been stopped for six months, except on medical grounds.

#### Commission on Detention of Left Communists

1645. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal for the appointment of a Commission of Judges of either High Court or Supreme Court for examining the grounds for the detention of the Left Communists; and
- (b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### साबुत के दाम

1646. श्री सिद्धः वर प्रसाव : क्या पट्टोलियम ग्रीर रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की क्रमा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की क्रोर दिलाया गया है कि इस महीने में साबन के दाम बढ़ गये हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; भौर
- (ग) देहाती क्षेत्रों में सोडा ऐग भौर साबुन भासानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पैट्रोलियम ग्रीर रसायन मंत्रालय में चन्द्रय-मंत्री (भी ग्रसगेशन): (क) जी, हां। साबुन तैयार करने वालों ने 1 सितम्बर, 1965 से दाम बढा दिये।

- (स्त्र) कच्चे माल के दामों में वृद्धि के कारण उत्पादन के मुल्य का बढ़ना।
- (ग) साबुन ग्रीर सोडा एंग के वितरण पर काई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उपभोक्ताओं को शामिल करते हुए सारे उपभोक्ताओं के लिए साबुन एव सोडा ऐश के वितरण की व्यवस्था सामान्य व्यापरिक माध्यमीं द्वारा की जाती है ग्रीर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन मदों की प्र'प्त में कठिनाई की कोई नियंट नहीं है।

Central Secretariat Clerical Service

1647. Shri Daji: Shri Warior: Shri Eswara Reddy: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Second Pay Commission's recommendation to make 80 to 90 per cent posts permanent after they have remained in existence for a period of 3 years is being implemented in so far as the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is concerned:
- (b) the number of permanent and temporary employees at present ir the Central Secretariat Clerical Service; and
- (c) the steps taken to confirm such temporary employees in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as have put in more than 10 years of service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of Ministry of Home Affaidrs O.M. No. 11|21|62-CS (A) dated 29-3-1963 regarding principles to be followed in fixing the authorised permanent strength of the various grades of the Central Secretariat Services is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5282/85].

- (b) As the Central Secretariat erical Service was decentralised ith effect from 1-11-62, the requise information is not readily available and will have to be collected.
- (c) After decentralisation, it is r the cadre authorities to review did refix the authorised permanent rength of each grade annually and make confirmations against fixed strength in accordance with e provisions of the Central Secreriat Clerical Service Rules 1962.

#### Seniority Rules

#### 1648. Shri Mohammad Elias: Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the entral Secretariat Service the seniity rules are so framed as to place e officials with longer years of serce in the grade junior to the direct cruits with lesser years of service the grade, thereby placing the rmer in a disadvantageous position om the point of future promotions:
- (b) if so, whether Government onsider it just and fair to discrimiate between departmental promotes and the direct recruits for a rade of service who are both selectibecause of their suitability for the post; and
- (c) the steps Government propose take to redress the grievances of nousands of departmental promoies in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry ( Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):
a) to (c). It is a well recognised rinciple that:—

- All permanent employees rank senior to all temporary employees;
- (ii) The relative seniority of persons appointed to a grade by competitive examination or selection would be governed by their order of merit;

- (iii) The senighty of temporary employees on confirmation should be according to the order of confirmation; and
- (iv) The seniority of direct recruits vis-a-vis departmental candidates should be regulated by rotation according to the quotas fixed for direct recruitment/promotion.

Substantive vacancies in a grade are allotted to direct recruits and promotees in rotation in the proportion prescribed for these categories under the rules and the seniority of persons so appointed is also regulated in that order. Once the need for direct recruitment in a grade is accepted, regulation of seniority in the above manner is considered to be the only fair and equitable method.

#### Central Secretariat Clerical Service

1649. Shri Warior: Shri Daji: Shri Eswara Reddy: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has received complaints from some Employees' Associations and Members of Parliament that out of 209 permanent posts of Grade II of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as on the 1st May, 1957 which were reserved for the employees of the subordinate offices, only 135 posts were eventually utilised for their confirmation and the remaining 74 posts were utilised for the confirmation of persons belonging to the general quota of the 1st May, 1959 by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken to remove this grave injustice to the employees, and also the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such cases do not occur again?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is

laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5283/651.

#### Abolition of the Post of U.D.C. in the Central Secretariat Offices

#### 1650. Shri Warlor: Shri Daji: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Maxwell Committee, the First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission had all recommended the abolition of the posts of Upper Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat Offices as it was redundant to the requirements of the Secretariat; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for continuing this post in the Central Secretariat Offices in spite of the very clear and positive recommendations of the above high-powered bodies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b), A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5284/651.

#### Recruitment of Adivasis as Home Guarde

1651, Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Adivasi youngmen of Chhota Nagpur region in Bihar and adjacent regions are capable of being good jungle scouts in hilly regions with their traditional bows and arrows; and
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to equip the Home Guards of the region with bows and arrows in addition to rifles and guns?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has so far been received from he State Governments concerned.

### Facilities to Detenus in Kerala

#### 1652. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether journals like "New Age" and "People's Democracy" refused to be supplied to the detenus in Kerala: and
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) (b). In pursuance of the State Government's orders dated the August, 1965 prohibiting supply party literature to the detenus, supply to the detenus of the journals mentioned was discontinued after 31st August, 1965 by the Jail authorities

The Government have, however. since revised their orders and these periodicals, being in lawful circulation, are now being supplied to the detenus at their cost.

#### D.A. to Kerala Government **Employees**

#### 1653. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kerala Government have announced the new D.A. rates for their employees:
  - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to convert part of the increased Dearness Allowance into Defence Bonds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have, as recommended by the Pay Commission, adopted the following D.A. rates which are now at par with the rates of D.A. in force in Madras:

ay per month	Rate of Dearness Allowance per month
Below Rs. 90	Rs. 33
Rs. 90-Rs. 149	Rs. 50
Rs. 150-Rs. 209	Rs. 65
Rs. 210Rs. 399	Rs. 81
Rs 400-Rs. 1000	Rs. 90
above Rs. 1000	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 1090.

(c) One of the forms in which employees in the pay-range of Rs. 90 to 1010 (inclusive of dearness pay) are required to deposit a prescribed part of their emoluments is Twelve-Year National Defence Certificates.

#### Protection of Industrial Projects against Heavy Attacks

1654. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the special steps taken to protect our vital industrial projects and lines of vital communication in the country against sabotage and enemy air attacks; and
- (b) to what extent the resources of Gram Panchayats and their Village Volunteer Corps have been augmented and re-oriented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The special measures in the respect include:

Round-the clock guard and patrol of sensitive zones and buildings where specially important and vulnerable machinery is housed;

Declaration of such places and areas as "prohibited" and "protected" places as per a list to be maintained and revised from time to time;

Control of egress and ingress;

Detection and prevention of subversive activities and plans;

Regulation (and in certain cases prevention) of photography of vital installations.

(b) It has been suggested to the State Governments that the Village Volunteer Force should be augmented and strengthened and that specific tasks should be asigned to its members in the spheres of local defence and mass education. Appropriate training measures, including training in the use of arms to the extent possible have been suggested. The role of Panchayati Raj institutions and the village volunteer force has also been outlined.

### Punjab-Pepsu Joint Seniority List

1665. Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, Government have finalised the joint seniority list of the Officers of all grades of the erstwhile Punjab and Pepsu States;
- (b) whether such gradation lists have been given effect to; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken by Government to implement the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) As on 1st November 1965, final gradation lists for 18,668 employees out of 35,042 employees, had been published with the approval of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). Some complaints have been received about non-implementation of the final gradation lists. A Directive under the States Reorganisation Act has been issued to the State Government.

#### Rehabilitation of People from West Pakistan

#### 1656. Shri Buta Singh; Shri P. K. Deo; Shri Narasimha Reddy;

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who migrated from West Pakistan and were rehabilitated in the districts of (i) Hoshiarpur (ii) Jullundur (iii) Hissar, (iv) Sangrur (v) Ludhiana and (vi) Karnal during the period from 15th August, 1947 till March, 1961 districtwise; and
- (b) the number of such refugees who belong to (i) Sikh Community (ii) Hindus and (iii) other communities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. Time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

#### Release on Parole of Tripura Detenus

1657. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Defence of India Rules detenus of Tripura have been granted release on parole;
- (b) the number of detenus who applied for parole; and
- (c) how many of them have been given parole so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Three.
- (c) One.

### President's Rule in Kerala

#### 1658. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Yashpal Singh;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to the debate on the resolution regarding the extension of President's Rule in Kerala on the 5th and 8th November, 1965 and state;

- (a) whether the responsibility for the so called "typographical error" appearing in the Report of the Kerala Governor has been ascertained and fixed;
- (b) if so, the action taken against those responsible; and
  - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). On enquiry it was found that there was a genuine typing error. It was, therefore, decided not to fix responsibility or take any action against anybody.

### यम्तापुल पर हथगीले का पाया जाना

- 1661. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा: न्या गृह-कार्यमंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:
- (क) नया यह सब है 5 नक्प्बर 1965 को सबेरे दिल्ली में यमुना पुल पर एक हथ-गोला पाया गया था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो यह कितना बड़ा था तथाकहांका बनाहुधाहै;
- (ग) क्यासरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच-पड़ताल की हैं; ग्रौर
  - (घ)यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या है;

गृह १२ ये मंत्रः सम्म में ज्यमंत्री (श्री लब्दार मिश्रा) (क्ष) 3-11-65 को यमुना पुल पर कह्यगोला पाया गया था ।

- (ख) यह भारतीय शस्त्र निर्माणागार बना हुमा छोटा सा एक ही भादमी के रुद्ध काम भ्राने वाला हथगोला था।

#### Disputes between Civic Bodies of Delhi

1662. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a border dispute has started between the Civic bodies of Delhi; and
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No such dispute has come to the notice of Government.

#### Unspent Plan Allocations for Delhi

1663. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 40 per cent of the Third Five Year Plan allocation for the development schemes for the Union Territory of Delhi have remained unspent;
- (b) if so, the projects which have been mainly affected thereby; and
  - (c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Doputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c): No; Sir. Actual expenditure up to the end of 1964-65 was Rs. 68.86 crores which is about 70 p.c. of the total outlay of the Third Five Year Plan for Delhi.

### Assistants' Grade Examination, 1965

#### 1664. Shri Eswara Reddy: Shri Warlor: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to hold an examination for the recruitment of Assistants in December, 1965:
- (b) the number of posts proposed to be filled up on the result of the said examination;
- (c) whether an equal number of posts have been filled up by promoting departmental Upper Division Clerks as required under the Rules; and
  - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) As already announced in the Notice of the examination the provisional number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the said examination is 182, including 75 in the Central Secretariat Service. These figures are, however, liable to alteration on the basis of final assessment of requirements.
- (c) The departmental quota of permanent vacancies is filled by the confirmation of the requisite number of eligible Upper Division Clerks from among those already officiating in the grade of Assistant as and when such vacancies arise.
  - (d) Does not arise.

Migration from East Pakistan

1665. Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Shri Bade: Shri Yudhvir Singh: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1,200 people of minority communities of East Pakistan crossed into Cachar and Garo Hills districts of Assam in the first two weeks of November, 1965 due to oppression by Ansars and Mujahids along the East Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri (Tyagi): (a) and (b). About 1,739 persons belonging to the minority communities of East Pakistan have come to the Bagmara area of Hills district from 25th October, 1965 upto 20th November, 1965. According to the version of these migrants, the main reasons for their movement are the feeling of insecurity, measures imposed by the restrictive East Pakistan Government in the border areas and harassment by Ansars.

The matter is still under investigation.

#### Letters by Andhra Pradesh Detenu

1666. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that letters addressed to Mahamahopadhyaya Gopi Nath Kaviraj M.A., D.Litt., Padma Vibhushana, 2(A) Sigra, Varanasi and to Shri Shree Anandamayee, Bhadaini, Varanasi (U.P.) by a detenu in Hazaribagh Central Jail have been withheld; and
  - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Bihar Security Prisoners Order, 1962, a security Prisoner is allowed to correspond only with his family members and legal advisers.

- f (i) Graduate Apprenticeship.—£850 per annum plus an increase of £50 per annum subject to satisfactory progress, besides cost of passage bothways.
- (ii) Engineering Apprenticeship.-Wages vary from £8-2-6 to £18-0-0 per week for candidates of the ages 18 to 24 depending upon the age; besides cost of passage bothways.
- (iii) Confederation of British Indust ries Overseas Scholarships. £700 per annum.

WEST GERMANY.- Federal Republic of Germany scholarships. D.M. 400 (Rs. 450/-) per month, besides passage cost both ways and adequate allewance for books and instruments.

- (i) EAST GERMANY.- Scholarships in Engineering Technology. D. M. 450 (Rs. 511/-) per month, besides clothing allowance of D.M. 350/-.
- (ii) Scholarships in Physical Culture.-Free board and lodging besides passage cost both ways.

#### Scholarships

1668. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of scholars sent abroad for practical training under the scholarships schemes administered by his Ministry during 1964-65;
- (b) the number among these held by those who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately; and
- (c) the amount of the stipend offered under all these schemes during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) 52.

- (b) Nil.
- (c) U.K. Apprenticeships offered by M/s. Rolls Royce Limited, London:—

राजस्वान में शिक्षा पर व्यव

1669. भी बड़े:

भी म्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : श्री हुकम चन्द कछ्दाय :

भी युद्धवीर सिंहः

भा युद्धवारासहः श्री जगदेवसिहसिद्धान्तीः

भी मवियाः

क्या क्रिक्ता मंत्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में शिक्षा पर होने **बाले** व्यय में 15 प्रतिशत कटौती करने का निर्णय किया है:
- (खा) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं:
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा कर लगाने का सुझाव दियागया है; ग्रीर
  - (घ) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु०क० चागला):
(क) भौर (ख). राजस्थान के 1966-67
वर्ष के आयोजना बजट पर भ्रभी आयोजना आयोग में विचार-विनिमय हो रहा है भौर कोई भ्रन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है।

(ग) और (घ). शिक्षा के लिए एक विशेष कर लगाने के सामान्य प्रश्न पर बहुत से सम्मेलनों में विचार किया गया है किन्तु धभी तक कोई धन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका है।

#### Petroleum in Madhya Pradesh

1670. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani; Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey about the availability of Petroleum in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66; and
  - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Re-Refining Lubricating Oils

1671. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the report about the pilot plant for rerefining lubricating oils set up in the Kanpur Defence Research Laboratory (Materials);
- (b) whether there are any other plants in the private and public sectors for re-refining these oils and if so, their capacity;
- (c) whether there are any proposals before Government for fully exploiting this method of effecting saving in the foreign exchange spent on this important item by expanding the re-refining facilities in both sectors; and
  - (d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). At present, there are no commercial scale plants in operation either in the private sector or in the public sector. Apart from the pilot plant in Kanpur, the Indian Institute of Petroleum has set up in Dehra Dun a Pilot Plant of a capacity of 10 gallons per batch. The railways have installed 3 plants for re-refining of used axle oil and two for diesel engine oil with a total capacity of about 180 gallons per day and propose to set up 15 plants for reclaiming used axle oil with a total capacity of 700 gallons per day and five plants for diesel engine oil with a total capacity of 800 gallons per day. Government have approved recently the setting up of a commercial unit in the private sector near Bombay with an annual capacity of 5000 tonnes and are considering

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some other applications from private parties.

#### .Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency

1672. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a three-day seminar on Juvenile Delinquency and the Role of the Police was organised in the last week of November, 1965 by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and
- (b) if so, the recommendations made and the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar was held from 25th November, 1965 to 27th November, 1965 and its recommendations have not yet been received.

#### Gas in Puniab

1673. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an indication of gas being available in Janauri, Punjab; and
- (b) if so, the details of the finding and the steps taken to explore it further?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कारों का जालों पंजीयन

1674. श्री बड़े: श्री ग्रांकार लाल बेरवा:

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 👫 🗆 गृस ५ है कि दिल्ली पृलिस

श्रो हत्म चन्दक छत्रायः

ने एक ऐसे गिरोहका पता लगाया है जो कारों के जाली पंजीयन का काम करता है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस में किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी का भी हाथ है; ग्रीर
- (ग) उस गिरोह ने अब तक कितने जाली पंजीयन करवाये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (श्री ल०ना० मिश्रा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) श्रीर (ग) श्रभी तक मामले की जांच हो रही है।

### हिन्दी भौर ग्रंग्रेजी टाइपिस्टों के बेतन-कम

1675 भी विभाम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी भीर भ्रंभेजी टाइपिस्टों के वेतन-कम भ्रीर सेवा की शर्तें समान हैं;
- (ख) क्या किसी स्थायी हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट के लिये ग्रंग्रेजी स्टेनोटाइपिस्ट बनने से पूर्व ग्रावश्यक होता है कि वह पहले ग्रस्थायी लोग्नर-डिवीजन-क्लर्क बनाया जाये; ग्रीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य अंत्रालय में उपअंत्री (श्री ल० ता० भिष्य): (क) हिन्दी टाइपिट भौर अंग्रेजी टाइपिस्ट लेखर डिवीजन क्लकं होते ह जिन्हें टाइपिग पर लगाया जाता है। तदनुसार उनके बेतन-कम तथा सेवा को शत वही होती हैं जो भारत सरकार को सेवा में नियुक्त लावर डिबीजन क्लकों को होती हैं।

- (ख) प्रंपेजी स्टैनो-टाइपिस्टों के पद पदांत्रति द्वारा नहीं भरे जाते । ये पद अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफ़ी जानने वाले लोवर डिबीजन क्लकों को नियुक्ति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं भ्रीर इनमें बीस रुपये प्रति मास का विशेष वेतन मिलता है । सभी लोभर डिबीजन क्लकं चाहे वे हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट हों, भ्रीर चाहे भंग्रेजी टाइपिस्ट, भंग्रेजी स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट के पद पर नियुक्ति के हकदार होते हैं बगर्ते कि वे भंग्रेजी
  - (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Pick-Pocketing at New Delhi Railway Station

1676. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of cases of pick-pocketing at New Delhi Railway Station; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to eliminate this evil?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 23 cases of pick-pocketing at the New Delhi Railway Station were reported to the Police during the period from 1st January, 1965 to 31st October, 1965 as against 22 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

- (b) Some of the important steps that have been taken to keep the incidence of pick-pocketing under check are as follows:
  - (i) Policemen in plain clothes are deputed on platforms to keep a watch over the activities of bad elements and to spot out known pick-pockets.
  - (ii) Recently, photographs of notorious pick-pockets have been prepared so that police staff can enforce surveillance effectively.

- (iii) All pick-pockets who are apprehended are questioned thoroughly with a view to detect gang activity or other pick-pocketing cases.
- (iv) Efforts are being made to keep up-to-date record of the actiities of known pick-pockets, including their previous convictions, so that deterrent punishments may be insisted on under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.
  - (v) Periodical drives are also launched to apprehend the pick-pockets.

### Teaching of Military Science in M.A.

#### 1677. Shri Himatsingka: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to introduce Military Science in the social sciences curricula for the M.A. Degree of Delhi University;
- (b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced; and
- (c) the number of other Universities which have agreed to introduce it?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b). The proposal for including the study of Miltary Science, under the title 'Strategic Studies', in M.A. Courses in Social Sciences is under consideration of the University of Delhi.

- (c) Facilities for study of Military Science are available at the following Universities:
  - Agra University; Allahabad University; Bhagalpur University; Calcutta University; Punjab University Jiwaji University; Pona University; and Punjab University; University;

#### Scholarships to Afro-Asian Students

1678. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have considered the desirability of stopping the scholarships of Afro-Asian students belonging to countries like Turkey, Iran, Jordan and Indonesia which have given proof of their unfriendliness towards India during the Indo-Pak war; and
  - (b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

# उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा योजनायें 1679 श्री विश्वनाच पाण्डेय : श्री किन्दर लाल !

क्या शिक्सा मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को, राज्य में शिक्षा योजनाम्रों के विस्तार के लिए चौथी योजना के लिए किये गये भावंटन में से पेशगी के रूप में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सहायता के रूप में राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० बागला):
(क) ग्रीर (ख). राज्य की चीपी पंच
वर्षीय ग्रायोजना की कुछ योजनाओं पर
ग्राग्न कार्रवाई करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश
को 49.24 लाख रुपये नियत किये
गये हैं। किन्तु, यह रक्षम राज्य की
पूरी चौषी ग्रायोजना के लिए नियत रक्षम
से ग्रलग नहीं है।

### केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशासय तथा वैज्ञानिक भौर तकनीकी शब्दावली भ्रायोग

1680 स्त्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या शिक्ता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक भ्रौर तकनीकी शब्दावली भ्रायोग में कुल कितने श्रिकारी तथा भ्रन्य कर्म-चारी हैं भ्रौर उनमें से कितने भ्रपने भ्रपने पदों पर स्थायी बनाये जा चुके हैं; भ्रौर
- (ख) शेष कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्षात) : (क) और (ख). इस समय निदेशालय और श्रायोग में श्रधि-कारियों तथा भन्य कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कमश : 182 और 208 है और ये सभी अस्थाई हैं। दोनों कार्यालयों के अस्थाई पदों को स्थायी पदों में बदलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अस्थाई पदों पर कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को स्थाई करने के प्रश्न पर, पदों के स्थाई हो जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जाएगा।

# मंत्रालयों में धनुवाद कार्य

1681 श्री सिद्धेष्वर प्रसाद: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 सितम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रमन संख्या 632 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हिन्दी में मजे गये पत्नों का मनुबाद करने की विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा इस बीच समुचित व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है;
- (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन मंत्रालयों/ विभागों ने हिन्दी में टिप्पणी लिखने की छूट नहीं दी है; भौर

(ग) इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (बी ल० ता० निक्ष): (क) दिसम्बर, 1964 के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह फैसला हुझा था कि एक ऐसी प्रथा सपनाई जाय जिससे राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त मूल पत्न यदि हिन्दी में हों तो वे उसके साथ एक प्राधिकृत संग्रेजी पाठ भी भेजे । जब भी बिना संग्रंजी सनुवाद के हिन्दी पत्न प्राप्त होते हैं, तो मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले हिन्दी जानने वाले या हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित वर्तमान कर्म वारियों का उपयोग हिन्दी प्रनुवाद के काम के लिए किया जाता है और इस काम के निए प्रलग से एक प्रनुवाद एकक की प्रभी तक प्रावश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं हुई है।

- (ख) मार्च, 1961 में सभी मंत्रालयों को भनुदेश दिये गये थे कि सचिवालय के जिन भनुभागों के भश्चिकतर् कर्मचारी मामूली हिन्दी जानते हीं बहां फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की इजाजत देदी जाय। किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग ने फाइलों पर हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की छूट न दी हो, ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।
- (ग) संघ के सरकारी कामों में हिन्दी के कमिक प्रयोग के लिए विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक कदम उठाये गये हैं।

### केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय

1682 श्री विश्वास प्रसाद : क्या जिला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक ग्रीर तकनीकी गन्दावली ग्रायोग में 'रिसर्च ग्रसिस्टेंट'' का एक भी पद भव तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पदों भीर उन पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को स्वामी बनाने

के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्रालय के भादेशों के भनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) कार्यवाही के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावन्य है ?

शिक्या संशिक्षय में उपसंत्री (भी सक्त दर्जन):(क)जीही ।

- (ख) निदेशालय तथा धायोग के घस्याई पदों को, जिनमें धनुसंधान सहायकों के पद भी शामिल हैं स्थाई पदों में बदलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन ह । धर ाई कर्मचारि ों को स्थायी घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर, पदों के स्थायी हो जाने के बाद ी विचार किया जाएगा।
  - (ग) मामले में प्रभी कुछ समय लगेगा ।

#### Suburban Civil Force in Delhi

1683, Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a Suburban Civil Force in Delhi for its protection;
  - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any units thereof have already been constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Anti-national activities of cortain Journalists

1684. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been made to him by some Members of Parliament against the anti-national activities of certain journalists working in an important Delhi Paper;

- (b) if so, the nature of the complaints made; and
  - (c) the steps taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrl L. N. Mishra): (a) A letter has been received from an M.P. regarding a news correspondent of the 'Times of India'.

- (b) The letter has complained about certain news stories put out by this correspondent and their likely effect on the morale of the readers.
- (c) The matter is being examined.

### Pakistani Nationals Working in Assam

1685. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over a thousand Pakistani nationals are still working in the industrial and transport organisations in Assam:
- (b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued by Government to eliminate these elements from the border areas; and
- (c) whether their visas are being renewed from time to time or they are over-staying their terms permitted under the visas issued to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Unfilled Posts of Assistants and U.D.Cs.

1686. Shri Eswara Reddy: Shrt Warter: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Assistants and Upper Division Clerks lying

various Ministries vacant in and Attached Offices of the Government of India participating in the Central Sectt. Scheme as on 1-11-1965;

Train Collision at

Panchara (C.A.)

- (b) the reason therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to fill up those posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12:23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE COLLISION BETWEEN SAINTHIA-ANDAL

LIGHT TRAIN AND A GOODS TRAIN AT PANCHARA ON 28th November, 1965.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की म्रोर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हं ग्रौर प्रार्थना करता हंकि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:

> "28 नवम्बर, 1965, को पंचरा में साइथिया-उंडाल छोटी गाड़ी भौर एक माल गाडी के बीच टक्कर, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 29 व्यक्ति घायल हए।"

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह ): 28-11-1965 को सुबह लगभग 5 बजकर 50 मिनट पर जब 2 डाउन घंडाल-सैथिया सवारी गाढी पूर्व रेलवे के ग्रंडाल-सैथिया इकहरी लाइन खण्ड पर स्थित पांचरा स्टेशन की मख्य लाइन पर दाखिल हुई तो वहां खड़ी एक शंटिंग माल-गाडी से टकरा गयी। शंटिंग मालगाड़ी कुछ ही देर पहले उस लाईन पर दाखिल हई थी।

टक्कर की वजह से सवारी नाडी का इंजन पटरी से उत्तर गया । इंजन से लगे तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे के घाखिरी पैनल को पोड़ा नुक्सान पहुंचा ।

30 व्यक्तियों को बोटें पहुंचीं जिनमें में 11 रेल कर्मबारी थे। कहा जाता है कि दो रेल कर्मबारियों सहित तीन भादिमयों को सक्त बोटें पहुंचीं।

सूचना मिलते ही डाक्टरी उपस्करों सहित सहायता गाड़ी तुरन्त दुर्घटना-स्थल को भणी गयी। कुछ स्थानीय डाक्टरों ने भी तुरन्त दुर्घटना-स्थल पर पहुंच कर घायलों की मर-हम-पट्टी की। भासनसोल से भी टाक्टरी-यान दुर्घटना-स्थल पर पहुंच गया। भासन-सोल मण्डल के रेलवे प्रधिकारी सड़क के रास्ते दर्घटना-स्थल के लिए चल पढ़े।

जरूमी भ्रादिमयों में से 13 को दुषटना-स्थल पर मरहम-पट्टी के बाद छुट्टी दे दी गयी । बाकी 17 भ्रादिमयों को भ्रासनसोल, सिंडड़ी भीर भंडाल के श्रस्पतालों में भेज दिया गया । 9 श्रादिमयों की प्रारम्भिक डाक्टरी उपचार के बाद श्रस्पताल से छुट्टी देदी गयी । 8 श्रादमी भ्रभी श्रस्पताल में हैं श्रीर उनकी हालत में सुधार हो रहा है ।

सक्त जब्मी भ्रादिमियों को भनुग्रह के रूप में रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

कलकत्ता स्थित रेल सुरक्षा के प्रपर प्रायुक्त ने दुर्घटनाके कारणों की संवैधानिक जांच शुरू करदी है।

भी सभपाल सिंह : बंगाल भी र विहार दा प्रदेश हमारे विद्या, बुद्धि भीर कार्य कौशल के कारण माने जाते हैं, पर इन्ही दोनों प्रदेशों में ज्यादा एक्मीडेंट होते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

बा॰ राम सुभग सिंह : विद्या बुद्धि के चलते ही तो दुर्घटना होने के बावजूद भी कोई मरा नहीं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that apart from this accident, the working of this Light Railway, specially this particular line, is so bad that it excites horror than pity and,

if so, whether Government propose to nationalise and take over this particular line.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not connected with this. But that is a matter which we will consider separately.

भी हुक बस्य कख्याय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एक्सीडेंट मे जो लोग सीरियसली जब्मी हुए हैं क्या उनके परिवारों को सूचना दे दी गई हैं । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में त्यायिक जांच होगी भीर यदि हो. तो क्या उस ही रिपार्ट सभा पलट पर रखी जाएगी ।

डा॰ राम सुभग सिंहै : किन लंगों को कुछ ज्यादा चोट लगी है उनके परिवार कर्लों को इसला दे दी गयी है और उनको दे। दो मी रुपया भी दे दिया गया है । केवल तीन भादमी ऐसे हैं । उनका बहुत भ्रम्छा उपचार किया जा रहा है । जैसा कि मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया इन सब बातों की जांच की जाए गी।

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वया उस जॉच की रिपोर्ट सम.-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिह**ः रख देंगे।

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): There was another accident on the 14th of November in the same Rallway, brought to the notice of the Government through a Calling Attention Notice. May I know the reason why so many accidents occur in the North-Eastern Railway?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is not a fact. The accidents have come down.

12,27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARI-OUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the vadious sessions shown against each: -

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. II.—Twelfth Session. 1965 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI.-Eleventh Session, (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XII.—Ninth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XV.—Fifth Session. (Third Lok Sabha).
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XXI.—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XV.—Fourteenth Session. 1961 (Second Lok Sabha),

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-.5272/65 to 5277/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I rise on a point of clarification.

You will be pleased to recollect that earlier in this session, on a similar occasion, I had raised this issue which I propose to drive home today.

The Lok Sabha Secretariat, under your guidance, formulated an exhaustive and a revealing analysis of the position with regard to these so-called assurances, promises and undertakings by various Ministers on the floor of this House. The P.T.I. and U.N.I messages dated October 8, carried by almost all the big and good newspapers of this country, show a very sadalmost a pathetic-state of affairs with regard to the implementation of the assurances, promises and undertakings.

I will not waste the time of the House by reading in extenso the Lok Sabha Secretariat's analysis; it is indeed a revealing note. I would only like to draw attention to the fact that, even at this late period of this third Parliament's tenure-in the fourth year of the tenure of this Parliament of the assurances given in the first session of 1962, i.e. about 31 years remain unimplemented. two Also the Lok Sabha Secretariat's analysis shows that, of 2,169 assurances given since the first session of the present Lok Sabha in 1962 till the last budget session of 1965, 311 still remain outstanding. As the Press note shows, the Lok Sabha Secretariat has requested the Ministries ....

Mr. Speaker: He will kndly wait for a few days more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would, therefore, request you to ensure that this House is not cheated of its rights and to see that on the last day of this session a statement is laid on the Table of the House explaining as to why the Ministries have not implemented the assurances.

Shri Daji (Indore): I will not go into all the points. I will submit through you only one point, one very pertinent question as to the foreign exchange spent on the tours of Ministers and officials which has been pending for a long time. This is the third time that we are raising it in the House and each time we are told that it is being compiled. It does not require compilation for such a long time. If the question is really inconvenient for the Government to reply, are we to understand that inconvenient questions can be postponed by the Government till such time that they can reply. I want to know this particular question has not yet been replied. What is the difficulty?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would invite your kind attention to the first question, raised by Shri Daji, 1964 regarding the foreign exchange spent on the visits of Ministers Deputy Ministers and officials to foreign countries. That was for 1964. At that time Shri Bhagat said that the information was being collected. Then the question came ten days before; that was pertaining to 1965. For both these questions the answer was that information was being collected. Am I to understand that either they have spent so much that they do not account for it or they do not spend any amount? And you had said in this House that you would ask the Minister to make a statement.

Then, there was another assurance given in this House, Shri A. K. Sen, the Law Minister had made a statement here in support of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and said that T. T. Krishnamachari had severed all his connections with Messrs. Krishnamachari & Co. in 1942, and at that time, it was resented at by I had also written a letter to you about moving a privilege motion against the hon. Minister and requesting you to ask the hon. Minister to make certain corrections. But he did not have the courtesy to even correct the statement.

A third assurance that was given is this. When we had raised question after question regarding the detention of political party workers under the DIR, we were told in this House and we were assured also by the Home Minister Shri Nanda and also Shri Hathi that the Central Government were not responsible for the arrest of those persons either in Bengal or in Kerala, whether it be the Left Communist party workers or the Socialist party workers and so on. We had not tabled any questions had not w.c moved anv adjournment motions etc. in view of this definite assurance from Home Minister. But unfortunately it has been brought to our notice in today's newspapers that a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court has given a judgment and ordered ten Left Reds in UP to be set at 2043 (ai) LSD-5

liberty. The news item reads as follows:---

"10 Left Reds in U.P. ordered to be set at liberty.

Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court today set at Bi\*arty 10 Left Communist leaders detained in various district jalls in UP. They had been detained under the orders passed by the Union Government on August 1, under rule 30 (I) (B) of the Defence of India Rules."

I want a definite answer on this point. In the light of this news, whatever assurance has been given by the Home Minister was not correct. If that is correct, then this House should not be assured like that, because the Central Government had a full hand in it and all those persons had been arrested under instructions from the Central Government and the State Government are not to be blamed for that.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that. The second point about Shri T. T. Krishnamachari does not arise at all, and it is not for me to make inquiries....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had written to you also....

Mr. Speaker: He may write to me several letters saying that such and such a Minister has said such and such a thing and that is not being enquired into. But it is not for me to make inquiries. The Minister can be removed, or a vote of censure can be moved or a no-confidence motion cap be moved against the Minister. But I cannot hold an inquiry into the assets. That is not my business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not allowing him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had got a letter from you to the effect that you had disallowed this privilege motion and you had said that you had passed on the letter. Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can write to me and I shall make enquiries about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was the letter that I got from the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: He had given me a letter and I had passed it on to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and if he has anything to say he might also say it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari; you had passed on the letter to Shri A. K. Sen. I have nothing against Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Shri A. K. Sen was the person who had misled the House.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. K. Sen is abroad and he is not here. We can see when he comes back.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he still trying to convince South America about our position on Kashmir?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I can appreciate the anxiety and the insistence of some of the hon. Members over the fact that certain assurances have not been implemented. For the information of my hon. friends, I would like to tell them the factual position about assurances. During the term of the present Lok Sabha, a total of 2363 assurances were given up to the end of the last August-September session. Out of these, 2077 have been implemented. That means that over 88 per cent of the assurances have implemented. Apart from the outstandings from these, there are some assurances relating to earlier years, 6 from 1962, 11 from 1963 and 36 from 1964. I would not like to divulge more about this except to say that on the question of the foreign exchange business, perhaps your Secretariat also has written to the Minister concerned; I have also written so many demi-official letters. tell you that we are chasing these assurances like anything at present.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Give them a hot chase.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But I would like to inform my hon. friends that if I do not succeed in getting

these assurances implemented by these Ministries concerned, it will be difficult for any other agency, if not impossible, to have them implemented. I assure you that we are chasing these things like anything, and particularly I have requested the Ministries concerned. I have written to some of my hon colleagues that if they do not implement the assurances, then I shall have to name those defaulting Ministries.

Papers Laid

Shri Harl Vishmu Kamath: On a point of clarification. What is the normal period for implementation two months?

. Mr. Speaker: I would only observe this much, that some of them have been outstanding for a very long time. Therefore, either those assurances should be implemented or at least some explanation given as to why they are not being implemented, why it has not been possible to implement them for so long. Something must be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; In this session.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would like to supplement what you have said. Certain assurances apart from the Central Government departments concerned, relate to States and some public undertakings. That is also ture.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): How can he give an assurance on behalf of the States?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They have been written to many a time. If they do not reply, I think this Parliament will also be helpless to take any action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are not helpless. We can bring them to book.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If they do not reply, what can we do?

Shri Daji: On a point of clarification. The Minister's statement has made it clear that there is a clear

Shri Hari ishnu Kamath: He is on the panel or Chairmen.

Mr. Speaker: Let it go. It is finished.

case of breach of privilege. The matter has already been taken up by our Secretariat with the Ministry. If a Ministry chooses not to reply in respect of a matter on which we seek information, I think it is a clear case of breach of privilege. It is clear from the Minister's statement that the Finance Ministry has chosen not to reply. Again and again, the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry. I would like to have your guidance as to when I can raise an issue of breach of privilege against the Ministry of Finance for not giving reply to our question. How long have we to wait? the facts already disclosed, there is a clear case made out; I move that the Ministry of Finance by not replying to our question has committed a breach of privilege ....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless I get notice, I cannot allow it; I cannot accept oral notice.

Shri Daji: No, Sir. There is a clear ruling that when a matter arises on the floor of the House, we can raise a question of breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: If he gives notice in writing, I will consider it.

Shri Daji: All right.

बी काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर): घटमक्ष महोदय, घभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह हाउस इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रगर यह हाउस कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, तीफिर ऐसी एकोरेंसिज को स्टेट्स के पास भेजने का प्रक्त ही क्या है। धाप इस बारे में व्यवस्था दें।

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed him. वह जरूर कर सकता है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of clarification....

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. Subramaniam.

12.38 hrs.

MOTIONS RF: (i) FOOD SITUA-TION AND (ii) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C, Subramaniam):
May I crave your permission to have a composite motion, combining my own motion and the motion given notice of by Shri Kishen Pattnayak and others, because then there could be a discussion of the food situation as well as of the situation arising out of drought?

Mr. Speaker: He might move his motion first. Then I will ask Shri Kishen Pattnayak also to move his motion. Then the hon Minister can make his speech.

Shri S, M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Shri Kishen Pattnayak should also be allowed to make a speech simultaneously.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Two speeches simultaneously?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I beg to move the following:

"That the Food situation in the country be taken into consideration".

भी किञ्चन पटनायक (सम्बनपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हं:---

> "कि कई राज्यों में ग्रानावृष्टि और उस के परिणासस्वरूप फसक के नष्ट हो जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में विचार किया जाये।"

# [ श्री किशन पटनायक ]

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता ब्रं कि चंकि यह प्रस्ताव मेरे नाम से है. इस लिए मेरे पूप को जो टाइम दिया जायेगा, उस के चनावा मुझे भी समय दिया जाये, चगर ऋभी नहीं, तो बाद में।

**प्राप्यक्ष महोदय**ः यह नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय सद्दस्य बतायें कि ग्रगर किसी पार्टी के तीन चार मैम्बर हैं घीर वे सब नोटिस दे बें, दो क्या में नोटिस देने वालों को भलाहिदा टाइम दूं भीर पार्टी वालों को मलाहिदा टाइम वूं। यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

These two motions are before the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The various amendments may also be moved.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no objection, now that we have taken up the other motion also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:---

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that Government have failed to make the country self sufficient in foodgrains, in providing the farmer cheap credit and the material inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, better seeds, water, agricultural machinery and also in making proper arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains." (1).

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country. approves of the policy of the Government and calls upon the

Government to implement the following measures:

- (a) emergency food programme to tap all available waterboth from minor and major irrigation works;
- (b) rationing be introduced, relief works be started in all the famine affected areas; and gruel centres be opened in a concerted measure both by the Central and State Governments to prevent starvation deaths:
- (c) fodder for cattle and drinking water for men and cattle be made available;
- (d) sufficient inputs such as credit fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements be made available to the ryots as incentives to grow more food;
- (e) ways and means be devised for permanent famine relief to prevent the recurrence of famine in the famine affected areas of the country; and
- (f) sufficient foodgrains be imported from other countries to tide over the food crisis, consistent with the self-respect of the country and without any political strings." (2).

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam). I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely:-

'This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that steps be taken to wipe out the deficit of food in the country by increasing productivity through effective implementation of land reforms, proper enforcement of tenancy laws and providing incentive and remunerative price to the producer."

and Drought 401
Conditions (M.)

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that steps be taken to increase the food production by intensive cultivation, implementing land reforms, consolidation of land and through scientific and technological research." (6).

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that whereas all the previous efforts have so far proved ineffective to create self-sufficiency in food production, and whereas total dependency on food imports has now been recognised as harmful to the interests of the country, a radical reorientation is urgently called for in the matter of:

- (a) policies with regard to all stages of production and distribution of foodgrains;
- (b) creation and utilisation of irrigation facilities;
- (c) giving directives to State Governments for adopting land legislation conductive to greater agricultural production:
- (d) disciplining of distributory and trade channels of foodgrains; and
- (e) effective checking of further rise in prices of foodgrains."

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): 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 following steps be taken to improve the food situation and to make the country self-sufficient in food:

- (a) remunerative and lucrative prices of foodgrains be fixed and guaranteed to the farmers before sowing season;
- (b) a plan be prepared to supply electricity at a rate not exceeding nine paise per unit to wells;
- (c) diesel oil be supplied to farmers to meet their requirements to run engine-pumps for irrigation at a subsidised price:
- (d) seeds, fertilizers and loans etc. be given to farmers in time to meet their requirements; and
- (e) a Commission be appointed to investigate and report on the difficulties coming in the way of food production." (8).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta— South West) I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

'This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, deplores the continued dependence of the Government on import of foodgrains, its failure to introduce effective State trading in foodgrains, to implement radical land reforms, and to-check the anti-people activities of food hoarders and speculators, and calls upon the Government to implement immediately the following measures on an emergency footing:

(a) monopoly procurement of foodgrains by State agencies from the farmers at economic

#### [Shri Indrajit Gupta]

- (b) statutory rationing for all towns with a population of 1 lakh and above, and extension of fair-price shops in all rural areas:
- (c) ban on bank advances against foodgrains to private parties, and liquidation of rural indebtedness and provision of cheap credit for cultivation;
- (d) introduction of crop and cattle insurance schemes;
- (e) distribution of fallow and waste lands to peasants, and proper enforcement of tenancy laws;
- (f) crash programmes for provision of seeds, fertilizers and water, and development of large-scale mechanised farms in the public sector, on the Suratgarh model, at least one for each State; and
- (g) special relief measures and concessions for the droughtaffected reas." (9).

### Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I beg to move:

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 have failed in taking adequate measures to attain self-sufficiency in food production, in giving a fair and equitable treatment to the deficit States, in checking the operations of the hoarders and blackmarketeers, in holding the priceline, and in doing justice to the needs of the small peasants and in protecting the consumers." (10).

#### Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

'This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, disapproves of the food policy of the Government of India, and is of opinion that in order to end the over-dependence on imported foodgrains, following measures be adopted:—

- (a) highest priority be given in all Plans to allocations for water, credit, roads and for providing incentives and facilities to farmers like the availability of fertilizer, good seed, electric power, implements, diesel oil and kerosene at reasonable prices;
- (b) end compulsory procurement, and accept the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed;
- (c) abolition of all zonal and local restrictions on the sale and movement of foodgrains, gur, groundnut and all edible oils and the re-establishment of a common market throughout India;
- (d) a price support policy be evolved, where under the Government will be an unlimited buyer of foodgrains from producers at remunerative prices, determined according to clearly stated principles to be enunciated by an Agricultural Prices Commission, functioning not as a departmental organisation but as an independent statutory commission;
- (e) as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidized by Government, and for this purpose grain be purchased by Government from big farmers at remunerative prices; and
- (f) the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act be repealed." (11).

Shri Bade (Khargone): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

This House, having considered the food situation in the country, disapproves the policy pursued by the Government so far and suggests that—

- (a) in allocation of funds in the Plan priority be given to agriculture as the major industry of the country;
- (b) coordination councils of peasants and agricultural workers be set up from block levels upwards to ensure maximum efforts of both for food production;
- (c) cultivable waste land be distributed amongst the landleslabourers and adequate funds and implements be made available to them for the purpose;
- (d) production oriented prices be assured to the tillers;
- (e) rationing be introduced in all cities with a population of over one lakh and the famine affected rural areas; and
- (f) greater financial aid be granted to peasants for sinking wells and other minor irrigation works." (13).

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of drought and resultant failure of crop in several States, calls upon the Government to take the following immediate steps in the affected areas—

 (a) remission of land revenue and suspension of collection of all Government and cooperative dues;

- (b) provision of generous Tuccavi and land improvement loans to agriculturists;
- (c) opening of a large number of subsidized foodgrain shops;
- (d) providing an adequate number of wells and tube-wells;
- (e) execution of major, medium and small irrigation projects at suitable places as soon as possible;
- (f) large-scale test relief works to provide employment to the people; and
- (g) arranging of fodder for cattle." (1).

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have been discussing the food situation in the country almost every session, but unfortunately this session when we are discussing it, we are faced with one of the most difficult situations on the food front.

Generally, agricultural production has not kept pace with population increase, and particularly during first three years of the Third there was stagnation on the agricultural front. The production level of foodgrains was hovering round about 80 million tons, sometimes a below that, sometimes a little above Fortunately last year reached a record production of million tons, and we were planning, as a matter of fact, for 1965-66 reach at least 92 million tons, and as far as the various preparations are concerned, we had made them and the State Governments had fully co-operated with us in making these arrangements to reach this target of at least 92 million tons, but because of the seasonal conditions, all these plans have been completely upset. I will not call this a failure on the agricultural front, but as has been pointed out in the motion of the hon. Members, this is a situation arising out of a severe drought. This is an unprecedented drought, the like of had not happened during this century.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

In a large country like ours, we always have in some areas excess of rain causing floods and damages due to that, while in some other areas there is scarcity of rainfall and therefore drought conditions prevail, but this year, quite unusually there has been large-scale and widespread monsoon failure in the country. I have tried to make an analysis of the rainfall in the country, and I would like to place it before the House.

The seasonal features during the southwest monsoon this year have been very unusual. In the past we have had years of bad southwest monsoon, but it has always been the case that if the southwest soon was bad in some parts of the country, it used to be normal in the other parts with the result that the shortfall from he adverse seasonal conditions in one part of the country was usually made up by normal or even additional production in parts where the monsoon was normal. This year was very peculiar in that monsoon was deficient and the rainfall was scanty over most of the country, with the result that practically almost all the States have been hit by poor production. It was only in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and parts of U.P. that the rainfall was nearly normal. In these areas the condition of the kharif crop has been satisfactory.

In respect of the southern States, the rainfall has been normal in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore, but in most of these areas, the main rainfall is from the northeast monsoon and not from the southwest the monsoon. In most of States the rainfall has been deficient. with the result that the condition of the kharif crop has been quite unsatisfactory. In the period from the beginning of June to the end of September, the rainfall was deficient except in the eastern States tioned earlier, and the States Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and part of Maharashtra as mentioned earlier. The more important period with regard to rainfall in Madras is the northeast monsoon, and the rainfall from the southwest monsoon within the State is not very important.

In coastal Andhra, the rainfall from the southwest monsoon was normal, and this has helped the crops in the delta areas in the coastal districts. with the result that the yield in those areas has been quite norma!. Though the rainfall in these areas was normal till the end of September, the rainfall from the 1st October onwards was very The absence of continued after the 1st of October had a very bad effect on the standing crop. The yield which, till the end of September, was expected to be normal went down considerably due to the lack of the crucial rainfall from the end of September onwards.

This was particularly true in the case of millet crops. Up to the end of Beptember, these crops were in very good condition, and in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, it was expected that the production of the millets would be still above normal, but for lack of the crucial rainfall after the end of September, the millet crop over most of the areas withered and died, leaving a very heavy shortfall in production.

Even in the areas where rainfall was normal, the rainfall was scanty in the catchment areas of the reservoirs. In Madras, for lack of sufficient rain in Coorg and the Nilgiris, the reservoirs did not receive the usual supply of water, with the result that the area in the Cauvery delta which has an assured irrigation usually, was forced to raise rain-fed paddy without the aid of irrigation from the Cauvery. The Mettur Dam is the main reservoir of the Cauvery feeding the Madras delta areas. Generally, during July-August it gets filled up and again it gets filled up during October-November, but during this July period the reservoir had only about onetwentieth of the usual water it used to have, and therefore it is that in delta area they have to depend even now on the rainfall. Similarly, ereas under reservoir in my own district of Coimbatore had to be denied water in order to spare whatever little water was available to the Cauvery delta.

In Andhra Pradesh, the two main rivers, namely Krishna and Godavarl, did not receive the usual supply water because of lack of rainfall in the catchment areas in Maharashtra and Mysore. In the delta areas these two rivers, even though the first crop could be raised successfully with the belp of the normal southwest monsoon, the prospects of the second crop are very bleak due to the very low water level in the rivers.

In Madras and Kerala States also, the absence of the cfucial rains after the end of September has effected the crop prospects very badly.

In the States Maharashtra. οſ Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, U.P. Punjab, the rainfall has been very much below normal. In these States, except the areas which were commanded by irrigation, in all other areas, the crop has failed badly for want rains. The situation in parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan is now very gloomy conditions very close to famine are expected. The absence of rainfall after the 1st of October has made the prospects of the rabi sowing in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat very bleak. The rabi rains have also been quite disappointing so far.

I heard yesterday that there had been some rainfall in Maharashtra and in some areas in the districts. There have been rains only in the extreme north of the country covering parts of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and possibly the northern parts of U.P. and in the rest of the country there has been no proper rainfall and unless conditions improve at least hereafter the prospects of the rabi crop appear to be quite gloomy. This is the general picture and with reference to this picture we try make an assessment and estimates of production of kharif crop. This estimate was made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Food Ministry and it was done about two months ago. At that time it looked as if the shortfall would be roundabout 4.5 million tons with reference to the kharif crops. During these months the position has further deteriorated and as I have already indicated, because of the failure of the crucial rainfall which was required at the time of flowering and at time when the grains grow, perhaps the shortfall is likely to be much more than what was estimated about two months ago. We can place it around 7-8 millions or a little more. We are the usua) crop-cutting samplings to find out the exact figures of production which would be available a little later but in any event the shortfall is considerable and I find the prospect of the rabi crop also quite rosy. We are not now in a position to predict with any certainty the likely production or the likely shortfall. So, when this position became clear to the Central and the Governments we tried to take steps to improve the availability by undertaking some short-term measures for additional production. In the note circulated the measures taken have broadly been indicated. Mainly, we have attempted to have an additional crop in areas when some water is assured and moisture would be available for raising short a term crop. On that basis we estimate that it is possible to raise additional crop in about 2.5 to 3 million acres. We are also trying to make pumping sets available to the ryots wherever there are tanks with some water and also for pumping water from river beds if water available there. A large number of pumping sets, both diesel and electric have been mobilised and we hope that

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would serve to a certain extent to bring about additional production. But that would be only marginal; large quantities would not be coming attempts. If 2.5 to out of these million acres are successfully cultivated-success depends upon the water availability, it will get affected adversely if there is a further failure of rains-perhaps we may be able to make up to the extent of about two million tons from these 2.5 to million acres. In addition to that we have also tried to raise tuber crops like potatoes and sweet potatoes and tapioca. We plan to have an additional one lakh of acres under potato; tapioca also requires very little moisture and sweet potato could be organised in certain states. Steps been taken towards that end. In addition, we have organised a campaign for vegetable growing in urban and semi-urban areas.  $M_{\rm V}$ colleague the Deputy Minister is in charge of this vegetable production drive in the Delhi area and he assures me that there has been very good response from the residents of Delhi and much new area had been covered under the vegetable production drive. In other cities in the urban areas whatever land is available is put to use to grow more vegetables if water is available and an attempt has been made in this direction; all the assistance necessary for that purpose by way of seedlings, fertilisers and technical advice have been made available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers' bungalows also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are also citizens of Delhi and we are included in that. We are trying our best and it has had some success. Vegetable growing would ease the situation to a certain extent. All these are marginal. The situation has further been made difficult because of the uncertainties of the import programme. We were receiving under PL 480 from the USA during the last 4 or 5 years about three million tons a year to six million tons a year. Unfortunately that programme is still uncertain.

I do hope and trust that in view of the serious situation which has developed in the country due to the failure of the monsoon some suitable arrangements will be made with regard to the supply of wheat under PL 480. I want to make this humble submission to this House. This is hardly the time when we can give up the import programme, particularly we are faced with huge shortages in production. Therefore, we have to depend upon imported foodgrains. Hon. Members are aware of the acute situation with regard to foreign exchange. Therefore, it would not be possible for us to make commercial purchases in the world markets. Therefore, it may be possible for us only to get under PL 480 massive assistance which would be required to meet this situation. I hope it would be possible for us in any event for 1966 to get this massive assistance.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is this margin? Can you tell us what is this margin to be filled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given the figures; the hon. Members can calculate it.

Therefore, our attempt to increase availability is by way of organising additional production and trying to get from outside sources as much possible. In this condition of scarcity it is necessary for us to have a distribution plan. Some hon. Members believe in free market conditions. I like particularly Mr. Masani to listen to me because he is an advocate of free market. In scarcity conditions, if free market is allowed to play. naturally market conditions would adjust themselves with reference to price. When the demand is high and supply is reduced, it gets adjusted by way of increase in prices so that the purchasing power in the country reduced to that extent because of the increase in prices. Naturally, it gets adjusted at a high price level The implication of this is that only those who are in a position to pay this high price will be able to purchase

und perhaps in sufficient quantities too to meet their needs, whereas the poorer sections will be completely deprived of the foodgrains. That is why it becomes even more necessary in this context-this necessity was therc even before-that we should have controlled distribution in the country. Forturately, even before this scarcity arose in the country, we had taken certain steps for the purpose of regulating distribution in the country and the regulation of distribution can be made only on the basis of government getting control of as much foodgrains as possible. That is why have been improssing upon the State Governments that there should an intensive drive for procurement and that procurement in the present context will have to be made at the source, from the producer himself, because once it gets out of the hand of the producer,-it may be with producer somewhere else or it go to the trader or there might be a combination-it becomes almost impossible to trace where the would be available. That is why we impressed upon the State Governments that there should be a compulsory levy on the producers on the basis of the production and on the basis of the extent of cultivation made by the cultivators. I am glad almost all the State Governments have accepted this formula and they have gone forward to have a compulsory levey on the producers for the purpose of getting hold of as much of grain as possible in the hands of the Government for the purpose of controlled distribution.

#### 13 hrs.

In addition to that, we are to have in certain areas monopoly procurement, and particularly, would like to cite the instance c.f Bengal where they have come forward to have monoprocurement 80 that the entire stock available, to the extent the administrative efficiency is available there, may be procured, and to mop up the entire marketable surplus so that it can be distributed

through the fair price shops and the ration shops. In the present context, what is important is, not to allow the trade to get hold of the stocks but for the Government to get the stocks as much as possible. It is for this purpose that the Food Corporation is being used by the various State Governments. It is not only wheat and rice which are important; in the present context, coars grains are also important; pulses also are important. Therefore, we have take an overall view and try to find out how to get stocks and distribute them on a controlled basis. could be done only when we observe certain disciplines with regard consumption also. Apart from the rationed distribution, it is necessary, in the present context, to see that we avoid wastage as much as possible. No doubt we have passed the Guest Control Order, limiting the number of guests at any function and also limiting the number of dishes could be served, but mere law alone cannot serve the purpose. It necessary that a social consciousness should develop and that social consciousness alone can produce results.

In spite of this difficult situation developing in the country even now, we do have wasteful feasts; we do have restaurants where anybody can take anything to any extent. Therefore, all these will have to be looked into and a greater measure of control and discipline will have to be exercised. Otherwise, we may not be able to tide over the position, which under the constant examination of the Government with reference to various other measures which could be introduced on the basis of rules and regulations, but ultimately, the society has to take note of this, and unless the members of the society, the citizens, become aware of their duties and see that there is no wastage and see that there is austerity practised by everybody, it would not be possible merely on the basis of the Defence of India Rules or various other laws, to enforce these things. Therefore, in this situation, it becomes ab[Shri C. Subramaniam]

solutely necessary for us to take to this controlled distribution and restrict our consumption as much as possible.

With regard to this, I would like to state before the House the various steps taken in some of the States, which should be a guide-line for other States. Ultimately, controlled distribution becomes possible only to the extent we are able to procure and have stocks with the Government. In that respect, during 1964-65, State-the State of Madras-has set an example with regard to the procurement. Out of a production of 3.4 million tons of rice, it has been possible for them to procure on the basis levy on the producers and also controlling the trade, roundabout 0.8 million tons or eight lakh tons. They have also introduced already statutory rationing in Madras and Coimbatore cities. In addition to that. there is informal rationing in the various towns in the State, fore, in spite of this gloomy picture even with regard to Madras, they are confident that they would be able to tide over the situation.

Another State which I would like to refer to with regard to procurement as well as distribution is West Bengal about which I have already made mention. They have introduced statutory rationing in Calcutta city one year ago, and in the urban areas roundabout Calcutta city. It has paid high dividends. Generally there is an impression that controlled distribution, particularly rationing, is unpopular; it has become unpopular particularly after the war. That was mainly because under the system of rationing we were distributing rotten food. If only we take care of the quality and the standard of the foodgrains which we would be distributing. I think generally in the present context the country will welcome rationed distribution and that is what we are trying to ensure,-namely, that in the process of procurement, in the process of storage and in the process of distribution through these controlled channels, the quality does not get deteriorated. I can this House that we have achieved a good deal of success in this anybody who doubts it may go to Calcutta and find out how during the last one year, the standards have been maintained there with to rice that has been distributed there and the wheat that has distributed there. In the same way, they could see in Madras also the quality and the standards have been maintained.

Therefore, it is not an impossible task if only we do it with and some efficiency effectiveness. So, in this context it to be ensured that the quality and standards do not deteriorate. I was mentioning about Calcutta and the statutory rationing, and particularly for the last one year, no situation has developed in the city and suburban areas of Calcutta, but in the other areas there has been a certain amount of difficulty because the availability was poor and that is why the State Government of West Bengal took the decision that they should have monopoly procurement and controlled distribution in entire State, and they have launched upon that monopoly procurement only just now. I hope and that with their usual efficiency, would be possible for them to make success, and I want to give this State of assurance to the side—from Bengal from our Centre-that we will give all sistance possible to make that periment a success, because on the success of that experiment would depend this undertaking of monopoly procurement and controlled distribution in other areas also.

Maharashtra also tried to make an experiment of monopoly procurement during the last year, but unfortunately, because of certain ficiencies in the system of monopoly procurement they did not make a success of it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They completely failed.

Shri C. Subramantam: But this year they were trying to see that the loopholes were removed and the deficiencies made up so that monopoly procurement could be made success during this season. As already stated. Maharashtra has suffered most because of the failure of the monsoon, and therefore, 1 do not know how far the procurement scheme there would succeed in the present context, but they are making a heroic effort. I wish them success and I am sure the House also would wish them success in their efforts.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Be ready to give hepl to them. (Interruption).

Shr! C. Subramaniam: I mentioned Therefore, today, there is scarcity, there is all the more reason why there has got to be procurement and controlled distribution. Some people seem to think that when there are scarcity conditions and shortfalls, how can have We rationing and controlled distribution and how can we have procurement. We do not resort to rationing or procurement just for rationing's sake br procurement's sake; these have become all the more necessary because there are shortfalls and because there is a greater shortfall now, there has got to be a greater regulation greater control on distribution and on consumption also. That is why in the present context it becomes all more necessary to undertake procurement and to have statutory rationing and controlled distribution and restricted consumption particularly the urban areas. I hope the Governments which are taking steps for the purpose of introducing statutory rationing in the urban areas will take speedy steps for implementing it.

An hon. Member: What about the rural areas?

Shri C Subramaniam: Rural areas also will be taken care of, and to the extent of rationing fair price shops will be there.

Because of these drought conditions. the critical situation is not confined to foodgrains alone. There are outcomes out of this drought situation, and they also will have to be tackled in a big way. In view of the failure of the monsoon, I am afraid, drinking water may become a problem in many areas. Therefore, we will have to take, even now, preparatory steps to meet the situation. I do remember, in 1952-53, when I was a minister in the Madras State, large scale drought conditions prevailing in the Rayalaseema area and in some of the districts of the present Madras State also. It is possible to procure foodstuffs from somewhere and transport them to the needy areas, but to supply drinking water to every area is almost an impossible task. We tried to take it through lorries, send wagons full of water and also take water through trains. But it was an impossible task. That is why, even now measures should be undertaken for the purpose of meeting this situation. Wherever we anticipate scarcity of drinking water, sources should be located and either they should be strengthened, wells which could deepened should be tended to, or where water could be reserved for the purpose of drinking water, even at the cost of giving up cultivation in a particular area, should be done. Otherwise, drinking water would become a great problem. We have alerted the State Governments with reference to this and I hope preparatory action will be taken for the purpose of meeting this situation.

In this context, I want to emphasise one welfare scheme about which I have always been emphasising and I was always giving importance. That is, the welfare scheme for the children. particularly, in the drought affected areas. We have heard that in Great Britain and other countries. during war time, when they introduced rationing, when there was great scarcity, they gave priority to the welfare of the children and, therefore, during

#### [Shri C. Subramaniam]

that period of war the children, particularly, of the poorer classes became healthier because of availability nutritious food for them during that critical period. We cannot afford to allow the coming generation to get emaciated and become a nation with poor health. Therefore, it is necessary for us to have a massive large scale programme, particularly, to protect the children, to give them nutritious food, multi-vitamin tablets, nutritive bisquits and various other things which would be necessary for them to protect their Therefore, I hope, at least taking advantage of this adversity, we start this children's welfare programme which, I hope, would become a permanent feature. I am glad my hon. colleague in the Ministry of Health is here. I hope that such a scheme would become a permanent feature in our country. We talk of socialism, My own view is that start with the socialism should Every child in Our children. country should get an equal opportunity to be fed properly, brought up properly and educated properly. Therefore, let this socia'istic programme start at least under these conditions of adversity so that it may become a permanent feature later on. In these conditions, we will have to concentrate our effort to protect our children, and I have no doubt in my mind that it would be possible evolve a scheme for this purpose and implement that scheme successfully. I am glad to inform the House that various international agencies prepared to help us in a big way in launching this programme.

In addition to that, perhaps, we may have to take care of prognant mothers and nursing mothers also to a certain extent.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): And, ultimately, the fathers also, उन्होंने क्या कुसूर किया है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the most vulnerable area which we should take care of. Under the present conditions, we should see that their health does not get affected in any way whatsoever. This is a worth-while programme for us to formulate in a big way and implement it successfully.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about birth control?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are other suggestions, I am sure, which hon. Members would be making during the debate. It is not as if I will be able to exhaust all the measures which we would have to undertake. I thought I should indicate how we are thinking. I am sure the debate will throw out many more useful suggestions for the Government to adopt.

In addition to that, it would become necessary, particularly in the drought affected areas, to provide relief measures for the landless labourers and even the small farmers who may not have any purchasing capacity at all. Therefore, famine relief works will have to be organised in a big way. We are accustomed to these famine relief works, but unfortunately those famine relief works were organised in a dis-jointed and un-co-ordinated way so much so after the relief work was over those works which were undertaken did not produce any tangible results. But taking advantage of our Plan, taking advantage of the various schemes which we have to work out during the Fourth Plan, we can evolve a programme of work in the various parts of the country which would contribute to the assets of the community in the rural areas. Round about irrigation projects, for the purpose of contour bunding, for the purpose of soil conservation, for the purpose of digging channels, for the purpose of desilting tanks etc., these works could be undertaken in a big way. We have alerted the State Governments that these steps should be evolved now so that the schemes would be ready for being undertaken at short notice.

In addition to that, cattle fodder is going to become very difficult some areas. Therefore, we are trying to build up, what we call, fodder banks and taking advantage of some fodder being available in forest regions. We have alerted the forest departments in the various States to organise fodder collection in the forests, have them bundled stored in strategic points so that they can be transported to the point where they would be most needed. It may be necessary to have cattle camps also where our useful would be protected. Here we have to have a sense of priority, whether we will attempt everything and fail or would devote some attention to useful cattle, the milk-yielding and working cattle. We should have that priority and save them at least. For that, we may have to organise cattle camps where drinking water and fodder would be made available.

Then, these conditions may be fertile for epidemics and all those things. My colleague, the hon. Health Minister, has already taken measures to mobilise the necessary vaccines and serums for the purpose. She has also taken measures to have teams of technicians who would be able to use these things for preventive work whenever it becomes necessary. For this purpose, we had a meeting in the Planning Commission and a Committee of Secretaries has been formed with the Planning Secretary as the convenor. They are continuously meeting for the purpose of identifying the problems and suggesting various steps which will have to be taken for the purpose of tackling those problems.

Therefore, it is not as if we are unaware of the difficulties which are likely to arise, the problems which are likely to arise because of this situation. We are trying to identify these problems and also formulate steps for the purpose of meeting the difficulties and solving these problems.

But, ultimately, in the present context, particularly in the context of this great scarcity, unless we have the co-operation of the public and we have the co-operation of all the political parties also to this great challenge, I am chaotic conditions could be easily created which perhaps would greatly welcomed by our enemies today, our enemies on the border. When I was hearing the Defence Minister's statement yesterday China was probing all along border, I was wondering whether they were trying to take advantage of the situation which was developing the country. Therefore, I would like to strike a note of warning, particularly to my hon. friends here, that this is a situation in which we have to function together and to meet this great challenge and the great calamity which is likely to arise because of the monsoon failure. In this task, I would welcome the co-operation all. I would plead for the co-operation of all the political parties and all the voluntary agencies which are functioning in the country today. It is only by a co-operative and ordinated effort, perhaps, we would be able to meet successfully situation situation, the emerging arising out of the drought conditions which prevail in the country today.

I do not think I should go into other details. I have circulated three papers to the hon. Members, one with reference to the food situation detailing some of the steps which we have taken for the purpose of procurement and distribution, another important paper with reference to the agricultural production programme in the emergency situation, indicating also the longterm programme, how we propose to achieve a stage of self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Plan-I am sure, hon. Members would have gone through it and I await their criticism and their suggestions with regard to the programme which we have put forward for the consideration of the House and of the country-and another paper with regard to some of

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

the measures which we have taken for the purpose of meeting the scarcity situation in the country as a whole. I have given as much detail as it is possible to give in these papers and I look forward to very many constructive criticisms and suggestions with regard to the steps we have taken, and I can assure this House that I would try to be benefited, and the Government would try to be benefited by the various suggestions which the hon. Members would be making here. My only appeal to the hon. Members would be that while this difficult situation could be made more difficult by our action, our whole endeavour should be to see how to minimise the distress and avoid the disaster. That is the approach we have got to make today and I have no doubt in my mind that in the present mood of the country that co-operation, that effort and that enthusiasm would be coming forward and that as we met the situation at the border we would also meet successfully the situation arising on the food front

Shri Karni Singhji: Sir, I want to ask for a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can do that when they make their speeches.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Minister started his speech with a reference to the increase in population in relation to the food front. But he did not elaborate any further as to how other Ministries are going to cooperate with his Ministry on this very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: The presence of Health Minister is sufficient proof of that collaboration and co-operation. The same question was raised by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta also, family planning or birth control.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, Minister has made a contradictory statement on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: It will be cleared during the debate.

**भी मधु लिमये** (मुंगेर): घध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इजाजत दीजिए कि मैं भपना स्थानापण प्रस्ताव पेश कर सक्ं। भ्रापने मुझे बुलाया या लेकिन मैं गैर हाजिर या। ग्रंडर सैकेटरी ने मुझे बुलाया था भीर मैं बाहर गया हुना था।

**प्राप्यक महोदय**ः उसको भी मृव समक्षा जाए।

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

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 have miserably failed to solve the food problem, that they have put the country in the position of humiliating dependence on US PL 480 food supplies and that the Government should adopt a comprehensive food policy based on the following: -

- (a) a food army to bring cultivable waste lands under the plough and execute small irrigation projects on a mass scale (wells, tanks, smali dams etc.) be raised, and free irrigation facilities to peasants for growing grains be provided:
- (b) total prohibition of evictions from land be enforced and a ceiling on land holdings at three times of the economic holding be fixed;
- (c) land revenue or land tax on profitless agriculture be abolished:
- (d) parity in industrial and agricultural prices be maintained;
- (e) liberal loans to the peasants against the security of crops be granted, and wholesale

trade in agricultural commodities be nationalised;

- (f) an equitable system of distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities, especially in the famine-stricken areas be evolved; and
- (g) on big landholders who have marketable surplus compulsory levy be imposed." (12)

Mr. Speaker: Now, all the motions are before the House. I have to mention one thing. Of course we will have to see that all the States are represented. But I have to make a request to the Members from various States to combine together and just put up one or two speakers from each State. Probably, that might facilitate The our work. presiding cer has got to perform a very thankless job. Now I have got with me more than 100 names. Hon. Members would appreciate that it would not be possible for me to call most of them.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: As this is a very important subject, the time should be increased. Because, most of the Members want to participate in this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Even if I enhance it to the maximum limit, then too all the Members wanting to speak cannot be accommodated. We will have to face the same situation

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, you have said more than once that Members should catch your eye and that it is not enough for them to simply send their names. Now what happens is that the party whip gives the list of names, other members take no interest in the debate and go away and the quorum bell goes on ringing. So, the old practice of catching the eyes may be followed.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Congress members are concerned, it would be only by catching the eye.

Some hon. Members: No, no. 2043 (ai) LSD-6

Mr. Speaker: There is no other remedy. So far as the other parties are concerned, because I have to give them specific time, I would suggest that they may choose their own spokes\_ men. Coming to the time limit on speeches, so far as Members from the Congress side are concerned, I would request them to confine themselves to ten minutes. In that case, a larger number of Members could be accommodated. If they place a restriction upon themselves, my task would be easier. So far as Members of the opposition are concerned, it is true that I have to give them a specific time. Suppose a party gives two names, the first speaker should finish his speech within the allotted time. If, on the other hand, the first spokesman goes much beyond the time allotted to him and very little is left for the second spokesman, I will be obliged not to call him.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): It so happens that in this discussion each State is regarded as a unit irrespective of its size. Even though the Congress Party has 60 members from that State, because of this restriction only one member is allowed....

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. A huge bulk has advantages as well as disadvantages.

श्री क्षित्र नारायण (बांसी ) : अध्यक्षेत्र महोदय, दो बजे के बाद हाउस में कोरम नहीं रहता है। अगर आप यह नियम कर दें कि जो मैम्बर हाउस में खड़ा हो उनको आप बुलायेंगे और जो आपकी आई कैच करेगा उसको आप बुलायेंगे तो कोरम बना रहेगा। तब न इधर के लोग भागेंगे और न ही उधर के लोग भागेंगे।। रोज चंटी की वजह से, कोरम बैल की वजह से नाक में दम आ जाता है।

झाध्यक्ष महोदय: ग्रापने जो कहा है उसको कहने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। मैं ने खद ही वह कह दिया था। 4945

श्री शिष नारायण : इधर वालों के लिये म्रापने कहा है लेकिन उधर वालों को बरी कर दिया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दोनों के वास्ते यह नियम हो।

प्रप्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहें कि हमारे इस एक मैम्बर को बुलाओं श्रीर मैं कहंकि नहीं उसकी नहीं बलाता है ? दूसरे की बलाता हं? यह तो नहीं हो सकता है।

भी विभृति भिश्र (मोतिहारी ): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, चौदह साल से मैं देखता था रहा हं कि एक मैम्बर एक सैशन में कितनी ही दफा बोल लेता है जब कि दूसरे मैम्बर को बोलने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। म्राप के यहां यह नियम है कि भ्रापकी भ्राई को कैच करें मान-नीय सदस्य । अगर यह नियम लाग नहीं आप करते हैं तो चीफ व्हिप या डिप्टी चीफ व्हिप जो नाम दे दें....

# **क्छ माननीय सदस्य**ः नहीं, नहीं ।

भी विभति मिथा: श्रध्यक्ष महोदय. द्याप भी किसी जमाने में उधर बैठते थे ग्रीर मावलंकर साहब की, जब ग्रापको बोलना होता था, परमिशन लेनी पड़ती थी। उसके बाद भ्राप डिप्टी स्पीकर भी रहे। भ्रव भ्राप स्पीकर हैं। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सोशल जस्टिस होनाचाहिये। मैं समझताहं कि सोशल जस्टिस यहीं से शरू होना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक मैम्बर एक सैशन में दस दस दफा बोले घौर दूसरे मेम्बर को एक दफाभी बोलने कामौकान मिले। जैसे वह मैम्बर चन कर ग्राया है, वैसे ही दूसरे भी चुन कर भाये हैं।

प्रम्पक्ष महोदय : ग्रव जो वक्त है उसकी हमें इसी में खत्म नहीं कर देना चाहिये।

श्री विभक्ति मिश्रा: न्याय करने के लिये मापको चाहिये कि माप वक्त लगायें। कारण यह है कि यह जो न्याय है यह भामके द्वारा ही हो सकता है । भाप हों, या डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब हो या कोई भी चैयर में बैठे हों, उन के सामने यह होना चाहिये कि जो चेयर की स्राई कैंच करे उसको ही बुलाया जाए। यही प्रथा रखें, इसरी कोई प्रथाश्रापन रखें।

and Drought

ध्रध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कह दिया है कि वह प्रथारहेगी । Shri A. P. Sharma

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, I want to say . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri A. P. Sharma. So far as Members are concerned, ladies have no special privileges.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Since defence and food are two important subjects now before the country and food, I think, is more important than anything else, my suggestion is that there should be a full-dress discussion in view of the food postiion stated by the hon. Food before the House. Therefore the discussion should be for not less than five days, that is, 25 hours. It is the most important subject before the House.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir. though you have said that ladies have no special privilege, still the Prime Minister in his broadcast on food has appealed to the ladies specially regarding this. Therefore I would request you to see that more ladies are given time.

Mr. Speaker: I correct myself. Ladies always have special privilege.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, what happened about time?

Mr. Speaker: Let the debate proceed. I will see what I can do. might make it clear that there are 12 hours allotted for both these motions. Some hon. Members had suggested that there ought to be separate discussion, but that would not be possible. Of course, if the House so desires, I can add another three hours.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Sir, I have a suggestion. When the quorum bell is rung.....

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I will make it 15 hours...... (Interruption). If it is not full-dress discussion, I cannot do anything else.

Shri Shinkre: Provided that no quorum bell is rung.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker Sir, even though we are going to complete 15 years of planning and we envisaged that by this time we would be self-sufficient in food and had fixed a target of 100 million tonnes, our expectations have been completely belied. Last year we witnessed production to the tune of 88 million tonnes; bet, I think, it was just a fluke because two years prior to that our food production (arget was much less than that achieved in 1961-62.

#### 13.33, hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Even though the stress and strain on the food economy was thought would ease as a result of increased production, it has continued unabated, rather it has become more difficult because of the growing pressure of demand due to the rise in population and, at the same time, reduced market supplies. To supplement the deficit, imports have become all the more important and the quantum of imports has been rising every year. In 1962 it was 3.6 million tonnes; in 1963 it was 4.6 million tonnes; in 1964 it was 6:3 million tonnes and in 1965 it is bound to be much higher.

It is unthinkable what the situation would have been had not PL-430 supply been available to us at the right time. This year we received a wheat gift from Australia to the tune of 150,000 tonnes and last year the timely diversion of commercial wheat from Australia to Indian ports had been able to turn the tight corner in our food situation. For a predomination of the situation of the situation of the situation of the situation of the situation.

nantly agricultural country like India it is all the more important that all emphasise should be put on production and all priorities should be given to it. Agriculture should be able to stand on its own feet and at the earliest possible time we should be able to shed the crutch of foreign imports.

Even after 15 years of planning and 18 years of independence Indian agriculture depends on the vagaries of monsoon. This year's erratic behaviour of the south-west monsoon has completely upset the calculations of our planners. I do not possess all the statistics but I presume that this year the shortfall is going to be to the tune of 20 million to 25 million tonnes. We do not know what blueprint the Government have to combat this challenge.

Due to the failure of the south-west monsoon just at the time of transplantation of seedlings, all the seedlings of paddy have completely withered away. There is absolutely no prospect of the earlier variety so far as my State, Orissa, is concerned. The Government's estimate is there has been failure to the tune of 95 per cent in the earlier variety of paddy. As to the late variety, except in those areas which are covered by irrigation projects, the prospect of the late variety is also very bleak. far as the rabi crop is concerned, absolutely no moisture is now left in the soil and so the prospect of the rabi crop also is very distressing.

Reports of semi-famine conditions have been pouring in from all over India. From Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madras Mysore and Kerala we are getting disheartening reports. Even from the once-surplus States, like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or Orissa, the report is very bad. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, except for the delta area. there has been complete failure of crop in Rayalaseema and in the Telengana area. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, Chhattisgarh,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

which is called the grain granary of Madhya Pradesh, has been very badly affected. We are getting distressing reports from the western districts of my State, Orissa. Specially my own constituency, Kalahandi, which is considered the rice bowl of Orissa and is the second surplus district so far as foodgrains are concerned, has been badly affected. Dark clouds of famine are looming large on the horizon and unless timely steps are taken the situation would become all the more difficult.

By this time of the year when a foot, or two feet, deep water would be flowing in paddy fields, now cracks two to three inches wide have developed in those fields and if you drive from Rourkela in the north to Koraput in the south, except for the Hirakud ayacut area, you will hardly see even a green blade of grass in the entire western districts of my State. There has been mass exodus of population. People have been disposing of their cattle, properties, utensils, gold, ornaments and even children. For these distress sales they do not get the market price and the antisocial elements make a capital out of

The other day, on the 8th November, in a query to the Food Minister I posed the same question and pleaded his complete ignorance to the thing. To him I would like to point out the statement of the Deputy Minister of Transport from my State, Orissa, who comes from the district. His statement clearly "there have been instances people have offered to sell away their children because of their inability to provide them with food." This is the state of affairs there. No foodgrains are available in the market. broken rice, which is not fit for human consumption and which produces very foul smell, is being sold at a very high price and it is beyond the purchasing power of the people in the locality even to procure that broken rice. There have been cases of star-

vation. Many criminal cases, like theft and burglary, are reported from all over the place. Starving people forget all priorities and are driven to extremes, we all know 'बुभु तिन्हिं नकरोति पापम्"। But, at the same time theresponsibility of the Government is there. We are always prepared to extend our full co-operation in this regard.

The Minister has circulated a pamphlet reviewing the entire food situation. I am surprised to read what he says at page 1:

"Prices of rice recorded a decline in Bihar, Assam, UP, Orissa and Punjab."

It is far from the truth. Then, on p.2 he says:

"....there has on the whole been stability on the food front during the year ..."

It is also completely baseless.

Sir, you will not find a parallel like this anywhere in history. Probably, you will find it in the case of Nero who started playing his fiddle when the Rome was burning. The picture that I try to project here will convince you that these days are forerunners of famine and-God forbidlet not 1966 see the repetition of 1867 when there was the great India people famine and the millions of died of starvation. In my living memory, I had the misfortune of seeing the Bengal famine. Those sights of the Calcutta streets, if remember them, still make me shudder and I pray to God, let there not be a repetition of that famine in free India. At that time we criticised the British raj and that it was a manmade famine. But if such a thing is allowed to be repeated in 1966 in free India, all the fingers will point these gentlemen who are responsible for taking this country to this abyss.

In this regard, I would beg to submit that it is a cumulative effect of the presistent pursuit of wrong policies. I may point out that the entire cause of this mess is the pursuit of wrong economic policies and wrong priorities. To keep pace with the growth in population, we should expect our food production not only just to expand but to expand tremendously. If rains fail, we still blame the Providence as the hon. Minister was just blaming the Providence.

We have neglected agriculture and irrigation in our various Plans. Only 20 to 22 per cent of the entire acreage is getting the irrigation facilities. We have completely neglected production of nitrogenous fertilisers. We only produce just one-fourth of the entire requirement of the country. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very pertinent statement of the Prime Minister who pleaded his helplessness in this regard. While addressing a conference on the 26th November, 1965this is from the Statesman of the 27th:

"The Prime Minister disclosed that he had told Mr. Asoka Mehta that irrigation and rural electrification must be given the highest priority and that during the next year as much funds as available should be allotted for these purposes.

in the But he regretted that States and even among his colleagues there was a tendency to equate industry with a special prestige and to push agriculture to a secondary position. If the choice was left to him, he would give his preference to agriculture because it would bring greater prosperity to the peasants and, therefore, to the country as a whole."

Prime Minister's This is the own The hon. Minister had been to Rome and he was told the very same thing by no less a person than Mr. Freeman, the U.S. Secretary for Agriculture who has categorically pointed out to him that we have neglected agriculture in all these Plans. In spite of the assurance given agriculture a close serutiny of the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan, which was presented in this during the last Budget session convince that out of the total outlay of the Plan, the percentage of outlay on agriculture has gone up from 13.8 per cent in the Third Plan to 15.4 per cent in the Fourth Plan and in respect of irrigation, it has gone down from 7.9 per cent to 6.4 per cent. If you take agriculture and irrigation together, there is a magnificent rise from 21.2 per cent to 21.8 per cent. This is the state of affairs. We cannot fool all the people for all the time. Reorientation of our agricultural programme and of our entire planning is the call of the day.

Then, the hon. Minister has circulated a pamphlet entitled "Reorientation of Programmes of Agricultural Production". I have gone through this. It is not worth the paper which it is printed. He has envisaged that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the target of foodgrains would fixed at 125 million tons and the per capita consumption of foodgrains would be increased from 14.5 ozs. to 16 ozs; the target of 50 eggs per persons is assured and the milk production is going to increase from 24.6 million tons to 32.25 million tons. I would like to ask him: Is it astrology or is it planning? He has further suggested that some new approach has been made. But I say, the old measures have been repeated here. We are simply tinkering with problem. It is the old wine in a new bottle. It is the same thing and nothing new has been said there.

So far as planning is concerned, radical changes have to be made in the Plan. Priority has to be given to irrigation. In regard to irrigation, I would like to point out that the experience of this year has shown that the minor irrigation projects are no good because they collect the water

[Shri P. K. Deo]

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from the locality and their catchment is limited. If there is a failure of rain, the entire scheme is a failure. Priority should be given to major and medium irrigation projects. There are various such projects. If could be properly implemented, they will change the face of the country. I think more stress should be given on mojor and medium irrigation schemes. It is said that in respect of minor irrigation schemes, the return would be quicker. But I beg to differ from it. As you are going to have a blueprint for the entire country, there should be a national approach to the subject. There should not be a parochial approach. In this regard, I would beg to submit that even though there are various lucrative projects, the technical clearance is not given because of political reasons. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Upper Indravati project which is a very good project. It will not only irrigate 3 lakh acres of land but will also generate 600 MW of electricity at a very cheap cost. There is no problem of submersion. It satisfies all the criteria but still no technical clearance is given. Various pleas are like the inter-basin being raised transfer of water, etc. In the case of Koyna project, there is inter-basin transfer of water. The Gulati Commission has recommended that there should be a transfer of 306 TMC of water from Godgvari basin to Krishna basin and there is no objection to that. If Orissa utilises 40 per cent. of its own Contribution to the water resources of the Godavari river-it is only 95 T.M.C.-the question of interbasin transfer of water comes in. I think clearance should be given to it and a priority should be given in the Fourth Plan so that not only Orissa but the entire area is benefited.

I would like to point out that all the zonal and local barriers have to go. The Minister was trying to make out a case to retain them. He wanted to take advantage of the emergency situation and wanted to shield himself behind the cloak of gency.

If agriculture has to prosper in this country, then the zonal and barriers have to go; they not only choke the normal channel of trade but they open the floodgates of corruption and smuggling; the licences and permit quotas are, of there. The right of the farmer to sell grains in free markets should be accepted. In this regard sometimes we listen to some sane voices from the Congress. A person no less than Shri A. K. Mukherjee, the president of the West Bengal Congress, has severely criticised the barriers and the levy system; this has been published in The Statesman of 30th November. The restoration of a free all India market will not only stimulate production and supply but will also assure a fair price to the producer; this may take a year or so and in the meantime, to meet the shortage, we have suggested in our substitute motion that as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidised by Government and for this purpose grain be purchased by the Government from big farmers at remunerative prices. So this is our suggestion and I beg to submit that, for this, you need stout heart; you need the heart οf Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Here is Subramaniam. In 1952 when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, he was Food Minister in Madras and he lifted all these controls. The same Subramaniam is the Minister of Food & Agriculture at the Centre now, but under a different leadership. I hope he will be stout enough, strong enough, to go in his own way and live upto his reputation.

So far as relief works are concerned, I beg to submit that large-scale relief works should be started to give alternative employment to the agricultural labour. Taccavi and other

loans should be generously given to the cultivators. Then I submit that there should be complete remission of land revenue and suspension of collection of the co-operative dues and several other dues of the local Government; in this regard a directive should go from the Centre to the various States.

Then I beg to submit that the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution has to be repealed. It is like a Sword of Democles and it robs the proprietor of his right on the freehold; it is a perpetual threat enough to put the clock of production backward. What incentive can there be if you are no longer the proprietor of the land which is so dear to you?

These so-called socialistic measures have completely failed in their countries of origin. Co-operative and collective farms and various communes have completely failed in Russia and they have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency so far as foodgrains are concerned; still they import wheat from the the United States. Lately, a shift in the economic thinking has taken place in that country. Ideological maxims and top-heavy bureaucratic fiefdom regulating every nerve and throb of the national economic activity have now given place to profit incentive as a means of greater production. In this regard I would like to quote from a very thoughtprovoking article of Kharkov's Economic professor EVSAI LIBERMAN published in the Pravada of September 9, 1962—PLAN PROFITS BONUSES. In that he has said:

"The greater the profits, the greater the incentive to quality and efficiency."

This theory has been given practical shape by Mr. Khrushchev and has been followed by Mr. Kosygin. In this regard my remarks will not be complete if I do not mention about the new shift in the U.S.S.R.'s socialist thinking. They have allotted private lands to individuals for greater production. This is nothing but

the nucleus of the institution of private property, to which U.S.S.R. has been heading.

Lastly I submit that Mr. Subramaniam's very words are sull ringing in my ears; his strong arguments opposing the Negpur Resolution in Hyderabad and in Nagpur are still ringing in my ears. I hope he will be strong enough, he will be realistic enough, to scrap this black-Bill from our Statute Book because the peasant proprietorship is the only stepping stone to agricultural prosperity in this country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to correct my hon. friend here. I did not oppose the Resolution. In fact, I drafted the Resolution. If I remember aright, I moved the Resolution. I do not know where I opposed it.

Shri P. K. Deo: He opposed it in Hyderabad at the AICC meeting.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Hyderabad I pleaded for the appointment of a Committee to go into this, in which I was there, and as a result of which the Nagpur Resolution was drafted.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have got the cuttings here with me.

चीमती जयाचेन शार्ड (ग्रमरेली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले तो हमारे जो फुड मंत्री हैं, ग्राजकी सिच्एशनका उन्होंने करे एस्टीमेट दिया है ग्रीर उन्होंने जो प्रेगमैंटिक व्यूलिया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूं।

भाज जो हानत देश में पैदा हुई है उसके बारे में हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या यह हमारी गनत नीति के कारण है जो कि भाज तक चली भा रही है । सड़ाई की वजह से भी हमारा संकट बढ़ा है, इसके प्रतिरिक्त ब्राउत भी इस कठिनाई का कारण है। ब्राउत नो भाने ही रहते हैं क्यों कि भनी भी , हमारी ज्यादातर काश्तकारी मानसून पर निभैर है ।

### [श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

हमारी जो प्लान्स ग्राज तक बनी हैं उन में जो फड प्रोडक्शन के लिए जितना जारदेना चाहिए था उतना नहीं दिया गया, इसकी वजह सै म्राज हम एसी भ्रवस्था में पड गए हैं। गांधी जीने कहाया कि जब स्वराज्य होगाती हमारे देश को मन्न ग्रीर वस्त्र के मामले में धात्म निर्भर होना पडेगा, ग्रीर उसके श्रलावाभी कछ इतना ज्यादा ग्रन्न पदा करना चाहिये कि जब एसा मौका धावे तो हम को परेशानी में न पड़ना पड़े। मगर जो होने बाला था हो गया। श्रब भी हम को निश्चय करना चाहिए । इन बातों से ग्रब नहीं चलेगा। मैं पिछले दस सालों से देखती मा रही हुं कि हर सेशन में फुड सिचु-एशन के बारे में डिसकशन हो जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस दफा जो डिसकशन हो रहा है वह भी वसा ही न रह जाए जसे कि पहले हए हैं।

धाज की हालत बहुत ही चिन्ता जनक है। सारे देश में धकाल की सी हालत पैदा हो गयी है, कहीं कुछ कम है तो कहीं ज्यादा है। श्री देव जी ने कहा कि बच्चे बेच जा रहे हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं भायी। भगर उन की कोई भ्रपनी जानकारी है तब तो भ्रलग चीज ह, नहीं तो ऐसी बातें कर के देश में स्केभर पैदा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं।

Shri P. K. Deo: This is the statement of a Congress Minister,

Shrimati Jayaben Shah: If the hon. Member has personal knowledge, he can quote instances.

मेरा कहना है कि बाज ऐसी हालत नहीं है। शायद बागे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। मगर इस के बारे में हम सब को मिलकर कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा।

ग्राज कुछ ग्रन्न की कमी है, वह कहते हैं कि 2.5 मिलियन टन की कमी है, स्रौर गवर्नमें ट्रोकहती है कि झाठ दस मिलियन टन के बीच की कमी हैं। जो कुछ है, लेकिन कमी है। मगर जितना देश में अन्न है स्रौर जो बाहर से श्राएगा उसकी हम इस तरह डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करें कि हम इस कठिनाई से श्रासानी से निकल जाएं। नहीं तो यह सम्भव है कि ऐसा दिन भी श्रा जाये, जब कि हमारे देश में कुछ लोग श्रन्न न मिलने के कारण मर भी जायें।

#### 14 hrs.

श्रन्न के ठीक डिस्ट्रिंग्यूशंन के लिए रार्श्वानग हो या न हो, यह एक पालिसी का सवाल है लेकिन श्राज इस मौके पर पालिसी का सवाल उठाने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है। लेकिन श्राईन्दा हमें यह बात भी निश्चित रूप से तय करनी पड़ेगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पालिसी क्या हो, जिस के द्वारा हमारे देण में डिस्ट्रिक्यूशन ठीक तरह से हो सके।

मगर सबसे बुनियादी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में प्राडक्शन कैसे बढाया जाये। द्मगर हम भ्राज इस के लिए ठीक प्लानिंग करें, तो हम ध्रगले मौसम में कुछ पैदा कर सकते हैं वर्ना उस वक्त भी यही हालत होगी। प्राडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है. इस के बारे में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य दूसरे लोग भीर देहातों में किसान सब एक ही बात कहेंगे। इस में कोई नये संशोधन की बात नहीं है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। लोग यह मानते हैं कि किसानों को सही टाइम पर ग्रन्छी खाद, बीज, पानी, ब्राइल भौर केडिट वगैरह मिलने चाहिये। यही काण्त-कारी है लेकिन हर एक चीज के लिए कितनी मुक्तिलों का सामना करना पड़ता है ? मेरे स्वयाल में केवल किसान ही ऐसा धन्धे-दार है जो इतनी टैन्शन, मसीबत श्रीर परेशानी सहन कर के काम करता है।

जहां तक केडिट का सवाल है, खाद के लिए केडिट चाहिये. बीज के लिए क्रेडिट चाहिये-सब चीओं के लिए पैसा चाहिये । लेकिन ऋडिट प्राप्त करने के लिए, बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पडता है। आज हमारे देश में बैंकिंग की तरफ से फितना रूरल केडिट मिलता है ? हमारी इतने सालों की एफर्ट के बाद भी केवल पंद्रह बीस परसेंट रूरल केडिट मिल सकता है भीर बाकी मनी-लेंडजं पर निर्भर रहना पडता है। उन को पच्चीस परसेंट, पचास परसेंट भौर कई एरियाज में सौ परसेंट पर सूद देना पड़ताहै। इस भवस्थामें हम उन को कैसे भह सकते हैं कि वे फड प्राडक्शन बढायें भौर धपनी प्राडक्शन का इतना दाम भी रखें, क्योंकि हमें मैक्सिमम प्राइस भी लगाना पढता है इस लिये झावश्यकता इस बात की है कि केडिट के लिए बिल्कुल म्रासान प्रोसीड्यर कर विया जाये । सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बताया गया था कि स्टेट वैक द्याफ इंडिया सारे देश में भ्रपनी चार सौ क्रांचित्र खोलेगा। इस के बारे में क्या हुआ। ? मेरे इदयाल में कुछ भी नहीं हुमा है भौर भव उस की गुरुमात हो रही है। भागे जो फूछ होगा वह हम देखेंगे।

जहां तक बीज का प्रश्न है मुझे
खुशी है कि सीड कार्पोरेशन कायम हुआ
है। उसका ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये
कि हर एक बिलेज और तहसील में बीज मौके
पर मिल जाए। अब तक यह स्थिति है
कि चाहे चने का मौरम हो और चाहे गेहूं
का, बीज मौके पर नहीं मिलता है। अगर
बीज बोने के समय के पंग्रह दिन या एक
महीना बाद में मिलता है, तो प्राउक्शन
कैसे हो सकता है? अगर मौके पर बीज
मिल जाये, तो प्राडक्शन हो सकता
है।

हम यह कही कहते कि फारन एक्सकेंज क्षर्च कर के बाहर से खाद लाई जाये। लेकिन जितनी भी खाद देश में उपलब्ध हो वह किसान तक पहुंचनी चाहिये, लेकिन वह नहीं पहुंचती है। पहले तो खाद फैक्टरी से नहीं निकलती है भीर भगर वहां से निकलती है तो किसान तक नहीं पहुंचती है।

किसान की जितनी भी प्राइमरी नीडज हैं, उन के पूरा होने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। किसान ऐसा बादमी है जो इतनी मसीबत और कष्ट सहन कर के भी इस धमधे में पड़ा हुआ है। धनर हम फुड की समस्याको हल करना चाहते है तो हमें इन बातों की तरफ झ्यान देना पड़ेगा। प्राज खाद का विषय किसी के पास है, इलेक्ट्रिसटी किसी के पास है, केडिट किसी के पास है भौर सिंचाई किसी के पास है। ग्रगर सरकार इमरजेंसी के तौर पर, बार वेसिस पर काम करना चाहती है, तो इन सब विषयों को एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रखनाचाहिये। जिसतरह डिफेंस से सम्बन्धित सब काम डिफेंस मिनिस्टी के नीचे हैं, उसी तरह खाद्य धीर कृषि से सम्बन्धित सब कामों को कुड एंड एग्रीकल्ट्यर मिनिस्टी के नीचे लाना चाहिये।

इरिंगेशन भी प्रावकान के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि घगर हम बड़ी इरिंगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो जहां पर थोड़ा थोड़ा भी पानी हो, किसानों को इस्तिला वे दी आये कि वे उस को इस्तेमाल करें—वे जहां भी पानी देखें, ले लें और इस्तेमाल करें। प्रख्वार में निकला है कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं है कि किसान काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं—किसान काम करना चाहते हैं, यह भी नहीं कि उन को घाता नहीं है— सब कुछ उन को घाता है, वे फूड प्रावकान बढ़ाने के लिए तत्यर हैं एन्ध्युविएस्टिक [Shrimati Jayaben Shah]

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हैं, लेकिन उन के सामने मुश्किलें हैं। भगर हम उन मुश्किलों को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो घागे भी यही कठिनाइयां रहेंगी

जहां तक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन का सम्बन्ध है, चंकि मैं एक डैफ़िसिट स्टेट से प्राती हं, इस लिये ऐसा नहीं कहती हं, बल्कि वास्तव में खोनल सिस्टम ने जितने झगडे पैदा किये हैं. देश में जितने झांझट पैदा किये हैं, उन के मुकाबले में उस ने बहुत कम प्राबलम साल्व किये हैं। भाज जो स्टेट-जोन हैं. उन को तोड देना चाहिये। राइस का एक बड़ा जोन, सदर्न खोन, बनाना चाहिये, ताकि केरल, मैसूर भ्रादि दक्षिणी राज्यों में डिस्ट्रिब्युशन की जो जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है, वह कम हो जाये।

गेहंग्रीर पल्सिस का मुवमेंट बिल्कुल की कर दिया जाये, ताकि सारे देश में माल इधर-उधर जा सके, किसानों को ज्यादा दाम मिल सके भीर देश में Drices में जो डिसपैरिटी है ह खत्म हो सके।

गवर्नमेंट को यह पालिसी भी तय करनी चाहिये कि जिन लोगों के पास इकानौमिक होस्डिंग या उस से ज्यादा जमा हो, उन को माईन्दा फ़ेयर-प्राइस शाप्स या फहीं से भी गेहं, चना भौर कछ भी न मिले भौर वे लोग खद ग्रपने लिए ग्रन्न की व्यवस्था करें। एग्रीकल्ट्यर लेवर को भी यह कहना पड़ेगा कि वे श्रपने भाप को एडजस्ट कर लें। इस वक्त वे कैश में मजदूरी लेते हैं। वे भपनी मजदूरी काइंड में, भनाज के रूप में, लेने लगें। इस प्रकार उन लोगों को धनाज देने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं रह जायेगी। हर एक गांव में जा कर उन के घरों में घष पहुंचाना मेरे खायाल से बहुत मुश्किल है।

गजरात एक डेफ़िसिट स्टेट है। वहां पर 18 लाख टन तो म्राम तौर पर, साधारणतया है। माज गुजरात का कमी ग्हती

एक तिहाई हिस्सा बिल्कुल ड्राउट-स्ट्रिकन है, जहां कुछ भी नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, घास नहीं है ग्रनाज नहीं है। हम मांग की है कि गुजरात को 25 लाख टन मनाज मिलना चाहिए भौर दूसरी चीजें भी मिलनी चाहिए। मैं चाहती हं कि केन्द्र की तरफ से गुजरात भीर दूसरी स्टेट्स की म्रावश्यकतार्ये पूरी की जायें

भाज हमारे देश पर जो भाकत ग्राई है. मैं उस को इस लिए ग्रच्छा समझती हं क्योंकि उस के कारण हम जागेंगे स्रीर काम करेंगे। सैंटल गवर्नमेंट को स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के साथ मिलकर इन सब बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए भौर इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए पूरा जोर लगा कर काम करना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh. This is her maiden speech,

श्रीमती विमला वेशमल (भ्रमरावती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के सामने एक महान समस्या खडी है. वह समस्या है खाद्यान्न की । खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री जी ने प्रकट किया है कि वर्षा की कमी होने के कारण इस वर्ष 30 लाख टन मनाज कम पैदा होगा । जिस क्षेत्र से मैं भाती हं, वह भधिक कृषि-प्रधान है। मैं ने भपनी मांखों से देखा है कि सात सात फूट ऊंचे ज्वार के हरे भरे पौदे भन्तिम बरसात न होने के कारण निष्फल हो गये। यह परिस्थिति बर्दाप्त करनी ही पडेगी क्योंकि वारिश पर किस की हकुमत चल सकती है? श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम 30 लाख टन धनाज की कमी ग्रमरीका से ग्रनाज ले कर पूरा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरी उन से यह प्रार्थना है कि हम उस धनाज को नलें, क्यों कि यह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठाका प्रश्न है

माननीय शास्त्री जी ने जनता को एक खाना छोड़ देने का महामंत्र दिया है । हम ने ग्रसाबार में पढ़ा है कि जालंघर के रुद्रानन्द भाश्रम के 40 हजार लोगों ने एक बार खाना छोड देने की तथा अधिक अभीत्पादन की

प्रतिज्ञाकी है। प्रश्निम क्षेत्रों तक भी शास्त्री जी का मंद्र पहुंच गया । हमारे सिख रेजि-मेंट के बटालियन के जवानों ने भी एक समय का भोजन छोड दिया। भ्रभिप्राय यह है कि देश के कोने कोने से इस पर लोग ग्रमल करने लगे हैं। फितने विस्मय तथा गौरव की बात है! जनताको यदिहम भ्रौर एक समय का खाना छोड देने की बिनती करेंगे, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जनता इस को भी बडे ग्रादर से स्वीकार करेगी। हमारी इस भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा से दनिया यह जानेगी कि भारत की जनता भखी रह सकती है. लेकिन दबगी नहीं, इतनी स्वाभिमानी है वह।

श्रीमन्, हमने भोजन छोड़ देने का निश्चय तो किया, लेकिन यह निश्चय हमें पांच दस वर्ष तक, यानी ग्रन्न के क्षेत्र में ग्रात्म-निर्भर होने तक चलाना पडेगा । यह प्रान्दोलन देश-व्यापी बनाना पडेगा। भ्रभी भ्रभी का धनमव है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लडाई के दिन थे। दिल्ली वालों को ब्लैक ग्राउट का मादेश दिया गया था। मारम्भ में स्लीक भाउट का प्रवन्ध सूचारु रूप से नहीं हुन्ना। एरिया बार्डन थे लेकिन सब स्थानों पर नहीं पहुंच सकते थे । जवानों ने जान लिया कि शायद एक ही खिडकी से रोशनी दिखाई देना, दश्मन के लिए पर्याप्त है। इससे न केवल एक मुहल्ला वरन सारा शहर खतरे में पड़ सकता है। इसके फलस्वरूप महल्लों में जवानों की टोलियों का निर्माण हमा । वे मुहल्लों की रात भर गफ्त करते। जिस स्थान पर बनैक घाउट सही ढंग से नहीं हघा बहां इशारा देकर ठीक करा दिया । इस श्रकार म्लैक भाउट की समस्या स्वयं ही ठीक हो गई। पाकिस्तान के भ्राक्रमण से राष्ट्र जाग उठा है जरूर । जनता में चेतना तथा तीव राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा हई है।

ग्रन्न बचाने का ग्रान्दोलन सामुहिक, संगठित, एवं उचित रूप से होना ग्रति ग्रावण्यक है। इस में जवानों की टोलियां कार्य कर सकती

हैं। हमारे देश में महिलाघों की संख्या करीब करीब पचास प्रतिशत है। रसोई घर की चाबी इन्हीं के पास रहती है। धगर हमारी महिलायें ग्रप्त बचत ग्रान्दोलन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी लें तो निश्चय ही यह बान्दोलन सफल होगा। हमारी महिलाओं के एक बार ष्यान में ग्राने पर वे उस पर पक्की रहेंगी क्यों कि वे निष्ठावान एवं त्यागी भी होती हैं। समाज तथा राष्ट्र के लिये वे हर प्रकार का त्याग कर सकती हैं। सामाजिक चेतना बहत ही तेजस्वी होता है, हथियार जिस देश में जागृति होती है वहां कानन की भी बहुत ही कम भावश्यकता पडती है । ब्लैक भाउट से भधिक खतरा भन्न के पूरा न होने पर हो सकता है। जवानों की टोलियां तथा महिलाओं के संघ, प्रम्न बचत के कार्य कर सकती हैं। इस में स्कुलों तथा कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग भी ग्रावश्यक है । शिक्षकों को तथा ग्रध्यापकों को ग्रन्न बचत का ग्रादेश भूपने विद्यार्थियों दारा घर घर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। बच्चे सच्चे तथा ग्रच्छे प्रचारक होते हैं। यह प्रचार समझा कर विनम्नता से किया जाना चाहिये भौर जिन का प्रभाव समाज विरोधी हो उनको बहिष्कार का शस्त्र भी दिखाना चाहिये। इस भ्रान्दोलन का प्रचार शहर में जैसाकिया जाए वैसाही गांवों के प्रत्येक घर में भी होना चाहिये। यह कार्यं संगठित रूप से होना चाहिये। इस में पंचायत के सदस्य, महिला समितियां तथा ग्राम सेवक दल के सदस्य सभी को सहयोग देना चाहिये। मुचना तथा प्रसारण संजालय भी घपना यह पवित्र कर्त्तव्य समझ कर इसका ग्रधिकाधिक प्रचार करे तो यह मान्दोलन प्रमावी तथा राष्ट्रव्यापी बन जाएगा, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, उपवास के म्रान्दोलनमें सरकार की सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। इसीलिए जिन दो रोज हम दो बार खाना छोड़ने वाले हैं उमी दूपहर से होटल रैस्तोरां सब्जी, खाने की दुकानों, वनियं की दुकानों कानन संबन्द की जायें। इस के खुले रहते

# [श्रीमती विमला देशमुख]

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से श्रादमी को लालच पैदा होने की सम्भावना रहती है। दुकानें बन्द रहने से एक किस्म का सन्नाटा छा जायेगा ग्रीर ग्रमुकुल वातावरण पैदा होगा । यह काम सरकार ही कर सकती है। आशा है जो जरूरी है, वह किया जायेगा । एक जिम्मेवारी सरकार को भौर निभानी है। वह है नैतिक स्वरूप की । सरकार ने ब्रादेश दिया है कि सामृहिक भोजन (दावत) की प्रथा को बन्द किया जाये, इन बातों को कानून बन्द कर सकता है। मगर मेरा फहना है कि कानुन से भादर्श का प्रभाव भधिक प्रखर तथा गहरा होता है। भ्राज चारों भ्रोर बहुत सी सभा, श्रिधिवेशन, सप्ताह सरकार की श्रोर से बुलाये जाते हैं या जिनको सरकार ग्रनदान देती है, उनकी श्रीर से ब्लाये जाते हैं। वहां एक कार्यक्रम खाने पीने का होता है भीर ध्राक्चर्य की बात है कि ये ध्राज भी जारी हैं। मैंने भ्रपनी भ्रांखों से देखा है। क्या हमारा सार्वजनिक कार्य खाने के बिना नहीं चल सकता है ? राजनीति में खाने का भ्राकर्षण इतना क्यों ? पिछले साल का उदाहरण मैं देती हूं, वह भी भाश्वर्यंजनक है। फीडम फार हंगर का दिन मनाया गया था। सोचो फीडम फार हंगर भीर वह भी दिल्ली में। भौर उस में एक मुख्य कार्यकम कौन साथा, खाने का धौर वह भी महंगे ख्यानेका।

श्रीमन्, मेरी प्रायंना यह है कि सरकारी
या सरकार जिन संस्थाओं को सहयोग
देती है उन्हें प्रादेश दिया जाये कि वे देश
की उन्नति का विचार करें परन्तु खाने की
पुष्टि दे कर नहीं। यह कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी
होना चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि
उच्च श्रेणी धाम जनता का घादश होती
है धौर जो कुछ उच्च श्रेणी के लोग करते
हैं उसकी नकल कनिष्ठ श्रेणी के लोग करते
हैं। इसलिए यह काम पहले उच्च श्रेणी

पर हो जाये तो भ्राम जनता पर उसका असर श्रवण्य गहरा पड़ेगा ।

सप्ताह में दो बार भोजन छोडने का जो मेरा सुझाव है इससे न केवल श्रनाज वरन ईंधन, तेल, कोयला म्रादि सब की बचत होगी । भोजन छोडने के ग्रलावा श्रप्त बचाने का धीर भी एक तरीका है। वह भी सामृहिक, सामाजिक श्रेणी पर किया जा सकता है। जानते हैं कि इस देश में दस प्रतिशत सन्न कौन खराब करता है ? कीडे, पंछी, बन्दर भ्रीर बोरियां ठीक न होने से प्रनाज गिर जाता है घौर मिट्टी में मिल जाता है। यह विचारणीय है। इस प्रकार 80 लाख टन बर्बाद होने वाले भ्रम्न को बचाया जाये तो भारतवर्ष को किसी भी देश से ग्रन्न की भिक्षा मांगने की ग्रावश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी । श्रीमन, यह भपराध कब्तरों, बन्दरों, कीड़ों म्रादि का नहीं है। यह भवश्य ही हमारा ग्रपराध है। ग्राज तक विदेशों से हम को धनाज मिलता रहा इसलिए हम लापरवाह थे, इसीलिए धनाज का विनाम हीता रहा । परन्तु भ्रकाल पड़ेगा जैसा कि इस वर्ष पड़ा है, तभी हम जागें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें मन्न के नाश को रोकने की सख्त कोशिश करनी चाहिये। उसकी बचत करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है। यह काम हर किसान, बच्चा और युवक कर सकता है। प्रश्न बचाने की समस्या केवल कानुन के जरिये हल नहीं होगी। यह बात भी सामाजिक चेतना पर निर्भर है। जनता को समझादेना हमाराकाम है। ग्रगर हम ने भ्रपने इस काम को पूरा कर दिया तो बहुत सा ग्रन्न बच सकता है । मैं ग्राजा करती हं कि भ्राप इस भ्रोर भी ब्यान देंगे।

पाकिस्तानी धाकमण, मैं समझती हूं, एक इप्टापित है। धंग्रेजी में जिस को ब्लैसिंग इन डिसगाइज कहते हैं, वह है। यह हमारे लिए बहुत लामदायक सिद्ध हुआ है। हम सुस्त, प्रष्ट धौर स्वार्थी बन गये थे। इसी भाकमण ने एक जोर का धक्का देकर हम को सूस्ती से जगाया है। इस लड़ाई ने हमें नई चेतना दी, हमारा भात्म-विश्वास बढ़ाया । भ्राज हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को ध्रपनी शक्ति का ज्ञान हुन्ना । मजदूर, मिल मालिक, इंजीनियर सब एक ग्रावाज से पूकार रहे हैं कि जिस वस्तु की इस देश को भावश्यकता है वह हम यहीं बनायेंगे । कारखानों तथा यंत्रों से तो हमारा पिछले पचास वर्ष से ही सम्पर्क हमाहै। लेकिन खेती करनातो हम पांच हजार वर्ष से जानते हैं। धनाज की समस्या हम भ्रति परिश्रम, धरती मांकी एक निष्ठ सेवाकरके घल्प समय में हल कर सकते ह । यह हमारी समृद्ध भूमि हमें जरूर खिलायेगी। म्राज इस देश में भ्रनाज की कमी हुई यह भूमि का ग्रपराध नहीं, हमारी ग्रव्यवस्था ही उसका मुख्य कारण है।

श्रीमन्, सब से बड़ा प्रश्न है देश की प्रतिष्ठाका। प्रश्नकी पुर्तिहमें स्वयं ही करनी चाहिये ग्रीर वह हो जायेगी भी, क्योंकि हमारे पास उपजाऊ भूमि है ग्रीर जानकारी भी । कमी है तो सुब्यवस्था की, जनता को प्रेरणा देन की । ग्रन्न के बचाने के साथ साथ प्रश्नोत्यादन प्रधिक करने की धावश्यकता है। शास्त्री जी ने मद्रास के भाषण में जनता को इशारा दिया है कि धाने वाले तीन चार महीनों में बड़ी कठिन परिस्थितियों में से हमें गुजरना पडेगा । जिस जनता ने लडाई का इतनी हिम्मत से सामना किया है, वह जनता निश्चय ही हिम्मत तथा धीरज के साथ भाने बाली समस्या का हंसते हंसते सामना करेगी, ईश्वर हमें हिम्मत दे। प्रन्न बचत करके तथा धधिक ग्रन्न उपजाने का ग्राज ही हम दुढ़ संकल्प करें तो मेरा विश्वास है कि ईश्वर भी हमारी सहायता करेगा। "ईश्वर उनकी सहायता करता है, जो भपनी सहायता स्वयं करते हैं"। यदि हम मृति परिश्रम से एक निष्ठा से मपनी भारत इसमि की सेवा करें तो वह हमारी ग्रन्न, वस्त्र की समस्या कहे सदा के लिए दूर कर देगी।

बीमली लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद):
धाज लेडीज डे होना चाहिये। धाज लेडीज
को ही बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख : बेती के लिए पानी की बहुत जरूरत होती है। मैं समझती हूं कि ज्यादा कुएं देने का धगर सरकार प्रवन्ध कर देतो हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हमें बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। खेती के लिए यांक्री-करण करने से ग्रन्न धान्य का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, इस पर सरकार का गहरा विण्वास है। लेकिन पहले पानी का तो इंतजाम किया जाये । इसके बगैर ध्रगर ध्राप ट्रैक्टरों से जुताई भी करने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो भी उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा । इसके भ्रलावा लैंड सीलिंग का कानून पास कर दिया गया है। वहां बड़े ट्रैक्टरों का क्या उपयोग होने वाला है। भाजादी मिले भठारह सास बीत गये लेकिन धभी तक छाटे छोटे टैक्टर भ्रपने ही देश में बनाये जाने की कोई योजना नहीं है। हमारा योजना मंडल इतने दिनों तक क्या करतारहा। हमारी धेती के लिये जापान में इस्तेमाल होने वाले ट्रैक्टरों जैसे छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनने चाहियें । हमारे देश में छोटे कारतकारों की संख्या प्रधिक है। उनकी समस्या पर सब से प्रथम विचार होनाचाहिये। मैं भ्राशाकरती हूं कि इसके लिये सरकार छोटे भौजारों की बनाने का इन्तजाम जरूर करेगी ।

खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खाद की बहुत धावश्यकता होती है। सरकार ने खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कारखाने भी खोले हैं भीर इस के लिये वह धन्यवाद के पान हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम भ्रपने देश में कम्पोस्ट का भी प्रधिक उपयोध करने की कोणिश करेंगे, ऐसी मैं धाशा करनी हूं। इसी तरह से हम भारतवासी भूमि की एक निष्ठा से सेवा करें तो खादाझ की समस्वा सदा के लिये हल हो जायेगी।

4970

# [श्रीमती विमला देशमुख]

हम ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे भीर यह देश एक बार फिर से स्वर्णभूमि बनेगा।

Deputy-Speaker: The munist Party is absent. Shri Lahiri Singh,

भी लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राज मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस के सामने बतलाया कि कहत पड़ गया है क्योंकि वारिश नहीं हुई । श्रंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी यही बात होती थी कि वारिश नहीं हुई भौर कहत पड गया । लेकिन इस ग्रद्वारह साल के **ध**र्से में हमारे देश में बड़े जोर से प्लैनिंग होती रही । जगह जगह पर वजीरों ने प्लेज ली, बादे किये कि फलाने सन तक हिन्दुस्तान में सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी हो जायेगी। लेकिन इस भ्रद्वारह साल के भ्रसें के बाद भी जहां पर हम ग्रंग्रेजों के वक्त में थे वहीं पर हैं।

डा० मा० श्री० ग्रणे: पीछे हैं।

**भी लहरी सिंह**ः जी हां, मौर पीछे चले गये हैं।

मैं भ्राप से भ्रजें करूं कि वह कौन सी चीजों हैं जो कि हमारे पैदाबार बढ़ाने के रास्ते में इकावट डाल रही हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि भ्राप भन्दाजा लगाइये कि एक तरफ तो भाप के वजीर भौर भाप की गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि माडनं इम्प्लिमेंट्स इस्तेमाल करो, ट्रैक्टर इस्तेमाल को, ट्रयुब बेल इस्तेमाल करो, यह खाद ऐसे डालो, बीज ऐसे डालो । लेकिन साथ में वह इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि यहां की जो होस्डिंग हैं वह श्वेती करने लायक नहीं हैं। यहां **भ**नएकानामिग होस्डिंग्स हैं । यहां पर ऐंबरेज होस्डिंग्स जो है वह 7.5 एकड़ की है। लेकिन हर पांच होस्डिग्स में से तीन होडिलम्स ऐसी हैं जो कि एक एकड से भी कम हैं। इतने बड़े मुल्क में एक एक एकड़ की होस्डिंग्स भी हैं भौर दिन व दिन वह

छोटी होती जाती हैं। ला घाफ सक्सेशन से यह लड़की के पास भी जाने लगी है। वह भव भीर ज्यादा तकसीम होती जायेगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि एक दिन भ्रायेगा जब यह एक एकड जमीन भी विस्वांसी तक म्रा जायेगी । जो किसान इतना छोटा है, जिसकी होल्डिंग इतनी छोटी है, उससे उम्मीद करना कि वह दो बैलों को पाल कर ग्रीर हल चला कर देश भर को गेहं दे देगा, भ्रापको खाना दे देगा, गलत है। यह नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिये मैं श्रापको यह तजवीज देता ह कि पहले तो श्राप कोई ऐसा कानन बनाइये जमीन के बारे में कि यहां पर जितना भी ऐग्रिकल्चर होता है वह या तो कलेविटव फार्मिंग से हो या कम्पलसरी को ब्रापरेटिव फार्मिग हो। यहां पर जो एक एक एकड़ जमीन हो वहां पर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग होनी चाहिये । यह मुल्क का सवाल है, हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि किसान क्या कहता है, फलां क्या कहता है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इसके लिये कदम उठाया था । मालूम नहीं क्यों थोड़े से एजिटेशन के बाद उन्होंने उसे खत्म कर दिया । गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए कि यहां पर कलेक्टिब फार्मिग हो भ्रौर कोभ्रापरेटिव फार्मिग हो । भगर गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि लोग इसे करना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे तो उसकी कम्पलसरी कर देना चाहिये कोम्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग को । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह इस काम को मर्जी से करवाये । मर्जी से कोद्यापरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं हो सकती । भ्रगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसानहीं करती तो कितनाही वह लेक्चर दे, कितनी ही प्लैंनिंग वह करे, कुछ नहीं होगा । भगरीका में जो कार्म्स हैं, इसरे इसरे मुल्कों में जो फार्म्स हैं, वह बड़े बड़े हैं। भाज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान भगरीका से दूसरे दर्जे पर है जहां काश्त के लिये इतनी जमीन है। लेकिन धमरीका से दूसरे दर्जे पर होते हुए भी घनएकानामिक होत्डिंग्स की वजह से हमारी यह दुवंशा है कि हम हाय फैलाये

फिरते हैं, कभी ध्रमरीका के पास धौर कभी धौर देशों के पास । तो या तो कम्पल्सरी कोध्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग होनी चाहिये या फिर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग मजबूती से चलानी चाहिये । इसमें गवर्नमेंट को डरना नहीं चाहिये ।

दूसरी मेरी तजवीज यह है कि ग्राप जमीनों के टुकड़े होने से बचाइये । इसके लिये ग्राप ला ग्राफ प्राइमोजेनिचर बनाइये। फांस ने भी यही किया क्योंकि वहां भी जमीन के ट्कड़े होते जाते थे। जो बड़ा लड़का या लडकी हो उसके पास जमीन जानी चाहिये। जमीन की धौर तकसीम न हो कर उस के पास जाना चाहिये ताकि श्राइन्दा के लिये यह तकसीम रुक जाये भीर छोटी होल्डिंग्स न रहे। इस ला के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। मान लोजिये कि मेरे पास चार एकड़ हैं, मेरे लड़के हो जायेंग तो जमीन तकसीम हो जायेगी। भीर भवतो भ्राप लड़की को देने के लिये कहते हैं, विडोज को देने के लिये कहते हैं। एक तरफ भ्राप कहते हैं कि काश्त-कार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करे, म्राप चाहते हैं कि मुल्क फले फुले, दूसरी तरफ द्याप जमीन के ट्रफड़े कर रहे हैं। इसलिये यहां के लिये भी यह ला भ्राफ प्राइमोजेनिचर होना चाहिये। जमीन बड़े लड़के के पास जानी चाहिये। जमीन के टुकड़े बन्द होने चाहियें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लैंड रिफार्म्स प्रापने कर लिये वह कर लिये । प्रापने राजे महराजों की जमीन ले ली, जमीदारी ले ली, जागीरदारी ले ली, या बड़े बड़े काम्तकारों से ले ली, लेकिनमाइन्दा के लिये घाप होल्डिंग्स पर सीलिंग न लगाइये, घगर मैं एक फार्म चलाना चाहता हूं तो मुझे तजुबाँ है कि तीस स्टैन्डबं एकड़ से कोई फार्म नहीं चल सकता है । तीस स्टैन्डबं एकड़ के लिये ट्यूबवैल कैसे लगाया जाये ।

भी विश्वनाथ राय: कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग होना भीर सीलिंग होना यह दोनों चीचें कंट्रेडिक्टरी हैं। भी भहरीं सिंह: यह कमजोर गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर सकती । भाग सुन लीजिये मैं इस लिये पहले यह कहता हूं कि कलेक्टिब फामिंग हो, दूसरी बात यह है कि भ्रगर गवर्नमेंट कमजोर नहीं है तो यह कम्पनसरी हो । तीसरी बात यह है कि इंडिविजुभल्स को लिबर्टी दो जिन की होल्डिंग एक एकड़ से भ्राधक है। जहां की होल्डिंग ज्यादा नहीं है वहां पर सीलिंग लगाभो । यह नहीं हो सकता कि कोई भी एक्स, बाई, जेड बेती करना जान ले वह बेती कर सके, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

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श्री श्र० प्र० हार्मा: जब श्राप मिनिस्टर थे तब श्रापने यह बात क्यों नहीं कीं।

भी लहरी सिंह : प्राप को एक्स्पी-रिएन्स नहीं है, मापके पास सिर्फ जबानी जमा खार्च है। 30 एक इसे कुछ हम नहीं कर सकते। नहम ट्रैक्टर देसकते हैं भीर न ट्यबर्वेल लगा सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हैं कि कोई नई सीलिंग न हो। जो रिफार्म्स .. भ्रापने कर दिये वह कर दिये । मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं हं। लेकिन धाइन्दा जो लोग फार्म बनाना चाहते हैं उनके रास्ते में रुकावट क्यों डालते हो, क्यों ऐसा कानून बनाते हो कि नहीं, किसी शर्त पर भी तीस स्टैन्डडं एकड से ऊपर रख कर भाप काण्त नहीं कर सकते । पंजाब में धौर दूसरे मूबों में भी यही हाल होगा। मैंने जो बार्ते भाप से कही हैं उन पर ग्राप गौर करें। ग्रपने प्लैनिंग के आदिमियों की बातों पर यकीन न करें। जब तक होल्डिंग्स ठीक नहीं होंगी झाप कोई काम नहीं कर सकते

इसके बाद मैं घापसे घर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सारी दिक्कत है पानी की । घापकी जितनी जमीन में काग्त होती है उस में से ए लिटिल सेस देन 20 वरसेंड को पानी मिलता है। घौर वह मी मामूनी मिलता है पानी भी किस चीज पर निर्मर करता है, नहरों के ऊपर । साउथ इंडिया में स्लो फेड रिवर्स हैं। घगर बारिण हो गई तो पानी 4973

मिल जाता है। नार्दर्न इंडिया में भी जो पानी है वह इतना काफी नहीं है कि ग्राप देशा भर में पानी देसकें। इस लिये जरूरी है कि जिस तरह से ग्रमरीका में किया गया वैसे किया जाये । यानी ट्युबवेल सिस्टम शरू कीजिये। श्राप के दरिया हैं, श्रापके वाटर लाग्ड एरियाज हैं, श्रापकी बरसाती नहरें हैं। उनके साथ शैलो ट्यूबवेल लग सकते हैं। लेकिन कौन लगाये। लगाना गवर्नमेंट को है। छोटा जमींदार नहीं लगा सकता। मैं द्यापको जगाधरी की मिसाल दूं। मैं ने श्रपने टाइम में चार ट्यूबवेल लगाये ग्रौर डेढ़ सौ मील के फासले पर पूरी सिचाई करवाई। अगर एक जगह वाटर लागिंग हैं या नहर वगैरह के पास पानी खड़ा है तो वहां ट्युववेल लगाम्रो या नहर बना कर काश्तकार के लिये काफी दूर पर पानी ले जान्नो । लेकिन यह करे कौन । गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ यह कहती है कि ट्यूबवेल लगवाग्रो। मैं कहता हं कि ग्रगर टयबवेल लगवाना है तो प्राइवेट पर्सन्स को सब्सिडी दो । मेरे सूबे में जाइये या किसी दूसरे सूबे में जाइये। दो चीओं की बड़ी मुक्किल ग्रा रही है। पहले तो हमें ट्यूबवेल के लिये कर्जा नहीं मिलता । विल्कुल जबानी जमा खर्च होता है। हिसाब किताब करे कौन । डिप्टी कमिश्नर नहीं सुनता, कोग्रापरेटिव बैंक नहीं सुनता भौर जमीदार मारे मारे फिरते ट्यबवेल के लिये जो कर्जा मिलना चाहिये वह क्यों नहीं मिलता है। फिर देखिये कि सब्सिडी किस शक्ल में मिलती है। भौर कुछ नहीं तो चीप इलेक्टिसिटी के कनेक्शन दे बो, लेकिन नहीं देते । डीजल से चलते हैं तो डीजल पर इयुटी इतनी लगाई है कि जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है, उसके रेट्स कम कर दो। मेहरबानी करो इस मुल्क पर धौर मेहरबानी करो उन मजबूत किसानों पर जिन के बेट भापकी लड़ाई में मर रहे हैं। कोई यह महर के रहने वाले हैं या ट्रेडर्स हैं? उन बहादूरों के लड़के झाज पहाडों पर बैठ कर,

मुल्क की चोटी पर बठ कर हिफाजत कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये तुम्हें रहम नहीं हैं, न उनके लिए कर्जा देने को तयार हैं, न ट्यूबवेल के लिए सब्सिडी देने को तैयार हैं, न एलेक्टिसिटी का रेट रिड्युस करके उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं, न किसी प्रकार की ग्रौर सबसिडी देने को तैयार हैं। हां, जबानी एक स्पीच दे दी मिनिस्टर साहब ने भ्रौर जवानी एक फोर्थ प्लान बन जायेगा, लेकिन उस गरीब के लिये कहीं कुछ नहीं होगा।

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

तो ग्राज जरूरी है कि ट्युबवेल के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्जा ग्राप उनको दो ताकि वह ट्यूबवेल लगा सकें। दूसरी बात जो बड़ी भारी इम्पाटेंट है इस कंट्री के लिए डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, वह है डीप ट्यूबवेल्स की । ग्रकेले राजपूताना का इलाका काफी है हिन्द्स्तान को ग्रनाज देने के लिए। भ्रमेरिकन से मेरी बात हुई। वह कहने लगा कि हमारे मल्क में भी ऐसा ही था कि दयबवेल लगायें तो पानी नहीं मिकलता था। हमने यह किया कि हम खोदते चले गये, एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल्स हमने लगाये, ड्रिलिंग करते गये, भ्रौर इस तरह डीप ट्युबवेल्स हमने लगाये । तो ऐसे डीप ट्युबबेल्स राजपूताने में ग्रगर ग्राप लगायें तो काम बन सकता है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब बजट देख लें, श्रपनी रिपोर्ट देख लें, करोड रुपया भी पुरा नही है। फिर यह कहते हैं कि हमने ड्रिलिंग की है भौर कामयाबी नहीं मिलती । इतना बड़ा प्रदेश राजपूताना श्रौर राजपूताने के साथ का भौर इलाका जो है उसमें ट्यूबवेल लगा दें, हिम्मत करें ग्राप, जसा कि चाहिए ग्रापको कि हिम्मत करें भ्राप तो वह ..... (व्यवधान) . . . . तो वह डीप ट्यूबवेल्स इतने हो जायेंगे कि माज खाली राजपूताना काफी ग्रनाज दे सकता है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ग्रपने बजट को देख लें ग्रीर ग्रपनी हालात को देख लें, ट्यूबबेल्स के लिए क्या बार्च कर रहे हैं? कुछ भी नहीं है, जीरो के

बराबर है । तमाम राजपूताने के प्रन्दर आप तजुर्जा करें क्योंकि वहां न तो भापकी नहर जा सकती है, न भौर कुछ हो सकता है। उसका एक हो तरीका है कि डीप ट्यूबवेल्स बनाये जायें । तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिए और नवर्नमेंट को खुद इस काम को करना चाहिए । आप पंजाव को देखें, कितने ट्यूबवेल्स लगाये हैं । रिवर्स के साथ साथ सब जगह भगर ट्यूववेल्स लगा दें तो आप देखें कि चाई कितनी भी बारिश न हो, आप पदावार ज्यादा बड़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह न तो गवर्नमेंट करती है शौर न प्राइवेट मैन करता है।

नेक्स्ट, जो मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं बह है खाद की सभस्या । लोग कहते हैं कि खाद नहीं मिलती, फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता। जिस कंदी में 46 ब्रादमी हों घोर जिस कटी में लाइवस्टाक रनीमल, पश, इतनी तादाद में हों, वहां का भ्रापका जितना गोबर है वह सारे का सारा जलाया जाता हो, तो क्यायह फर्जनहीं है नवर्नमेंट का, मिनिस्टर साहब, प्राप उनकी तवज्जह दिलायें कि यह ला बनाया जाये कि ब्राज से गोबर नहीं जलाया जायेगा. सब गोबर जमीन में जायेगा। लेकिन मैंने एक प्लानिंग के मेम्बर से कहा, वह ग्राजकल नेपाल गये हुए हैं, मैंने उनसे कहा कि लालाजी, जरा गोबर जलाना ही बन्द फरवा दो, तो कहने लगे, घरे, यह कैसे हो सकता है ? इतने मवेशी जिस देश में हों भीर इतना गोबर जहां होता हो, उसका एक कतरा भी जमीन में न जाता हो, फिर भी ला बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ? मैं नहीं समझता क्यों न ऐसा ला बनाया जाय कि कम्पल्सरिली वह सारा गोबर खाद में आयेगा ? फिर इस कंट्री में 46 करोड़ इन्सान हैं, इन 46 करोड़ का ह्यूमन स्टूटा, उनकी टट्टी जो है, पाखाना, वह कहां जाता है, बाहर सहता 2043 (Ai) LSD-7.

है, शहर्र में सड़ता रहता है, क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं कि इसका एक प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जाय भौर इस ह्युम्न स्ट्रेटा को प्रिजर्व किया जाय। ग्राप चीन में जाकर देखें, ग्राप में से जो गये हों, वह जानते होंगे, वहां हुएक झादमी का फर्ज है कि वह भपनी टट्टी खेत में ले जाये या वह खद इनवाइट करते हैं, तुम भाषी यहां खेत में भीर यहां टट्टी ही जाभी। लेकिन यहां 46 करोढ घादमियों की टटटी सिर्फ चारों तरफ बदब फैला रही है घौर मिनिस्टर साहब, यह प्रापके दिमाग में नहीं **बायेगा कि कितना कीमती खाद यह है**? इसकी तरफ ध्यान बिकुल नहीं दिया गया। तो मैं भापसे भर्ज करूं कि यह भापके लिए जरूरी है कि भाग दोनों तरफ से ला बनायें. म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को घौर कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्टको टाइट करें, जिस में कि गे।बर बिल्कुल जलने न पाये, भीर तमाम का तमाम खेतों में जाये, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

ग्रीर फर्टीलाइजर में मालूम नहीं मुनाफा खाने की गवनंमेंट की क्या धादत पड़ गई है, फर्टीलाइजर को द्याप बनाते हैं, उस के दाम बढ़ा दिये, द्याप जमींदारों से पूछ लें, इस साल दो रूपये बढ़ा दिये गए मेरे स्टेट में। वह गरीब कितना हमारे लिए कष्ट बर्दाश्त करते हैं, लेकिन उन का कुछ खयाल नहीं है, फर्टीलाइजर के दाम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं भीर फिर कटते हैं कि बनाज पैदा नहीं होता. है, भ्राप को चाहिये कि ग्राप उन को सबसिडी दो। जहांकरोडों रूपया ः न एक्सचेंज का भ्रीर कन्टीज को देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो वहां कोई बजह नहीं है कि सस्ती खाद, जो फर्टीलाइजर है भाप के पास वह सस्ते दाम पर उन को क्यों न दें? साथ में घाप उन को उधार दो ग्रीर फसल पर ले लेना। लेकिन न उस को उद्यार मिलता हैन भीर कुछ बीज उस को मिलती है।

फिर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस्पलीमेंट्स के लिए क्या हैं ? कहते हैं ट्रैक्टर लो। यहां

# [श्री लहरी सिंह]

जितने दैक्टर ग्राजकल ग्राये हैं, वह जैसे हिन्द-स्तान एम्बेसेडर कार भ्रायी तो वह भ्रीर मंहगी मिलती है, वैसे ही दैवटर भी बड़ा मंहगा है। सस्ते दैक्टर ग्राप ने नहीं बनाये । छोटे छोटे मस्ते इमानोमेंटस नहीं बनाये । टैक्टर्स के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंग देने के लिये तैयार हैं। पूर्जे उन के नहीं मिलते हैं, हालत खराब है उन को डिजिल ....(व्यवधान)

भी शिव नारायण : पंजाब में ग्राप ने कितना बनवाया, जब ग्राप मिनिस्टर थे....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sheo Narain: He was Minister in Punjab, Sir.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is irrelevant; he has grown wiser now.

श्री लहरी सिंह: सुन तो लो । नुकसान की बात नहीं है, तुम्हारे फायदे की है।

तो मैं भ्राप से भनं कर रहा हं कि यह सस्ते इम्पलीमेंट्स श्रीर दैक्टर्स सस्ते बनाश्रो, सबसिडी दो. कर्जा दो । ग्राप पृछो उन से जा कर यह कितना महिगा है, कौन इतना खर्च कर सकता है ? केवल जबानी बात कह देने से कुछ नहीं होता?

ग्रब मैं ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए खत्म करता हूं। थोड़ा सा मोनो खी प्राक्योरमेंट भौर ट्रेक्टर्स पर कहना चाहता हं। दो मिनट ग्रीर चाहिए।

मैं एक बात यह कहंगा कि देश घर में इतना फहत पड़ रहा हो, ऐसा धनाज कम पैदा हो रहा हो भौर ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाबादी बढ़ती जा रही हो, उस में भाज यह बहस करना कि मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए, मैं कहता हं कि बन्द करवाम्रो सब जल्दीसे जल्दी। यह वह क्लास घाफ देडमें है जो हम से सस्ता ने कर हम को तंग करते हैं गवर्नमेंट को तंग करते हैं, इसलिए इस मुल्क के लिए जब तक कि सरप्लस न हो जाय यह बहुत जरूरी है, कानन बनाओं कि मनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट हो । हर एक मे जबर्दस्ती लिया जाय । ग्रगर नहीं लोगे तो नहीं चला सकोगे । इसलिये मनोपनी प्रोक्शोरमेंट होना चाहिए ग्रीर राशनिंग अरूर होना चाहिए । राशनिंग को कर दो वरना जिन्दा नहीं रहोगे। कंटोल्ड राश्चानिय करो श्रीर राश्चानिय में जैसा कि मिनि-स्टर साहब ने फरमाया, गन्दा सन्दा सडा हमा गेहंन देना, नहीं तो एलेक्शन भी नजदीक ग्रा रहा है, हमें भी मश्चिल होगी, वहीं गन्दा सन्दा दे दिया तो, यह ठीक नहीं है ।

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

तो मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह उम्मीद करता हं कि गवर्नमेंट बोल्ड होगी, कानून बनायेगी भीर हिम्मत करेगी। गरीब को सबसिडी देगी, वरना ऐसा ही डामा होता रहा जैसा कि प्लानिंग बगैरह भ्राप कर रहे हैं तो इस का नतीजा कछ ग्रच्छानहीं निकलेगा।

श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) : ग्रपाध्यक्ष महो-दय, ग्राप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि मुझे भी चन्द्र मिनट तक खाद्य स्थिति पर कुछ बोलने काम्रवसर दिया गया ।

उपान्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट हैं, हर एक कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर को ।

भी गहमरी: भ्राप जानते हैं कि हमारे ही प्राविस में नहीं, बल्कि घनेक प्राविसों में इस साल बारिश नहीं हई। जब एक प्राविस में बारिश न हो तो वहां की हालत भयानक हो जाती है। जब सारे देश में ग्रवर्षण हो तो भगवान ही मालिक है। खेतों में पानी नहीं, ताल तलैयों में पानी नहीं, पोखरों में पानी नहीं, भीर कुछ सबों से तो यह खबर भा रही है कि क्यों में भी पीने के लिये पानी इस साल नहीं हैं। हम बहुत भयानक स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं। ग्राज बहस करने का वक्त नहीं है, गम्भीरता से सोचने का वक्त है।

धान की फमल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में या सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब करीब मारी गयी है। याज रुपये में चार घाना धान देश में है, बारह घाना फमल मारी गयी है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

जहां तक रवी की फसल है, जहां सिचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है. जैसे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में. वहां रवी की फसल के पौधे मुरझा रहे हैं, जल रहे हैं, हालत खराब हो रही है। देश पर आपत्ति, विपत्ति धायी थी, देश के जवानों ने देश की इज्जत रख ली। अब जो संकट है उस के लिए हम को देश के नेताओं— केवल कांग्रेस के नेताओं नहीं—की सुअब्झ पर भरोसा है। धगर वह समझदारी से काम लेंगे, हर पार्टी के नेता मिल कर काम करेंगे तो उन के सहयोग से काम हो सकता है। ऐसा होगा तभी हम वच सकते हैं, नहीं तो हमारा देश आज बहुत ही थोर मंकट में से गुजर रहा है।

दैवी प्रकोप पर तो हमारा कोई चारा नहीं है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने जो भावपाशी को निगलेक्ट किया है उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट दोवी है। ग्राज हम देश की जनता में जाते हैं तो हम को मालूम नहीं होता कि द्याज जनता की सरकार का राज्य हैया नौकरशाही का राज्य है। हमें तो मालूम हो रहा है कि माज नौकरणाही की हुकूमत है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधिकांण इलाके में ट्यूयवैल हैं नहीं भीर जहां हैं, वहां ठीक इंग से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, कुछ चलते नहीं हैं। इंजीनियर लोगों की हालत यह है कि वेइसतरहकाम करते हैं कि खुदाही मालिक है। हमारे देश में पानी का इन्तिआरम नहीं हो रहा है। खाद का इन्तिजाम नहीं हो रहा है। खाद का इन्तिजाम न हो तो उस के बिना हम लोग गोबर की कम्पोस्ट खाद बना कर काम चला सकते हैं पर ग्रगर पानी का इन्तजाम

नहीं है तो उस के लिए कीन दोषी है ? गवर्नमेंट को इस काम को करना होगा। प्रगर गवर्नमेंट बलानी है घौर हुकूमत करनी है घौर पावर में प्राना है, तो जनता को बिसरानक नहीं होगा। जनता श्राज बिसरायी गयी है। हम कांग्रेस के ब्रादमी हैं। जनता में जाते हैं, जनता का रोय देखते हैं, जनता का जोशा देखते हैं, तो हम को बढ़ा दुःख होता है।

हमारी तरफ बाढ़ के कारण गांबों के मकानों को ऊंचा करने को कहा गया । इस काम के लिए इंजीनियर मुकर्रर हुए, द्योवरसियर मुकरंर हुए, लेकिन गावं वालों के मकान ऊर्चे होने के बजाय रंडियों के काठे ऊर्चे हो गए। एक इंजीनियर साहब थे, उन्होंने लाखों रूपया कि में जमा कर दिया । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन पर मुकदमा चला भीर जब मुकदमा चला तो उन के पास एक खुबसूरत भीरत थीं, वह डिफोंस में माई भीर जज के सामने बयान किया कि यह दुपया हम ने जमा किया है, हमारे मिन्नों ने हम को उपहार के रूप में यह रूपया दिया है, इंजीनियर साहब ने जो जमा किया है वह लेन देन का रुपया नहीं है। सरजु पाण्डेय बैे हैं, वह हमारे ही जिले के हैं। वह इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे। वह इंजीनियर साहब मुकदमे से छुट गए और छुटने के बाद भी वह काम कर रहे हैं। कोई चल कर गाजीपुर जिला में भीर बलिया जिला में देखे कि जो हम कह रहे हैं वह सच है या नहीं। ऐसी हुक्मत कैसे चलेगी, जहां श्रफसरों की, नौकरशाही की हुकूमत हो, कांग्रेस के लोगों की कोई पूछ नहीं है। वहां पूछ है हुकूमत के कर्मचारियों की। वहीं लोग सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, वहीं सब लेनादेनाकर रहे हैं।

पटेल कमीणन यहां से गया और कुछ कुंदे बनाने के लिए हुक्स दे धाया। काम्तकारों के कुंएं बने लेकिन बी बी घो और ए बी घो साहब ने हर कुंदे पर 50 क्पया नकद लिया तब किसी को इवाजती। सीमेंट जो मिला उस का भी क्पया लिया गया। यह सब कुछ

## [श्री गहमरी]

हो रहा है। यह गवन में मेंट बरदाश्त कर रही हु। हम अपने नौकरों पर कोई अधिकार नहीं रख रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत है।

गल्ले की तकलीफ है 🔓। मैं ग्राप को एश्योर कर सकता हं कि किसान दूना गल्लापैदाकरेंगे ग्रगर उन को पानीकी व्यवस्थाहो । हमारे धान मंत्री, श्रीलाल बहादूर शास्त्री, किसानों से कहते हैं कि हफ्ते में एक बार खाना बन्द करो ग्रीर गल्ला ज्यादा दा करो । मझे हंसी श्राती है। कौन ऐसा बेहया काश्तकार होगा जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा निहीं करना चाहता । दा तो ऐसा करता है कि खेत कटने के बाद जो श्रनाज झड जाता है उस को भी मेहनत कर के बीनता है। हम तो किसान के लड़के हैं। हमारे पिताजी स्वयं हल चलाते थे, मैं गाय चराता था। मैं जानता हुं, मैं ने किसानों को देखा है। इस साल मैंने देखा जब एक पानी के बिना धान मारा गया तो किसान खेतों में रोते थे, खाना नहीं खाते थे। मैं कहता हं कि उन से मेहनत करने को न कहा जाए। उन पर दया की जाए। किसान तो वैसे ही रात दिन खेती के लिए महनत करता है।

खाना एक हफ्ते में एक बार बन्द करने को कहा गया । हमारे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी हमारे पूर्वी जिलों से दूर रहने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हं कि म्रापत्ति-काल को छोडिये, हम तो साल भर एक वक्त खाना खा कर के रहते हैं, दोनों वक्त खाना नसीब नहीं होता ।

एक माननीय सबस्य : तबीग्रत ग्रच्छी रहती है।

भी गहमरी: वह ऐसा इलाका है। ग्राज भी कोई चल कर देख ले। जब किसान मेहनत से गल्ला पैदा करता है तो भी दोनों वक्त चाना नहीं चाता, एक वक्त का बचा कर बेचता है लड़का लड़की की शादी के लिए। तो मेरा कहना है कि हमारे लिए यह न कहा जाए, ब्राजमगढ़ के लि न कहा जाए, गोरखपूर के लिये न कहा जाए। यह तो सी लोग जानते हैं कि वहां के लोगों को दोनों वक्त खाना नसीब नहीं होता । प्राज उन से हफ्ते में एक बार की खाना बन्द करने को कहा जा रहा है।

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

मैँ एक बात कहता हूं। हालत बहुत खाराब है। ग्रीर भी खाराव होने वाली तां का यह इसः ३ क जिस पास खेत हैं वह ेी नहीं कर सकता, गल्ला पैदा नहीं कर सकता । वह एक एकड़ में पांच मन पैदा करता है जहां दूसरा बीस मन प्रति एकड पँदा कर सकता है। तो हालत यह है कि किसी के पास खेत ज्यादा हैं श्रीर किसी के पास खेत कि उनमें खेती लाभ नहीं । हमारे यहां कोई सबलैंट नही कर सकता । ग्रगर सबलैंट करता है तो प्रधिवासी हो जाएगा । इस डर से कोई किसी दूसरे को श्रपने खेत नहीं देता अपने पास ही रखता है, सौर इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जहां एक एकड में दस मन पैदा हो सकता है वहां धाचकल पांच मन भी पैदा नहीं होता। ग्रगर कुछ ग्रीर न किया जाये, तो कम से कम सवलैटिंग का प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये । भगर यह प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये. तो खेत में पैदावार होगी । हम **प्र**पने गांव का हाल जानते हैं । कुछ प्रादमी खेत जोतते बोते हैं--पांच मन नहीं होता है। वे दूसरे को वटइया कर देते हैं, तो पंद्रह मन लेते हैं बीर दस रुपवे पटवारी को देते हैं कि इन्दराज हमारे नाम से कर दो, मैं ने जोता है। यह सब इस राज में चल रहा है, यह हमारी सरकार से नीचे चन रहा है। इस के लिए

मुझे खुणी नहीं है , प्रसन्नता नहीं है । वह गलती है मौर इस को दुक्त करना चाहिए । थोड़े खेत वाले का निर्वाह नहीं होता है । वे बेचारे भी सबलैटिंग नहीं कर सकते है । प्रगर किसी का एक एकड़ खें। है, तो वह भी सबलैटिंग नहीं कर सकता है । प्रगर वह कोई साइड-बिजिनंस न करे, तो उस का काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

ऐसी हालत में हम कहेंगे कि लड़ाई में सरकार की शानदार विजय हुई है, लेकिन वह भखनरी से देश को बचाए। तीन चार महीने के बाद हालत बहत खराब होने वाली है। लड़ाई से पहले विरोधी पार्टियों ने शोर किया था कि गल्ले की कमी है, लेकिन वास्तव में गुल्ल की कमी नहीं थी। वह कमी बनावटी थी। समगलर लोग चाइना ग्रीर पाकिस्तान को गल्ला भेजते थे, इस लिए हमारे यहां गल्ले की कमी हो गई थीं। लेकिन जब लडाई शरू हुई, तो हमारे जवानों ने महज पाकिस्तान को ही शिकस्त नहीं दी. उन्होंने समगुलिंग को भी बन्द कर दिया । उस समय पूर्वी, पश्चिमी भौर उत्तरी सीमाओं पर हमारे जवान तैनात थे. इसलिए स्मगलर्ज को गल्ला ले जाने का मौका नहीं मिला । हमारे गांव में लडाई से पहले चना 38 रुपये मन बिकता था. सेकिन लड़ाई के दरमियान वह 28 रूपये मन हो गया ।

गवर्नमेंट स्मर्गालग को नहीं रोक सकी है। स्मगलर पुलिस की मदद से बाहर गल्ला भेजते हैं। उस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिया।

 हमारे यहां ईमारी प्रकाल पड़ने वाला है, दिन बहुत खराब होने वाले हैं। सरकार को उस के लिए जिन्ता करनी चाहिए। ध्रापोजीशन पार्टीज से मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे ग्रम्न के विषय में पार्टी लाइन पर न सोचें, बल्कि सारे देश के हित को सामने रख कर सब लोग मिल कर कोई रास्ता निकालें, ताकि देश का भला हो।

श्री श्रीनारायण द्यास (दरमंगा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी माननीय कृषि
ग्रीर खाद्य मंत्री ने सदन के सामने देख
की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में जो भाषण
दिया, उस में उन्होंने देश में ग्रम की
कमी को पूरा करने ग्रीर देश के सभी
लोगों को ग्रम देने के सम्बन्ध में जो
मुझाव या काम हमारे सामने रखे, हम
समझते हैं कि वे सभी ग्रम्छे हैं।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहंगा कि भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश होते हए भी, हम स्वराज्य-प्राप्त के मठारह सालों के बाद भी ग्रम्न के लिए दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करते हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत भारी लज्जा की बात है। यह बात सही है कि हम ने सभी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाम्यों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढाने के लिए सभी उपाय किये, लेकिन फिर भी हम खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में देश को स्वावलम्बी नहीं बना सके, यह सब से बढ़े दख का विषय है । इस घापद-काल में, जब कि चीन भीर पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमाम्रों पर हमला करने के लिए तैयार है, हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में वर्षा के ग्रमाव से भकाल पड़ा हमा है धीर सन्न का उत्पादन इस साल भीर सालों की प्रपेक्षा कम होने वाला है, हम सभी नागरिकों का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि हम संयम से काम लें. धन्न को बचा कर खर्च करें धीर बांट कर खायें। जब ग्रन्न का धमाव होता है उस समय ग्रगर ग्रन्न को बांट कर नहीं खाया जायेगा, तो देश में

### [श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि इस द्यापद-काल में भी उपद्रव खडा हो सकता है। इस लिए जहां तक ग्रन्न को बांट कर, राणनिंग कर के, खाने का सुझाव है, मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता है। साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हं कि जो किसान भ्रपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं, उन से लैवी लगा कर, कम्पलसरी तौर पर, ग्रावश्यक रूप से भ्रम्न लिया जाये । मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हं कि जब ग्रन्न की कमी हो, तो राशन की मात्रा भी कम की जा सकती है, ग्रगर देश की भलाई के लिए वह जरूरी हो।

जहां तक राशनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को इस बात का म्रवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि किसी भी राज्य में जो सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट कायम है, ग्रभी तक उन का काम संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है ग्रीर जनता को उन के कामों से बडा ग्रसन्तोष रहा है। राशन कार्ड बनाने में धौर राशन के वितरण में धनेक तरह की ब्राइयां होती रही हैं। अगर हम भ्रपने सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट या राशनिंग डिपार्टमेंट को शुद्ध ग्रीर पवित्र नहीं बना सकेंगे ग्रीर हमारे काम करने वाले लोग ईमानदारी भीर सच्चाई से व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हं कि देश में ऐसा उपद्रव होगा, जिस का मुकाबला करना सन्कार ये लिए नामुमकिन होगा।

जहां तक नियंत्रित वितरण का सवाल है. उस का समर्थन सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य करेंगे, लेकिन वितरण की व्यवस्था भीर प्रबन्ध ऐसे मद्भ ग्रीर पवित्र होने चाहियें कि उन के प्रति किसी प्रकार की शिकायत करने की गंजाइश न हो। सूना जाता है कि दूसरे महायुद्ध के दौरान इंगलैंड में वहां के राज घराने के लोगों को जितना राशन मिलता था, साधारण जनता को भी उतना ही राशन मिलताथा। लेकिन हमारे यहां पिछले उमाने में जब राशनिंग का काम शुरू हुद्धा, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में कपड़े ग्रीर श्रन्न के राशनिंग में कई तरहका भ्रष्टाचार देखा गया. जिस से जनता को कंट्रोल से बहुत घुणः पैदा हो गई ग्रीट इसी कारण जब कभी कंटोल का रावाल भाता है, जनता उस का विरोध कन्ती है। लेकिन इस समय कंटोल के बिना काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इह लिए मैं। उस का समर्थन करता हैं।

किन कारणों से हमारे देश में अन्न का श्रभाव हो जाता है, हम क्या कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं. जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में उतना भ्रम्न का उत्पादन नहीं होता है, जितना हम खर्चकरते हैं, मैं संक्षेप में उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहंगा ।

जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया है, हमारे .देश में भूमि के ट्कड़े ट्वड़े होते चले जाते हैं, जिस की वजह से वे ग्रनइकानों मिक होल्डिभ्ज हो जाते हैं स्रौर किसान उन में नफे से काम नहीं कर सबसे हैं। एक ग्रादमी का खोत दस दरा जगह फैला रहता है, इस लिए वह उस की निगरानी नहीं कर सकता है। लैंड कांसालिडेशन का काम बहुत से राज्यों में शुरू किया गया है, लेकिन पंजाब को छोड़ कर बह काम कहीं भी ग्रागे नहीं बढ़ा है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां जं। वैज्ञानिक मनुसन्धान हमा है, उस को हम खेतिहारों तक नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। यह सही है कि सभी ब्लाकों में एक्सटेंशन स्नाफिसर नियक्त किए गए है, सेकिन उन का काम प्रसन्ते।वजनक है। ऐसी स्कीम जारी करती चाहिए कि एक्सटेंग्रन ग्राफिसर विभिन्न ब्लाकों में इ.५ ने वाम को जिम्मेदारी से करें श्रीर उस का धारो बढ़ ये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सिचाई का जो भी प्रबन्ध हम ने किया है, वह ग्राधुरा है। हमारे देश में सिचाई के अन्तर्गत आने बाले खेतों की मात्रा बहुत खोड़ो है। अभी सिचाई का बहुत प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन जितने भी तिचाई के साधन हमारे पास हैं। इस में सरकार और जनता दोनों का दोय है। इस निर्मार्ग और जनता दोनों का दोय है। इस निर्मार्ग और जनता दोनों का दोय है। इस निर्मार्ग से स्वस्था का पूरे से पूरा उपयोग हो सके और अधिक से अधिक अन्न उपनाया जा सके। अगर सियाई को बढ़ाया जाये, तो एक एक खेत में दो दो और तीन तीन फनलें उपन सकती हैं।

### 15 hrs.

एक बात की तरफ माननीय सदस्व श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह, ने ध्यान खींचा है भीर जिस को कई बार इस सदन में कहा गया है। हमारे देश में श्रम्न की उपज की कनी का सब से मख्य कारण यह है कि खेती के लिए सस्ते दर पर ऋण की व्यवस्थानहीं है। यह सही है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने एग्रीकल्च/ल कोडिट विभाग खोल रखा है. लेकिन उस से ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है । स्टेट बैंग धाफ इण्डिया तो खेती के सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम करता ही नहीं है । लाइफ इंग्योरेंस कार्य रेशन के जो फोडस हैं उन का उपयोग भी बढ़े बड़े उद्योगों के लिए किया जाता है। इस नम्बन्ध में जो कागज ग्रभी हमारे सामने खाद्य मंत्री जी ने उपस्थित फिया है उस में कहा गया है कि ग्रव सरकार चाहती है कि रिजर्व बैंक ग्राफ इंडिया, स्टेट बैंक माफ इंडिया, लाइफ इंग्योरेंस कारपोरेशन, एग्रीकल्चन्ल रिफा-इनेंस कारपोरेणन भ्रादि सब किसानों की सहायता देंगे। ग्रगर यह केवल कागज पर ही न रह जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से काफी सहायता मिल सकती है । लेकिन ग्रभी तक तो इस तरह की चीजें कागजों में ही पड़ी रह गई हैं ग्रीर इस कारण से हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। चगर घत्र भी ऐसा ही हुआ। तो हमें कोई सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मगर खेती के सम्बन्ध में कम दर पर

और ग्रासांति के सिम्पने वाले कर्ज की व्यवस्था सरकार करें तो अधिक अन्न उपकाने के रास्ते में जो एक वड़ा रोड़ा है, वह पचास प्रतिशत हट सकता है। ग्राज किसान मनीलंडर के पास जा कर बहुत ज्यादा वहीं हुई दर पर कर्ज लेता है। इतना होने पर भी उस को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। उस भीर वह न दोड़ भर भाष की भीर दोड़े और ग्राप से ग्रासानी से भीर कम दर पर उस को कर्ज मिल आए तो उस की एक बड़ी समस्या हल हुई सकती है।

यह कहा जाता है कि किसान को हर प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए ताकि वह ध्रिक ध्रप्त उपजा सके। यह सही है कि ध्रपीओ दाम ध्रिक किया गया है वह कुछ हद तक इंसैटिय देने वाला अकर है। लेकिन इस काम को ध्रीर धागे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये धीर किसान को ध्रीक ध्रप्त की योजनाधों को सफल बनाने के लिये बहुत से कामों को करने में महायता दी जानी चाहिए।

प्रश्न के दाम निश्चित करने की बात बार बार कही गई है। लेकिन ऐसा करते समय हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि किसान को भ्रम याकोई भी चीज उपजाने में एक एकड पर कितना खर्च करना पडता है। ग्रब तक सरकार ने कई कमेटियां बनाई हैं लेकिन किसी कमेटी ने यह ठीक नहीं निर्धारण किया है कि किसान को सन्न इत्यादि उपजाने में या दूसरी जो खोतीकी चीजें हैं उन को उपजाने में फी एकड कितनास्त्रचंकरना पडता है। जब तक यह मालम न हो तब तक ग्रन्न के दाम निर्धारित करना, वैज्ञानिक दंग मे निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हं कि खोती के उत्पादन में प्रति एकड़ कितना खर्च पड़ता है इस के सम्बन्ध में शीद्र से शीद्र जांच करा कर सरकार को सदन के सामने उस की रिपोर्ट पेश करनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश में भूमि के सुघार के भी बहुत से काम हुए हैं। केन्द्र की तरफ से जो राष्ट्रीय

# [श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

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विकास परिषद् बनाई गई है उस ने भी एक कमेटी बनाई है ताकि जिन जिन राज्यों में प्रभीतक भूमि सुधारों का काम भ्रागे नहीं बढ़ा है, उस को भ्रागे बढाया जा सके लेकिन मैं समझता हं कि एक बरस प्रस्ताव पास हए हो गया है इस कमेटी में जिस में कई मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि हैं अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि भूमि सुधारों के काम को विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें। बिना संगठन के कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। जितनी योजनायें हैं ग्रौर जो हमारे सामने श्राती हैं वे देखने में बहुत ग्राकर्षक प्रतीत होती हैं। उन को देखने से ऐसा मालम होता है कि श्रभी हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। यद्यपि केन्द्र में मंत्रालय है, राज्यों में मंत्रालय हैं लेकिन फिर भी नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में जो तालमेल विभिन्न विभागों में होना चाहिये ताकि योजनायें सफलतापूर्वक लाग् की जा सकें, वह नहीं है। यहां चार मंत्रालय हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन है, फुड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री है, कम्यनिटी डिबेलेपमेंट मिनिस्टी इत्यादि हैं इन में तालमेल होना चाहिए। यह खशी की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड बिठाया है। इस में सभी सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे श्रौर विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री भी शामिल हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ग्रगर यह तालमेल बिठाने का काम समिचित ढांग से किया गयातो खेती के बहुत से सवाल हल हो जायेंगे।

यह सही है कि जब से हमें घाजादी मिली है तब से हम ने विभिन्न विभागों में धनसन्धान करने के लिये बहुत सी धनुसन्धानशालायें स्थापित की हैं। यह भी सही है हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने बडे परिश्रम के साथ बहुत भच्छा भनुसन्धान कार्य किया है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि बावजूद इस के कि हम ने श्रपने देश को प्रखंडों में बांट दिय है ग्रीर वहांखेती का प्रचार करने के लिए प्रचार विभाग के ग्रफसर भी हैं फिर भी श्रनसन्धानशालाग्रों में जो जो सफलतायें प्राप्त हुई ह खेती को तरक्की देने के लिए, वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच सकी हैं, वे उन से लाभ नहीं उठा सके हैं। इस कठिनाई को हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी महसूस किया है। जब जब उन के भाषण इन विषयों पर कहीं होते हैं, उन को पढ़ कर बहुत हमारा उत्साह बढता है कि दरग्रसल में उन्हों ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि चाहे हमारी श्रनुसन्धानशालात्रों में ग्रीर चाहे विदेशों में खेती के सम्बन्ध में जो जो नए नए ध्रनुसन्धान हुए हैं, म्राविष्कार हुए हैं, उन म्राविष्कारों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिये यह पूरे प्रयास में लगे हुए हैं। इस के लिए मैं उन की तारीफ करता हूं ग्रीर ग्राशा करता हूं कि वे इसको देखेंगे कि किसानों तक ये पहंचें ।

ग्रन्न के उत्पादन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसके साथ साथ दुध, मछली, मांस, ग्रंडे इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में भी भ्रापके पास योजनायें हैं भीर उनको भी भाषको लाग करना चाहिये। जो जो बातें मैंने बताई है उन में से कुछ तो लांग टर्म मैसर्ज है भीर कछ ऐसी हैं जो कि ग्रापातकाल के समय में हम चला सकते हैं। जो सहायक खाद्य पदार्थ हैं इन पदार्थों के उत्पादन में भी जितनी सहायता सरकार से अपेक्षित है, उतनी सहायता सरकार को देनी चाहिये ।

मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को जिस सामान की जरूरत है खेती के उत्पादन को बढाने केलिए, जिन जिन चीजों की उसको

मावश्यकता होती है, उनको मगर सरकार वक्त पर मुहैया करे, सुविधा से वे उन को प्राप्त हो जाएं तो हमारे देश में मन्त की कमी नहीं रहेगी धौर जो लक्स्य हमार मंत्री महोदय ने निश्चित किया है वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायगा भीर विदेशों पर हम जो मन्न के मामले में निर्मर रहते हैं, हम को निर्मर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा। में समझता हं कि इन सब बातों को करने से हमारे देश की जो कृषि की समस्या है या खाद्य की समस्या है, उस को हम सफलता-पुर्वक इस कर लेंगे।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, listening to the Food Minister while moving his motion, one got the impression that this was just one of those years when the rains had failed a little more than perhaps in other years. That is all the sense of urgency which he lent to his remarks on this crisis. I was, Sir, the other day, looking at a foreign journal, which made, rather, what thought was, an uncharitable remark about Indians and India-a western journal, of course. It stated: are getting tired of hearing this annual belly-ache about failure rains from India". Of course, the "belly-ache" may be a little more acute this year, I agree, because there has been very severe drought; but I would suggest to the Food Minister that this debate should not be restricted and confined, as it was sought to be confined, mainly within the limits of a short-term crisis, the crisis due to failure of rains or drought this year, because it is really a national problem, it is not only a short-term but really a long-term problem that has to be tackled.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to spend any time really on taking up the problems of individual States. I fear that the debate will generally tend to

move on the lines of problems οf particular Sates. For example, have here before me-perhaps, you may have seen it too-these extracts from papers. Recently, the Hindustan Times of Mr. Birla, has been publishing a whole series of articles on the food situation, one article for each State and, if I may just read out the headlines, they give an idea of the depth of the crisis, depth of the problem. This is what they say: "Years of neglects....."- it is not about just the present problem-"Years of neglect give U.P. poor harvests"; "Drought shows up lopsided ning in the Punjab"; "Mysore's crash programmes need more funds"; "Maharashtra's major problem is in Vidarbha"—that, of course, is mainly the drought problem, I think-"Andhra Pradesh faces a deficit of 25 per cent"-a very prosperous State by all accounts-"Rajasthan's hope pinned on hoarded stocks"-I presume it means "pinned on un-hoarding hoarded stocks-"Bihar bungles despite large outlay"—the Minister remembers, no doubt, the conditions which prevailed there in last July and August when rice prices went up to Rs. 75.00 per maund and drove the people to take to certain forms of agitation whose repercussion is still present there in the State of Bihar and hundreds of people are still in jail—"Madras....."—the Food Min-ister's own State—"Madras can tide over crisis if it rains now"; "Madhya Pradesh a victim of drought and price bungle"; "Bengal....."—the Minister's model State-"Bengal fails to use its resources fully"; "Little hope of raising Kerala's loan ration'-these are the headlines that Mr. Birla's paper gives regarding the position in each of the States. Now, this drought that has overtaken the country, together with the uncertainty of wheat supplies under PL 480, certainly creates a situation which applies to the coming year. But Shri Subramaniam in his opening remarks, probebly anticipating the attack that was going to be made by the Swatantra Members here, very strongly advocated the cause of State trading and

monopoly procurement by the State and he launched into a very severe criticism of free trade, free market and what the record of free market has been. Of course, I am at with him. But I would like to him what happened last year, in 1964-65, when by all accounts we had very good crop, what was described as a bumper crop. What had happened to that? Where did the crop go? Why did the price rise higher ever in the past so far? And we know that last year when the good bumper crop was being harvested the question was asked as to what procurement policy of the Government was going to be and the Government was a house divided on this question. I would like to know that divided house on which side was the Food Minister. Who is responsible-I do not hold this against him personally-for the fact that last year, in 1964-65, a year of good harvest, of admitted bumper crop, the whole of the crop was allowed to pass into the hands of the free market, the hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers to be merry with it, and today when we meet with a situation where drought has overtaken us we have no stocks, Government has no buffer stock or anything to fall back upon? I say these things only for this reason that we are being assured by the Government, from the Prime Minister downwards, that very decisive measures are going to be taken on an emergency footing. And some military language is also being used. keeping with the present atmosphere like food will be put on a war footing, the food front has to be monbilised, ploughs are no less important swords and guns and so on. Very good. When all these terms are being used, we feel a little difficult to rely simply on the assurances and promises because of the recent experience that we have had regarding this Government.

Now, much is being said about the need for sacrifices because we are in

It has been said by somebody that the Indian farmer is really the poorest industrialist in this country day. If you consider agriculture to be an industry, he is the poorest industrialist because he is condemned to employ the costliest capital. has to borrow money at rates ranging anything from 25 to 100 per cent. I would like to ask Shri P. K. Deo, or anybody else whether any of the leading industrialists in this country, be it Shri Tata or Shri Birla to whom the Puniab Government has given 1,000 acres of land in Ambala district to go in for joint stock farming, any of these gentlemen prepared operate these things successfully borrowing at these rates of interest at which the Indian farmers are borrowing? On top of that, these gentlemen who are nowadays advocating joint stock farming-Shri Kriloskar of the FICCI made a speech, I think in Kanpur, in which he has also suggested to his colleagues of the private sector that they should go in for joint stock farming-they are demanding that the Government should give them land, water, electricity, seed, fertilizer etc. Everything must be provided to them and then they will enter the scene with great managerial and entrepreneurial skili and produce and make India into a land of plenty. How is the farmer who is borrowing at rates of interest ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. expected to solve this crists by sacrifice or by doing a little more hard work?

I think the priorities are upside down. Somebody just now mentioned the need for increasing taccavi and co-operative loans. The record shows that even the co-operative loans ultimately go primarily to that section which has got some substantial security to offer. These co-operative loans do not go to the poor peasant, whose need is most, but who probably has no adequate security to offer.

Now I may say a word about the West Bengal Government Shri Subramaniam has gone even to the length of saying that the whole future of our food policy and planning will really turn on the success or failure of the experiment which is being made in West Bengal. Well, as I said repeatedly, we welcome it fully and we want to co-operate with any proper policy of monopoly procurement and rationing. We want rationing should be extended in coming years to all towns with population of one lakh or more. There should be statutory rationing in towns with modified rationing and control of supplies in the countryside. But I must point out that the West Bengal Government has set about this monopoly procurement plan in such a way, its outlook is such, the procedure it has adopted is such that I doubt very much whether the co-operation of the farmers will be forthcoming. I do not think that the scheme can succeed on the basis of coercion; it can succeed only on the basis of co-operation. I would request Shri Subramaniam to find out what is the mechanism by which there rates of levy which have been declared by the West Bengal Government have been calculated. Well, I have no time to go into the details but I find-and I am sure he will find too if he examined it thoroughly-that the levy has calculated in such a way that first!y no allowance is made for the differing yields per acre in different dis tricts and different areas of the States and the same flat rate of levy is being imposed on all lands irrespective of their capacity to yield. Secondly, it has been stated that after calculating what the peasant requires for his own consumption, his family consumption, the balance will be treated marketable surplus and the whole of it will be purchased by the State agencies. But in West Bengal if you go into the details of the calculation you will find that the levy has been graded in such a way that the smaller peasants and the middle class peasants are expected to give to the Government selling agencies so much of their paddy that actually there wil! be a shortfall in their own requirements for the year, whereas in the case of the bigger peasants, the richer peasants or big landlords who called jotdars in West Bengal the amount which is to be levied from them will still leave a surplus yond their requirements, and surplus will surely again be diverted to the blackmarket and sold at high prices or hoarded. If that is the way in which this is going to be done, then I am afraid a great deal of resistance and opposition will grow and whole scheme may flounder. Therefore, he should please look into this; because he says that the whole of the future policy of the country is going to hinge on this, I have got great doubts as to how far it will succeed if this kind of inequitable levy system is going to be imposed.

Then, he waxed eloquent about the success of statutory rationing scheme in Calcutta. But just on the fringe of that area, literally on the fringe,

#### [Shri Indrajit Gupta]

in the industrial areas of greater Calcutta and nearby, which is just outside the statutory rationing zone, what is happening? Rice is not available even at Rs. 2.50 or 3 per kilo in the open market. I received a telegram yesterday from one of the big jute mills situated in Howrah Fort Gloster Jute Mills, Bauria, which employ 8,000 men. They have stated in this telegram that because rice is selling at Rs. 2.65 per grain in that area and it is not availquantities, in sufficient workers are not able to maintain production on multiple machines and the production has fallen and the management has declared a lockout in the mills. This kind of thing is happening. Even industrial production is being affected.

So, the point I wish to make here is that we must go to the root cause of this crisis. It is not enough just to think out some immediate measures for tackling the problem of drought this year.

As far as imports from abroad are concerned, we had a debate the other day and I was very sorry to hear the Minister that day, losing his Food temper and attacking us on this side of the House, ascribing political motives even. But I have to take up one point about that again because crisis is intensifying every day. Does not the hon. Minister think that it is time that at least the Government should stop deluding the country into believing that these PL-480 supplies come to us without any expense in foreign exchange because it is simply not true? The foreign exchange cost of PL-480 must be understood. It is not easy to see on the surface, but it is there. 12.8 per cent of the counterpart funds are exclusively reserved for United States authorities use in this country. He knows that. 6.8 per cent of these counterpart funds are specified or earmarked for Indo-American collaboration for the use of

private- sector concerns in this country under the Cooley Amendment authority. These two items have been calculated at working out to about Rs. 60 crores per year. Rs. 1 crore of these counterpart funds have recently been earmarked for use by American tourists coming to this country to be used in place of dollars. Shipping freight is going to cost us Rs. 40 crores per year. I believe, there is also now a new proposal for a further 3.5 per cent of these counterpart funds to be converted into foreign currencies exclusively for American Altogether, you can calculate and find out, this works out to about Rs. 110 crores per year which is spent in foreign exchange, which would work out to Rs. 550 crores roughly during the whole Fourth Plan period, which works out to about 14 per cent of the entire foreign aid component of that Plan. So, this is what it is costing us. We must remember that too. That is why our spokesman. Professor Mukerjee, during that debate, wanted to impress so strongly the need for ending our dependence or overdependence on these PL-480 wheat supplies.

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

As the figures of annual imports show, we are not moving towards selfsufficiency. We are moving in a reverse direction, away from self-sufficiency, even allowing for the increase in population. Your Professor Dantwala, who is not a Communist, I hope, also has calculated-I would like to quote, but it would take time-that the growth in population is only slight. ly more, proportionately, than the growth in foodgrains production over these years. So, it is not as though the growth in population has far outstripped the rate of growth of food production.

What are the figures of imports? In the five years preceding the First Plan we imported 2.65 million tonnes per year. During the First Plan we imported 2.42 million tonnes. It went down a bit. In the Second Plan it went up to 3:41 million tonnes. In the first four years of the Third Plan it has gone up to 4.44 million tonnes. So,

we are moving in the reverse direction.

The point is that this imported grain only allows us to increase the per capita availability from 13.2 onces per day to 14.5 ounces per day. Only 1.3 ounces per day is the addition to our availability as a result of this very expensive import programme which we have got.

Now I will just go through a few other points. It is our contention that the root of the matter is not being tackled. The root of the matter is, first of all, an administrative prob-I do not understand how this food crisis can be tackled by an outmoded administrative system under which seven or eight ministries the Central Government are involved in this matter. Agricultural production fertilisers, water, that is to say, irrigation, tractors, community development, finance for credit purposesthe whole thing is spread over seven or eight ministries and on top of that there is the States problem. Everyone of the State Governments, majority of whom, I think, are not very much in favour of the activities of the Food trading Corporation is involved.

Therefore I would suggest to Minister that if they really want to live up to their words about tacking this problem on a war footing, the first thing to be done, even though it means an unconventional step and breaking through the orthodox ways of thinking to which we have grown accustomed, is that some re-organisation must be done so that a highpowered, unified, single Department of Agricultural Production is set up which can break through all these 101 obstacles and barriers. Much talk of sacrifices is going on. Why not make a little sacrifice of all these ministerial empires? It may involve little bit of sacrifice here and there. Some re-organisation will have to be done so that this whole brought under a unified command.

At the moment what we call inputs in agriculture are all scattered compartmentalised into ten ministries. If one gets water in one place, he will not get a tractor there; if one gets a tractor somewhere else, he will not get fertilisers there, because all the ministeries and ministers are different. All that Shri Subramaniam can offer us is some agricultural production board which, he says, is attempting to bring about a co-ordination. No co-ordination will come about like that.

If this is a period of emergency when we are battling for our life for self-reliance, then I would suggest to the Government that they take some emergent measures to set up that kind of unified department of agricultural production which can really win the battle on the foodfront.

Secondly, on the question of joint stock farms that it is impossible to ap forward by the advocates of joint stock farms that it is impossible to apply scientific and modern methods to small holdings. Therefore I find the FICCI Chairman also advocating that all land ceilings must be scrapped, all land reform laws must be scrapped I do not know whether it and so on. Government's is an indication of thinking that they agree to some extent with this, judging from what is being done in the Punjab, namely, giving 1,000 acres of land to Birla. I am told in Madhya Pradesh also he is trying to get hold of even bigger area of land. But this is a fallacy because, as far as know, in Japan the average size of holdings is, if anything, even smaller than in India, but their productivity, the paddy yield as we know, is probably among the highest in the world; in some cases, it has even gone up to 100 maunds per acre. Whereas India we use 1.3 kilogram of fertiliser per acre, Japan uses 94 kilograms of fertiliser per acre. So, it is not necessarily a question whether the holding is small or big; it is the question of intensive effort that can be put in with the assistance of Government which can yield much higher rates of production.

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I would like to say that if really a demonstration is needed, I support the idea that a demonstration is also needed side by side with this modern techniques applied on a large scale to big farms. I agree with that; but why should that be done, under the aegis of Shri Birla? Why should not State farms be set up in that case? Shri Subramaniam remembers that it was, I think, Mr. Khrushchev somebody else who, at the time of the Suratgarh project, had remarked that if 100 Suratgarhs are set up in India, it would break the back of India's food crisis. Shri Nehru also, I think, echoed that sentiment some time.

I read in the papers the other day that during Shri Krishnamachari's visit to Moscow and his talks with Mr. Kosygin there was a slight mention of it, that they discussed question of mechanized farms too. I do not know what the details of the discussion are, but I would ask Shri Subramaniam, if it is necessary to demonstrate, side by side with helping these small individual mediumsized farmers to develop their lands. the possibilities and potentialities of modern techniques on a big scale, why they should not, if not have Suratgarhs, at least set up one big State farm in the public sector in each State. There is plently of waste, fallow land lying about. Ī told. 932 lakh acres of total cultivable land is lying waste and the landlord's land lving fallow is 528 lakh acres. Somebody says that Suratgarh has been a failure. It may be. I would like to have a proper assessment. This House has never been presented with a proper objective assessment of results of Suratgarh. I also believe it has not been much of success but there are reasons for it. First of all, the site selected was wrong and it was being mismanaged. I say, if the Soviet Union or any other country is prepared to give assistance by way of mechanised equipment and so on, why not we set up one big State farm in each State at least and see how that develops?

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

The last question I would come to is the question of land reforms. want to know-I hope the Minister will tell us when he replies to the debate-what has happened to that Report of Mr. Wolf Ladjensky which was submitted to the Government, I think sometime in 1963. Why has that Report been virtually suppressed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been published now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The recommendations made by Mr. Ladjensky, as far as I know, were extremely modest. They could not be described as radical land reforms at all. All he suggested was a ban on resumptions of land, a proper preparation of land records which does not exist in our country, lower rents in cash and abolition of crop sharing. is all he suggested. That was kernel of his recommendations. Even on those lines no action has taken. Now, we find that it is quite impossible, I think, to enthuse and inspire the peasantry, the farmers of our country, unless some land reforms are implemented. Government is pledged to that; the Congress Party is pledged to that. They passed resolutions some years ago and put them away in the cold storage. Unless the implementation is carried out and unless special measures are also taken on an emergent footing to provide cheap credit to the farmers, the results will not be achieved. The State Bank India pledged, when it was formed, that they would open at least 400 or 500 branches in rural areas. Even that is not being done. Today, we find that cooperative credit accounts for not more than at the most 15 per cent of the total outstanding agricultural loans, the rural indebtedness 85 per cent is still owing to private money-lenders, the traders and these elements, who are charging exorbitant rates of interest How does the State come to help of the peasant? Even that being grossly sabotaged and neglected by the Government. Therefore, these measures have to be Otherwise, there is no use in calling upon the people to work harder because it is not physically possible to do that. 20 per cent of our rural households do not own any land at all at the moment-as you that is the finding of the Mahalanobis Committee-whereas 5 per cent of the households own 40 per cent the land so that a sort of monopoly of land-ownership is still there. That is not being broken up despite the plethora of legislation that This is a reality. 70 taken place. per cent of the holdings are below the national average of 6.64 acres. This is the pattern of agriculture and land distribution. Therefore, it is essential that longterm measures of an emergent nature of a radical nature, are undertaken. Otherwise, it is not possible to go forward and all Minister's plans of building buffer stock, of monopoly procurement and rationing being extended, all of which are very good ciples which we support, will not be implemented. They will fail and, therefore, it is necessary to go to the root of the problem.

Even as regards the drought affected areas, the measures which have been outlined by the Minister include a lot of things—some of them may be quite good—but there is nothing said, say, for example, that in the drought-affected areas, remissions of land revenue will be given to the people who are affected there. If there are any outstanding loans in any drought-affected area, will be agree to write off those loans in that dis'ressed area? I do not know.....

An hon. Member: Go through the papers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have gone through the papers. If I am wrong, please correct me.

To sum up, the problem is still being tinkered with. It is being avoided in the sense that the seriousness and the gravity of the crisis is being regarded here only as a short-term thing. Therefore, I would finally say that Government must pluck courage and break away with some of the past predilections and habits and its weakness for the big traders has definitely to go. Otherwise, none of the plans can succeed.

Even now, the Reserve Bank figures show that this year the advances made by the scheduled banks against foodgrains and food articles have gone up to very high figures from Rs. 93.64 crores in January this year to Rs. 172.22 crores in May. It is with this money, these advances made by the scheduled banks, that all the large-scale hoarding, profiteering and speculation in foodgrains It is no use saying goes on. the Reserve Bank is taking certain control measures on the scheduled banks. It is not working. Therefore. these banks should be nationalised and alternative means of credit to peasants should be provided.

In conclusion, I say, because the Minister has asked for our cooperation, we are certainly prepared to cooperate if the proper democratic policies on the basis of which people's cooperation-not our cooperation only-down below in fields is harnessed are followed. But if behind the cloak of brave words which we have heard many times, ultimately step by step the retreat takes place and surrender is against to the big landlords and the big traders, then certainly we are not prepared to give our cooperation, come what may, and in that case we will have to face the battle for food because our people have to survive at all costs.

5005

Mr. Chairman: I would request the Congress Members to complete their speeches within 10 minutes so that I can accommodate more Members.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I make a submission? Shri Indraiit Gupta took half an hour and so one hour should be given to the Congress Members, that is, double the time, and after that an Opposition Member should be called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We have our own allotted time according to our membership.

Mr. Chairman: The time is allotted to different groups and we go strictly according to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is 60:40; it is not double as the hon. Member said.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, right at the very beginning, I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that fail to understand the conspicuous absence of the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation during this food debate.

An hon. Member: There is the Deputy Minister for Community Development and Cooperation.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Where is the Deputy Minister for Community Development? There is the Irrigation and Power Minister.

Only last year, it was emphasized and the Minister laid too much emphasis on the fact that at Centre the Agricultural Production Board had been formed and in that Board it was said that under general supervision of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and

the Community Development and Cooperation will be giving active cooperation and support to implement the agricultural production and developmental programmes. Now. for the reasons best known to the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation or to the Minister of Food and Agriculture. I am rather confused to find reason in my mind as to why should be absent from this debate.

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are busy in the rural areas.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Anyhow, as the Minister said this morning. we are facing a very serious crisis on the food front. This is not a new thing for our country. In previous years also, we have faced such crisis.

And in those years also we have advanced these arguments that, due to the failure of the monsoon, due to drought conditions, due to certain other natural calamities, this tion has arisen. Without contesting the point that natural calamities do play a very significant role in either increasing or decreasing agricultural production, the point which I want to make-I would request the hon. Minister to devote his mind to thisis that, over the last 17 or 18 years years we have seen that, in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to evolve a national agricultural policy for this country. Only about two years back, a voice was raised in this House that the agricultural policy of this country should be farmer-oriented. Keeping that in view, the Minister created the Agricultural Prices Commission and he took certain other steps also. But I would say that the which we had put in the creation of this Agricultural Prices Commission and the benefit, rather the beneficial guidance and advice which this Commission was supposed to give to the Government for better prices for the farmers, have been belied. Commission only announced ad hoc prices. It is time that we gave up this ad hoc sort of arrangement in the field of agriculture and on the food front. How long are we going to implement or carry on this agricultural policy on an ad hoc basis? When I say that the agricultural policy should be farmer-oriented. I attach a great importance to the price of the produce which the farmer is going to get and that price should be determined on a scientific basis. I remember, during the last session, when the Minister was replying, he himself emphasised the point that the price of the produce which the farmer should get should be remunerative and it should be determined on a scientific basis. from the fact that the cost of production and other things should be taken into consideration, there are other factors also which go to determine as to what price should given to the farmer. In the present crisis when the situation has taken such a serious turn, to say that we should stop our food imports is no doubt a very highly patriotic thing, but we must not be unrealistic; we must look to this problem from the practical point of view. I remember Shri S. N. Dwivedy, when he was speaking about P.L. 480, was very critical; he said that it was a shame for this country to import food from other countries. I share his view but I want to say this. In spite of the fact that, in the year 1964-65, we reached the highest level in agricultural production and in regard to imports also we reached the highest level, still there was, to some extent a crisis in this country. We have just been saying that we should increase agricultural production; we been saying this for years and years. Just to say that we should not care for the sufferings that our people undergo and that we should

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the hon, member has my speech in mind, I want to correct him by say-2043(Ai)LSD-8.

other countries is a very unrealistic

grain

from

import even a single

and unpractical approach.

should fix a definite time limit for achieving self-sufficiency and import from any country-PL. or anything.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am very thankful to Shri S. N. Dwivedy for having corrected me. He has raised the question of self-sufficiency food. When we started the Five Year Plan, there was a talk in the country that, by the end of the Third Plan, we would be self-suffi-Even in cient. this pamphlet which was circulated, it has been indicated that by 1970-71 we should be self-sufficient. But keeping view the experience of the last 17 or 18 years, I can still say with full confidence that India would not become self-sufficient in food even by 1970-71

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: with the present policy.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I qualify it with this statement: if we continue with the same sort of speed in the implementation of our agricultural production programmes, we will not be able to achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1970-71.

I have got full sympathies for the Minister of Food & Agriculture; he has to face all the criticisms; he has to bear the responsibility of supplying food to this country, of taking care of the distribution machinery. But where from is he to get the food which he can distribute in country? To produce more internally is the primary responsibility of procure is the primary State; to responsibility of the State; and the gap, for the deficit, the Minister at the Centre has to import other countries. If something goes wrong as it has started going wrong now, the Minister at the Centre is always the target of criticism; is held responsible for everything. ing that what I said was that we . It is high time that we took a decision on this. If the State Governments have not co-operated, if the State Governments have not shown that seriousness to increase the agricultural production, we should think about it seriously as to what steps this House can recommend to strengthen the hands of the Minister at the Centre to see that the agricultural programmes are more seriously and more practically implemented.

In the hour of crisis, I should say that we should have a national food budget. As an example I would give the instance of Jammu & Kashmir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has exhausted his ten minutes.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am touching only one more point, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: If this is the trend, then it will be difficult to accommodate more members,

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Please allow me to finish my point.

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude as early as possible.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: When I say that we should have a national food budget, I mean this: there are certain surplus areas in the country; there are also deficit areas; let not the surplus food be enjoyed to the full contentment by the surplus areas and let not the deficit areas be made to suffer. I may give the instance of Jammu & Kashmir here: Kashmir valley is one part and Jammu is the other part. year, due to Pakistani aggression and the crop failure, there is rice crisis in the Jammu area, but if we look towards the Kashmir valley there is no crisis; rice is imported to that area. It is high time that this discrimination bktween Kerala and Madras, between Jammu and Kashmir, between Punjab and Maharashtra, was removed. Some kind of a balance must be struck between the surplus and the areas.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The surplus is under the control of the Central Government.

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Since the Chairman has rung the bell, I shall finish it. In the end I only want to emphasise one point. Whatever operation and whatever help Minister would require from this House, I am quite confident that this House will be prepared to give him that provided he also tries to discipline the State Governments and sees that whatever schemes he initiates at the Centre, if not all at least 50 per cent of them, are implemented in the States.

भी राथेलाल स्थास: सभापित महोदय हम इस वर्ष एक बड़ी नाजुक स्थित में से गुजर रहे हैं। सारे देश में फसल की हालत बहुत खराब है। वर्षा की भी कमी है भीर कहीं कहीं बिल्कुल नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं थोड़ा सा प्रपने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

म्राप जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक सप्लंस स्टेट है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस साल वर्षाकी कमी के कारण जब कि कहीं 14 इंच, कहीं 16 इंच भीर कहीं 0 इंच हुई, इस साल मध्य प्रदेश की बहुत ही गम्भीर रिथति हो गई है। पानी की इतनी कमी है कि जिन नदियों में बारहों महीने पानी बहा करता था वह बहाव बन्द हो चका है। मझे प्रसन्नता है कि इंग्गिशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्टर यहां मौजद हैं, मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हं कि चम्बल से जो बिजली बन रही थी वह खत्म हो चुकी है। जो सिंचाई के साधन थे वह समाप्त हो रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जिन तालाबों से सिचाई होती थी उन तालाबों का पानी भी खत्म हो चुकाहै। ग्रीर इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में जहां भी सुभीधा हो सका है वहां हम ने तालाबों में खेती कर-ली है। जहां पर कुंधों से सिचाई होती है

वहां स साल कुंएभरे नहीं हैं। भव की तो मन्द्यों भौर मबेशियों के लिये पानी पीने की भी समस्या है। पता नहीं वह ठीक तरह से उपलब्ध हो सकेगाया नहीं।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो कि काफी भनाज पैदा करता है घनाज की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। ज्वार हमारे यहां 17 लाख टन होती है लेकिन इस साल पानी की कमी पड जाने से ग्रीर ज्वार की फसल का नकसान हो जाने से सिर्फ 5 लाख टन पैदा होने की घाणा है। सी तरह से छतीसगढ क्षेत्र में, जहां पर चावल का काफी उत्पादन होता है ग्रीर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रोक्योरमेंट का स्थान है, 35 लाखाटन चावल में से केवल 14 लाखा टन बाबल पैदा हुआ है। उसकी पैदाबार में 21 लाखाटन की कमी हो गई है। इसी प्रकार से खरीफ के जो दूसरे ग्रन्न हैं उन में भी करीब ढाई लाख टन की कमी हुई है। इस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में केवल खरीफ की फसल में करीब 35 लाख टन की कमी उत्पादन में हुई है।

जहां तक रवी का सवाल है, हम ऐसी द्माशा लगाये थे कि रवी की फसल बाकी है। गेहं बोया गया है लेकिन बहुत कम क्षेत्र में, बहुत कम एकड़ में । चना कुछ ज्यादा बोया गया है लेकिन पानी की कमी की वजह से भभी भभी जो खबर आई है वह यह है कि उस में भी कीडालग गया है घौर फसल मूला रही है। धगर कुछ पानी गिर गया तो उसकी योड़ी बहुत द्याशा की जा सकती है वर्ना गेह का उत्पादन भी हमारे प्रदेश में बहत कम होने जा रहा है। वैसे तो पिछले माल भी हमारे पास कोई गेहं सप्तरंस नहीं था, लेकिन इस वर्ष तो बहुत ज्यादा कमी होने जा रही है। हम ने ग्रखवारों में पढ़ा कि भोपाल के ग्राम पास इल्ली लग गई है और वहां के ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हवाई जहाज से उस पर दबा बगैरह छिडकने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा।

उन्होंने भोपाल के भास पास 1 लाख एकड़ में इल्ली का लेंगना बतलाया है। उज्जैन के किसानों का भी यह कहना है कि उन के यहां इल्ली लग गई है। रतलाम में भी यह शिकायत पाई गई थी । यह चीजों मैंने इसलिये भाप के सामने रखीं कि हमारे यहां की स्थिति भच्छी नहीं है। भाज यह मध्य प्रदेश की ही हालत नहीं है। सारे देश में भकाल की स्थिति है भीर मैं समझता हं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो नोट हमारे सामने रखा है भीर उस में जो उपाय सुझाये गये हैं कार्यान्वित करने के लिये वहत ग्रच्छे हैं भौर मैं उनका हुदय से समर्थन करता हूं। उन्होंने यह बहुत घच्छी बनाई है।

लेकिन मुझे बीड़ी सी शिकायत भी है. भौर वह यह है कि जहां उन्होंने कुछ काम बतलाये हैं दूसरे राज्यों के लिये जहां पर कि घनाज की कमी है, घकाल की स्थिति है वहां के लिये योजनायें बनाई हैं वह तो हैं, परन्तू उन्होंने घतिरिक्त सहायता केन्द्र से देने के लिये भी कुछ योजनायें बनाई हैं उन में जैसा पैरा 5 में दिया गया है, यह है :

"The Ministry of Food Agriculture are also concerned over matter for some time past and are exploring in consultation with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan Mysore the possibility of taking up pilot projects."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता है कि विध्य प्रदेश में वर्षों से कानिक डेफिसिट है, ड्राउट है. जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय खद कह चके हैं, लेकिन इस में मध्य प्रदेश का कहीं नाम भी नहीं है। जहां पर पिछले कई वर्षों से बराबर धकाल पड़ता था रहा है उस का नाम न होना थोडा साध्यक्षरता है।

इसी तरह से और भी योजनायें बनाई गर्ड जैसे कि राजस्थान का देवर डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड, उसी तरह से हिल एरियाज के लिये भी

# [श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

योजनायें बनो हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हुं चम्बल बीहड़ भी है जहां पर लाखों एकड़ जमीन है और उपजाऊ है, जिस को दूरस्त कर के काफो खाद्यात्र यंश किया जासकता है, गेहं पैदा किया जा सकता है, उसके लिये विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश को योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है जिस की केन्द्र की स्रोर से लिया जा सकता है। इस तरफ भी बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे यहां इाउट कंडिशन्स हैं. जहां कुछ ऐसी एरियाज हैं जहां पर वर्षा नहीं हई है या कम हई है। चम्बल का ऐसा एरिया है जहां पानी भी है ग्रीर लाखों एकड़ भूमि को उपजाऊ बना कर के बहां पर शरणायियों भीर जवानों को बसा कर के काफी खाद्यात्र पैटा किया जा सकता है। इस भ्रोर भी शासन को घ्यान देना चाहिये ।

यह तो इस वर्ष की बातें हुई । यह समस्यायें तो निपट जायेंगी भ्रीर मैं समझता क़ांकि उनके सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश का भी घ्यान रखा जायेगा । लेकिन हमारे यहां रोसी एरियाज है जहां प्रति वर्ष यह समस्या उठ खडी होती है भीर खाद्यान की कमी होती है। यह खाद्यात्र की कमी कैसे दूर हो । ग्रमी मेरे मित्र श्री मलहोता ने कहा कि नेशनल ऐग्रिकल्बर प्लैन होनी चाहिये। मैं इसका बिल्कूल समर्थन करता हं। ग्रगर खाद्यात्र की कमी को दूर करना है तो स्टेट-बाइज सोचने से यह कमी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। हमें सारे देश की स्थिति को देखना है भीर यह कमी गवर्नमेंट दूर कर सकती है। कैसे दूर हो सकती है और जल्दी से जल्दी हम को कहां लाभ मिल सगता है इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है. मेरे पास ग्रांकडे हैं जो कि फुड बसेटिन, 1965 में दिये हुए हैं । उन को देखने से पता चलता है कि जितना खादान्न सारे देश में पैदा होता है उसका 11.5 प्रतिशत अकेले मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होता है। उससे ज्यादा सिर्फ एक स्टेट पैदा करती है श्रीर वह है उत्तर प्रदेण, जो कि सारे देश के उत्सादन का 14.9 प्रतिशत पैदा करती है। लेकिन इसके अलावा ग्रांध, 9, 9, ग्रसम 2, 7, बिहार 8.9, गजरात 3.3, केरल 1.6, मद्रास 8.0, महाराष्ट्र 8.5, मैसूर 5.4, उडीमा 6.3. पंजाब 6.6. राजस्थान 4.5, बेस्ट बंगाल 7.8 ग्रौर जम्म काश्मीर 1.0 प्रतिशत पैदा करता है। यह सब ग्रांकड़े मैंने श्राप के सामने रखे। एक मध्य प्रदेश ऐसा है जहां पर गंजाइण हो सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश जहां हम से सवाया पैदा करता है बहा उस की धाबादी ग्राठ कराड़ है जब कि हमारे यहां की ग्राबादी सिर्फ साउं तीन करोड है। हमारे यहां ईल्ड सारे राज्यों में सब से कम है, इसलिये ईल्ड प्रति एकड बढाने की बड़ी गंजाइण है। हमारे यहां इरिगेशन पोटेन्गैलिटीज इतनी हैं जितनी शायद किसी भीर स्टेट में नहीं हो सकतीं। इस का मैं थोडासाजिक करना चाहंगा।

म्राजादी से पहले . . . .

सभापति महोदय: श्रव श्राप का समय समाप्त हो गया ।

श्री राघेलाल ध्यास: मैं थोड़ासा सिवाई पर बोल रहा हूं। यह केवल मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं हैं। मुझे दो चार मिनट और दे दें क्योंकि यह सिवाई का सवाल है।

It is in the interest of the country, and, therefore, the Irrigation Minister and the Food Minister and also hon. Members of the House would like to know about it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may complete his speech in two minutes.

भी रायेलाल व्यास : यह सिंचाई योजनायें ग्राठ ग्रीर बढीं। जो पहले से चली म्रा रही योजनायें हसदो, बरगी, तवा, पूनासा बारना, खाली, सुकना, सतमारा की हैं उन का खर्च 100 करोड़ है 33 लाख 8 0 हजार एकड़ में सिचाई करती हैं लेकिन उसके लिये रुपया नहीं है। इन के प्रलावा ग्रनेक पहली और दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजनाम्रों से चल रही हैं उनके लिये 36 या 40 करोड ६० चाहिये । इसी तरह से हमारी मध्यम योजनायें हैं । यह दूसरी और तीसरी योजनात्रों से चल रही हैं लेकिन अभी अधुरी हैं। इस पर 12 करोड़ कुल खर्च होगा भौर एक लाख पनाम हजार एकड की सिचाई उन से हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार 10 भीर नई मध्यम योजनायें तीसरी योजना में शामिल की गई जिन का खर्च 8 करोड़ है श्रीर जिस से । लाखा, 40 हजार एकड़ की मिचाई हो सकती है वह प्रभुरी पड़ी हैं। इसी तरह से 10 मध्यम योजनायें चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित की जायेंगी जिनके **ऊ**पर मेरा खयाल है कि 26 करोड़ 70 लाख **६० खर्च** होगा ग्रीर 6 लाख 43 हजार एकड़ की सिचाई हो सकेगी । लघु गिचाई योजनायेँ इनके ग्रालावा हैं। पानी का बहाव बदल रहा है और मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इन से सिनाई कर के हम बाद ज्यादा खाद्यान्न

इसके प्रवाश 15 करीड़ कर खर्न होंगे विषट इरिगेशन भ्रोर गुरो की जो योजनार्ये बनी हैं उन के ऊपर । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे मोटे नालों से विषट इरिगेशन की योजना काम में लाई जा मकती हैं।

16 hrs.

बद्धः सकते हैं ।

प्राप को मुन कर घाष्वयं होगा कि
मत्ती परपज इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे
यहां 320 हैं। लेकिन 320 में से सिर्फ
20 प्राजादी के पहले की हैं। और 229 जो हैं
यह जो मैंने ऊपर धर्मा बतलाया, मध्यम योजना यह बाद को लिये गये हैं धौर 270 धर्मी बाकी रहते हैं। किसी स्टेट में मुझे बतलायें कि इतनी पोटेशियलिटी है ? धौर प्रनर यह 320 योजनामों को लिया गया **है** इस तरह से जैसे कि चल रहा है तो 100 साल में भी यह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। 320, 420 नहीं, हमारे यहां 420 नहीं होता । इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस घोर विशेष घ्यान देना चाहिए । छत्तीसगढ एरिया में जहां भभी सकाल हमा है 1600 तालाब बनाये जा सकते हैं जिसमें हर ताल ब पर 25 हजार रुपया खर्च होगा । कूल 14 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो तो 8 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई में बृद्धि हो सकती है जिससे 4 लाख टन ग्रतिरिक्त भनाज पैदा हो सकता है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र के चार जिले रीवा सतना, सीढ़ी भीर सहजोर जहां धकाल हमेशा रहता है वहां कुए खोदे जा सकते हैं। पांच एकड़ पर एक क्यां खोदा जाय, तो इस तरह से ८ हजार कुएं खोदे जा सकते हैं जिन पर कूल खर्च 🕹 करोड़ रुपये होगा । ग्रीर लिपट इरिगेशन भी वहां हो सकता है। महाकौशल भीर मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में छाटे छोटे बांध बना कर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन हो सकता है। इसी तरह से नर्मदा की बहत बड़ी योजना है। उससे गुजरात को भी फायदा होगा, महाराष्ट्र को भी फायदा मिलेगा श्रीर मध्य प्रदेश को भी मिलेगा । इरावदी नदी की योजना की प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए । चम्बल घाटी योजनाकार्मै जिक्र कर चकाहै।

बड़े बड़े फार्म हमारे यहा एक भी नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं जबकि भीर स्टेटों में बनाये गये हैं । बीज वगैरह पैदा करने के लिए हमारे स्टेट में उज्जैन में एक बड़ा फार्म बनाया जा सकता है । ट्रैक्टर वगैरह के लिए हम को फारेन एक्सकेंज बिलकुल नहीं मिलता है। या मिलता है तो बिलकुल बराये नाम के मिलता है । हमारे यहां के ट्रैक्टर बिलकुल चिम गये हैं, बेकार हो गये हैं। उनके लिए फारेन एक्सकेंज हम को मिलना चाहिए

बस मैं बत्म कर रहा है।

# [श्री राघेलाल व्याय]

फर्टिलाइजर फक्टी भी हमारे यहां बननी चाहिए । इतने समय से बराबर मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां जकर का सहकारी कारखाना एक भी नहीं दिया गया है जबिक झान्ध्र में 9, गुजरात में 3, केरल में 2, मद्रास में 6, महाराष्ट्र में 20, मैसर में 4. पंजाब में 6 स्रीर उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 ग्रौर मध्य प्रदेश में एक भी सहकारी शक्कर का कारखाना नहीं दिया गया है। सुना है कि श्रव एक मरैना में देने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से जो हमारी कमी है खादान्न बढाने में उसको पूरा किया जाय तो यह देश के हित में होगा, केवल मध्य प्रदेश के ही हित में नहीं और इस पर एक राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में सोचा जाय तो मैं समझता हं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा स्टेट है जो देश की खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा कर सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shri A. P. Sharma: On a point of order. The Speaker gave a ruling in the morning that Congress Members would be called if they caught eye of the Chair. I have been standing for 20 times today. Whether I have caught your eye, I do not know.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): It was really a great for me to hear our Food Minister's speech today with its great emphasis on self-sufficiency. One is rather getting worried about the real meaning of the word 'self-sufficiency'. I have been in Parliament for the last ten years, and every time there is a food debate, the Ministers have been saying 'We will attain self-sufficiency in a few years'. But somehow I will give the reasons for saying this later-I was all along feeling rather upset about this word 'self-sufficiency'. But today when Shri C. Subramaniam

appealed to the House and said that we must not exploit this situation and strive self-sufficiency. I felt that there was some difference. I would like to assure him that whatever be the feelings of the Members of Parliament or the people of India, of one thing he can be sure: they will never do a thing which will upset country or the nation's security. The Government has seen it once. Even if greater difficulties are ahead, the nation will never let down the interests of the country.

But as regards this talk of development and defence, I am feeling somewhat sceptical. I would just like to cite an example. It has been declared that defence will have priority. The other day some people Pradesh came from Andhra They wanted to start an which is purely a defence oriental. But the Government of India refused to give the financial sanction. buildings are ready. The plant has arrived in Bombay. Every day they are paying Rs. 3000 by way of demurrage. This is what has happened to the proposal for having a defence-oriented industry!

On the food front, what is the position? Every time, they say We want self-sufficiency; we will give top priority to agricultural and production programmes'. But are we really being serious about it? I would ask this question of the hon. Minister. I come from a surplus State. from Andhra Pradesh have been in a very unfortunate position. Everytime a Member gets up, people say Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State think of nothing else. It is a great irony that, India 80 per cent of whose population, is dependent on agriculture, 80 per cent of whose population is engaged directly or indirectly agriculture, has still to go on begging for food from others. Is this an earnest way of our giving food production programmes and projects toppriority?

I will give a small example. Here is my State where we have Nagarjunasagar. There may be other projects in other States also. This project was designed to enable us to attain self-sufficiency in food, not for Andhra Pradesh alone but for the whole country, so that we can wipe out deficits. If the Government was honest in its intentions or even reasonable, why has it not taken over Nagarjunasagar as a Central project? Failing that, they do not give us the money to complete the project. They do not even allow us to pay the interest later. I am giving only one example. There may be many other States in the same position as Andhra Pradesh. What is happening now? Crores of rupees have been spent, in order to produce more food. But the project is not completed. So the purpose is not achieved. If Government was honest about this, they would have seen to it that the project was completed, first priority would have been given to food production so that we could wipe out our deficit. This is only one example to show that Government is not as honest as it professes to be.

We are now getting food through PL 480. As long as we are able to get food that way, they do not want to be very serious about attaining self-sufficiency. Only now some political difficulties have come in the way. We are in an emergency and we are facing the greatest drought of our times for the first time we seem to be serious about what we want to achieve. I hope now at least Shri Subramaniam will be able to persuade Government to see that whatever projects are there to increase food production, whether they be in surplus or deficit states, are implemented in right earnest.

I do not wish to speak about food. I would say a few words about scarcity areas. We are having the worst famine this year. What has been the history of India? Though we are an agricultural country, we have to go

from other counbegging for food Look at the irony of it. My State is a surplus State. But the district from which I come is the most deficit district. I would give the figures later. Here I would just like to trace the history of India with respect to this matter. We have had famines starting from 650AD. not have time to narrate the whole story, but every few years we have had famine; we had it in 900 AD, we had it in 1022 AD and so on till 1963, 65 etc. Every fifth year there was famine.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are accostomed to it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Every third area has been a deficit area.

When I see the programme which the hon. Minister has envisaged, he says of the magnitude of the problem, and says the solution is bound to take considerable time. I ask 18 years have passed. Have we been able to see that these scarcity areas do not remain scarcity areas? This morning the hon. Minister referred to scarcity conditions in 1952. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that people have migrated from their places because they do not have drinking water, because they have no food. From my village, we have to go miles to fetch water. People have to employ small girls and men and women just for going and fetching water for their families. I tell you the hair has stopped growing on their heads (laughter). Carrying pots filled with water. This is no exaggeration; this is no laughing matter. This is a matter for tears. People have to go miles and miles with pitchers on their heads to bring water that has to be good enough for drinking. Animals died there was no fodder. When I go to my own place, it may look ridiculous, the choice is whether it is a bath, whether we should cook food or whether we should water the plants. It is revaling. May be there are so many other places in India where there are such conditions. I do

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

not blame the Food Minister. Let not the Food Minister think that I am blaming him. But what has the Government of India, the Ministry of Irrigation, the Ministry of Health, the Government as such done? What is the fun of having your dams, producing big planes and all that when you are not able to give the minimum and first and most wanted things like water to the people of India? First you must give them water. you must give them food; if possible, medicine; if people live and are healthy, then aeroplanes, then your other projects, then your towns, then your cars and all those things, but people do not have enough water to drink after 18 years. This is what is happening.

Now the hon. Food Minister comes and says that this is a problem of great magnitude, we will send a committee. We have already sent a team to Mysore, we have sent people to find out what is the reason. Is this the way you are going to manage these things? How long will people tolerate it? They will not tolerate it. It is not because we can tolerate it that we have done so, but because we konw . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon, lady Member will address the Chair.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have been addressing the Chair, I never addressed the Minister.

Bhattacharyya (Rai-Shri C. K. ganj): She is only showing neighbourly charity to Shri Subramaniam.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have been collecting figures from the research section. If you see the average annual rainfall in certain parts of our country, it is 50 c.m., and out of that comes the most surplus area of Andhra Pradesh of which we talk every time that Andhra Pradesh is surplus. But in that Andhra Pradesh there are five districts which have the maximum rainfall of 50 c.m.

In Rajasthan you are having Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Udaipur etc. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have the least rainfall. Then come some places in U.P., then Madras, Gujarat, Bihar etc.

and Drought Conditions (M.)

16.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What I would like to say is that it is no use trying only to look after food production or food development. It is not only producing something, but there are also connected things like flood control and famine control.

About this famine relief, we have got the most outmoded codes. God knows when the British regime brought in some land revenue codes, where they give some temporary relief. We have not even brought the revenue code and famine code up to date. I hope the Government of India will do something to bring this famine code up to date.

I was looking into scme of the suggestions made by the hon. Minister. The one good thing I see in them is this. For the first time, I am really pleased and very happy, the hon. Minister has taken cognizance of it and he has also assured us that it is no question of giving temporary relief but that he will certainly look into these problem areas and give them some permanent relief. My only request is: do not please postpone it or just go on saying that it is a thing of great magnitude, it is a thing which cannot be solved. My only request is this. We can live without food, but we cannot live without water. These are the things most necessary, water and food both together. In the scarcity areas you must see that water is provided, and provided immediately. I hope they will do it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The substitute motion that I have moved is as follows:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:--

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the counopinion that the try, is of the Government have failed in taking adequate measures to attain selfsufficiency in food production, in giving a fair and equitable treatment to the deficit States, in checking the operations of the hoarders and blackmarketeers in holding the price-line, and in doing justice to the needs of the small peasants and in protecting the consumers."

Some of the very patent defects in the administration of the Ministry have been brought out in this substitute motion. I begin from where my lady colleague had left. In spite of 18 years of Independence, in spite of the fact that we had three successive much- trumpeted Five Year Plans, we are still deficit in food. The hon. Minister was apparently explaining the failure by saying that we could not keep pace with the increase in population. What is the average increase in population? Two per cent. We could not produce 2 per cent more foodgrains every year? Afte: India achieved Independence, abusing and finding fault with the British administrators for all our evils. after eighteen years of Independence, if we say that we could not increase our yield of foodgrains by two per cent per year, certainly the question will be posed by other countries and you need not find fault with them, if they pose the question: are you fit for independence? Is your government to be called an independent government? .... (Interruptions.) cause, you could not produce two per cent more every year. What is the good of independence? It was better that foreigners ruled .... (Interruptions.)

An hon. Member: No. no.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is what I say. It was referred to also. Some foreign country made a very sarcastic remark about our country's administration and if they did so, they are justified to a certain extent in laughing at us. We had three plans and yet we are lagging behind in the matter of most vital importance, food production ... (Interruptions.) Why is it that India is deficit in foodgrains even after all these years? What is our overall production and what is our overall deficit? I asked the hon. Minister. What is the total stock of foodgrains held by the banks? What is the amount of foodgrains hidden by the hoarders? There is no proper answer to any of these questions. Nobody could give them. Our statistics are all humbug. There is no truth any where in it. Our figures are all fictitious.

An hon. Member: What is your basis for saying so?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My own hunger, the hunger of the masses, the common people. That is the surest basis. Government's approach to the problem is certainly unrealistic. I do not know whether he is an agriculturist personally. That is not the question here. The entire department does not know the ABC of agriculture, of the requirements of agriculture. Even assuming that our overall deficit is somewhere between 5 and 8 per cent, is it very difficult for this country to meet this deficit by tightening our belts? Why is it that it is not done? Because those people who are in the fortunate position of being born in a surplus States would not be prepared ,are not prepared, have not been persuaded by the Food Minister to be prepared to do so; they had not been prepared to be persuaded by the Union Government to strengthen the hands of the Food Minister; so they are not prepared to tighten their belts.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): You do not seem like under-fed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is due to my heredity; I am born in a family of people who are big-boned.

### [Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

According to me, our food problem is largely the creation, the artificial creation-I mean the deficit-of the unholy alliance between the surplus States and the hoarders and These blackmarketeers. two join hands together to create this artificial scarcity which is tomtommed to be much larger than what it really is. The Food Minister I admit, is The surplus completely helpless. States want exorbitant prices from the deficit States, and all the politicians, all parties, agree with that; the Ministry stand for it and all the hoarders and blackmarketeers are behind them, and when the question comes up, they all stand together, as one man irrespective of differences between Communists, Congressmen and son on. They all stand together. The deficit States also, I do admit, stand together. (Interruption). Yes; you and I. We all stand together, the deficit States, and cry hoarse for more and more food. But where is it? We do not get it, because the surplus States are all powerful and also because the Union Government is not in a position to infuse some sort of justice and fairplay into the minds of the administrators of the States or to take powers in their hands to enforce it. That is the crux of the problem. Until and unless the Centre is prepared to direct that there must be fair rationing in all the States, equitable rationing in all the States, equitable levy in all the States, how can you call upon a certain section of the people to agree to a levy and to live on a lesser ration?

In India, we feel that there are two classes of citizens; A class and the B class. The A class citizens are those who have been fortunate enough to have been born in the surplus States, and the B class citizens are those, like myself, who were born in the deficit States. When my neighbouring State of Madras, the State of our hon. Minister, issues 9 ounces of rice, why should my State of Kerala go with only 6 ounces? What can 1 say

to my constituency when they feel that such a difference or discrimination exists as between Madras and Kerala?

Shri Daji (Indore): Madras has many ministers; Kerala has not; that is the difficulty.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is there. So, what is the meaning of unity and integrity? That is the question. When the Government of Andhra refuses to allow a levy in their State, we are told that there will be a compulsory levy and a total levy, a monopoly levy, and our people ask: "What is this? Why should it be so? Is not Andhra a part of India? Is not Madras a part of India? Is not Kerala a part of India?" That question is there. Therefore can we not, can this Parliament not, can this Government not enforce a uniform system of law in the matter of levy or in the matter of rationing? Can this not be done at least during this time of crisis when we are confronted on three fronts by two of the most diabolical enemies? That is the question. If we can, this question can be solved in no time, but if we cannot, then this question is not going to be solved at all. I do not believe that the picture given by the Minister is so tragic in its intensity, so horrible in its reaction, but the fact actual fact is, it is what it would be and what it will be for certain areas in the country, certain States in the country. The picture he painted, that shortage, will be there for certain areas and certain parts of certain States also. Therefore, we have to see that a uniform policy on this matter is adopted.

Then we have to see that the food hoarded by the hoarders and the blackmarketeers comes into the open. We have also to see that there is also a uniform rationing in all the States and a uniform price in all the States. We have to see that there is a uniform price for the paddy that is purchased. I am told and I know from documen-

tary evidence, that in Kerala, the price paid for paddy is Rs. 40 to Rs. 44 per quintal, while it is Rs. 59 in Andhra. The Kerala peasants have to put up a bund of six to eight feet and then pump out the water from a depth of four to six reet, and then only they will be able to cultivate the land. Yet, the Kerala peasants gets only Rs. 44 which is not consistent with and is not in consonance with the expenditure that he has to incur, and yet, our peasants are producing—

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but he should know the facts. As against the price of Rs. 39 in Andhra, it is Rs. 44 in Kerala for the corresponding quality.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: No, There is another system. If I under stand it correctly, there is what is called the maximum price. The price at which we take is the maximum price. We are ready to pay that price. Even then they would not allow us or the Food Corporation of India to purchase direct from the producer. They want it to be purchased through the intermediaries. That is the difficulty. We are prepared to purchase from Andhra even at a higher price, but we are not allowed to purchase direct. We have to purchase through the intermediaries with the result that the cost goes up and our prices of rations are inflated in these transactions.

Then, even in the rationed tood grains there are two kinds. In Kerala at least there are two kinds of rationed foodgrains. One is the normal, ordinary ration. The price of it has gone much higher than what it was six months back. Yesterday the hon. Minister was trying to say that there has been no increase in price. Even within the past fortnight the price has gone up by two palse and three palse per kilogram. The increase during the last six months has been about 15 palse. That is the increase in the overall cost of the foodgrains which

we are getting. This is the actual I am saying this from actual experience. That is the position with regard to the ordinary low-grade rice which is the normal ration there. Then there is the superfine rice which is more costly. We have to pay some 20 paise more for that. One day I happened to see some villagers going back empty handed, without any I asked them the reason ration. They said that on that day it was all "suprant rice" that was available. I could not understand them. ultimately I came to know that "suprant rice" was the Malayalam version of superfine rice. The villagers were told that because superfine rice was not lifted by the higher income group people for whom it was meent, that was the only rice that was available. That superfine rice was as bad as the rationed rice. At least that consignment was completely bad and the higher-income group people would not take it. So, Sir, ultimately it comes to this, that the price of rationed foodgrains is not what it is supposed to be and the common man is made to give something more.

He gets only six to supplement it. From where will he supplement it? In Bengal, I am there controlled prices, there are also government-accepted blackmarket prices. In the villages rationing almost In the villages rationing almost slways breaks down. The magistrates, local authorities, collectors and others have agreed that the blackmarket sales may be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: How much time have I taken, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I intend taking 20 minutes and the balance 10 minutes may be given to my colleague.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your group has only 27 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Anynew. Sir, this kind of blackmarket cannot be shut out until and unless there is a levy in every State and there is complete, absolute and monopoly purchase from the peasants. If that is not introduced it is not going to work. Further, the peasant is not going to produce unless and until you give him crop insurance. Then only will the peasant be able to get loans even from the co-operatives. There must be crop insurance and the cultivator must be given timely aid in procuring manure etc. The Food Cornoration of India may be directed to loan them manure, seeds etc., against future purchases of paddy.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the question of the 20,000 employees of the Government of India who are under the Food Ministry now and who are supposed to go over to the Food Corporation of India. Many times the hon. Minister has given the assurance on the floor of this House that their interests will be protected. happens now? There are certain super-numeraries who have been posted there, who do not belong to those places, who were in the State services, who have been given promotions three or four scale above their lien and fitted there. This comes in the way of the future prospects of those Government employees who have been serving the Government of India for the last ten or fifteen years. they are being asked to accept or reject the new conditions of service imposed by the Food Corporation If they do not accept them, they are thrown out of employment. This is the treatment meted out Simultaneously, food inspecthem. tors and food examiners are appointed, given different names and then given Rs. 50 or more extra and sent for training, while those people who were working in those posts for the last 15 or 20 years are paid much less than the newly recruited people. This kind of erratic approach in the matter of handling staff will have its repercussions in their efficiency and

will do harm to the Corporation. You can throw away people who are incompetent; I can understand it. But be fair to the employees who were in service for all these years.

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

Shri Gairai Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is admited on all sides that there is grave scarcity of foodgrains, amounting to famine conditions in certain almost areas. Our aim, as explained time to time by the Ministers and leaders, is to achieve self-sufficiency in food. How is it to be obtained and when is it to be obtained? The question of questions is this. On paper these things are very fine. They can anything on paper. But produce foodgrains are to be produce on earth and not on paper. How are the plans implemented? The Central Government always comes out with the reply that the State Governments are to implement the policies. But where is this going to end, this argument which we have been hearing for the last eighteen years?

I would submit that in India it is a case of intensive cultivation, We cannot increase the area of land. Intensive cultivation is the only solution to the problem. It is a big tamasha that we see of gardens of bungalows being brought under cultivation. Then said that there can be extensive cultivation by bringing pasture lands under cultivation. Then, what happens to the huge population of cattle? How can it be fed? How can cattle graze without pasture land? Without feeding the cattle how can we get milk for our children, old and even adults? So, that policy will not succeed. I can say from my own experience that such a policy cannot succeed. Coming to intensive cultivation, how can it be done? The resources have to be tapped. Take, for example, my own district of Gurgaon. We have been hearing about the Guragon Canal project for a number of years. Yet, nothing has been done in that direction. Only, the name has been changed from Gurgaon Canal Scheme to Gurgaon Lift Scheme and so on and so forth. I submitted during my speech in the budget session that if that area is irrigated and if electriis supplied to my district and Hariyana we can give the assurance that the production would go up to ten times and scarcity would not be there. But no, there is another socialist pattern of society there. The Line Superintendent would demand for "Give us himself and his associates, Rs.1,000 per connection; then we will give you the supply".

Some hon. Members: Shame shame.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: People have complained in writing to the Deputy Commissioner, to Parliament Members, to the Chief Minister and they say, "We are helpless; it is the autonomous Electricity Board that can decide it". Are we increasing food production in this way? Are we serious about increasing food production? Trat is the crucial question, I would say, that is to be seen,

Then, another policy implementation is surplus States and deficit States. How have they come to this conclusion? Can they delude themselves or the whole public of India? This is an all-India question. say, in Punjab you have to pay Rs. 60 per quintal and just two miles away in UP it is Rs. 86 per quintal. What is going on? The big businessmen, the big cartels are smuggling and that is the end. If there were such bonus system, there would be an inducement to the farmer to produce more and more and that surplus could go up to 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 50 per cent even in Punjab and supplied to Delhi or U.P. That is the thing. This zonal system is a vicious system. I can prove it. I can be called to the office of any agricultural expert and I can explain it to him.

Then, there are the maximum Everybody knows that this prices. maximum price is a farce. On what average are they? The 1962-65 average has been taken. The market

value is much higher. Would anybody surrender his foodgrains at that price? Is it likely that anybody is going to do it? And we are still clinging to it! Then, sometimes it is minimum price. These things will not scive the problem.

If self sufficiency is to be had, this is not the manner. In the war with Pakistan had India said, "No, we have not got patten tanks; we have not got Sabre jets: we cannot fight; we shall be sitting"? That is the argument here on the food front. We fought with our indigenous weapons. In the same way, if we give encouragement to the actual tillers of the soil, farmers, certainly we can overcome this with our own resources.

Self-Complacency has been brought about to the effect, that ultimately PL-480 would come to our rescue and help. That, I would say, is it not selling the conscience of India, mortgaging, at least, the economic conscience of India, if we are going to depend upon it, permanently or on long term.

Then, fertilisers. So much so manure is wasted which is responsible for the ill-health of the village and town people. That is not utilised. You say, you would depend upon so much programme and so much fertiliser would be produced, then there would be self-sufficiency. that the argument? Take courage in both hands. Help the cultivators in the right way.

The urban people mostly want foodgrains to be produced by the rural people. Why do they not and the richer section especially as consumers come out with money, just as the rural people came at the time of war saying that these are the men who will go to the front? Government alone cannot finance with taccavi and all this procedure. The urban people should invest the money and have a guarantee that they would get foodgrains for the year. Can they not do it? Is it an impossibility? Has it been tried? [Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

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Has it been thought that those people, who do not cultivate, who do not produce, should at least for one year advance the money to the cultivators? Most of the difficulties would be overcome then.

The American expert, who was called by the Government of India, said that electricity is the key to production. But electricity is being supplied for luxurious purposes in the towns at a minute's call, whereas, I have got a case where people applied for electricity five years ago and now the Electricity Department is saying, these engines; otherwise, they would rust; we would not give you electricity unless you pay our price". would say that we should think in a national way on this aspect and not on party lines. We should not, above all, play into the hands of the moneyed people who are making hay while the sun shines. They are earning and indulging in smuggling. They want PL-480 imports and they want to sell out India.

In conclusion, I would say that we should seriously consider all the problems and the suggestions which have been put forward by Members. should depend on our own resources, develop our own resources and we can be self-sufficient in one year if we are serious about it. That is all I have to say.

Shri M. Malaichami: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the food situation in the country. While we think about the food situation, the foremost idea that comes to our mind is the existing food shortage in the country, the growing population and the obligation to feed Our capable Minister who is painstaking has successfully tackled the problem to an extent and he has given a new orientation to the agricultural and food policy to be pursued by the Government.

It is creditable to him that he was the Minister who gave the new icco of paying remunerative price to the agriculturists so that it may serve as an incentive to the producer to increase his production. He has also suggested that technology and research should reach the farmer and that agriculture must be practised on a more scientific and technological method than the traditional method. are the redeeming features which our present Minister has given to our agricultural policy and it has also served its purpose. Even though these new measures are suggested to improve the productivity of land, such as, application of fertilisers, use of improved seeds and pesticides, providing more implements and agricultural credit, we still face the deficit of food in our country. To wipe out the deficit, the productivity of land must be improved and production increased.

and Drought

Conditions (M.)

While we analyse the steps taken to increase production, we can note that the area under irrigation has been increased from 22.7 million acres in 1955-56 to 37 million acres on March, 1965. While there had been an increase of 60 per cent in the area brought under irrigation, the increase in production is from 55 million tons to 88 million tons approximately during the period which is about 60 per This means that the productivity of the land has not been im-We remain, more or less, at proved. the same level of production as we were during 1955-56. While there is full scope to increase the productivity of the land by at least three times, the fact that we still remain at the 1955-56 level is a serious matter which demands our foremost attention.

Great strides have been made to improve the productivity of land and to increase production. From the Review circulated to Members we could understand the progress made. It is said that the demand for fertilisers in the country is increasing and that the demand is far in excess of property. The limitation is not the backwardness of the farmer but it is rather the inadequacy of the fertilisers. The demand for improved seeds and agricultural implements is there apart from irrigation and credit facilities.

What are the other factors that hamper the increase in productivity of the land have to be examined. The cultivator is eager to apply fertilisers, use improved seeds and implements but is not interested in increasing the productivity of the land.

There had been increase in productivity, but not adequately. It is this factor which has to be probbed into deeply to find out the proper solution and to create the necessary climate to increase productivity.

Agriculture is an industry which employs 70 per cent of the population and it is a national problem next in importance only to Defence. 70 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture and the entire nation depends upon self-sufficiency in food. After so many years, even now if we are in a position of food shortage, it is something serious. This is not a new thing and it did not come to us all of a sudden. For many years we have been experiencing this food shortage and some serious steps should be taken to see that this shortage is wiped out at the earliest. Now is the proper time when remedial measures, i.e., more or less radical measures should be taken to see that the peasant really takes interest in increasing the productivity of the land and helps the nation in solving the food deficit. I am confident that our Food Minister and the Government will rise to the occasion and help the nation to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and also enhance the prestige of our country in the international field by making ourselves capable of solving our many problems

and difficulties. This is very important. The way in which we tackle this national problem will pave the way for the enhancement of our prestige and for the economic growth of the country and it will also enable the people to have a higher standard of living. So increasing the agricultural production is of utmost national importance.

To enable the cultivators to take interest in increasing the productivity of the land, necessary incentives must be given to them. There must be a situation in which the cultivator will feel that the increased in productivity will go to his benefit. Then he will be willing to invest more in the He will take steps to use improved methods of agriculture and will invest more on his land. This incentive could be provided only by giving adequate remunerative price to the farmer and enabling him to get the benefit of increased production in his land.

The object of the abolition of the Zamindary system was to make the tiller the owner of the soil. In all the States, Zamindary system has been abolished. Some States had abclished it even as early as 1937. Even after such a long time and since the attainment of Independence, the land reforms said to have been enacted and the tenancy laws made, have not enabled the tiller to become the owner of the soil and installed confidence in him that he will be safe in his profession to enjoy all the benefits that accrue from his land and labour, free from being subjected to exploitation and other depressing factors.

is said that 70 per cent of the land belongs to 5 per cent of the countrs. The law relating to the ceiling on land holdings has not made sufficient impacts to make a revolution in the ownership of land and in increasing the productivity of the land. This must be closely looked into and steps should be taken, with

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[Shri M. Malaichami]

the co-operation of the States, change the present position and make the peasant the owner of the soil he cultivates and make a revolution in the ownership and in increasing the preductivity of the land. This is very necessary in the present emergerey. It is not sufficient that we pay our attention only to the immediate measures, to the immediate situation at present existing in the country. But we have to look to the long term measures also as that would not only help to solve the immediate problems facing us but also enable the country to stand on a stable level so far as economic growth and the standard of living of the people are concerned.

Even today, no firm estimate is available about the total surplus land wnich might be distributed among the landless or among the farmers with small holdings. It was mainly on account of the negative attitude of the Government officials at the block and village levels that the land reforms have failed. The farmers are not only under the grip of the landlord but they are also under clutches of the village officials. Even though tenancy laws have been passed, because the village officials in collusion with the landlords are not making a true and correct record of rights to the lands under the tenants in their registers, the tenants are prevented from taking measures for redressal in a court of law. The nearby tenants are afraid of telling the truth for fear of eviction. There is rack-renting. All the increase production in the land is being taken away by the landlord as his rent. These are the fearful conditions under which the tillers are toiling.

The basic remedy should be the formation of non-official committees at village and block levels with officials associated to prepare the record of rights in the village records. For this, we must get the co-operation of

the State Governments also so the we can ensure that the actual till nof the soil are assured of their professional rights and consequently they can take interest in increasing the productivity of the land by investing more on the land since they will be in a position to get remunerative prices at present for the produce that they get from the land.

It may be said that the implementation of land reforms and tenancy laws are State subjects. Gainful employment to the people, increasing the national wealth of the country and raising the economic standard of the people depend upon the progress that we make in increasing agricultural production. Agriculture gives food to the people and raw materials to industry. So, it is incumbent on the Central Government to see that the States also move in close cooperation with the Central Government in the steps that the Central Government take to improve duction.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): 1 rise to make a few humble submissions regarding the food situation in the country.

It is a deplorable thing that all these years of Independence could not make us self-sufficient in food but we had to depend upon other countries for food. Atleast we could realise after the Pakistani aggression in last August that dependence on other countries for the basic things of our life is not honourable or happy. In view of this, the attention of Government has been directed towards 'Grow More Food Campaign' to make ourselves self-sufficient,

The nation under the able guidance of our leader Shri Lal Behadur Shastri has taken a vow to co-operate with him with all its mite at this juncture of emergency. It is a good sign but we should not forget that the

tion could not do so for all time to the me unless the people have the minium requirements of their lives fulfiled. One must have the bare paccessities of life, food and clothing, to live.

We cannot forget the hard realities that more than half of the people of this country are underfed. Even then, the nation is prepared to forgo a meal every week. I am afraid whether this will solve the problem of meeting the shortage of foodgrains at this hour. Very few people of this country can afford to substitute cereals by vegetables, fruits, meat or fish. These are not only out of their reach, being costly, but are also not easily available, being in short supply.

I feel that Government should not only step up food production, i.e. the production of cereals, but also expand fish farming, poultry farming, dairy farms etc. through Government agencies at cheaper rates, so that the nation could survive without cereals. does not mean that milk procurement will increase by banning sweets made of chhana or caesin as the Bengal Government has done. the time being, it may increase the quantity of milk available. But unless and until quality of cows and buffaloes is improved and improved fodder is used, we cannot expect more milk.

I do not know whether any assessment has been made by Government to find out in every state how much land is under cultivation of one or two crops or more in a year. I would request Government to do so and insist on having at least two crops per year, which will increase produc-It may not be out of place to mention that my district of Cachar has not only two crops 'aush' and 'aman' but a third crop 'Buro' also in some areas, while people in Upper Assam raise only one crop. has gifted Assam with plenty of rains etc. I do not find any reason why the whole of Assam should not have 2043(Ai) LSD-9.

at least two crops. I shall not be surprised if the same thing is happening in West Bengal, Orissa and other States.

Some low lying areas in my district and in other areas of Assam can easily be reclaimed for cultivation which will also help in the rehabilitation of landless people in the State—besides augmenting production of foodgrains.

Since independence a heavy burden has fallen on Assam due to influx of refugees from East Pakistan; the flow is still going on. The Rehabilitation Ministry has also been approached to consider reclamation of low-lying areas in the district of Cachar so that displaced persons would be rehabilitated in those areas with cultivable lands which will help to increase production. But uptill now no tangible efforts has been made in this regard.

May I request Government to fix minimum and maximum prices foodgrains so that the cultivators may have incentive to produce more? At the same time, they should be provided with good and improved seeds and fertilisers by Government in proper Loans should be given to fartime. mers through co-operative banks for buying seeds, fertilisers and cattle in time, which will help to increase the output. I take the opportunity to state that the output of aush paddy per bigha is 18-20 maunds in my district this year with the use of fertilisers while it used to be generally 6-7 maunds per bigha. The Assam Government is not in a position to supply fertilisers according to the demand.

I would urge upon Government to step up the production of fertilisers also. A fertiliser factory at Namrup in Assam, which I suppose is to be commissioned during the Third Five Year Plan, has not yet come to function. I do not know the reasons for the delay. But so ar as my information goes, a big amount of money has [Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra]

been spent on the construction of buildings and now it has been shifted to another site where fresh construction is to be undertaken. Thus a colossal wastage of money has ready occurred.

I would also like to bring to the notice of Government that some waste lands are lying in tea garden areas or in other factory areas which could easily be brought under cultivation of foodgrains or cash crops.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon, Memper might continue tomorrow. have to take up the half-hour discussion now.

17 hrs.

#### \*BORDER ROADS

**डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया** (फर्रुखाबाद): मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि ऐसी कोई बात न कहं कि जिससे चाहे प्रशासन ग्रीर दिल्ली की सरकार की गलती साबित हो, लेकिन परदेश को फायदाहो जाताहो । जिस मसले पर हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं वह कितना महत्व-पूर्ण है यह एक ही बात से म्राप पता लगायें कि केवल राजस्थान में इस समय इतनी सीमा सड़कों के लिए रुपया तय हुआ। है कि करीब 80 करोड़ कूल खर्चा होगा जिस में से 30 करोड ता किया जा चुका है। यानी भनुदान के रूप में देने का निश्चय हो चुका है। लेकिन मामला कितना गडबड है वह इसी से धाप घन्दाज लगायें कि इस में से । करोड 16 लाख खर्च करके जो कि 26-6-64 को तय हमाथा, सड़क बननीथी लेकिन एक तरफ तो राजस्थान की सरकार ने कई महीने खोये क्योंकि वहां के एक मंत्री योजना मंत्रो और दूसरे मंत्री सार्वजनिक निर्माण

मंत्री में मतभेद हो गया कि कीन एग्जीक्यटिव इंजीनियर बने, तीन महीने ,इसमें खोये फिर उसके बाद राजस्थान की सरकार के खुद के नोट से मैं बता रहा है कि उन्होंने यातायात मंत्रालय दिल्ली वालों के पास चार बार एक सड़क की योजना भेजी लेकिन पैसा नहीं दिया गया **धौर** उनकी रपट में यह लिखा है कि दो बार वे योजनाय मंत्रालय से खो गई। यह राजस्थान सरकार के एक नोट में हैं। तो राजन्थान सरकार भ्रोर दिल्ली सरकार दोनों ने कितनी लापर-बाही दिखलायी यह मैं ने भ्रापको इस उदाहररा से बताया। मामला जैसा है वह कु अखद की जानकारी ग्रीर कुछ भ्रीर जरियों से मैं बताता हं कि एक बार मैं भारत पाकिस्तान की जैसलमेर वाली सीमा के करीब करीब ग्राब्दिर तक चला गया थावहां मझ से यह कहा गया कि ध्रगर तुम पाकिस्तान जाना चाहते हो तो हम तुमको लेजासकते हैं स्रौर फिर यहीं वायस पहुंचा देंगे ग्रीर फिर श्रांसूका तला ग्राखिरी जगह, जहां मैं गया था वहां एक श्रजीब समाज मिला । मैं ने सोचा कि शायद यह चार हजार वर्ष पहले की पशु<sup>.</sup>पालन सभ्यता जम गई है जब कि दिन में गांव लगते थे ग्रीर रात को गांव उजड जाते थे। उसी तरह से, ग्रीर मैं गया था तो लोहे की सड़क मेरे साथ थी। उस वक्त मैं ने रेगिस्तान में मौत की बेचैनी को एक क्षण के लिए खद श्रनभव किया था। तो यह वह इलाका है ग्रीर फिर राजस्थान का ही नहीं, उसी तरह से मैं भज से कच्छ के रन तक की एक बात बतायें देता हं वहां एक बांध वनाया गया सिचाई ग्रीर विजली के लिए। वहां सडकें भी हैं। लेकिन क्योंकि योजना के गैर संयोजन स नदी का एक पूल नहीं बना इसलिए न सिचाई का फायदा हो उहा है भीर स्वयं सेना की करीब 12 मील घुम कर के जाना पड़ता है। उसी तरह से मैं ग्रापको उर्वसीग्रंका एक

<sup>\*</sup>Half-an-Hour Discussion.

उदाहरण देता हूं जहां जाने के कारण मैं दो बार गिरफ्तार किया गया था और मैं ही नहीं, हमारे सब भारतवासी, तब मैंने कहा था कि देखों, दक्षिण में देणवासियों को ो निहत्थे हैं अपनी पुलिस के द्वारा गिरफ्तार करते हो तो

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हैं। इतने बडे प्रच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं डाक्टर मोहिया ग्रीर सदन में गगर्नि नहीं है, गणपूर्ति करवाइए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोबय : घंटी बज रही है .... घव गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य प्रपना भाषण जारी रखें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: तो वहां एक विचित्र बात यह रही कि उर्वसीग्रं में जानब झकर के श्रीर कोशिश करके उस सभ्यता को बनाये रखा गया जो करीब 2 हजार वर्ष पहले जम गई थी। नतीजायह हम्रा कि सडकें वगैरह तो रही ही नहीं, लेकिन लोग भी भ्राधनिक नहीं बन पाये । जब हम ने वलांग की लडाई खोई तो उसका मख्य कारण यही था कि जिसको हम सडक नहीं समझते थे. उसको चीनियों ने सडक की तरह इस्ते-माल करके वलांग के ऊपर कब्जा किया था। तो जिस इलाके की मैं ग्राप्स चर्चा कर उटा हं वह करीब करीब उसी तरह से हैं जैसे दो नदियों के मिलने पर संगम होता है श्र**ंट उससे रोमांच होता है श्रॉर व**ह तीर्थ स्थान बनता है। मेरी निगाहों में ग्रीर मैं समझता हं इतिहास के लिए भी जहां दो देशों की सीमायें मिलती हैं बहां उसी तरह का या नो तीर्थस्थान बनता है या यक-स्थल ही बना करता है। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने इस रोमांचकारी चीज को पहचाना नहीं। न तो उमे तीर्थ स्थान बनाया न उसके लिए यद्धस्थल बनने का जो स्वतराधा उसका मकाबला या मामना किया ग्रीर उसकी बिलकुल वीरान, उजाड, जंगल रेशिस्तान की प्रवस्था में छोडाजिसमें वह या। बहां के लोग इस लाय रू नहीं बनाये गये कि प्रवेशियों

के साथ प्रेम का घथवा जरूरत पड़े तो लड़ाई का मम्बर्ण कर सकें। मैं लड़ाई पसन्द नहीं करता, मुझे तो तीर्थ स्थान पसन्द है, उसे तीर्थ स्थान बनाते तो बड़ा घच्छा होता।

इसी तरह में मैं भ्रापको राजस्थान का ही एक किस्सा भीर बताए देता हूं कि उन्होंने पिछली योजना में सड़कों पर कुल 22 करोड़ काया खर्च किया । भ्राखिर को जो, सीमा के इलाके हैं वे भी तो राजस्थान के ही नीचे भ्रात हैं । मान लो थोड़ी देर के लिए कि श्री राजबहादुर ने उनकी कोई मदद नहीं की, मैं इस यक्त श्री राजबहादुर की तरफ से बोल रहा हं

### परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज वहातुर) : ग्रापको धन्यवाद ।

डा॰ राम मने हर लोहिया: इस 22 करोड में से फ्रास्थिर उन्हें कुछ रूपया तो सीमा की सड़कों पर खर्च करना चाहिए था । तो उन्होंने बिलकुल नहीं किया । धपने प्रदेश के लोगों के हित में जो काम करना चाहिए था. नहीं किया । मैं नमने के तौर पर कुछ जगहें गिनाता हूं, ऐसी भौर पचासों जगहें होंगी जैसे बांधा खोईवाला सागर भीर गोटारू जहां पांच महीने से कुएं यानी टयबवेल लगे हुए हैं लेकिन इंजिन नहीं लगने के कारण उस पानी का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाना भीर यह भाप जानते ही हैं कि पानी चाहिए सिचाई के लिए भी, सहक बनाने वाले मजदूर धौर सेना के पीने के लिए भी भौर बिजली बहुत जरूरी है उस प्रदेश की रक्षा करने के लिए भी। धौर बड़ां मैं द्यापको बताऊ कि राजस्थान में चान्दा, जैसलमेर के इलाके में टयबबेल बने थे. तब उसका जिक्र कुछ इस तरहरे । ध्राया कि जैसे कोई बढ़ी चमत्कारी चीज है। उसके धनावा पानी बाबा भी उस वस्त हुए थे। तो बार बार कोई न कोई एक धदमत भीर नाटकीय चीज को लेकर सरकार था जाती है लेकिन परिणाम उसका कुछ नहीं निकला

# [डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रुरता। तो मैं एक तक यह भी दूंगा कि अखबारी धान के लिए कभी तो पानी बाबा और कभी बांदा का ट्यूबबेल और कभी लूनी नदी के जमीन के नीचे के पानी की चर्चा करते रह जाओं और कोई नतीजा न निकालो, यह चीज अच्छी नहीं होती, और परिणाम क्या हमा वह आग जानते हो।

यों युद्ध विराम होने के बाद कहा यह
गया था राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री की तरफ से,
श्रीर उसके साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान के स्थल
गेनापित की तरफ से, कि जो जसीने पाकि-स्तानियों के कड़ने में हैं वे 200 या 250
थर्ग मील से ज्यादा नहीं होगी । लेकिन श्रव तथ्यारों में रोज रोज कुछ इसी जरफार के द्वारा खबर निफलती हैं, फलां चौकी पाकि-स्तानियों से वापस ले लों, फलां चौकी पाकि-रतानियों से वापस ले लों, जां उन्होंने युद्ध-विराम के बाद धोखे से हिन्दुस्तान से ली हैं।

मैं इस समय इस बहस में नहीं पड़ता।
मैं माने लेता हूं कि पाकिस्तानियों ने ये
चौकिया धौखें से लीं। फिर भी कुछ घौर
चौकियां पाकिस्तानियों के पास हैं, ब्रोर
कितनी लम्बी मीमा है वह इसी से अनुमान
लगा लें कि राजस्थान तथा पाकिस्तान की
मीमा कच्छ के रण तक करीब 670 मील
लम्बी है। यगर कुछ चौकियां उनके पास
ोंगी तो सैकड़ों वर्ग मील जमीन उनके कच्छी
में हांगी।

ऐसी स्थित में जब कि लड़ाई में इतने निकस्में हम लोग साबित हुए, तो देखता पड़ेगा कि इन सड़कों के न रहने का कितना जवरदस्त धसर पड़ा । धीर धब मैं खास तौर से एक सड़क को बात कहंगा जो कि छश्य-जोरिया-प्रखनूर के इलाके को लेकर के हैं : बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं । हो सकता है कि नाम के बोलने में कही कोई धवार मुझ से

गडवड हो जाए, क्योंकि ग्राखिर मझ जैसे धादमी को ये बातें मण्किल से मिला करती हैं। यही क्या कम है कि मिल जाती हैं। फिर भी मैं ग्रापको बताऊं कि 1952 से 1955 में हमारे जो इस काम के लिए सरकारी ग्रंग होते हैं उन्होंने कह दिया था कि पाकिस्तान जब कभी काश्मीर को ग्रास्त्रिरी तौर पर लेना चाहेगा तो छम्म-जोरियां-ग्रखनर पर हमला करेगा । यह बात दस पन्द्रह बरस पहले ही भारत के उन सरकारी महकमों को, जिन से मतलब है. मालम थी । ग्रीर तब एक सडक बनवाने की बात हुई थी ग्रीर वह थी मधवापुर सङ्का हो सकता है कि नाम के बोलने में मझ से कुछ इधर उधर की बात हो जाती हो, तो मंत्री महोदय ऐसा न करना कि उसकाजिक न करों मैं ग्रपनीतरफ स बहुत सी चीजें रोक रहा है । ऐसान हो चि श्चाप कोई ग्रीर नाम बना दो । नो वह सदक नहीं बनी । उसका सम्बन्ध भारत ग्रीर श्रीनगर ग्रथवा उड़ी से नहीं है, उसका सम्बन्ध केवल छम्म-जोरियां के इलाके से है। इस सडक का यह महत्व होता कि जब पाफिस्तानी लोग ग्राते तो इस इलाके की ग्रच्छी तरह से रक्षाकी जासकती ग्रीर भ्रपनी पल्टनों को पाकिस्तानी पस्टनों की धेर लेने के लिए पीछे से ले जायाजा सकता। यह सडक दस बरस पहले बन जानी चाहिए थी। लेकिन वह सड़क नहीं बनी, जिसका नतीजा यह हम्रा कि जो भारत की जबरदस्त पल्टनी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए थी. किया तो छम्म-जोरियां में ग्राए हुए पाकिस्तान के 15-20 हजार सैनिक श्रीर उनकी बस्तर-बन्द साबियों को चारों तरफ से घेर करके खत्म कर देते या गिरफ्तार करते, ग्रीर नहीं तो लाहौर ग्रीर स्थालकोट की तरफ जाकर तसको धपने कब्जे में लेते. वह नहीं हो पायी । इस सडक केन बनने से नतीजा हद्या है कि दोनों में से जो जरूरी काम थे, कोई भी नहीं हो पाया. ग्रीर जैसे किसी ग्रादमी की श्रांखों में पट्टी बांध दी जाए स्रीर वह चारी

तरफ हाथ फेंकन लगे, उसी तरह से कभी राजस्थान की तरफ कभी सिन्ध की तरफ कभी कुछ कभी कुछ कार्रवाई को, जो हमारे लिए खतरनाक थीं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**ः ग्रब ग्राप खत्म करे।

डा० राम मनीहर लोहिया : क्या ग्राप बादमें भी बोलने देंगे ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**ः ग्रीर स्पी**चेत्र** नहीं होंगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर सोहिया : आप प्रास्तिर में नहीं कहने देंगे तो मैं भ्रमी कहें देता हूं ।

तो इसका एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि जिन प्रदेशों का मैं ने जिक किया उनमें मंत्री लोग या मुख्य मंत्री लोग ऐसे किस्म के हों कि जिनको तस्कर व्यापार में दिलवस्पी हो । मैं ने बताया कि जटांदों देशों की मीमार्थ सिनती हैं वहां पर

एक मानतीय सदस्य : उनके नाम . . .

डा॰ राम मनीहर लोहिया : मुझे नामां में मनलब नहीं । मेरा कहना है कि प्रमार ये सड़क बन जानीं तो तरकरी खरम हो जानी । इसलिए इन दो सीमाझों के मिलन की जगह को बोरान बना के रखा गया ताकि तस्करी व्यापार चलना रहे, यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है हम लोगों को मुरक्षा ठीक तरह से न होने का ।

इसलिए इस बक्त मेरा यह निश्चित प्रारोग है यापके उत्तर कि प्रारत की सरकार ने भीर उन चार पांच प्रदेशों की सरकारों ने जिनके मैं ने नाम गिनाये, इस मामले मे बिल्कुल लापरबाही की है। न नो उन स्थानों को नीचे स्थान बनाया भीर न ही उनका युक्कालों के लिए योग्य बनाया, भीर जो दो देश्यी की सीमाफ्यों पर कार्रवाई होती चाहिए घी वह न कर के जान बूझ कर के उनके दो हजार और चार हजार बरस पहले की सभ्यता में जकड़ करके, जमा करके रखा।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj). Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether proper steps have been taken for building and protecting border roads on all points of contact between India and Pakistan, on both sides

श्री मण्ड लिससे (मुनेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मीमावर्ती सड़कों का सबल डा॰ लोहिया जी ने उठाया है। लेकिन इस से सम्बन्ध दूसरे दो मंजालयों का भी है, एक रेलवे मंजालय भीर दूसरा सुरक्षा मंजा-लय। मेरा खयाल था कि यहां पर इस समय रेल मंजी भीर मुरक्षा मंजी भी मौजूद रहेंगे क्योंकि यानायान का भीर सड़कों के निर्माण का जो कार्य होता है वह इन तीनों को मिला कर करना चाहिए था।

तो कच्छ से ले कर पंजाब तक सरकार रेल और सड़क के निर्माग में बिल्कुल असफल रही है। एक समानान्तर मड़क उन को बनानी चाहिए थी और उस ममानान्तर सड़क और मरहद का सम्बन्ध ओड़ने के लिये कई मड़कों का निर्माण करना चाहिए था। तो सब मिला कर सरकार ने हवाई प्ररृडों का निर्माण, सड़कों के निर्माण और जैमलभेर खादि की तरफ रेल का निर्माण नहीं किया, इस का कारण क्या है और भविष्य में क्या इस तरह की मिली जुली कोई ठोम योजना बनायी जाएगी।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): In reply to the question referred to, it is said that Rs. 1 lakh for Gujarat area and another Rs. 1 lakh for Rajasthan were granted. I would like to know whether the amount has been spent and whether the assistance of the Defence Department or the State Government was solicited

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

for constructing or building those border roads connecting different military posts?

श्री राज बहाद्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ग्राप क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं हिन्दी में बोलं।

लोहिया जी जैसी हिन्दी में बोले मैं बैसी हिन्दी तो नहीं बोल सकता, न उन की जैसी भाषाध्रौर न उन के जैसे विचार। किन्त उन्होंने कुछ बातें रखी हैं, कुछ ग्रारोप लगाए हैं, कुछ सन्देह प्रकट किए हैं . . . .

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्रीत्यागी) : कटुता से मत बोलिए।

श्री राज बहाद्र: मैं मिठास से बोलूंगा। मैं तो क्रज का रहने वाला हं और क्रज का मिठास ग्रीर माधर्य तो सारे देश में विख्यात है।

एक मानतीय सदस्य : उन की खड़ी हिन्दी है।

श्री राज बहादर: तो लेटी हुई मेरी भी नहीं है ।

उन ने अपनी तरफ से दो तीन बातें कही हैं। जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध तो उन प्रश्नों से नहीं है जिन का उन्होंने लिख कर मझे नोटिस दिया था। पर मेरा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि जितनी बातें उन ने सदन में कही हैं उनका उत्तरदं।

कहा कि जहां दो राज्यों या देशों की सीमायें मिलती हैं या तो वह स्थान तीर्थस्थान बन जाता है या वह युद्धस्थली हो कर रहता है। न हम ने पाकिस्तान भौर हिन्द्स्तान की सीमाभ्रों को तीर्थ स्थान बनाने की चेष्टाकी धौर न हम ने युद्ध स्थली बन जाएगी किसी दिन इस ग्राणंका, इस भय, इस सन्देह या इस भवितब्यता का कोई बन्दोबस्त या व्यवस्थाकी।

मेरी तुच्छ मित में जहां पाकिस्त नी ग्रीर हिन्दुस्तान की सीमायें मिली हैं, वहां ग्रब तक चाहे तीर्थ-स्थान न बना हो, किन्त उन सीमाग्रों को पार कर के जब पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों ने हमारे देश पर श्रधिकार जमाना चाहा, हमें ग्रपमानित करना चाहा, तो उन सीमाम्रों पर हमारे जवानों ने जहां जहां रक्तदान दिया. ग्रापने प्राणों की बलि दी. जहां जहां उन का खून गिरा, जहां रक्त गिरा, जहां जहां उन्होंने वीरगति को प्राप्त किया, वह एक एक इंच भीम सचमच तीर्थस्थान बन गई है। मैं समझता हं कि डा॰ लोहिया भी इस बात को मानेंगे।

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युद्ध की तैयारी, युद्धस्थल और युद्ध के बारे में क्या नीति होनी चाहिए, क्या व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, इस का सम्बन्ध मेरे मंत्रालय से तो नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) तो फिर दूसरे मंत्री क्यों नहीं झाए ?

भी राज बहादुर : उन का सम्बन्ध सुरक्षा मंत्रालय से हैं। मैं जानता हुं कि डा॰ लोहिया भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते होंगे कि यद्ध-नीतियां भी समय समय पर बदलती रहती हैं। हमें किस स्थान पर सड़कें चाहिए, किस स्थान पर नहीं चाहिए, यह भी एक गम्भीर विचारणीय तथ्य है, जो हमारे जनरलों ग्रौर फौजी ग्रधिकारियों को ग्रथवा उनको, जोहमारीसुरक्षाकी नीतिका निधारण करने वाले हैं, सोचना पड़ता है। हम जानते हैं कि कच्छ से ले कर बाड़मेर तक ग्रौर बाड़मेर से जैसलमेर, बीकानेर ग्रीर गंगानगर तक एक भारी रेगिस्तान है। ग्रक्सर उस रेगिस्तान के बारे में यह विचार भी किया जाता है कि ऐसी भूमि पर से शायद भ्राकमण नहीं हो सकता है। भीर भ्रगर शत्र म्राकमण करे, तो कम्युनिकेशन की लाइन इसनी लम्बीहो जाती है कि उस को यहां माकमण करने की सुविधा नहीं हो सकती

हैं। इसलिए जहां सड़कों न होना एक तरह मुरक्षा की बात हो जाता है, वहां सड़कों का होना खतरा भी बन सकता है । इस के बारे में समय समय पर विचार बदलते रहने हैं। लेकिन यह एक निश्चित बात है— कोई चाहे इस में मतभेद भी रख सकता है— कि जिस प्रकार का रेगिस्तान राजस्थान की सीमा पर विशेषतया बाड़मेर की सीमा पर ...

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रथन है। मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: घंटी बजाई जा रही हैं—अब कोरम है। माननीय मंत्री अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राज बहातुर : मैं इतना जानता हूं कि इहां सड़कें बनाने की बात ग्राई है . . .

श्री हुकम जन्य कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या कोरम हो गया है ?

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): It has been seen that Patton tanks run very well in the sands of the Rajasthan desert as well as in the Rann of Kutch,

Shri Raj Bahadur: In that context, the question of constructing a road or not constructing a road becomes irrelevant. That is a matter to be dealt with by the Defence Ministry and the people who deal with defence matters.

मैं तो सिर्फ यह विनती कर रहा था कि सड़क बनाने का जो प्रोग्राम हम ने व्यवस्थित ढ़ंग से शुरू किया, . . . .

श्री हुकम जन्द कड़वाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने चैलेंज किया है कि सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

उपाप्यक्त महोदय : घंटी वजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। भी राज बहादुर : मैं अधिक समय नहीं ल्या । मैं सदन को इतना विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि यहां पर सड़क बनाने का एक काफी विस्तृत और पर्याप्त प्रोग्राम ले लिया गया है और वह चालू है, जिस को राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों मिल कर पूरा कर रही हैं। कुछ काम पूरा हुआ है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सामन्त, ने इस बारे में एक प्रश्न किया है। राज्य सरकारों को 1964 – 65 में एक लाख रुपये की धनराशि भीर 1965 – 66 में एक लाख रुपये की धन-राणि दी गई। 1964-65 में सेंटर की घोर से कोई विस्तृत प्रोग्नाम नहीं था, राज्य सरकारों की घोर से कच्छ, गजरात, राजस्थान की सीमा पर प्रोग्राम था, जिस को उन्होंने चलाया भीर भगर वह न होता, तो यह निश्चित बात है कि हम जोधपूर से जैसलमेर तक नहीं जा सकते थे। जोधपुर से पोकरन तक सडफ थी । घव जैसलमेर तक सडफ है जैसलमेर से बाढ़मेर तक सड़क है। मैं स्वयं उस सडक पर गया है, जो हमारे प्रोग्राम के धन्तर्गत नही स्नाती थी। एक जगह शिव है। शिव से गदरारोड तक सुड़क है, जहां से हमारी सेनायें बढ़ कर पाकिस्तान की सीमा में दाखिल हुई हैं, गदरा सिटी पर कब्जा किया है स्रीर डाली पर पहंची हैं।

इस प्रकार हम कह सकते है कि जिन सड़कों की तुरन्त झावण्यकता थी, वे हमें मिल गई है। झागे जिन सड़कों की भावण्यकता है वे बनाई जा रही है। वे सड़कों कहां कहां हो कर जायेंगी, कितने मील लम्बी होंगी, कितना उन पर खर्च होगा, मैं झाप में विनती करूंगा कि ये बातें न मुझ से पूछी जायें और न मुझे बतानी चाहिये। यह ऐसी सूचना है, जो हमारे लिये उपयोगी हो सकती है, लेकिन साथ साथ हमारे दुश्मनों के लिए भी उपयोगी हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं उस ब्योरे में नहीं

# [श्रीराजबहादुर]

जाऊंगा । मैं इतना ग्रवण्य कह सकता हं कि जो समय ग्रीर धनराणि की सीमा निर्धा-रित की गई है. उस के ग्रन्तर्गत हम तेजी से काम कर रहे हैं श्रीर इस को ग्रवस्थ पुरा करेंगे। किन्तु रेगिस्तान में ये मडकें बनाना ग्रासान नहीं होता है, क्योंकि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने वहां पर स्वयं देखा होगा, भूभि बहुत रेतीली है भीर जिस प्रकार में ग्रस्थिर राजनी-तिक पार्टियां भ्रपने चोले बदलती रहती हैं. जिस प्रकार से म्रस्थिर राजनीतिक व्यक्ति भौर तत्व एक पार्टी से दूसरी पार्टी में फ तांग मार कर चले जाते हैं. उसी प्रकार से यहां रेत के टीले भी एक जगह संदूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। जहां ग्राज सडक है, वहांकल रेत का टीला बन जाता है ग्रीर वह सड़क गायब हो जाती है। इस लिए एक बड़े वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उन सड़को को बनाना पड़ता है। मैं विनती करूंगा कि इस कठिनाई को घ्यान में रखें घीर कुछ इस प्रकृति की पाठणला से भी लाभ उठाने भीर इस बात का यत्न करें कि जैसे वह सड़कों का स्थायित्व चाहते है. वैसे ही राजनीति में भी स्थायित्व साये।

डा० राम मनोहर सोहिया: जैसे दलों को ललवाया करते हो, वैसे जरा बालू को भी ललवाते ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जिस दल में बल नहीं है, वह हवा के झकझोरों से इबर-बबर 'उड़ जाता है। इस को हम क्या कर सकते हें?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: जैसे चुनाव में उड़ गए, वैसे ही सड़कें भी उड़ गयीं।

भी राज बहाबुर: ध्रगर दल में फीलाद की सी ताकत हो, तो वह एक घांध्रो नहीं, चुनाव की तीन तीन घांध्रियों को पार कर के घांगे जा सकता है घौर चोची का भी मुकावला कर सकता है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य**ः वह दल में नहीं दलदल में हैं। श्री राज बहाबुर: दल ग्रांर दलदल में फर्क होता है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया**: बिल्कुल मही कहा है। जिस दलदल में फॉम हो, उस में दल को नहीं देख सकते हो।

श्री राज बहाबुर : माननीय मदस्य ने कहा है कि कुछ लोग है, मंत्री है, जो चाहते हैं कि तस्कर व्यापार चलता रहे, इसलिये वे नहीं बाहते कि सड़क वनें। मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि मुझे तस्कर व्यापार का बिल्कुल अनुभव नहीं है। ग्रगर माननीय सदस्य को अनुभव है तो सदन उस में लाभ उठाना चाहेगा। मैं इस में ग्रायिक कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया: मुझे तन्कर व्यापार का बहुत अनुभव है। इसी लिए तो मुझ को पाकिस्तान ले जाने वाले लोग मिले थे। मैं जानता हूं कि इस लोगों में कौन-कीन ∴कर व्यापार करते हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य, श्री भट्टाचायं, की मैं झारवासन के रूप में कहना चाहता हूं कि जित्रुरा, मेणिपुर, श्रासाम स्राट वैस्ट बगान में के कर हमारे सारे उतरी खंड श्रीर उतरी सोमाधी तक श्रीर जम्मू-कारमीर से नीचे पंजाब राजस्यान, श्रीर गुजरात तक जिन बाइंर रोड्ज की झावच्यक्ता है, उन की पूरी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इस प्रोयाम में हम ने काकी सकनता प्राप्त की है।

इस घवसर पर मैं घपने उन सैकड़ों मजदूर भाइयों घीर इंबीनियरों को अपनी श्रद्धांजिल श्रप्ति करना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने हिमालय पर्वत में सड़कें बनान में अपने प्राण दिये हैं, न्योंकि सैकड़ों की जानें गई है, नभी वे सड़कें बनी है। मैं निश्चय के साथ कह सकता हूं कि सदन इस बात का विज्ञास रखें कि हमारी मुरक्षा के लिए घीर हमारे प्राचिक विकास के लिए जितनी भी सड़कों की शावस्थकताहै, उन की व्यवस्थाकी जारही है और यह कार्यकम पूरा किया जायेगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने मधवापुर सड़क के बारे में कहा है। इन से बातचीत करने के बाद घाज सुबह से मैं ने इस की छानबीन करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन मैं किनी निक्यं गर नहीं पहुंच पाया हूं, क्यों क इस के बारे में घावस्यक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कुछ नाम की भी गडबड़ी मालुम होती है, लेकिन मैं नाम्कुके सवाल में नहीं जा रहाह़ं मैं बाद कें व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन को सूचना दूंगा ।

मुझे यही विनती करना है। डा॰ राज जनोहर लोहिया : वह सूचना सदन में ही देदी जाये।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 2, 1965/Agrahayana 11, 1887

(Saka).

77 29 hrs.