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Wednesday, March 30, 1964
Chaitra 10, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

8033

8034

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 30, 1964/Chaitra 10,
1886 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Defence Fund

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*796 {
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Yogendra Jha:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri Koya:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discovered a gang which had been misappropriating money sent by post to the National Defence Fund, operating in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) the amount misappropriated by the gang;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

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(d) whether some Government officials are also involved in this operation?

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

STATEMENT

No such gang has been discovered. However, a clerk of the New Delhi Post Office was found to have erased the original entries of 3 money orders and substituted new entries, changing the name of the payee as well as the value of the money orders making them each for Rs. 600/-. One of these money orders with substituted entries was paid on 9th December, 1963 but the other two money orders were detected before payment. A trap was, therefore, laid and the payee of the money orders as well as one clerk of the New Delhi Post Office was arrested by the police. The total amount misappropriated is Rs. 600/- but the misappropriation is from Government funds. Enquiries made reveal that all these money orders were possibly addressed to the National Defence Fund and were for Re. 1/- each. Since these money orders have not been paid, duplicates will be issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and paid to the National Defence Fund.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो कुछ हम स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है, क्या उसके अलावा बनारस और दिल्ली से नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड की बहुत सी रसीदें गायब हो गईं; यदि हा,

तो सरकार ने उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसमें कितना रुपया गायब हुआ ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This deals with a particular question, namely, the misappropriation of money sent by post to the National Defence Fund.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में जो रुपया है, क्या उसके डिस्बर्समेंट और मूटिलाइजेशन के लिए सब पार्टियों की एक कमेटी बनाई जायेगी, जो उसकी देख-रेख कर सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह उसी से कन्सर्न करता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं । यह नेशनल डिफेंस फंड के बारे में कोई जनरल सवाल नहीं है । उसमें जो रुपया बाई पोस्ट भेजा गया है, उसके मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन के बारे में है । आप उसके बारे में कोई जनरल सवाल नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether, apart from these items already mentioned, there has been other large-scale misappropriation of this fund?

Mr. Speaker: That is what she said: we are only concerned with money that has been misappropriated out of that sent by post.

Shri Kapur Singh: Whether there has been any other large-scale misappropriation.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जो आदमी इस में पकड़े गए हैं, वे किस-किस पार्टी के हैं ?

बिना विभाग के मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : वे किसी पार्टी के नहीं हैं ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : वे कांग्रेस के तो नहीं हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : नहीं । न वे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, न प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, न कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हैं और न कांग्रेस के ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न के भाग (डी) का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन आदमियों का इससे सम्बन्ध है, क्या उन में सरकारी नौकर शामिल हैं या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि दो आदमी थे : एक क्लर्क था और दूसरा वह शक्स था, जिस का नाम मनी-ग्रार्डर पर लिख दिया जाता था ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the statement also admits that these racketeers indulged in these nefarious activities in a most critical period of our history and destiny, may I know whether the Government have taken or propose to take any exemplary steps against those people who have been caught?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have been prosecuted and I hope they will get deterrent punishment.

श्री त्यागी : क्या मैं यह दर्याप्त कर सकता हूँ कि आज तक नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में कुल कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है और उसके खर्च करने की जिम्मेदारी किन-किन लोगों को दी गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Fund is subjected to audit so far and, if so, by whom and when?

Mr. Speaker: It is also a general question.

श्री बज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : जिन लोगों ने नेशनल डिफेंस फंड का रुपया गबन किया है, उन लोगों का चालान डिफेंस आफ इंडिया के मातहत होगा, या साधारण कानून के मातहत ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : साधारण कानून के अनुसार ही होगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any such cases have been reported from any other State and if any trap has been laid in any other post offices except this?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are not aware in regard to other State Governments, because I am sure the State Governments will themselves look after such incidents and do the needful. In so far as the Centre is concerned, this is the only case that has come to our notice.

Shri A. P. Jain: As President of the Provincial Congress Committee, I had forwarded complaints against certain bodies to the Finance Minister, to make enquiries about the mis-appropriation. May I know if anything has been done about it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall require notice.

Shri A. P. Jain: Give me the information later on.

श्री कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अभी बताया कि इसमें एस० पी०, पी० एस० पी०, कांग्रेस और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का हाथ नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि किसी भी पार्टी का हाथ नहीं है ।

श्री कछवाय : उन्होंने चार पार्टियों का नाम लिया है । तो क्या यह माना जाये कि इस में जनसंघ का हाथ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जनसंघ का भी नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य स्टेटमेंट पढ़ें, तो उनको पता लग जायेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि रुपये का वृद्ध गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया गया है । इस सिलसिले में जिन लोगों ने टी० ए० और डी० ए० वसूल किया है, उसका क्या व्यौरा है और कितना टी० ए० और डी० ए० वसूल किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस सवाल में नहीं उठता है ।

Colour Bar in Southern Rhodesia

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Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi;
Shri Maniyangadam;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
*797. Shri Himmatsinhji;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri P. K. Ghosh;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;
Shri Bagri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Press Attache and the daughter of India's Acting Commissioner in Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) were victims of colour bar in a European-owned hotel at Karoi recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, on the 20th December, 1963.

(b) The incident occurred at the Karoi Hotel in Karoi, Southern Rhodesia, about 120 miles from Salisbury, when the Assistant Press Attache, despite production of diplomatic identity card, was refused service on the ground that the management reserved the right of admission. The refusal was subsequently confirmed as having been made on grounds of race.

(c) The Acting Commissioner immediately made a protest to the authorities who conveyed their formal apologies for the incident. They further

said that they were contemplating institution of legal action against the proprietor of the hotel.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know that this was not an isolated incident, but previously also some instances had occurred, and what was the action taken at that time and whether it had any effect upon this?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not say offhand about these isolated instances. I remember there was one about 6 or 7 years ago or even earlier. I could not say offhand what happened in that case.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether despite the production of diplomatic card, service was not done to him?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir; I said so in the main reply.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of Southern Rhodesia's close association with the Commonwealth, may I know whether the Prime Minister is going to discuss this matter in the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference scheduled to be held in London during July?

Mr. Speaker: They have expressed regret and they have apologised.

Shri Dinesh Singh: And, they are contemplating legal action.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, यह तीसरी या चौथी घटना है। पहले अमरीका में हमारे राजदूत के साथ और उसके बाद इंग्लैण्ड में हमारे प्रेस एटैची और उसके बच्चों के साथ ऐसी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल एतराज-पत्र लिखने के अलावा सरकार और क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या कर सकती है ? उसने पत्र लिखा और उन्होंने गलती मान ली और अब वे उसके बरखिलाफ़ एक्शन ले रहे हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government has heard

from the Southern Rhodesian Government in detail about the legal action taken against the hotel proprietor and when they wrote last to the Government on the subject?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The case is under preparation. They have asked us to waive the diplomatic immunity enjoyed by the Assistant Press Attache and we have waived that immunity. The case is under preparation.

Industrial Truce Resolution

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*798. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the Industrial Truce Resolution which was reviewed by Indian Labour Conference in July, 1963 was implemented in toto by the labour organisations;

(b) if not, the organisations that violated this truce; and

(c) whether any action was taken against such organisations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman): (a) and (b). By and large all labour organisations have carried out their obligations under the Industrial Truce Resolution. Of late, however there has been a tendency on the part of some Organisations to shirk these responsibilities under the Truce Resolution.

(c) All breaches of the Truce Resolution established after inquiries are brought home to the erring organisations.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any effort has been made of late to get together various representatives of different trade unions,

particularly those of the erring trade unions in this matter in order that these violations may not be repeated?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually even the trade unions which have not cooperated continue to seek the good offices of the Ministry to obtain from them the benefits accruing to them under the truce resolution. Even during last week, there have been requests from AITUC and HMS invoking the assistance of the truce resolution and the code in regard to some problems.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know if the Government have investigated the causes that led to the violation of the truce resolution and if so, what was the result of the investigation and the action proposed to be taken against those violating the truce resolution?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as action is concerned, I have already indicated it in answer to part (c) of the question. It is true that the spontaneous enthusiasm that was evinced in the initial stages of the adoption of the truce resolution has gradually slackened. While the monthly average figures of man-days lost for the preceding period of 100 months was 6.0 lakhs, it had declined to 1.2 lakhs in November, 1962 and 2.3 lakhs in December, 1962. There was a further decline of man-days lost during January and February 1963, the figures being 0.4 lakhs and 0.3 lakhs respectively. This decline was arrested from March 1963 onwards. We have got an increase and it was 3.28 in August 1963. Further figures are not there.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the labour organisations have intimated the Government many a time that there were constant violations on the part of the employers and that if the Government did not take any action in that respect the labour organisations will not be responsible for any action taken by the labour?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually the Industrial Truce Resolution is a comprehensive resolution which

seeks to cover not only the employees but also the employers. Therefore, wherever it has occurred and it has been brought to our notice, we have drawn the attention of the employers and in many cases they have carried out the instructions given.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know how many times the high level tripartite standing committee set up by the Indian Labour Conference held its meeting and reviewed the general labour situation since August 1963 and what are the recommendations and suggestions that have been made?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Standing Committee met in August, 1963 (5th August 1963) and subsequently in March 1964. Frequently they are considering the whole thing.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that some organisations have violated this Truce Resolution. He has also said . . .

Mr. Speaker: What he has said he knows. The hon. Member may go on with the question. He need not repeat what the Minister has said.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I am asking the question. He has said about some organisations. He has also said that HMS and AITUC want to get out of it.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted the hon. Member to understand that the Minister need not be reminded of what he himself has said.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know which are those 'some organisations', and whether they belong to the AITUC and HMS?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already said that they were AITUC and HMS.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the Government is contemplating to convene the conference again for implementing this resolution; if so, when it is going to be held?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As I said, it is being done constantly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that there are frequent violations of this Industrial Truce Resolution by some of the public sector undertakings on account of which there is constant labour trouble in those industries; if so, may I know what steps the Government have actually taken to stop these things?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Public sector is also included in this and we have drawn the attention of the public sector undertakings to this. I can give the break-up of figures; Sir, it is a long list.

Mr. Speaker: He need not.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the hours lost in the slow-down tactics and also when they shout slogans and do not work have been accounted for in the figures given by the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: When slogans are shouted they are also hours lost unless they are working also simultaneously.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Shouting of slogans standing right in front of factories have been started only recently, and these have not been taken into consideration so far.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it not a fact that the representatives of the AITUC and, I hope the HMS also, have made some concrete suggestions to the Government for its consideration so that the Industrial Truce Resolution can be truly preserved and implemented; if so, may I know what action the Government has taken to discuss those suggestions and implement them?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: HMS attended the last meeting which was convened in March. It was only the AITUC which did not attend. Even then, I gave instances where they have made use of this organisation. Their suggestions are constantly being attended to. All were present excepting the representatives of the AITUC.

श्री कछवाय : जो औद्योगिक संगठनों द्वारा था, मालिकों की ओर से उसको कितनी बार तोड़ा गया है और उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as employees' unions are concerned, the total number is 189. So far as the employers are concerned, the total number is 214.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether these violating organisations are known to be under the influence of those who repudiate normal loyalties to their country.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think this can be attributed to that.

श्री कछवाय : मालिकों द्वारा जो संकल्प को तोड़ा गया है, उसके आंकड़े तो दे दिये गये हैं लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई क्या की गई है, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The total number was 403.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What action has been taken?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Whenever violations are brought to the notice of the Government, our special division called Implementation and Evaluation Division takes action. We bring it to the notice of the erring parties as to how they have not been trying to implement the industrial truce resolution and oftentimes amends are made by them.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आज के अखबारों में यह समाचार छपा है कि भोपाल के 'हेवी इलेक्ट्रीकलज कारखाने में हड़ताल हो गई है और उसको बन्द कर दिया गया है। क्या कारखाने द्वारा नियम को तोड़ने की वजह से यह चीज हुई है या किसी यूनियन ने जो एग्जिमेंट किया था, उसने उसको तोड़ा है ?

श्री अरि रोजगार मंत्रालय म उपमन्त्री (श्री २० कि० मालवीय): आज ही के अखबारों में यह निकला है और हम लोग इन-फार्मेशन लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Indian Ambassador in U.A.R.

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*799. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador at Cairo attended a reception given at Cairo by Mr. Chou En-Lai; and

(b) whether prior instruction from Government was obtained by him?

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

(b) Our general instructions to our Heads of Missions were that they should attend formal functions given by Governments of the countries visited by the Chinese Premier. This did not include functions held by the Chinese. However, owing to a misunderstanding of instructions our Ambassador in the UAR attended a reception given by Mr. Chou-En-Lai.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: The first opportunity is given to the sponsor of the question.

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister has admitted now that our representative attended Mr. Chou-En-Lai's party. This is the second in the series; the first was in Peking. On the top of all that, information has now come that in Algiers the Chinese excluded the Indian delegation from the reception to the members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council and that was given publicity with a great deal of fanfare in the Council meeting. In view of those

instances of subservience by our Government, may I know whether these are not enough to confirm the belief that this is only a naked confirmation of our Prime Minister's policy of appeasement with China?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a matter of opinion. Does he want to get any information on that?

Shri Hem Barua: That is the information that I want.

Mr. Speaker: That is no information.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether it is appeasement or not. Now they have been trying to take shelter under one plea. . .

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing. The Member would lose his chance if he does not put the question

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this is an act of appeasement or not.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is obviously not an act of appeasement, nor can such a view be taken by anybody excepting possibly the hon. Member opposite.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that our United Nations delegation recently refused to attend the dinner party given by Sir Patric Dean on the ground that he equated India with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue—and that is a very fine thing that our delegation did—may I know. . .

Mr. Speaker: Why comments also side by side? These comments, inferences, innuendoes and insinuations should be avoided.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that you are preventing us from congratulating those who deserve it?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I have to be governed by the rules.

Shri Hem Barua: In the context of that, why is this double standard pursued or adopted by our Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is the double standard?

Mr. Speaker: In one place they attend the party and in another place they boycott the party—that is what he means by double standard.

Shri Hem Barua: This shows psychological bias.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In this particular case, our Ambassador in Cairo misunderstood certain instructions issued to him; that is, he was asked to attend formal receptions given by the Egyptian or UAR Government, and not those given by the Chinese. He misunderstood that.

Shri Hem Barua: How could he misunderstand that?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that our Ambassador misunderstood them.

Shri Hem Barua: Were the instructions given in vague language?

Mr. Speaker: That has been explained.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He did misunderstand them. It is perhaps...

Shri Hem Barua: Due to lack of intellect or what?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No; it is a case of sheer misunderstanding.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर राजदूत की पोजीशन का कोई शकस या हमारे पोलिटिकल मिशनस का कोई जिम्मेदार शकस हमारी बात को मिसअन्डरस्टैण्ड करता है, आपकी किसी बात को सही तौर से कान्वे नहीं करता है और उसका पालन नहीं करता है तो क्या उसके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाता है। इस मामले में सरकार ने कोई ऐक्शन लिया है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं।

Shri Swell: Obviously, the Government does not approve of our Ambassador's attending the reception given by Mr. Chou En-lai in the UAR. In view of the fact that Government has repeatedly allowed the Chinese high officials to overfly over India, do they consider that very special harm will be done by our officials attending receptions given by the Chinese officials?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I answer that?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the representative concerned has given any explanation as to how he misunderstood the clear instructions given by the Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member wishes, I can read out the instructions sent to him by telegram.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether he has given any explanation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may read them out, he can himself see that there was a possibility of the instructions given not being clearly understood.

Shri Tyagi: So, the instructions were not specific.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the explanation given by the Indian Ambassador in UAR for having misconstrued the instructions received by him from the External Affairs Ministry and will the Ministry issue or has it already issued a general circular asking our diplomatic personnel not to attend such functions in future so that such misconceptions may not arise again?

Mr. Speaker: This answer has been given.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: No, it has not been mentioned. An explanation must have been called.

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly the question asked by Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Tyagi: As it was a matter of commonsense, I wonder.....

Mr. Speaker: We cannot argue during the Question Hour.

Shri Tyagi: There was a question which has not been replied to. Was any explanation asked for from the Ambassador and, if so, what did he say?

Mr. Speaker: That is being repeated again and again. He has said that it was a sheer case of misunderstanding.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Prime Minister referred to certain instructions issued. May I know how long after the emergency was proclaimed in October 1962 and how long after the promulgation of the Defence of India Act under which China was declared an enemy country, were the instructions issued, and have they been issued to all the missions abroad or only to this particular embassy? Also, will he lay a copy of the instructions on the Table of the House so that we can examine them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: They were issued in December 1962.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I also wanted to know whether the hon. Prime Minister will be pleased to lay a copy of the instruction on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: There can be only one question at a time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was a part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Can those instructions be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are confidential messages and it is not normally desirable to place them on the Table of the House. They were sent wherever these foreign dignitaries were going. They were not sent to every place. We have got about 100 missions abroad and there was no question of anyone going to all those places; so, there is no question of

sending them to all the places. But wherever these foreign dignitaries were going, they were sent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. A little while ago the hon. Prime Minister said, if I heard him aright, that he would read out the instructions to the House. Now he says that they are confidential and cannot be laid on the Table. How can it be reconciled with what he said earlier that he would read them out?

Shri Tyagi: He might read out only a paragraph of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whatever it is; but he did say that.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I also understood, namely, that the hon. Prime Minister said that he could read them out.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did say so. I am still prepared to read them out if the hon. Members and you wish me to do so.

Mr. Speaker: He is still prepared to do that if the hon. Members insist.

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to waste the time of the House. If he cannot read them out, he can lay them on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He is prepared to lay it if the hon. Members insist.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do insist.

Shri Kapur Singh: If they are confidential, there is no reason why they should be....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are not confidential.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to the hon. Minister to exercise his discretion whether to lay it on the Table or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should come to the rescue of the House. The hon. Prime Minister is prepared to read them out and yourself understood that they are not confidential.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He only said, he was prepared to lay it on the Table of the House if the Member so insists. The hon. Member has said that he insists on that, but some other hon. Members say that it should not be laid on the Table of the House. I am leaving it to the discretion of the hon. Prime Minister. If he thinks that there is no harm, he may lay it on the Table but if he thinks that it is in the public interest not to lay it, he might not do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Read it out at least.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the point in saying, if he insists then it will be laid on the Table.....

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. On this issue, diplomatic documents are generally not laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everybody understands that. Because the Prime Minister said that he was prepared to read them this question has arisen. Otherwise, it would not have arisen.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री जी की जानकारी में यह है कि पिछले गणतन्त्र दिवस पर अर्थात् २६ जनवरी को जब मेजर नरसिंह थापा और मेजर शैतान सिंह की विधवा पत्नी को परमवीर चक्र राष्ट्रपति प्रदान कर रहे थे तब चीनी प्रतिनिधि उस समारोह से उठ कर चला गया। यदि यह सही है तो क्या भारत की गौरव का तकाजा यह नहीं है कि भारत सरकार नये सिरे से अपने इस प्रकार के व्यवहारों के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय ले। क्या सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जब जब मौका आता है, इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह तो उठ कर चले जाते हैं...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था इसी प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में होगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में, श्रीमन्। जब कभी इस गदन में कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाये तो हम लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी हम लोग आपकी समझते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न का सही उत्तर आया ही नहीं। इसका कोई ठीक उत्तर दिया जाये। शास्त्री जी ने प्रश्न पूछा था कि जब यह स्थिति है कि चीन का हमारे साथ यह व्यवहार होता है तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम क्या कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं या अपने व्यवहार में कोई परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। इनका कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली चीज तो यह है कि इस प्रश्न से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। दूसरी चीज यह कि मैंने चूँकि इसकी इजाजत दे दी इसलिये उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि जब कभी ऐसे मामले उठते हैं तो नजरसानी कर ली जाती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या जब फिर बेइज्जती होगी तब सोचेंगे।

Crash of Navy Sea Hawk Aircraft

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{ (Shri P. C. Borooah:
(Shri P. K. Ghosh:
*800. (Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Navy Sea Hawk aircraft attached to I.N.S. Vikrant crashed at Kurla; and

(b) if so, the cause of the crash?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, on the 6th January, 1964.

(b) A Board of Inquiry was convened to investigate the cause of the accident. The Board's conclusion was that the aircraft went out of control of the pilot while approaching Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, preparatory to carrying out an emergency landing. The pilot ejected safely and landed by parachute. The aircraft subsequently crashed in an open area near Kurla. The findings of the Board are under detailed examination.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that this aircraft exploded in the air like the other I. A. F. aircraft which exploded in the air near Hooghly and, if so, whether the Government suspects sabotage in this and other similar accidents?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It has been stated that the pilot landed safely by parachute. May I know what is his version about the causes of this explosion?

Shri D. R. Chavan: His version is that the aircraft went out of control before he prepared for an emergency landing near the Santa Cruz Airport.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ठीक ठीक बतला सकती है कि इसमें कितने लोगों की जिम्मेदारी थी और सरकार इस मामले में क्या कर रही है ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There was no question of any responsibility being fixed on anybody. It seems, some sort of a mechanical trouble started in the engine and it went out of control and crashed the result of which was that one hut of an individual was burnt and a small child was burnt who died later on in the hospital. The question of giving compensation is under consideration.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are there reasons to believe that these frequent air crashes are not always due to acts of God or human failure but to more sinister causes?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It will be very difficult to answer this question, but in this particular case, it seems that there was some sort of mechanical failure.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do I understand it correctly that the hon. Minister is not in a position to answer the general question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the criticism very recently made due to these repeated crashes that the aircraft that are purchased from foreign sources are only second-rate or second-hand aircraft produced by those countries, and if so, how far this is a fact?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have read such criticism. Naturally, I hope that this new committee that we have appointed might possibly look into this aspect also.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमारी वायु सेना के वायुयान अनेकों बार दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो चुके हैं । ऐसे समाचार किसी और देश के बारे में प्रकाशित नहीं होते देखे जाते । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है हमारे इतने ज्यादा वायुयान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होते हैं, क्या ये कमजोर हैं, या इनमें कोई गड़बड़ी रहती है, या पाकिस्तान

के जासूस बैठे हैं जो इनको नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं, या इनको चलाना नहीं आता ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about the comparative figures in the other countries, and I do not know whether they publish such information about their accidents or not. But on the basis of statistical information that is available it is difficult to say that our rate of accidents is higher than that of any other country.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में आना चाहिये ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे हवाई जहाज दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त नहीं होते ।

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister was pleased to refer to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the air crashes. May I know why one or two Members of Parliament could not be taken on this committee and why it has been made such a close corporation of officials only? Some Members of Parliament could have been taken on that committee and been put on their oath. Or even an independent person like Mr. J. R. D. Tata who has got so much of experience in this matter could have been taken on this committee.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are not to suggest names here.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: While announcing the appointment of the committee on the floor of the House, I had also given the reasons why we could not think of associating the Members of this House, the most important reason being that a lot of military operational data will have to be gone into; that was my main argument about it.

University Employment, Information and Guidance Bureau

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 *801. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government propose to expand, during the current plan period, the activities of University Employment, Information and Guidance Bureau so as to cover all the Indian Universities;

(b) the number of universities where such facilities have so far been provided; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the extent to which these facilities are being availed of?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Twenty.

(c) Reports regarding the extent of utilisation of these facilities are being received regularly.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the direct impact of these guidance bureaux on the students so far as the question of their undertaking specified courses is concerned?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is really divided into two branches. Firstly, there is vocational guidance given. The number of students guided at the time of registration is 3190. The number of students to whom individual guidance has been given is 1654. The number of students applicants to whom occupational information has been supplied is 9885. The total number of students/applicants to whom occupational information has been supplied is 14729. The number of group guidance talks given is 295.

So far as employment assistance activities are concerned, the number of students registered is 11782. The number of students placed in employment, I am sorry to say, is only 462. The number of vacancies notified is 797.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the attempts and the initial handicaps experienced in these different universities, may I know whether Government have advised all the other universities to experiment with this venture?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually, the first bureau was started in Delhi. 19 universities have started these bureaux. Practically all the other universities will fall in line very soon.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether these university guidance bureaux have got direct touch with the employment exchange in order to make the placement a little bit more effective? It is a pity that the placement has been very poor.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually, the scheme envisages co-ordination between the University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and the Labour Ministry etc. who are all aware of this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Have the universities which have not done so indicated any time by which they will be able to do it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Post-graduate students and graduate science students are dealt with by the Bureau. As regards ordinary graduates, their names are registered, but thereafter those names will be sent to the employment exchanges.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): We have already taken a decision to establish such bureaux at all university centres by the end of the present plan period.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भोजनका सुरक्षित
रखा जाना

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*८०२. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुदूर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त जवानों के लिये भोजन सुरक्षित रखने के बारे में खोज में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या खाद्य पदार्थों को सुखाने की विधि का भी कोई आविष्कार हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The techniques (1) manufacture of pre-cooked air dried foodstuffs and (2) accelerated freeze dried foodstuffs, have been standardised to suit Indian conditions, for a number of items.

(b) No invention has been made, but the technique of Accelerated Freeze Drying of foodstuffs, developed in Western countries, has been adopted and rationalised on pilot plant scale to suit Indian conditions.

(c) Accelerated Freeze Dried Foodstuffs in respect of varieties of cereals, vegetables, meat, fish and egg, have been produced on an experimental pilot plant scale by the Research and Development organisation of the Ministry of Defence. Samples have been subjected to field trials and found satisfactory.

I may add that the Army has, I understand, accepted this technique in respect of meat for introduction at certain altitudes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारतीय सीमाग्रों पर काम करने वाले जवानों को जो यह खाद्य पदार्थ दिये जाते हैं, तो ऐसा भी पता चला है कि देर तक रखे रहने से इनके विटामिन तत्व बहुत कम हो जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको यथावत् दशा में बनाए रखने के लिये क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is a lot of difference between the air drying and deep freezing processes. Certain important cells which are destroyed in air drying are preserved in the other process and, therefore, it is a much better process.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शाकाहारी सिपाहियों के लिये क्या कोई ऐसा विशेष यत्न किया जाता है कि उन को जो सामान खाने के लिये दिया जाय वह बराबर सुरक्षित रहे ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have developed these even in regard to vegetables, as I answered already. It is for the Army to introduce it as and when they consider it necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Is such food prepared for strict vegetarians also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In both these cases, it is pre-cooked and deep frozen. It applies both to vegetarian and non-vegetarian food.

Shri Nath Pal: The Prime Minister has often very admiringly referred to the fact that the Chinese soldier carries with him food ration for seven days in a single tube. May I know whether we have been successful in evolving or developing a subsistence ration for our jawans posted in forward posts? If so, what is the approximate weight of the food, if it is not a military secret, which they can carry on their person and which will last for seven days?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, many of the items are on an experimental

basis. But I might mention that in the case of field operational areas, a ration called survival ration consisting of cocoa, milk and glucose is now introduced by the Army at certain altitudes.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Was any report submitted by the team of scientists who were sent recently to high altitude stations to study the food problems of the jawans? If so, what are the recommendations and what is Government's decision thereon?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is being constantly studied by the concerned section in the Research and Development Organisation who send officers to those altitudes to carry on actual investigation.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has stated that as an experimental measure it has been approved by the Army headquarters. How long would it take the Ministry to produce this preserved food on a mass scale so that it may be available for all time to come.

Shri Raghuramaiah: A 5-ton plant has just been sanctioned for this process, and we shall expedite it.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Is there any difference in quality or quantity between the foods supplied according to altitudes?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There should not be any difference in quality, but certainly in quantity there should be because it must be light to carry to those altitudes, and as cooking is difficult, it must be pre-cooked.

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जवानों को मांसाहारी बनाने पर जबरदस्ती की जाती है और उन पर इस के लिये जोर दिया जाता है ?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. It is never done.

श्री कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय से उत्तर दिलवाया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं की जाती है। श्री कछवाय को यह शक नहीं होना चाहिये।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the traditional Sikh rations for hill campaigns, that have stood the test for a century, consisting of parched gram and gur have been given proper trial in this context? (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughing. These rations have been used for a century by the Sikhs successfully.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Many of these things are being experimented upon including chappatis and cereals. I have already mentioned in the answer about cereals.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that a certain food technologist now working in Bombay, who had considerable experience in this field during the Second World War, offered his services free soon after the proclamation of the emergency, and approached Government for an opportunity to work in a purely honorary capacity but the offer was rejected, and if so, what are the reasons for it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am not aware, but I might mention that we have our own experts working at the Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore, and at the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences, Madras, who are quite capable of handling this matter.

सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भरती

*८०३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रति-रक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं में अब तक भरती अधिकांशतः छ विशेष क्षेत्रों अर्थात् पंजाब राजस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश आदि से ही की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है कि सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भरती देश के सभी भागों में से हो ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना कि मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्ष मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) से (ग). सेना में वर्ग-रचना पाई जाती थी जिसके कारण रंगरूट क्षेत्र विशेष से अधिक संख्या में लिये जाते थे। सरकार को यह नीति है कि धीरे धीरे सेना की यह वर्ग-रचना समाप्त करदी जाय ; किन्तु ऐसा करने में यह इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायगा कि सेना की लड़ाई करने की योग्यता में किसी प्रकार की कमी न आने पाये और यह काम एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कई वर्षों में किया जाय। इसे प्राप्त करने के लिये रंगरूट लेने का काम अब उन क्षेत्रों में अधिक अनुपात में बढ़ा दिया गया है जहाँ से वे पहले बहुत थोड़ी संख्या में लिये जाते थे। किन्तु इन क्षेत्रों से वास्तव में लिये जाने वाले रंगरूटों की संख्या इस बात पर निर्भर है कि उन क्षेत्रों के लोग किस हद तक इस अवसर का लाभ उठाने के लिये स्वयं को प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

[(a) to (c). The Army used to have a class composition in which recruits from particular areas predominated. It is Government's policy that the rigid class composition in the Army should be gradually removed subject of course to the condition that it should in no way impair the fighting qualities of the Army and this should be done in a phased programme spread over a number of years. This is being done by throwing open new recruitment in greater proportion to categories from areas from which recruitment was limited in the past. The actual recruitment, however, will depend on the response to the opportunities so offered from the recruits in those areas.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एक जमाने में बिहार का मौर्य साम्राज्य बहुत जबरदस्त था लेकिन चूंकि सन १८५७ के गदर में बिहारियों ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ स्वतन्त्रय युद्ध में अधिक भाग लिया इस लिये उस के बाद से अंग्रेजों ने बिहार के लोगों को सेना में लेने से इंकार किया तो आज भी क्या यह सरकार उसी अंग्रेजों की सरकार की पुरानी नीति को बर्त रही है कि बिहार से सेना में लोगों को कम भर्ती किया जा रहा है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that people are not recruited from Bihar.

श्री त्यागी : बिहार में बहादुर आदमी भी हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हां हैं । बिहार की ४ करोड़ ६५ लाख की आबादी है । हवाई सेना में भरती के लिये हेडक्वार्टर कलकत्ते में है तो क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस के लिये सोचेंगे कि हवाई सेना में भरती के लिये और स्थल सेना आदि में भी भरती के लिये पटना में हेडक्वार्टर या ब्रह्मा खोला जाय ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: This is a suggestion. We will consider it.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What has been the response to the recruitment drive from the areas which were hitherto not open for recruitment to the army.

Shri D. R. Chavan: The response has been good generally.

श्री गोविन्द दास : अंग्रेजी राज्य के वक्त उन्होंने इस देश में मार्शल और नान मार्शल रैसिड, इस तरह की चीजें कर दी थीं । हम लोग वर्ग भेद और जाति भेद को नहीं मानते तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अंग्रेजों की यह पुरानी भेद करने की नीति अभी भी चल रही है या उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I may explain this matter. If you look to the whole composition

of the army, of the different forces, there was never class composition before nor even now. For instance, in the Corps of signallers, AC, ANC, AME etc. which are supporting groups, there is no class composition and then there is no class composition of recruits in the case of Air Force, Navy, etc. The idea of class composition was, really speaking, in infantry and artillery, but even there as a result of our policy of gradually removing this idea of class composition, we have opened the recruitment in nearly 19 new battalions of infantry and three new units of artillery, and all the people are recruited nationally. In some cases the response is good; in some cases it is not so good because of the availability of recruits willing to come.

Shri Basappa: Although Generals like General Thimayya and Cariappa hail from Mysore State, why is recruitment from Karnataka State very poor—recruitment of officers and jawans? Was there any representation from the Mysore Government? Was there something wrong with the recruiting officers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is nothing wrong with the recruiting officers or with the people; these things are carefully examined. From Coorg area, really speaking, there is good response for officers' cadres. Certainly, Mysore Government is also aware of it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in this matter of recruitment any consideration whatsoever is given to the State, region or area or exclusively the suitability of the personnel is considered? What is the policy which is going to be continued?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The policy is the same: the quality and merit of the person concerned is the main criterion. But there are certain negative attitudes which will have to be removed in a phased way.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चीन के साथ युद्ध की सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या उन पहाड़ी इलाकों में भारी संख्या में फौज में भरती की गई है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We shall make some effort in the case of Northern Assam and NEFA, but from the other hill areas there is quite a good response for recruitment.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि सेनाओं में जातीयता और प्रांतीयता के नाम पर जो भर्ती होती है वह समाप्त की जाय तो यह राजपूत बटालियन या सिक्ख बटालियन के नाम से जो भरती हुई थी क्या सरकार का उन नामों को भी खत्म करने का प्रोग्राम है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We do not propose to change the nomenclature as such but there is no exclusive confinement of recruitment of these people; other people are also recruited in these regiments.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to ask whether our post-independent experience justifies any fundamental changes in our traditional recruitment policies.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Except this idea of class composition which has to be changed....

Shri Kapur Singh: That was not my question: whether these changes are in consonance with the experience in the post-Independence era, that is my question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that even educated young men—some came to me from U.P.—who are physically very fit.....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: At this time there is no recruitment officer to measure the chest.

.2724(Ai)LSD—2.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry; it came automatically. They were physically fit also, but they were not recruited simply because of the fact that their English accent was not upto the standard; and, if so may I know whether Government propose to do away with these norms?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I remember to have assured this hon. House last year that this question was under careful consideration. We have issued instructions that no superstitious importance should be attached to English, but I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that western U.P. has done very well in the matter of officers' recruitment.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from these three States which have been mentioned in this connection, may I know what is the response from Madhya Pradesh regarding recruitment?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Fairly well.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : तर्क से तो यह बहुत अच्छा मालूम होता है कि लोग बिना जाति-भेद के सेना में लिए जायें, लेकिन जो लोग हमेशा परम्परा से, पुश्त-दर-पुश्त, लड़ाई लड़ते आये हैं, उन में कुछ विशेषता होती है, क्या सरकार की ओर से इस बात पर भी विचार होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कोई जवाब नहीं है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, I have not followed the question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो लोग पुश्त-दर-पुश्त लड़ाई करते रहे हैं उन में विशेषता और योग्यता होती है, क्या इस बात पर भी सरकार ने कभी ध्यान दिया है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Those who have got a traditional aptitude for joining the army, respond very well, and certainly their qualities are something

which should be given some recognition.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government has taken sufficient steps to recruit more Gurkhas to the army and if that is done, what is the actual position?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of recruiting merely; it generally depends upon our own requirements and the response.

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था, इस हाउस में एलान भी किया था और साथ ही राजस्थान का एक डेलीगेशन भी इस सम्बन्ध में उन से मिला था कि छः डिवीजन में से एक डिवीजन राजस्थान का मीना कोर बनाया जाय। उस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I require notice for this particular question. We have no information.

Minister Without Portfolio

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

(a) the work assigned to the Minister Without Portfolio by him as intended in Presidential Order; and

(b) the staff if any, put under him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

By his Order dated January 31, 1964, the President was pleased to direct that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister Without Portfolio, shall perform such functions in relation to the business of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Department of Atomic Energy and the Cabinet Secretariat as may be assigned to him by the Prime Minister from time to time. In accord-

ance with the directive issued by the Prime Minister under this Presidential Order, the Minister Without Portfolio sees and deals with the papers that come to the Prime Minister from the Ministry of External Affairs, the Department of Atomic Energy and the Cabinet Secretariat. He obtains the Prime Minister's specific orders whenever necessary.

Apart from the Personal Staff, no special staff has been provided to him. The Ministry of External Affairs and the Cabinet Secretariat provide the necessary Secretarial assistance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Formerly, we had a Minister without Portfolio in Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, and in spite of the justification given in support of the post which was accepted, it was later abolished. May I know whether the same process is being followed in this case or whether we have learnt anything from experience of the past, and find that the Minister without Portfolio is no good?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that earlier we had one experience: that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was appointed Minister without Portfolio and that afterwards it was found that he had to be entrusted with some other portfolio, that that experience was not found to be good or workable,—whatever he might think in his own mind—and wants to know whether we have learnt from that experience. And he adds at the end that the Minister without Portfolio is no good!

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) The Minister without Portfolio is always good when he is doing something. If he is doing something else he ceases to be Minister without Portfolio. In the present case, the Minister without Portfolio has been performing a very useful function for which I am very grateful to him.

श्री त्यागी : चलो, एक की तारीफ़ तो की आप ने।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what considerations the hon. Prime Minister has given to the suggestions made in this House and the other House as also outside that the Minister without Portfolio is no answer for the present situation and that in the interests of the Prime Minister and in the best interests of the country, we must have a strong Deputy Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question has not arisen before me yet.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the functioning of the Minister without Portfolio is purely a temporary or transitory measure, or, is it proposed to stabilise it and make it permanent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This kind of arrangement is not a permanent measure. As I said, the other question has not arisen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House or state firmly and categorically that he has fully—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must know that ordinarily we do not ask for such assurances.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I said, "state"—that he has fully recovered from his recent illness, and if the answer unfortunately be in the negative, is there any basis for certain reports to the effect that at the time the Minister without Portfolio was appointed, it was only a step towards advising the President to appoint a Deputy Prime Minister in view of the onerous burdens imposed by the emergency, just as soon after independence, there was a Deputy Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what to answer when two or three odd questions are joined together.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are parts of one and the same question.

Mr. Speaker: When Members put more than one question together, then I will allow the Minister to answer only one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When they are inextricably linked, how can you separate the links?

श्री बागड़ी : अघ्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह जरूरत अपनी बीमारी की हालत में पड़ी थी न ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The last question had something to do with the Deputy Prime Minister. That is a question which has not arisen. I do not think it has arisen, and therefore there is no need for me to answer it. But so far as the other questions are concerned about the work that the Minister without Portfolio does, the House will realise that the Prime Minister's work is a heavy work.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमेशा से या अभी :

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered the first part of the question whether he has fully recovered.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member is so anxious, he should go to the Prime Minister and find out about his health and not put the question here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, it is of public importance and the papers are discussing it. Foreign papers also are writing on it. It is not a private matter at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult for me to talk about my own health. I think I have recovered a great deal, but it is difficult for me to talk in categorical terms that I am perfectly fit and all that. There are many duties of the Prime Minister which are rather heavy, and as it is, the Minister without Portfolio has been discharging many of those duties very efficiently and I am grateful to

him for that. I think the work of the Prime Minister's office is being carried on efficiently and speedily because of this arrangement.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir, lest it may become a convention. The appointment of a Minister is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. It has never been the convention here to allow questions about the appointment of Ministers—why was somebody appointed and what was the need etc. If that thing is allowed to be discussed, the Prime Minister's personal privilege of making recommendations for portfolios would be always open to question. I, therefore, suggest that such questions may not be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री फाशी राम गुप्त : प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मिनिस्टर विदाउट पोर्टफोलियो की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान स्थिति को कब तक चालू करने की आवश्यकता वह समझते हैं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं कह सकता। एक काम करने का ढंग निकाला गया है, जिस से अच्छी तरह काम हो रहा है। जिस वक़्त तक जरूरत होगी, वह रखा जायेगा।

श्री त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरे प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो बिना महक़मे के मंत्री हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन को अपना शक्ति दिया, लेकिन ऐसा कोई सबब नहीं बताया, जिस से हम भी शक्ति दे सकते। मेरा सवाल है कि जब तक शक्ति और जिम्मेदारी के दायरे प्रधान मंत्री और श्री शास्त्री जी के बीच साफ़ नहीं रहते, नतीजा शासन में हमेशा गड़बड़ी और ढिलाव

का होगा, क्योंकि शक्ति और जिम्मेदारी का

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि शक्ति और जिम्मेदारी का बंटवारा प्रधान मंत्री और शास्त्री जी के बीच नहीं हुआ, दोनों में पिच-पिच हो जाती है, इस लिये शासन को सुधारने की क्या व्यवस्था प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सोची है।

12.00 hrs.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : शास्त्री जी में और मझ में कोई दिक्कत पेश नहीं आई है और न कोई ख्याल है कि पेश आएगी। अच्छी तरह से हम काम कर रहे हैं। शासन के काम के बटवारे का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह निजी बात है या सरकारी? निजी और सरकार बात को मिला नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Nissan Jeeps

*805. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 317 on the 2nd December, 1963 and state the final outcome of the visit of the Indian Defence team to Japan in connection with the manufacture of Nissan Jeeps and one-ton trucks for the Indian Army?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): A project for increasing the Manufacture of Nissan Jeeps and Nissan 1 ton trucks per month has been drawn up and is under consideration of Government. Nissan

Motor Co. have developed an ambulance vehicle on the Nissan chassis which is expected to be useful in high altitudes and this will shortly be received for field trials.

Re. Q. No. 814

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रश्न संख्या ८१४ को ले लिया जाय। यह बहुत आवश्यक प्रश्न है। यह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू लड़कियों के अपहरण के बारे में है।

Mr. Speaker: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he is prepared to answer Question No. 814. Here is a demand that Question No. 814 be taken up.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let us take up Question No. 814.

पूर्व-पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू लड़कियों का अपहरण

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*८१४. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री कपूर सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान १५ मार्च १९६४ के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान में बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दू लड़कियों का अपहरण किया गया है और वे चटगांव बन्दरगाह से बिक्री के लिए अरब देशों को भेजी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस गंभीर समस्या के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो नवयुवकियाँ पूर्व पाकिस्तान से अपने परिवारों के साथ भारत आना चाहती हैं, उन्हें वहाँ रोक लिया जाता है और बलात्कार के मामलों के समाचार भी मिले हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यावाही की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ग)। ऐसी किसी घटना के बारे में हमें कोई सूचना नहीं है। ढाका स्थित भारत के डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर से कहा गया है कि वे इस प्रकाशित समाचार के विषय में पता लगा कर शीघ्र सूचित करें।

(घ) और (ङ) हमें इस तरह की एक घटना का पता है जो दारसना में १०/११ मार्च, १९६४ की रात को हुई थी और हम ने तत्काल जिला स्तर पर एक कड़ा विरोध-पत्र भेज दिया।

श्री त्यागी : बड़ी प्यारी हिन्दी बोलती हो।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: (a) to (c). We are not aware of any such incident. The Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca has been asked to look into this news-report and send an early information.

(d) and (e). We are aware of one case of this type which occurred on the night of March 10th/11th, 1964, at Darsana and a strong protest was immediately lodged by us at the District level.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हिन्दू लड़कियों का एक बड़ा जहाज भर कर

अरब देशों में भेजा गया है। आप ने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया है कि आप अपने हाई कमिश्नर से इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। क्या आप को यह भी विश्वास है कि आप के हाई कमिश्नर को इतनी सुविधायें वहाँ प्राप्त हैं कि इन सारी बातों की पूरी जानकारी वह ले सके ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no other source through which we can get the information.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जिन देशों का इस प्रकार से पूर्वो पाकिस्तान से हिन्दू लड़कियों का निर्यात किया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अनैतिक कार्य को रोकने के लिये उन देशों में जो हमारे राजनयिक प्रतिनिधि हैं, क्या उन से भी भारत सरकार कोई सम्पर्क कर रही है, जिस से वास्तविकता का पता लग सके ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That can be done only when we know the truth.

बिना विभाग के मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : पहला तो सवाल यह है जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या ऐसी बात हुई है या नहीं और पहले तो वही बात सही नहीं है कि जहाज पर ये लड़कियाँ भेजी जा रही हैं

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने हाई कमिश्नर को पूछा है और बिना जवाब आये आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि सही नहीं है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अखबारों में यह चीज छपी है, इसलिये उन से यह दर्याफ्त किया गया है कि इस में क्या सचाई है ? अगर कोई बात होती तो हाई कमिश्नर से हमें सूचना स्वयं मिल जाती। लेकिन चूंकि अखबारों में छपा इसलिये पूछ लिया गया है कि इस के बारे में सही बात क्या है। अभी मूल प्रश्न जो है वही सुविधा में है, सन्देह में है, तो और क्या जवाब दिया जाए ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लोक सभा में भी इस का जिक्र किया गया था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, अध्यक्ष महोदय। एक ओर तो सरकार यह कह रही है कि इस प्रकार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई और दूसरी ओर उत्तर में यह भी कह रही है कि हमने अपने हाई कमिश्नर को पूछा है। जब तक हाई कमिश्नर का उत्तर नहीं आ जाता तब तक अधिकारपूर्वक कैसे सरकार कह रही है कि जहाज नहीं भेजा गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने ने नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने ने तो यह कहा है कि हमारी इत्तिला में नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई जहाज गया है। चूंकि अखबारों में निकला है इसलिये हाई कमिश्नर से दरियाफ्त किया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अखबार वालों को तो पता लग सकता है लेकिन हमारा जो हाई कमिश्नर वहाँ बैठा है और जो इस बात के लिए जिम्मेवार है, वह क्या कर रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहस की बात हो गई। यह दूसरा सवाल हो गया।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know the reason why there has been no reply from the High Commissioner either confirming this news or denying this news for the last 15 days, and whether any effort has been made, apart from eliciting this information from the High Commissioner in the countries of destination of the ship?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I am aware, it was recently sent to the High Commissioner; perhaps, it was a week or ten days back; I cannot give the exact time. We hope we will get the information from them very soon. I am sure the hon. House is aware of the kind of pressure at the present moment on our Deputy High Commissioner and his office because of the large-scale migration.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is a suggestion that simultaneous enquiries might be made from our representatives in the places of destination that are given in the newspapers.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are not aware of the exact facts.

Mr. Speaker: Has that paper not given the destination also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not seen that. But I might add that it may not be advisable. Before we make some verification, if we write to the other countries and make enquiries, it might be considered as something inadvisable.

Mr. Speaker: Now, what is the point of order of Shri Hem Barua?

Shri Hem Barua: I am astonished to find one thing. The Minister without Portfolio. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order—the astonishment that is caused to him?

Shri Hem Barua: Unless I am given time, how can I build it up? The hon. Minister without Portfolio has stated that we have sent protest notes and asked our High Commissioner to report on this matter. Now, I am sorry to say that it is only after it has been reported in the newspapers that our women are being disposed of in foreign countries that this Government has woken up and is trying to take some action. I just want to know this. When the Minister comes to this House to answer a question. . . .

An Hon. Member: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order is this. Sir, when you want a Minister to reply to a question, do you not expect him to come prepared with notes and with references collected from official sources? He does not seem to have any notes or information from the official records. He simply says that our High Commissioner has not replied to the query. As a matter of fact, he should have

been able to supply information to the House even before the news appeared in the newspaper.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless the Minister knows about anything, how can he enquire from other officials or Ministers?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that there is our High Commissioner in that country? Whenever an incident of this character occurs, and it is a fact that Hindu girls are being raped and butchered or taken away to foreign countries. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is not formulating any point of order. I have correctly understood him. Now he will kindly resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: It is the duty of the Government to make enquiries and report to this House.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot presume the failures of our Government before we get the information. Still, we do not know what the information might be. If it is in the negative, who is to be blamed? Nobody.

Shri Hem Barua: My argument or question is this: is it not the duty of our High Commissioner to report?

Mr. Speaker: We are not to anticipate and then presume things. Let the information come. If there is any truth in it then we can see what should be done . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Mothers and sisters of ours are sharing this humiliation and the Government is saying that it has no information. What is this?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I submit. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua would kindly resume his seat.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: This is unbearable. Government must tell us the position. Thousands of our mothers and sisters are being humiliated like that and yet Government is not moving. What is this?

Mr. Speaker: He is moving.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I am moving because I am interested in it.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I humbly submit to you that if you have presumed like that are we also to presume that since no reply has come so far from our High Commissioner, no such incidents have occurred there? If your contention is correct, then my contention should also be correct.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might sit down. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the very disconcerting news which we have, both from the borders as well as from Chittagong, which has come in the form of a question—and I know full well that it is very difficult for our High Commissioner to get permission to go to the Chittagong area for an on-the-spot inspection,—may I know whether in the forthcoming Home Ministers' Conference this will be taken up as one of the major items of the agenda so that some machinery of women social workers may go there, as was done in the case of West Pakistan and East Pakistan, so that this matter may be taken up seriously at a very high level?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We feel deeply hurt and pained over the incidents taking place in East Pakistan and I know that everyone of us in this House holds the same strong views. Government has expressed its views categorically and clearly to the Pakistan Government. The House has to make a distinction between two facts. There is the question of taking some of the girls to some countries, Arab countries etc. Then, there is the other matter, of abduction or of other wrong—I do not want even to use those words.

An Hon. Member: Molestation.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Molestation etc.

Shri Tyagi: Maltreatment.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In regard to the latter the hon. Minister has already replied. She has said that one incident came to our notice and we lodged a strong protest. Our High Commissioner took up the matter with them. In regard to the other matter . . .

Shri Hem Barua: You try to minimise the whole thing by saying that one incident came to your notice . . . (*Interruption*). It is reported in the papers . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Thousands of cases are happening.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chatterjee is confusing the two things; they are separate.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I merely wanted to say that we do not want to suppress things. If facts are available with us, we do not hide them from the House. As I have already said, we know that the refugees or those who have come here have suffered terribly. In that context the hon. Prime Minister wrote to President Ayub and it is one of the ways to deal with this matter . . . (*Interruption*). It has been agreed to that a meeting should be held here. I have no doubt that the question raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty will naturally come from discussion in that meeting of the Home Ministers . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: After the Question Hour was over I allowed it . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: We are grateful to you for that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय;
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री कछवाय : अरब के बाजारों में लड़कियां बेची जाती हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might kindly resume their seats.

Shri Kapur Singh: My name is there.

Mr. Speaker: I know it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जरूर बोलना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाय । सवालों का समय जो था वह गुजर चुका था लेकिन इस मामले की अहमियत की बात को सामने रख कर मैंने इजाजत दी कि सवालों के घंटे के बाद इसे उठाया जाये । उसके बाद भी १२ मिनट हो गये हैं । यह बहुत जरूरी मामला है, मैं भी इसमें आप से सहमत हूँ, और गवर्नमेंट ने भी देख लिया है कि कितनी इंटेंस फीलिंग है मेम्बरों के दर्म्पान । वह जल्दी से जल्दी इन्फार्मेशन लेकर हाउस को दोगे ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : १६ दिन हो गये हैं इस इन्फार्मेशन को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने दिन हो गये हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ । १५ मिनट से ज्यादा तो मैं एक सवाल पर नहीं लगा सकता । इसको सवाल के तौर पर मैं और नहीं चला सकता । अगर मेम्बर साहबान को इसे उठाना है तो किसी और शकल में इसका नोटिस दें और उठा लें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें ।

श्री कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह तो पहले जवाब दिया जाये कि अरब के बाजार में लड़कियां बेची जाती हैं या नहीं, उसके बाद जवाब दिया जाये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो यही पता नहीं है कि कोई जहाज गया है या नहीं ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: No hon. Member from this side of the House has been allowed . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing anyone from any side of the House.

There is calling-attention notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, I do not wish to challenge your ruling; but when I implore you to extend the time a little, by two or three minutes, may I invite your attention to the proviso to rule 46 which refers to such questions which have not been reached in the Question Hour but have been taken up after the Question Hour is over? No time is fixed. It is an important question. Therefore I request you to extend the time by two or three minutes.

Mr. Speaker: We have spent 15 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There have been occasions when even 20 minutes were spent.....(Interruption).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे श्री रामेश्वरानन्द से व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लेने दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने शास्त्रों को पढ़ा है दूतों के सम्बन्ध में । दूत इस प्रकार के चाहिये जो सारे शास्त्र को जानते हों । आकार, चेष्टा और बोलने से जो सब बातों को समझ लें ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दूत नियुक्त करना चाहिये । मैं आपकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के दूत जिनको पता नहीं लगता कि क्या हुआ है और सरकार पूछती है कि क्या यह घटना हुई है रखने से क्या लाभ, और जो अरबों रुपया उन के ऊपर व्यय किया जाता है वह किस लिये किया जा रहा है । इसकी आवश्यकता क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन माननीय सदस्य मुझे यह बतलायें कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे हुआ ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग न रखे जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह श्री रामेश्वरानन्द का कुपूर नहीं है । वह भी देखते हैं कि बाकी माननीय सदस्य भी इसी तरह के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाते हैं इसलिये उनका भी हक हासिल हो गया है कि वह इस तरह के सवाल उठायें । लेकिन अगर इस तरह से रस्म चलेगी तो यह हमें कहां ले जायेगी, यह भी देखना है । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से बार बार कहता हूँ कि जब व्यवस्था का प्रश्न न हो, और वह भी जानते हों कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है तब ऐसे सवाल उठाना नाजायज है । क्या डा० लोहिया का भी कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कोई जवाब नहीं चाहता । खाली आपकी सेवा में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अगर ऐसी घटना है जिससे करोड़ों लोगों के मन या तो कुंठा से भर जाते हैं या भड़क जाते हैं तो सरकार को सोलह सोलह दिन इस प्रकार से खत्म नहीं कर देने चाहियें । मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि जहाज वाला किस्सा जरूरी तौर से सही है । अगर सही है तो भी उसके ऊपर सरकार को फौरन कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । हवाई जहाज से आदमी उड़ाने चाहियें । अगर गलत है तो हिन्दुओं में जो कुंठा इस वक्त बढ़ती चली जा रही है, जिस के सबब से न जाने कितने उपद्रव होते रहते हैं, उसको बन्द करना चाहिये । मैं इसका कोई जवाब नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ । मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि सरकार की लापरवाही से, जवाब न देने की सबब से, चीतरफा एक कुंठा भड़काना बढ़ता चला जा रहा है सारे देश में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी लेक्चर के लिये तो मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी थी । यह कैसे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं केवल व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ क्योंकि इस तरह की टूटी बहस से देश में आग लग रही है । इस पर भी तो आप नजर दौड़ाइये । मैं कोई खाली हिन्दुओं की तरफ से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ । हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों का खात्मा हो रहा है, आग भड़क रही है और यहाँ टूटी बहस हो रही है । सिर्फ भड़काया जाता है । मुसलमान और हिन्दू दोनों भड़क रहे हैं, और भड़का देने के बाद उनके लिये कोई इलाज नहीं हो रहा है । कुंठा बढ़ रही है । ऐसी सूरन में जब एक किस्सा मशहूर हो जाता है कि हिन्दू औरतों को पाकिस्तान और अरबिस्तान में ले जाकर बेचा गया है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब अगर मुझे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । मैं खड़ा हो गया हूँ । न कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है न कोई बनाने की कोशिश की गई है । अगर सिर्फ एक लेक्चर देने के लिये मेम्बर साहबान खड़े हो जायें और उसको देते चले जायें, खत्म न करें, तो यह कहां तक दुस्त होगा । हम इस डिमाक्रेसी को कैसे चला सकेंगे । यह भी क्या कोई कायदा है । मैं बार बार इस पर ऐतराज करूँ कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ऐसा नहीं होता, न किसी रूल का उल्लंघन किया गया है, न कोई कांस्टिट्युशनल प्राविजन है, जिसका पालन नहीं किया गया, फिर भी ऐसा होता रहे तो कैसे काम चलेगा । मुझे मदद देने के लिये ताकि मैं हाउस की कारंवाई कांस्टिट्युशनल प्राविजन्स के मुताबिक चला सकूँ, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठता है । यहाँ मुझे मदद देने के लिये नहीं, मेरी मुखालिफ्त करने के लिये

श्रीर स्कावट डालने के लिये व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की मुखालिफत यहां पर कोई सदस्य नहीं करता । ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ लेकिन . . .

श्री कछवाय : उत्तर ठीक तरह से मिलना चाहिये । अगर वह हम को बातें बतलायेंगे नहीं . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर इस ढंग के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो इस में अध्यक्ष का भी फर्ज हो जाता है कि सरकार से ऐसे मामलों में जवाब दिलवाये । अगर मैं आप को खाली नम्बर पढ़ कर सुना दूँ तो क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हो जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी समझ से हो रहा है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हम लोग यहां अपना फर्ज अदा करने के लिये आये हैं और हमेशा ही ऐसा करते रहेंगे । हम फर्ज अदा करने आये हैं, स्कावट डालने नहीं आये हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप समझ रहे हैं कि हम स्कावट ही डालते हैं । आपको हम लोगों की तरफ से ऐसी धारणा नहीं रखनी चाहिये । आप के लिए हमारे अन्दर पर्याप्त अज्ञा है । लेकिन अगर इस तरह की स्थिति बन जाती है तो हम यहां किस लिये आये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी मेहरबानी है आप की । अब आप बैठ जाइये । **Calling Attention Notice**

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, I have a submission to make.

Mr. Speaker: When I am disallowing others, Madam?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: You have not allowed questions from this side.

Mr. Speaker: I have already passed on to the Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Women Employees in Pharmaceutical Industries

*806. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that women are losing jobs in most of the pharmaceutical industries in Bombay and elsewhere immediately they marry;

(b) whether the contracts they have to enter into insist on their remaining unmarried; and

(c) whether Government propose any legislation to stop these discriminating practices to protect women labour?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, in Bombay. No information is available yet about any other place.

(b) Generally, contracts of employment of certain categories of women employees provide that on mar-

riage they should forthwith resign or automatically disqualify themselves for continuation in service.

(c) The matter is at present the subject of an appeal before the Supreme Court.

तेजपुर में विस्फोट

*८०७. श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रातरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २१ फरवरी, १९६४ को तेजपुर के निकट हुए विस्फोट की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ६० रा० बह्मण) : (क) और (ख) कोट ऑफ इन्क्वायरी की छान-बीन अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Disarmament Conference

*808. { श्री Hari Vishnu Kamath:
श्री P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent meeting of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, India proposed that nuclear powers should agree not to transfer nuclear weapons or allied technology to non-nuclear countries;

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

(c) the reaction of the nuclear powers as well as of the non-nuclear nations thereto?

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

(b) The Indian delegation suggested that the Disarmament Conference should take up the question of formulating an agreement on the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and proposed that a possible basis of an acceptable agreement could be for the nuclear Powers to commit themselves not to transfer nuclear weapons or weapon technology to others and for the non-nuclear nations to pledge not to manufacture, possess or receive these weapons. This could be achieved by a treaty similar to the partial nuclear test ban treaty which should be subscribed to by all countries.

(c) The proposal has not so far been formally commented upon in the Conference. All members, including the nuclear Powers are, however, generally in favour of an agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

उज्जैन कपड़ा मिल में श्रम विवाद

*८०९. श्री कछवाय : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन में कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों को भविष्य निधि में से ऋण दिये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मजदूरों में प्राये दिन झगड़े होते रहते हैं और मिल क्षेत्रों में तनाव बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को मजदूरों से कोई शिकायत मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) जी नहीं । उज्जैन की एक कपड़ा मिल को, जिसका नाम "हीरा मिन्म लि०" है, १९५२ में छूट दी गई थी, जिसे फरवरी १९५७ में भविष्य निधि की बकाया

रकम की नियमित रूप से अदायगी न करने और अन्य अनियमितताओं के कारण रद्द करना पड़ा। सांविधिक भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को विवाह आदि के खर्च के लिए वापिस की जाने वाली पेशगियां मंजूर करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पहले कपड़ा मिलों की भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत पेशगियां मंजूर की जाती थीं। जब तक मिल को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम की धारा १७ के अन्तर्गत दुबारा छूट नहीं मिलती, तब तक मजदूरों द्वारा मांगी गई सुविधायें उन्हें वापिस नहीं की जा सकतीं। मिल मैनेजमेंट की ओर से इस संबंध में प्रायतः के अभाव में इस प्रकार की दुबारा छूट देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

छूट रद्द करने के कारण मिल क्षेत्र में पैदा हुए तनाव या मजदूरों में आये दिन अगड़े होने की सूचना सरकार के पास नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां। मजदूरों को स्थिति समझा दी गई थी।

Economic Sanctions against South Africa

*810. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister or the Government of India have been approached for participating in an international conference to be held in London in mid-April for discussing economic sanctions against South Africa; and

(b) who is organising this Conference and what would be the detailed agenda for the conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No formal invitation was received by the Prime Minister or the Government of India to participate in the Conference. The Committee has, however, invited some well-known people from India. The Committee also requested the Prime Minister to become a patron of the Conference and he has agreed.

The Prime Minister has also sent a special message to the Conference wishing it success.

(b) The Anti-Apartheid Movement in the U. K. together with a number of distinguished individuals, are organising this Conference. The details of the agenda are not known.

Naga Hostiles

*811. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles attacked a military convoy on or about the 15th of January, 1964 on Imphal Road with fire-arms;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed or injured on both sides; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. A military convoy was fired upon by Naga hostiles on 15th January 1964 on Kohima-Imphal road, approximately 6 miles South of Kohima.

(b) Hostile casualties are not known. We lost one JCO and one OR both killed.

(c) The area of the incident was immediately searched by the security forces but no hostiles were contacted. However, security measures have been tightened up.

Pak. Delegation's Visit to Europe

*812. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported project of Pakistan under which the so-called "grand mufti of Kashmir" in the person of one Mir. Waiz Muhammed Yusuf Shah has been leading a non-official delegation to London, Paris and other West European capitals to

press self-determination for the people of Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government of India to counteract the effects of such an evil design?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A non-official Pakistani delegation has already visited London, Paris, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria.

(b) The Government have directed its Missions abroad to take prompt action to counteract any adverse propaganda by the Pakistan delegation.

D. A. For Defence Personnel

*813. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether dearness allowance rates for Defence Services personnel have recently been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the annual additional yearly expenditure on this account?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See N. LT-2600/64].

(c) Approximately Rs. 1½ crores.

Diplomatic Relations with Zanzibar

*815. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 21st February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether proper diplomatic contacts have since been established with Zanzibar regime; and

(b) whether a report has since been received from the Indian High Commissioner in Nairobi about the plight of the people of Indian origin in Zanzibar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The High Commissioner, who is resident in Nairobi, presented his credentials as High Commissioner for India to the President of Zanzibar on the 20th March, 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, as stated in the House earlier there is no indication that persons of Indian origin were the main or the exclusive targets in the recent disturbances. Nevertheless, some have been rendered destitute while others have suffered loss in lesser degree. A number of them wish to return to India and we are trying to provide necessary facilities.

Gallantry Awards to Ex-Servicemen

1639. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those ex-servicemen who won gallantry awards in and after the Second World War get some monthly monetary allowance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those ex-servicemen who got I.D.S.M. and other such awards before the Second World War do not get any monetary allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this differentiation?

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

(b) It is a fact that I.D.S.M. as well as its Bar awarded prior to the commencement of the Second World War carries no monetary allowance. However, if a Bar was awarded after the commencement of the Second World War to I.D.S.M. awarded before that date a monetary allowance is admissible. A monetary allowance is attached to all other awards.

(c) The decision in regard to I.D.S.M. and its Bar referred to in part (b) of the question was taken by the then Government and the reasons for the differentiation are not available at this distance of time.

Trap and Skeet Gun

1640. { **Shri Karni Singhji;**
Shri Lalit Sen:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose importing at least one trap and one skeet gun each for the Army, Navy and Air Force in order to help them improve their standards of clay pigeon shooting teams?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): The over-all control and coordination of organised sports activities among personnel of the three services vest in the Services Sports Control Board. The Board has not yet introduced shooting in the Inter-Service Championships, nor do the services as a team participate in the National Rifle Shooting Championship.

A suggestion for importation of some traps and skeet guns for sports activities in the services has recently been received and is under consideration of Government.

Technical Persons in Orissa

1641. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various employment exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during the year ending the 31st December, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 8,714.

(b) 2,575.

Accidents in Talcher Coal Mines

1642. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and minor accidents which occurred in Talcher Coal Mines during 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the loss of life and property caused by those accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). There were 7 fatal and 43 serious accidents involving loss of 8 lives and serious injury to 44 persons. Details of minor accidents are not available.

Spontaneous heating had occurred in Talcher mine due to which two-thirds of the mine was sealed, and an outbreak of fire in Handiduha mine led to the sealing off of the whole mine. The loss of property caused by these dangerous occurrences will be known only after the re-opening of the mines.

Employment Offices in Orissa

1643. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment offices in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the number of employment offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 14.

(b) 2.

Orissa Textile Mills

1644. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the names of textile mills in Orissa which have not employed Labour Officers so far; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Patabhi Raman): (a) Under Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1948 only factories employing 500 or more workers are required to employ Welfare Officers. The State Government have reported that there is no such textile mill without a Welfare Officer.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Woman Killed in Aden

1645. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian woman was killed in Aden during a recent grenade attack; and

(b) if so, whether the Aden Government have paid any compensation to her family?

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

(a) Yes, Sir; Mrs. Herawanti Jamnadas, was accidentally killed in Aden, when a grenade attack was made on the British High Commissioner while enplaning for London, as a result of which the High Commissioner and some others were injured and two persons lost their lives.

(b) No Sir; however, the Aden Government have conveyed their regret to the Government of India and the Indian community in Aden and their sympathies to the bereaved family.

Development of Atomic Energy

{ **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

1646. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the progress made by India in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) the names of countries with which India is collaborating in this field; and

(c) the names of countries which have refused to co-operate with India?

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

(a) The Brief Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1963-64, which reports the progress made by the Department in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes has already been circulated to Honourable Members of Parliament.

(b) The Department has entered into agreements of collaboration in specified fields with Canada, Denmark, France, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

(c) No country has so far refused to co-operate with the Department.

Situation in Laos

1647. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 22 on the 18th November, 1963 and state the latest situation in Laos?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The International Commission for Supervision and Control is continuing its good work in Laos. Towards the end of 1963, there was heartening progress towards national reconciliation. The situation, however, suffered a set-back in January, 1964 and the Prime Minister of Laos informed the Commission that serious attacks were being made by the Pathet Lao against the other parties. Allegations have also been made by Pathet Lao of encroachment on Pathet Lao positions by Rightist forces. As requested by him, the International Commission decided to send an Investigation Team to the area of the fighting. Preliminary meetings between the representatives of the leaders of the three parties are currently taking place in Vientiane, and it is hoped that they will lead to an agreement on the modalities for a Conference of the three leaders.

Raid by Pakistanis

1648. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether an East Pakistan Rifles party ambushed an Indian border security force patrol party on the Garo-hills, Mymensingh border on the 26th January, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of casualties suffered by the Indians in the ambush; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Three—One Havildar was kidnapped and killed and two constables injured, one of whom succumbed to his injuries, in the hospital.

2724 (A) LSD—3.

(c) Strong protests have been lodged by the Government of Assam and by our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca with the Government of East Pakistan. The security arrangements on the border have also been strengthened.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries

1649. { Shri Krishnaopal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Marshal Sir Hector McGregor and Earl Mountbatten visited India recently; and

(b) the purpose of their visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. They visited India in January, 1964.

(b) There was no specific purpose for their visits to this country. It is a normal practice for top officers of the Armed Forces to exchange visits with their counterparts in friendly countries. Our Chiefs of Staffs have paid a number of visits to various countries including the U.K. Reciprocally, they invited, with the approval of Government, their opposite numbers from other countries to visit India. Earl Mountbatten has a special relationship with India and he was invited to witness the Republic Day celebrations.

दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी

१६५०. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या कम प्रौर रोखगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के "ए" क्षेत्री का नवर घोषित होने के बाद बेतन, महंगाई जैसी सुविधायें, जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त हैं, अभी तक गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को कोई परामर्श दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) दिल्ली के "ए" श्रेणी का नगर घोषित होने के बाद दिल्ली के विभिन्न उद्योगों में काम करने वाली अनेक यूनियनों ने मजदूरी और/या महंगाई भत्ते की दरों में संशोधन के लिये विवाद खड़ा किया। कई मामलों में वेतन बढ़ा दिया गया। अन्य मामलों में, जहाँ नमोयता न हो सका, विवाद न्याय-निर्णय के लिए भेज दिये गये।

(ख) इस का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कामगारों के वेतन तथा भत्ते सम्बन्धी मामले नियोजकों और उन के कामगारों के बीच तय होते हैं और कामगार अपनी शिकायतों के निवारण के लिये हमेशा औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध व्यवस्था की सहायता ले सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Women on U.P. Employment Register

1651. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number out of them who were provided with employment during 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 10,576

(b) 2,661.

Air Force Station, Midnapur

1652. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether full compensation has been paid to the evicted persons of the bomb testing area of Kalai Kunda Air Force Station in Midnapur District, West Bengal;

(b) if not, what kind of compensation was given to them; and

(c) the reasons for delay in payment of full compensation to these people?

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

(a) to (c). Certain lands along with structures standing thereon have been requisitioned pending acquisition of these lands. 'On account' payment representing 80 of the likely amount to be assessed as compensation for the structures standing on the requisitioned land and disturbance to the owners has been made in accordance with the rules. The actual amount paid is Rs. 1,07,080,00.

The rental payable to the owners on the land has not yet been paid as the same has not yet been assessed by the Collector, Midnapur District, who is the competent authority. Full compensation for structures and disturbance has since been assessed by the Collector and is under examination. The Collector has also been requested to expedite the assessment of the rent payable and to make payment of 80 per cent of the likely amount to be assessed.

Medical and Engineering Graduates for Army

1653. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical and engineering graduates required for the Army; and

(b) the number commissioned so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(a) As on the 1st April 1964 the requirement is of approximately 3,000 medical and engineering graduates each.

(b) 2,421 graduates commissioned in the Medical Corps and 1,474 commissioned in the Engineering, Signals and EME Corps.

A.I.R. Stations at Jammu and Srinagar

1654. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during last year to make the Radio Stations more powerful at Jammu and Srinagar;

(b) whether any new programmes were also introduced from Srinagar Station during the last year; and

(c) if so, which?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
(a) The low-power mediumwave transmitter at Srinagar was replaced by a higher power mediumwave Transmitter on 1-5-1963. There is no proposal to instal a more powerful transmitter at Jammu during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A number of new items were introduced from the Srinagar Station in various categories of programmes, particularly those dealing with different aspects of the situation created by the Chinese aggression and Pakistan's hostile attitude towards India. The forms in which these programmes were broadcast included talks, discussions, symposia, newsreels, features and songs on patriotic and heroic themes.

I.A.F. Plane Aircrash

1655. { Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Vampire Aircraft belonging to the I.A.F. crashed near Morada in the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa on the 21st February, 1964; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the accident occurred and the losses sustained both in men and money?

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

(b) The Pilot of the aircraft, who was the sole occupant, baled out and was slightly injured. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident and to assess the loss/damage caused. The report of the Court of Inquiry is awaited.

**हुवाई जहाज के निर्माण में काम करने वाली
स्याही की खोज**

१६५६. श्री विद्या नाथ पाण्डेय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर की प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला में एक ऐसी स्याही बनाई गई है जिसका प्रयोग हुवाई जहाजों के निर्माण के काम करने वाली अल्युमीनियम की चादरों पर निशान लगाने के लिए किया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उस का कितना उपयोग कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एयरक्राफ्ट मेनफैक्चरिंग डिपो, कानपुर की भावश्यकताओं की पूर्ति इस

प्रयोगशाला द्वारा हो रही है। इस बड़े पैमाने पर इस्तेमाल करने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

Health Insurance of Labour in Ludhiana

1657. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to secure the earliest implementation of this scheme in Ludhiana city?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was implemented in Ludhiana with effect from the 17th May, 1953 and medical care was extended to families of the insured persons with effect from the 1st November, 1958.

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

Staff Quarters at Kothagudium

1658. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to construct quarters for the staff of the Regional Office of Coal Mines Provident Fund, Kothagudium stands at present;

(b) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent?

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

purchase of land for constructing an Office building and staff quarters for the Regional Office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Kothagudium are in progress.

(b) The tentative decision is to construct quarters for every member of the staff in need of accommodation, subject to the availability of land.

(c) An estimate has not yet been made.

Secret Radio Station in Assam

1659. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether correctness of the report that a secret radio station in Assam had been thwarting All India Radio's broadcasts to South East Asian Countries, has been ascertained; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the existence of a secret radio station in Assam. So far as All India Radio's broadcasts to South East Asia are concerned, no deliberate jamming or interference has been reported.

I.A.F. Plane Crash

1660. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry constituted to go into the circumstances of the I.A.F. Fairchild Packet Aircraft crash with 22 persons abroad into Hooghly near Gandhi Ghat on the 4th March, 1964, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Defence Minister's visit to U.S.A.

1661. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is planning to visit Washington in the near future; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Such a proposal is under consideration.

(b) During the visit, it is proposed to discuss matters connected with requirements of Defence Services.

वायुसेना के कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी

१६६२. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वायुसेना के ४ कर्मचारी चीनी का भरा ट्रक भ्रम्बाला से जाते हुए सहारनपुर पुलिस स्टेशन पर पकड़े गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Chinese Premier's visit to Pakistan

1663. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the statement made in response to a Calling Attention Notice on the 4th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that just before the Chinese Premier's visit to Pakistan last month, Chinese Military Officers accompanied by the Chinese Military Attache to the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan as well as by Pakistani Military Officers visited Gilgit, Muzaffarabad and the cease fire line near Jammu; and

(b) if so, further details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Government have no information in the matter.

Unemployed women in Rajasthan

1664. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of women (both graduates and non-graduates) registered in various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during the period from July to December, 1963?

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

Category	No. of Live Register as on 31-12-63	No. placed in employment during July-December, 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)
Graduates	128	38
Matriculates and Intermediates	1,021	280
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	2,730	336
TOTAL	3,879	654

New Ships

1665. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new ships purchased for Indian Navy from foreign countries (country-wise) during 1963-64; and

(b) the cost of each ship?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No new ship was purchased for the Indian Navy from abroad during 1963-64.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees of A.I.R., New Delhi

1666. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artists and employees of the New Delhi Station of the All India Radio belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st January, 1964?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Forty-five.

A.I.R. Station at Coimbatore

1667. { **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri Mathu Gounder:

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

(a) the progress made in the setting up of an A.I.R. station at Coimbatore in Madras State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up one in Madurai also; and

(c) when these stations will come into being?

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

(a) The main transmitter plant and the receiving equipments are avail-

able. Proceedings for acquisition of sites for locating the mediumwave transmitter and the associated receiving centre at Coimbatore are in the final stages. The estimates of the C.P.W.D. for the construction of the buildings for the transmitter and the receiving centre have been sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The transmitter at Coimbatore is expected to be commissioned into service by the middle of 1965.

Gliders

1668. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 373 on the 2nd March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the records of the Baroda District Office have been delved into for the purpose of obtaining details with regard to the manufacture of a glider by Mr. Antonius Raab in 1948 or 1949; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). All possible efforts are being made by the State Government to trace the relevant records which have not yet been located.

Newsprint Quota for 'Patriot'

1669. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of newsprint allocated to *Patriot* has recently been increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the newsprint allocation policy for October

1963-March 1964, daily newspapers with a circulation above 10,000 and below 50,000 are entitled to increase their circulation during this period by 20 per cent or upto 50,000 copies, whichever is less. The 'Patriot' comes under this category.

Jute Wage Board

1670. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleswar Meena:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 446 on the 9th December, 1963 and state the latest progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the Jute Wage Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): The recommendations have been implemented fully by 12 mills and partly by 3 mills. The question of implementation in the remaining 7 mills is being pursued by the concerned State Governments.

Sainik Schools

1673. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Union Territories have recently put forth new proposals to start Sainik Schools in their respective jurisdictions;

(b) if so, the names of those Union Territories with exact location of the Schools; and

(c) the probable time by which such Schools are likely to be started?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). No proposal has recently been received from any Union Territory for opening a Sainik School within its jurisdiction. The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs have, however, formulated a Scholarship Scheme for education in Sainik Schools for the benefit of boys belonging to the Union Territories. This Scheme has become operative from the term commencing in January, 1964. The Scholarship Scheme is as under:—

Income	Rate of Scholarship	Amount of Scholarship and Clothing Allowance
Rs. upto 500 p.m.	Full scholarship plus clothing allowance.	Rs. 1900 p.a. plus Rs. 300 for clothing allowance in the first year and Rs. 150 in the subsequent years.
Rs. 501-750 p.m.	3/4 scholarship plus clothing allowance.	Rs. 1425 p.a. plus Rs. 300 for clothing allowance in the first year and Rs. 150 in the subsequent years
Rs. 751-1000 p.m.	Half scholarship	Rs. 950 - per annum.
Rs. 1,001-1,200 p.m.	1/4 scholarship	Rs. 475 - per annum.

अन्तर्दहन इंजन

1674. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरबा :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्नीशियनों को हुई दो दिन की गोष्ठी में देश की उत्तरी सीमा पर अधिक ऊंचाई या ठंडे क्षेत्र में अन्तर्दहन इंजन चलाने के विषय में विचार किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुदानेश) : (क) जी, हाँ। उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी इसमें भाग लिया था।

(ख) रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन में एक शाखा खोलने का फैसला किया गया है, जो ऊंचाई पर प्रयोग में आने वाली अतःदहन इंजिन की उन्नति करेगा। इस काम में यह उद्योगों, तकनीकी संस्थाओं तथा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं में ताल-मेल स्थापित करेगा। इस संगठन के इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में परीक्षण सम्बंधों सुविधायें होंगी। उक्त विभाग में उद्योग द्वारा विकसित किये गये इंजिनों के वातावरण सम्बंधी परीक्षण विषयक सुविधाएं भी प्राप्त होंगी।

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
ISQ NO. 268 DATED 17-2-1964**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): In reply to part 'c' of the Unstarred Question No. 268 in the Lok Sabha on the 17th February, 1964, I had informed this House that the names of the States which participated in the Field Publicity Camp at Chandigarh were Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. I regret that due to a typographical error, the name of Jammu and Kashmir State was omitted which too had participated. The words "Jammu and Kashmir" should be added after the words "Uttar Pradesh" in the reply.

12.18 hrs.

RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Mr. Speaker: I have received an adjournment motion as also a Calling Attention Notice from a large number of Members about the closure of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal. Is the Minister prepared to answer it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subra-

maniam): Sir, I will be able to make a statement at 5 O' clock.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय जानकारी का समय नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने एक ध्यान प्राकषण प्रश्न भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री बी० एन० दातार के यहाँ जो १ करोड़ ५५ लाख ६० के नोट निकले उसके सम्बंध में दिया है। दस दिन से वह ग्रंडर कंसिडरेशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रंडर, ग्रंडर।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उसकी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। सूचना मिलनी चाहिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अष्टाचार की बात है, श्रीमन्।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाएं। वह कह रहे हैं कि ग्रंडर कंसिडरेशन है। यह सूचना कहाँ से मिल गयी ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हम लोगों ने जानकारी चाही तो हम से कहा गया कि हमें इतला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद ही कह रहे हैं कि वह ग्रंडर कंसिडरेशन है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमने यह नतीजा निकाला था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने फँकटस के लिए पूछा है। जब तक न आ जाए तब तक कैसे दे सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह तो जान कर किया है।

12.21 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION TOGETHER WITH 'PERFORMANCE-CUM-PROGRAMME STATEMENT AND BUSINESS TYPE BUDGET'.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, together with 'Performance-cum-programme Statement and Business type Budget'.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2599/64].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
FIFTIETH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee on 'Public Undertakings—Accommodation rented in principal cities; and guest houses, staff cars etc., maintained by them.

12.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Bishwanath Roy may now continue his speech.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :
मैंने एक मोशन दिया है कि फूड एंड एग्री-

कल्चर पर बहस के लिए तीन घंटा समय और बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मोशन दिया था कि तीन घंटा समय बढ़ाया जाए । मैंने देखा कि पहले ही हम इस पर आठ घंटे खर्च कर चुके हैं और अब डेढ़ घंटे और खर्च करेंगे, और फिर मिनिस्टर घटा सवा घंटा लेंगे । तो तीन घंटा बढ़ाने का आपका मतलब तो हल हो गया । मैं फिर मोशन को क्यों लाता ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं इस बात पर जोर दे रहा था कि राष्ट्रीय प्राय में जिस साधन का ५० प्रतिशत से अधिक योगदान है, जिस साधन से जनता के ८० प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक लोगों का जीवन निर्वाह होता है, तथा जिस साधन पर कुछ बड़ बड़ उद्योग धन्धे आधारित हैं, उस साधन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में उतना नहीं रहा है जितना उद्योग धंधों की ओर रहा है । इसका एक मोटा प्रमाण यह है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सिंचाई के बास्ते जो पावर मिलती है उसका रेट उस पावर से अधिक होता है जो उद्योग धंधों को फैक्ट्रियां चलाने के लिए दी जाती है ।

दूसरी बात किसानों के लिए चकबन्दी की है । यह बहुत जरूरी और सुविधाजनक कार्य है । लेकिन उसकी गति अगर इतनी धीमी रही जैसी कि वर्तमान में है, तो इस सुविधा का लाभ किसान को बीस साल के पहले पूरी तरह नहीं मिल पाएगा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त नए ढंग के औजारों का प्रश्न है, जिसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी प्रायः कहा करते हैं कि किसानों को कई सौ वर्ष पुराने औजारों के स्थान पर नए ढंग के औजारों को अपनाना चाहिए ताकि कैं की जुताई में और पैदावार बढ़ाने में सुविधा हो ।

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

लेकिन उस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान ट्रेक्टर के सिवा अधिक नहीं गया है। सरकार को मालूम है कि प्रतिशत भी किसान ऐसे नहीं होंगे जो ट्रेक्टर खरीद सकें। बाकी ऐसे हैं जिन को छोट छोट औजारों पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इन छोट औजारों में सुधार करके इनको किसानों की आसानी से उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि तीसरी योजना के काल में इज ऐसे छोट छोट औजारों को बनाने की योजना चलावें ताकि ये औजार किसानों को आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सकें। कम्प्युनिटी ब्यांक्स में प्रदर्शन के लिए ऐसे औजार रखे जाते हैं लेकिन पैसा दे कर खरीदने की लिये ऐसे औजार नहीं हैं। मैं यह बात अपने निजी अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। तो इस तरह किसानों के हित के लिए दो तीन मुख्य बातें हैं, औजारों में सुधार करके उनकी उपलब्धि का प्रबंध करना, सिंचाई सस्ता करना और किसान को उसकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिले इसकी व्यवस्था करना। किसान उस समय बड़ा हतोत्साह होता है जब वह प्रकृति का सामना करने के बाद अपनी पैदावार को ले कर बाजार में जाता है और उसका उसे उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है, जिसके बदले में वह नए औजार, फर्टिलाइजर आदि खरीदना चाहता है ताकि पदावार बढ़ा सके।

पहली लोक सभा के समय से हम लोगों के जो गांवों से आते हैं और जो किसान हैं, जो किसानों जानते हैं यद्यपि अब राजनीति में आने के कारण अपने हाथ से खेती नहीं कर सकते, इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि जब तक किसान की पैदावार के लिये मूल्य निर्धारण नीति स्पष्ट नहीं होगी, और जब तक उसको व्यवसायियों के शोषण पर छोड़ा जाता रहेगा जब तक किसान अधिक उत्पादन करने के

लिए उत्साहित नहीं होगा और उसकी कठिनाइयां बढ़ती चली जाएंगी।

दो दिन पहले इस डिमांड पर जो बहस हुई उस को सुन कर कुछ आशा बंधी है। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि खेती में जो लागत लगती है उसको ध्यान में रख कर किसान की पैदावार का मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाए। लोकन हमें ये बातें बहुत दिन से सुनते चले आ रहे हैं। सरकार को लागत आसानी से मालम हो सकती है। पहले सरकार के पास उत्तर प्रदेश की तराई में राजकीय का फार्म अपना था जो अब वहां की रूरल यनिवर्सिटी को सौंप दिया गया है। इसके अलावा सरकार के पास सूरतगढ़ फार्म है। इनके खर्च से सरकार अनुमान लगा सकती है कि कृषि से उत्पादन करने में कितनी लागत लगती है। सरकार को इस बारे में इतना उदासीन नहीं रहना चाहिए। खेती देश का महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है, न केवल जनसंख्या के लिए, जो से बल्कि इस का जो राष्ट्रीय आय में योग है उसके हिसाब से भी।

हमने देखा कि जब किसान अपनी पैदावार गतवर्ष बेचने गया तो बहुत सस्ती बिकी लेकिन इस वक्त उस पैदावार का मूल्य कितना बढ़ गया है। इस से स्पष्ट है कि देश में जो सरकार की मूल्य निर्धारण की नीति है उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। खेती की पैदावार का मूल्य निर्धारण कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन का विचार करके किया जाना चाहिये, साथ ही वितरण में भी सरकार को बीच में आना चाहिये। परसों विरोधी पार्टियों के कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सरकार प्रयत्न करे लेकिन वितरण में सरकार बीच में न आवे अन्यथा नुकसान होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार गल्ले का भी व्यवसाय कर सकती

है यदि वह अन्य चीजों का व्यवसाय कर सकती है। यह देश के ८० प्रतिशत किसानों की समस्या है। सरकार को धाक गल्ला खरीद कर अपना ग्टाक बनाना चाहिये। वितरण के लिये सरकार छोटे मोटे व्यवसायियों का सहयोग ले सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को खाद्यान्न में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करना चाहिये। जिस तरह अभी हाल में भाव बढ़े हैं उससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सरकार को खाद्यान्न में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग अवश्य करना चाहिये। खाद्यान्न का स्टेट ट्रेडिंग उतना ही आवश्यक है जितना अन्य पदार्थों का। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले।

एक विषय जिस में राष्ट्र को और सरकार को काफी सफलता मिली है वह चीनी और गन्ना का उत्पादन है। इससे केवल देई की खपत के लिये ही चीनी पैदा नहीं हुई बल्कि विदेश को भी चीनी भेजी गयी जिससे हम को ३२ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा गत वर्ष प्राप्त हुई। यदि सरकार सचेत रहती और भूत पूर्व कृषि मंत्री दूसरी प्रकार की नीति न चलाते तो गन्ने का उत्पादन काफी होता और हम चीनी का ज्यादा निर्यात कर सकते क्योंकि देश में चीनी की पैदावार ज्यादा होती। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक न जाकर मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय सरकार की चीनी के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति है उससे इस उद्योग की बहुत वृद्धि हो गयी है। लेकिन मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। खंडसारी के नाम पर देश का बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। खंडसारी में चीनी ३ प्रतिशत कम पैदा होती है इससे देश का नुकसान होता है। फैक्ट्रियों में चीनी का उत्पादन गन्ने के अनुपात में १-८ प्रति शत है तो खंडसारी से जो चीनी बनती है उसका उत्पादन गन्ने के अनुपात में ६-७ या ६-८ होता है। अगर वह गन्ना खंडसारी उद्योग में जाता है तो तीन प्रतिशत की चीनी की राष्ट्रीय हानि होती है। खंडसारी से किसानों को लाभ

नहीं न सरकार का लाभ है बल्कि छोड़े से लोगों को जो सखपती हैं जिनके पास पैसा है, लाभ होता है। इस तरीके से हमारी सरकार समाज और गन्ना उत्पादक सब सर्वचित रह जाते हैं। इससे सरकार को कोई ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिये जिससे कि खंडसारी कम हो। या तो खुद किसान गुड़ बना कर खायें या गन्ना फैक्ट्रियों में जाय जिससे किसानों को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य मिल सके और उन को उचित लाभ हो सके। इस के साथ चीनी को विदेशों में एक्मोर्ट करने में भी आसानी होगी।

दूसरी बात जो सरकार को मान्य ही है वह है तेलहन के सम्बन्ध में। पिछले वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ साथ आयल मीडियम की पैदावार भी बढ़ानी है। पिछले दो मार्चों में आयलसीडस के उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई है उस की तरफ सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे कर के उसे ऐसी स्थिति में लाना है जिससे इसका एक्सपोर्ट फिर बढ़ जाये।

इसी तरह पाउल्टरी और फ्रूट प्रीजरवेशन जैसी छोटी छटी बातें हैं जिनके जरिए छोटे मोटे किसान अपनी आय को बढ़ा सकते हैं। यहां पर सीजन में तो बहुत फल पैदा होता है उन फलों को सुरक्षित रख कर छोटे मोटे किसान फायदा उठा सकते हैं और अपनी आय को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई । इस मिनट में माननीय सदस्य को अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देना है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (बिकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यह पर ८० प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और खेतीबाड़ी का काम करते हैं। एग्रीकल्चर इंस्टीट्यूट यहाँ की इंस्टीट्यूट है और जितनी भी अन्य इंस्टीट्यूट्स इस देश में हैं उनकी यह सब इंस्टीट्यूट है। एग्रीकल्चर

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

से नेशनल इनकम ४० परसेंट आती है, ६ परसेंट नेशनल इनकम फंडटरीज़ और माइंस से आती है। इस देश में ८० परसेंट लोग खेतों में काम करते हैं। ५ एकड़ से १० एकड़ तक ज़मीन रखने वाले किसान ५२ परसेंट होते हैं, १० एकड़ से ५० एकड़ तक ज़मीन रखने वाले १० परसेंट किसान होते हैं और बड़े काश्तकार जो कि ५० से १०० एकड़ रखने वाले हैं वह केवल २ परसेंट हैं। ५० से १०० एकड़ तक रखने वाले काश्तकार २ परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं हैं। इन किसानों की कौसी सोचनीय अवस्था है ज़रा इसका भी मुलाहिज़ा किया जाय। इन ५२ परसेंट में से ३ परसेंट को पानी मिलता है बाक़ी को नहीं मिलता है।

ध्राज इस देश को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किये सोलह बर्ष बीत चुके हैं। देश में राष्ट्रीय सरकार कायम है। तबसे प्लांस गुजर चुके हैं, तीसरा जारी है लेकिन दरअसल में अभी तक हम अपने उन करोड़ों गरीब किसानों तक पहुँचे नहीं हैं। बजाय इस के कि हम अपने देश के किसानों की हालत बेहतर बनाते हमारी नज़र बाहर के मुल्कों की तरफ़ रहती है और वहाँ से अनाज मंगाने में हम करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। हमारा यह जो विभाग है इसमें एग्रीकल्चर तो कमज़ोर बन गया है और फूड इम्पोर्टेंट हो गया है। बजाये इसका नाम एग्रीकल्चर और फूड होने के फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर हो गया है जैसे कि सीता, राम हीना या लेकिन राम, सीता बन गया। एग्रीकल्चर को प्रधान और फूड को उप धान होना चाहिये था लेकिन उसका उलटा हो गया है एग्रीकल्चर को उन्नत किया जाये ताकि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ सके लेकिन उधर ध्यान न देकर बस बाहर से फूड इम्पोर्ट करने को और सरकार की नज़र अभी हुई है।

हमारे पास ३५७ करोड़ रुपये का बजट था। उस में से १८३ करोड़ का बाहर के मुल्कों

से फूड परचेज़ कर दिया गया है और ३५ करोड़ रुपया शिपिंग वगैरह में जाता है। उस अनाज के यहाँ आने के बाद यातायात, गोदाम और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में औसत १ मन अनाज के यहाँ लाने में १० रुपया पर मन खर्च होता है। यहाँ दस रुपया पर मन जो कि इस तरह से सरकार ने उसके यहाँ आने आदि में खर्च किया, वह किसानों को उनकी फसल के उचित दाम अर्थात् इतना बढ़ा कर देती तो उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता और वह निश्चित रूप से फसल उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके दिखलाते। हमारे यहाँ प्रांश-प्रदेश के किसानों को चावल के लिये १६ रुपये पर मन का भाव दे रहे हैं अगर यहाँ १० रुपया उन को बढ़ा दिया जाय तो किसान उससे प्रोत्साहित होंगे और वे और भी जान तोड़ कर देश का अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न करेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हमारा उत्पादन हर साल घटता ही जा रहा है।

अभी दो दिन की बात है कि जब कुछ भाइयों ने मंत्रालय की इस के लिये धारोचना को वह अभी भी काफ़ी गल्ला बाहर से मंगा रहा है और कहा गया कि ऐसा होना हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है तो उस पर टामस साहब ने कहा था कि हम बाहर से जो देश के अन्दर अनाज मंगा रहे हैं यह हमारे लिये कोई शर्म की बात नहीं है क्योंकि हमें इस बात की शान है कि हम यहाँ से आयलसीइस और आयल केक्स का ऐक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। अब मेरा टामस साहब से कहना है कि अगर टूफान आ जाय, शत्रु हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण कर बैठे और हमारे जहाज़ डूब जाते हैं और बाहर से अनाज आना बन्द हो जाता है तो हम अपने देशवासियों को क्या सिखा लायेंगे क्या उन अवस्था में हम उन्हें आयलसीइस और केक्स खिलाने वाले हैं? आखिर आप इस दिशा में क्यों नहीं सोचते कि किसानों

को अधिक अन्न उगाने के लिये सभी संभव प्रकार से प्रोत्साहित किया जाय ? आप के पास है ३५७ अरंड का कुल बजट है। उसमें से कुल २१८ अरंड खाना इम्पोर्टेड अनाज की क्रोमत और उसके यहां लाने में शिपिंग भादि में खर्च हो जाता है। इस तरह से कुल आप के पास ३६ करोड़ रुपया ही बच पाता है। २१८ आप की कमेटियां हैं जिनमें कि कुल ३३१७ मम्बरस हैं। अब अगर साल में एक एक कमेटी एक एक दिन के लिये भी बैठे तो साल के सात महीने तो गुजर ही जाते हैं। तीन महीने संडे और दूसरी हीलोडेज में निकल जाते हैं। केवल दो ही महीने का समय बचता है जो कि एग्री कल्चर की तरक्की करने में खर्च किया जा सकता है। आप के पास टाइम ही क्या बचता है जो आप इस देश के किसानों को अधिक अन्न उगाने के लिये जरूरी हिदायतें व सलाह दे सकें, एक्सपर्ट ट्रेनिंग दे सकें। हमारे किसान बड़े ही मेहनती होते हैं और अगर सरकार उनको जरा भी सलाह व प्रोत्साहन दे तो वह फसल बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा शासन की निगाह तो बाहर के मुल्कों की तरफ ही लगी रहती है और वहां से अन्न मंगाने में वे बहुत अधिक रुपया खर्च कर डालते हैं और बाद में तो उनके पास पैसा ही अधिक बचता है और न सभय ही बच पाता है।

भाज इस देश के किसान बड़े असन्तुष्ट हैं। उनको उनकी फसलों के उचित भाव नहीं मिलते हैं। उनकी दैनिक आवश्यकता की चीजें उनको बहुत महंगी क्रोमत पर उपलब्ध हो पाती हैं। उनको उनकी मेहनत का उचित रिटर्न नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं एक खतरे की बात बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि आगे चल कर जितना भ्रम पैदा हो रहा है वह भी कम हो जायगा। अब एग्रीकल्चर का काम एक है कि वह एक प्रादमी के करने से नहीं बनता है। उस काम में पोता, दादा और सारे परिवार को जतना पड़ता है, दिन रात उनको काम करना होता है, उनको जरा भी आराम

व छुट्टी नहीं मिल पाती है। उनको राइस और गेहूं बिलकुल समय पर उगाना पड़ता है और समय पर ही उसको काटना भी पड़ता आज चूंकि उनको उनकी मेहनत को उचित क्रोमत नहीं मिलती है इसलिये आपको कोई किसान ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जो कि अपने बच्चे को एग्रीकल्चर में डालना चाहेगा। आपको इस देश में कोई किसान आज ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जो कि अपने बच्चे को किसान बनाना चाहता हो। अब देश के लिये खतरा नहीं तो और क्या है? वह तो सोचते हैं कि अगर वह चपड़ासी भी बन गया तो मजे में रहेगा। ८०-९० रुपये महीना मिलेगा। दपतर में दस बजे से चार बजे तक की हाजिरी बजानी होगी। किसानों के प्रति हमारी उपेक्षा की ही नीति का यह परिणाम हमें देखने को मिल रहा है।

शहरों में बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रियों बन रही हैं। माल बाहर जा रहा है लेकिन किसानों की खेतों के लिये जो मशीन एम्पलीमेंट्स आवश्यक हैं वे मशीन यहाँ बना कर उनको सुलभ नहीं किए जाते हैं। जब उनको हम आवश्यक सुविधायें व प्रोत्साहन प्रदान नहीं करते हैं तो हम यह कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे ?

प्रनाज के भाव बढ़ आवश्यक हैं लेकिन किसानों को उस का लाभ नहीं मिलता है। उस का लाभ तो व्यापारी वर्ग को मिलता है। यहाँ दिल्ली में पिछले साल जहाँ गेहूं का भाव १८ रुपये प्रतिमन था वहाँ इस साल बाजार में गेहूं २८ रुपये मन मिल रहा है। गेहूं का दाम डबल हो गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम नहीं है कि वह कितना बढ़ गया है। लेकिन यह मनाफा किसान को नहीं मिल रहा है। प्रान्ध प्रदेश में चाबल के एक मन के लिए जो १६ रुपये दिये जाते हैं, उन में से किसान को सिर्फ १६ रुपये मिलते हैं और बाकी मिल वालों को मिलते हैं। देश के ग्रन्ध

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

सत्रों में तरक्की हो रही है, लेकिन किसानों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरे लोगों के लिये घर बन रहे हैं। वे साफ सुथरे सफ़द घरों में रहते हैं, उन के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, उन के लिये पले-प्राउन्स हैं, सब कुछ है, सबसिडी है। लेकिन गांवों के एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के नसीब में य चीजें नहीं हैं। आज कल उनको लेबर के बदले में भ्रनाज नहीं दिया जाता है, बल्कि पैसा मिलता है जिस का परिणाम यह है कि अजब अकाल होता है या भ्रनाज की कमी होती है, तो व भ्रनाज नहीं ले सकते हैं। जहां तक फयर प्राइस शाप्स का सम्बन्ध है, वे सिटीज और टाउन्ज में ही हॉती हैं, गांवों में नहीं होती हैं। आज किसानों और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के पास कुछ भी नहीं है। इसलिए व रॉयें नहीं, तो क्या करें ?

मैं सरकार को बताना चाहती हूं कि आज किसान उस से बहुत नाराज हैं। मैं उस की निन्दा नहीं कर रही हूं, लेकिन मैं साफ तौर पर बता देना चाहती हूं कि किसान हम पर नाराज हैं, वह हमारे खिलाफ है। जो उद्योग में काम करता है और ३५० रुपये महीना पाता है, गवर्नमेंट उस के लिये खर्चा देती है, घर बन ती है सबसिडी देती है, पानी, लाइट और शूगर देती है। इसी कारण गांवों के लोग शहरों की ओर आते जा रहे हैं और परिणाम यह है कि जमीन सिर्फ बुद्धू और अपढ़ लोगों के पास रह गई है।

मैं आप को बताना चाहती हूं कि खती का काम बहुत साइंटिफिक काम है। उस में इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि ज्यादा पानी न हो, ज्यादा दूफान न हो, वक़्त पर फसल काटी जाये, वक़्त पर फसल बोई जाये, आदि। लेकिन सरकार इस साइंटिफिक और सून्सिटिव इंडस्ट्री को भूल गई है। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार अपने प्लान्च में परिवर्तन करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीया सदस्या अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : सरकार इरी-गेशन की फसिलिटीज दे रही है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट का जो एस्टीमेट बनाया जाता है, हर साल वह बढ़ता बढ़ता है और बढ़ते बढ़ते दुगना तिगुना हो जाता है। नागार्जुन सागर का एस्टीमेट पहले २२ करोड़ रुपये का बना था, लेकिन अब वह बढ़ते बढ़ते, १४० करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है, जब कि अभी तक उस से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। वह तो हमारे लिये एक ह्वीट एलीफेंट हो गया है। एस्टीमेट का तो यह हाल है कि वे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस की तुलना में टारगेट्स कम होते जाते हैं, लो हॉते जाते हैं।

जहां पर राइस की शार्टेज है—कहा जाता है कि चार मिलियन टन की कमी है, वहां पर लोगों को ह्वीट मिलना खिलाना सिखाना चाहिये। बरसों इस सदन में कहा गया था कि माननीय सदस्य सुझाव नहीं देते। सुझाव तो बहुत दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उन को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करती है। सरकार को लोगों के खाने का तरीका बदलना पड़ेगा, गिज्जा को बदलना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरा सुझाव नहीं सुनती कि अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दें, तो मिनिस्टर साहब आप का सुझाव कैसे सुनेंगे ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : आपने मुझ कभी मौका ही नहीं दिया। मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट है। इस से दुनिया बनती है। ब्रह्मदेव को भी भोग चढ़ाने के लिये भी भन्न चाहिए। इस में चोरी होती है, इस में वस्तेज होता है। मैं किसान के घर से आती हूं। मैं डिपार्टमेंट का करना चाहती हूं कि इतने सालों के बाद भी उस का धन्यावा

ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पांच छः साल के बाद वह दिन आयगा अगर मैं जिन्दा रही, तो मैं वह दिन देख लूंगी—जब सरकार को घर घर में जा कर यह कहना पड़ेगा कि चलो, एग्रीकल्चर में जाओ, हम सबसिडी दग, हम घर बना कर दग, वह दिन आयगा। वह रेवोल्यूशन आ रहा है। मैं आप को उस की सूचना दे रही हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने माननीय सदस्या को अपना भाषण समाप्त करने के लिए कहा है लेकिन वह सुनती नहीं हैं। वह खद ही कोई उपाय बताये कि मैं क्या करूँ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया है, यह आप की बहुत मेहरबानी है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर अच्छे हैं, लेकिन उन में ताकत नहीं है, शक्ति नहीं है, उन में गट्स नहीं हैं। उन को हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री को कहना चाहिये कि जब एग्रीकल्चर से चालीस परसेन्ट इनकम होती है, तो वह उम को क्यों नहीं कुछ देती है और वह किसानों के लिये हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती है। मिनिस्टर साहब में यह कहने की ताकत नहीं है। खामोश बैठे रहने में एटीकेट और कल्चर समझ कर वह कुछ भी नहीं कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती चावदा—एक और लेडी मेम्बर। ये दोनों लेडी मेम्बरज इस सेशन में नहीं बोली हैं।

श्रीमती चावदा (वनम्कठा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आप ने मुझे बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप की और इस सदन की आभारी हूँ।

खाद्य और कृषि वर्तमान समय में देशके लिए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा का विषय

बने हुए हैं। समस्यायें तो हजारों हैं और उन का प्रपना स्थान है, परन्तु कुछ सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में अन्न एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस से देश का हर व्यक्ति हर क्षण प्रभावित होता है। इस समय जिस गति से अन्न की समस्या गम्भीर होती जा रही है, वह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है।

सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस समस्या पर विभिन्न दृष्टियों से विचार किया है और अपने अपने सुझाव रखे हैं। परन्तु खाद्यान्न और उस के उत्पादन, वितरण, विक्रय तथा पूति के जितने भी पहलु हैं, उनमें बद्धिमत्तापूर्ण, व्यापक परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है।

पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में सरकार के खाद्यन्न उत्पादन सम्बन्धी जितने आंकड़े सामने आये हैं, उन में उत्पादन में वृद्धि बताई गई है। परन्तु पिछले वर्ष चाहे जो भी कारण रहे हों, चावल के उत्पादन में एक दम से २५ लाख टन की कमी हो जाना बहुत गम्भीर बात है। वैसे भी देखा जाए, तो पिछले दस वर्षों में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने में जितना रुपया लगाया गया, जितने सिंचाई के साधन प्रस्तुत किये गये, उन के मुकाबले में जो भी उत्पादन बढ़ा है, वह कम है।

सरकारी रिपोर्ट में खाद्यान्न में पैदावार की कमी के लिये कई बार भगवान को दोष दिया गया है। यह बड़े मजे की बात है कि जब फसल अच्छी होती है, तो अनेक प्रयत्नों की सफलता का गुण गाया जाता है और जब फसल खराब हो जाती है, तो वर्षा नहीं हुई, वर्षा ज्यादा हो गई, पाला पड़ गया, आदि बहुत से कारण ढूँढ़ लिए जाते हैं। सच तो यह है कि अन्न उपजाने की सारी कार्यवाही गलत तरीके से होती है। हमारे देश के किसानों में अपनी भूमि से बड़ा मोह होता है और अपनी लहलहती फसल को देख कर वह मस्ती से झूम उठता है। इस से बढ़ कर खुशी की बात उस से के लिए और कोई नहीं होती। यदि वास्तव में उचित रीति से उसकी सहायता हो और कृषि

[श्रीमती चावदा]

के उन्नत तरीकों की उपयोगिता में उसकी रचि पैदा की जाये, तो वह अपनी फसल बढ़ाने में अपनी जान भी लगा देगा। परन्तु यहां तो काम ही उल्टा है। किसान को सहायता तब मिलती है, जब उसे उसकी जरूरत नहीं होती। समय पर बीज नहीं मिलता, समय पर बैल, खाद और पैसा आदि नहीं मिलता। समय पर सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं होती। इन सब को पाने के लिये उसे बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है, शिश्त भी कभी कभी देनी पड़ती है। इन परेशानियों के कारण उसे उन्नत के तरीकों में रचि नहीं रहनी और अधिक अनाज उपजाने का उस का उत्साह मारा जाता है। वह अपनी मजदूरियों के प्रायः शुरु कर निराशा का जीवन बिताने को मजबूर हो जाता है। चाहे जो हो यह बात स्वीकार करनी होगी कि कृषि प्रशासन को किसान से न तो सहानुभूति है और न उसके लिए सक्रिय सहायता का भाव ही है। उस के बिना कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता चाहे देश कितने अरोड़ रुपये वह दे। हम अपनी आद्यात्म की पूर्तिक भी नहीं कर सकेंगे।

प्रत्येक मेरा मुझाव है कि किसान के लिए समस्त सुविधाधायें इस प्रकार से उपलब्ध कराई जायें कि वह उन्हें आसानी से प्राप्त कर सके। गोष्ठियों और फिल्मों, सम्मेलनों तथा नमायशों द्वारा उसे खेती के प्रति नई दिशा दी जानी चाहिये ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ना वह अपना कर्तव्य समझे। फिल्में बगैरह दिखाई जायेंगी हैं लेकिन जहां किसान ज्यादा रहते हैं वहां नहीं दिखाई जाती और देह तों तक वे फिल्में पहुंचाई जानी चाहियें। इस तरह से किसान उन से पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा सकता है।

धर्मो तक ग्राम तोर पर जो किसान सम्मेलन या कृषि गोष्ठियां होती हैं उन में अधिकतर ऐसे लोग भाग लेते हैं जो वास्तव में स्वयं खेती करने से कोई प्रयोजन नहीं रखते या ऐसे लोग

होते हैं जो राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए किसानों के नेता बन जाते हैं। वे किसो प्रकार से उत्पादन बढ़ाने या कृषि की तरक्की में सहायक नहीं होते हैं। वास्तव में किसान ही ऐसे आयोजनों में भाग ले सकें, इस का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

बड़े बड़े बांध तो बहुत भारी संख्या में बन चुके हैं और बन भी रहे हैं परन्तु अब छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को और अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। गांव और खेतों में पानी पहुंचाने के लिये जो छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें होती हैं उन में देहाती लोग बहुत भारी तदाद में मिल कर काम करते हैं। मेरी कास्टिंग्स में आज भी लोग इस तरह से सिंचाई करते हैं, सिंचाई से लाभ उठाते हैं और उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ाते हैं।

गांवों में जो ग्राम सेवक रखे जाते हैं उन की संख्या बहुत कम है। गांवों में ग्राम सेवकों की संख्या को ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। ग्राम सेवक को खेती की उन्नत के कार्यक्रम में विशेष रूप से लगाया जाना चाहिये। अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये प्रत्येक जिले की अलग अलग योजना बने और यहां के साधनों तथा आवश्यकताओं को तत्काल पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

उत्पादन बढ़ाना, यह तो आवश्यक है ही परन्तु देश में अनाज का संकट वितरण और पहुंचाई के कारण अधिक गम्भीर हो गया है। एक रुपये का सवा सेर गेहूं और एक रुपये का तीन पाव चावल बिकना हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। आखिर यह पहुंचाई कहां जा कर रुकेगी? हम विदेशों से प्रति वर्ष भारी मात्रा में अनाज मंगाते जा रहे हैं। परन्तु उससे भी समस्या हल नहीं होती।

वास्तव में अनाज का वितरण गलत तरीके से हो रहा है। देश के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में अनाज ले जाने के लिए कोई रोक नहीं होनी चाहिये। प्रत्येक मनुष्य को अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के योग्य अनाज प्राप्त करने का अवसर होना चाहिये। परन्तु इस संकटकाल में अनाज के व्यापारियों ने अनाज के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने में सहायता नहीं दी है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सस्ते अनाज की अधिक से अधिक दुकानें खोल कर अनाज बेचने का प्रवन्ध किया जाय। इस से भाव बढ़ने से रूकेंगे। अब तो जल्द ही इस बात की है कि अनाज के दाम बढ़ने से सिर्फ रोकें ही न जायें बल्कि उन्हें नीचे गिराया जाय। सरकार ने अभी तक जितनी दुकानें खोली हैं वे बहुत कम हैं। छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों को भी कुछ सुविधाएँ दे कर उन से सस्ती दुकानें खुलवाई जायें।

अनाज एकत्र करने की सरकारी नीति भी गलत है। बहुधा हजारों मन गेहूं सरकारी गोदामों में पड़ा पड़ा सड़ जाता है या चूहे उसे खा जाते हैं। अनाज की इस बरबादी को सख्ती से रोका जाना चाहिये।

देश में जिस समय अनाज की भीषण कमी हो तथा उसके कारण अनाज के दाम बढ़ रहे हों तो ऐसे मौकों पर सरकार को अपनी नीति पर कड़ाई के साथ अमल करना चाहिये। चोर बाजारी करने वालों को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहियें। मुनाफाखोरों और चोरबाजारी करने वालों को कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्रीमती चाववा : दो तीन दिन इंतजार करने के बाद आज मौका मिला है। दो तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट हो गए हैं। इससे अधिक नहीं मिल सकता है।

श्रीमती चाववा : अभी गेहूं के लिए जो नौ क्षेत्र बनाये गये हैं उन से हो सकता है कि गेहूं के वितरण में सरकार को सहायता मिले परन्तु इससे मुनाफाखोरों को भी आमदनी होगी। इसका कारण यह है कि जिस क्षेत्र में गेहूं कम होगा वहां बहुत से क्षेत्रों से गेहूं चोरी से जयगा और जो मुनाफाखोर हैं, वे इस में कमाई करेंगे। खाद्य सामग्री के याता-यात पर नियंत्रण लगाने से मुनाफाखोरों को बहुत लाभ होता है। अभी पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश से गड़ के निर्यात पर रोक लगाई गई परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश-राजस्थान सीमा पर प्रति दिन कई ट्रक गुड़ पकड़ा जाता है और बहुत सा तो निकल भी जाता है। मुनाफाखोरों और चौकियों पर स्थित पुलिस दोनों की आमदनी इस नियंत्रण से बढ़ गई है। इसलिए यह मान लेना गलत होगा कि गेहूं क्षेत्र बना देने से गेहूं की समस्या हल हो जायगी। इसलिए शासन से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इन विषयों पर विशेष ध्यान दे। यदि वह जनता के हित को सर्वोपरि मान कर मुनाफाखोरों के विरुद्ध कठोर से कठोर कार्रवाई नहीं करता है तो जनता का विश्वास पूर्णतया खो बैठेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Lady Member must resume her seat. Shri Kappen.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the mid-term appraisal of the third Plan brought to light three things: (1) The national income did not go up as expected. (2) The per capita income went down because of the growth of population. (3) Agricultural production went down contrary to expectations. From the report of the Ministry, it is seen that the index of agricultural production has gone down by 3.3 per cent and that of foodgrains has gone down by 2.8 per cent, while sugarcane production (in terms of

[Shri Kappen]

gur) has gone down from 10.1 million tonnes to 9.4 million tonnes. This is so in the case of almost all agricultural commodities.

The Government is casting the blame on the weather. But the question arises whether the weather alone is responsible for this lagging behind of the agricultural sector. Secondly, in this scientific age, when even the human brain is sought to be replaced by the robots, is it necessary for us to depend entirely on the weather? It is seen that the Government is giving price support for rice and wheat and it has been extended to *jowar* also. It is a heartening fact, but even there I do not find a steady policy on the part of the Government with regard to price support. Man is primarily selfish and when we want the agriculturist to produce more, he must feel that he is going to get the benefit out of it. So, I would request that this price support should be extended to all agricultural commodities.

One main handicap with regard to agricultural production in this country is that the production must come from millions of tiny farms. They are distributed over the far-flung villages of India and are cultivated by a subsistence level peasantry who have neither the capacity nor the means to adopt modern methods of agriculture. The smallness of the farms is perhaps the greatest handicap. A farmer owning 50 cents or even, say 5 acres of land cannot introduce any improvement in the methods of agriculture. What improvements can he introduce in the methods of agriculture? While a farmer in Texas or any other State in the United States has only to press a button to irrigate his 2000 acre farms, the poor agriculturist in India has to labour from morning till evening with his water-mill to irrigate his field of 50 cents. In those circum-

stances, how is it possible for our agriculturists to introduce any modern methods of agriculture? Therefore, if we want to be self-sufficient in food in this country, it is necessary that these tiny farms must be consolidated into viable units where mechanised production could be resorted to. Unless we do this, we are not going to have self-sufficiency in food in this country.

13.00 hrs.

The second handicap to agricultural production in this country is our method of cultivation. We want to cultivate everything in every place. If you take the case of United States you will find that they cultivate each crop in the soil which is best suited for it. A soil survey or soil testing on a national scale is conducted and the soil best suited for each crop is found out. That particular crop is cultivated only in that area. On the other hand, in our case that is not done. It is not only in agriculture that we do like this. We do the same thing in poultry or even in cattle breeding. We try to rear buffaloes in a place where they do not thrive. We try to rear cows in a place where they do not thrive. Like that, this method of agriculture where we cultivate everything in every place should be stopped at once. We must conduct a national survey, a nation-wide soil testing and find out which is the soil best suited for each crop. Every agriculturist, every farmer must be told what are the deficiencies in his farms, which are the ingredients that are lacking in his farms, and he must be persuaded and advised to put in the necessary fertiliser to the necessary extent so that the deficiency may be made good and the land made suitable for the cultivation of that particular crop.

The next most important thing is the supply of fertiliser, the necessary credit and agricultural equipments to

the agriculturists. We might say that we have got the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks to make these supplies. But I have my own doubts whether these C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks are doing any real service to the agriculturists commensurate with the expenditure involved. It is a very doubtful question. The greatest difficulty with these N.E.S. Blocks is that a uniform pattern is given for the whole of India. India is a vast country full of diversity, diversity in everything, and to keep a uniform method of spending and scheming in such a country would be absolutely useless. I would, therefore, request that so far as the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks are concerned, the officers and the advisory committee must be given a certain amount of discretion. There must be some flexibility so far as the spending and scheming are concerned. What is the purpose of including a large amount in the budget for rice production in a place where no rice can be produced and, at the same time, cash crops can be produced with advantage? Therefore, it is very necessary, in the interest of higher production, that the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks are given a certain amount of flexibility and the officers and the committee are given the discretion to divert amounts for the production of particular crops.

Then comes the question of credit. It is true that the Reserve Bank of India is applying concessional finance for agricultural production. There also, what we find is, a uniform pattern is adopted for the whole of India. Therefore, this also does not produce the benefit which it ought to produce. For example, what is the use of giving short-term credit to a place where such cash crops as pepper or coconut are cultivated? So far as those crops are concerned, they require medium-term loans. More and more restrictions are now put on medium-term loans. This must change and we must supply the necessary credit to the agriculturists.

One word about the Delhi Milk Scheme and I shall close my speech. The Delhi Milk Scheme has been designed by the Government so as to help the public to get good quality milk. But, is it serving that purpose? Last year, the Director created an artificial scarcity of butter by keeping back 60 tons of butter costing Rs. 4 lakhs. That entire butter has been made rancid and useless. Questions after questions have been asked in this House and in the Rajya Sabha. The Minister has answered that an enquiry is being conducted into these matters. What has happened to that enquiry? Nobody knows. I think that has gone into cold storage. Another thing is, machinery worth crores of rupees have been given to that institution by friendly countries. They are not working properly because proper care is not taken. Just read the report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding this institution and you will find that very scathing criticisms have been made by the Public Accounts Committee saying that proper accounts are not kept, that pilfering is going on and that there is corruption. I would like to know what steps the Government are taking on this.

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया। कृषि इस देश का मुख्य उद्योग है और करीब ८० फी सदी लोग इस देश में खेती करते हैं। तब भी इस देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सका है। यह वास्तव में बड़ा चिन्तनीय है। सरकार भी चाहती है कि उपज बढ़े और किसान भी चाहता है कि उस के खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो लेकिन अन्तोषजनक ढंग से प्रगति आ नहीं पा रही है। कमी कहाँ है यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है।

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय का भार जिन व्यक्तियों पर है उन का मैं बड़ा आदर

[श्री बलकृष्ण सिंह]

करता हूँ। कृषि इस देश का मुख्य उद्योग है लेकिन सब से अधिक दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि कृषकों को हेय दृष्टि से देखते हैं वे लोग जो स्वयं खेती नहीं करते और कृषकों के द्वारा उत्पन्न वस्तुओं का उपयोग करते हैं। खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट देखने से यह पता चलता है कि कमेटियों की भरमार है। केन्द्र से राज्य स्तर तक कमेटियों का ताता लगा हुआ है। यही नहीं बल्कि २०० से ऊपर कमेटियाँ कृषि विभाग में काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो कमेटियाँ हैं उन के काम का स्थान आकाश में है और किसान घरती पर है। किसानों की वास्तविक कठिनाइयों का कोई समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। सरकार से मिलने वाली सुविधा उन को नहीं मिलती, और यदि मिलती भी है तो समय से नहीं मिलती।

खाद्य के संकट का सामना तभी किया जा सकता है जब देश में अन्न की उपज बढ़े। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की नहीं है कि कोई एक या दो आदमी ही उपज का कीर्तिमान स्थापित न करें बल्कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समूचे देश में उत्पादन का स्तर ऊँचा हो। यह उपज तभी बढ़ सकती है जबकि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़े। आधुनिक ढंग के सस्ते कृषि यंत्र किसानों को उपलब्ध किये जायें। कृषि कार्य के लिए कृषि यंत्र और उपकरण हर किसान को आसानी से उपलब्ध किये जा सकें, सरकार को इसके लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सरकार से मिलने वाली सुविधा किसानों को उचित तरीके पर आसानी से मिले, यह मुख्य काम है जिसे सरकार को करना चाहिए। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि इस किस्म की व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से होती है, लेकिन जिन लोगों के ऊपर व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी है, दोष वहाँ है, वे अपना उत्तरदायित्व नहीं

समझते। बोनो के समय यदि बीज न मिला और जिस खाद की कमी खेती में है उसकी पूरक खाद न मिली और समय से पानी न मिला तो होगा क्या? इसका परिणाम बड़ा भयानक होगा। राष्ट्रीय क्षति तो होगी ही साथ ही किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति भी खराब होगी।

मान्यवर, देखने में ये बातें छूटी छूटी हैं लेकिन ये कृषि की बुनियाद हैं। इन में यदि सुधार हो जाये तो उत्पादन स्वतः बढ़ेगा और देश में अन्न का भंडार भर जायेगा। सिंचाई के साधन अपर्याप्त हैं और जहाँ हैं भी वहाँ उनकी व्यवस्था में दोष है। नहरों और ट्यूब वेलों के अधिकारी अपने को मालिक समझते हैं और किसान को हेय दृष्टि से देखते हैं। वे अपने को विशेषज्ञ समझते हैं और किसान की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का किसान बड़ा नग्न और संतुषी है। वह भारतीय कृषि शास्त्र का ज्ञाता है। यह भारतीय कृषि शास्त्र कहीं किताबों में नहीं लिखा है, वह तो किसान के मस्तिष्क में है। वह नक्षत्र, मौसम आदि को देख कर कृषि की व्यवस्था करता है। किसान की उपेक्षा न कर किसान को अधिक सुविधा देने की आवश्यकता है।

फसलों को कई रोग भी लग जाते हैं, जिससे बड़ा नुकसान हो जाता है। इनमें से कई रोगों का अभी सरकार की ओर से उपचार नहीं निकला है। मेरा सुझाव है कि फसलों के रोगों का इलाज सरकार की ओर से मुफ्त होना चाहिए। दैर्घ्य प्रकल्प से भी अनेक बार फसल को नुकसान होता है। जहाँ ऐसा हो वहाँ सरकार को तत्कालीन आदि देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं अभी अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लौट कर आया हूँ। वहाँ खरीफ की फसल को पुवारी रोग लगा। इसका सरकार के पास इलाज नहीं है। इसका इलाज अभी तक विशेषज्ञ नहीं निकाल

पाये हैं। इस रोग में पत्तियां पीली पड़ जाती हैं और धान की बाल नहीं निकलती। रबी की फसल में पाले से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है जिससे तमाम रबी की फसल खराब हो गयी है। ऐसे इलाकों का छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

कल डा० सिंह ने कहा कि कृषि के मजदूरों का बहुत सी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूँ कि कृषि के जो मजदूर हैं वे उद्योगों के मजदूरों से भिन्न अवस्था में हैं। उद्योग के मजदूर एक स्थान पर केन्द्रित होते हैं, जब कि खेती के मजदूर देश के सारे भागों में फैले हुए हैं। उनके लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था अलग से नहीं हो सकती, उनको ग्राम स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों का पढ़ाना होगा। न उनके लिए अलग से अस्पतालों का प्रबंध किया जा सकता है, उनको पब्लिक अस्पतालों में इलाज करवाना होगा। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि मजदूरों के बच्चों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क होनी चाहिए चाहे वे किसी जाति के हों। उनकी हालत में तभी सुधार हो सकता है जब कि कृषि में उन्नति हो और सरकार कृषि को इस देश की समृद्धि का स्रोत समझ कर उसकी उन्नति के लिए योजना बनाये। मान्यवर, इस देश में कृषि की उन्नति तभी हो सकती है और कृषि पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत में तभी सुधार हो सकता है, जब कि खेती लाभप्रद हो और उसमें आकर्षण पैदा हो। आकर्षण पैदा करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आप इस देश में प्राथमिक ढंग के औजार बनावें। पिछली बार कृषि मंत्रालय से आश्वासन मिला था कि सस्ते किस्म के ट्रैक्टर बनाये जायेंगे। इन सस्ते किस्म के ट्रैक्टरों का इस देश में बनाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है जिसको कि एक साधारण किसान खरीद सके। आज का पढ़ा लिखा नौजवान ट्रैक्टर से अपने खेत को जंत सकता है और उसमें लगे ठेले से अपना सामान ढो सकता है। वह हल और बैलगाड़ी चलाना पसन्द नहीं करता।

हमारे देश में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि पड़े लिखे नौजवान खेती से रुचि हटा रहे हैं और शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। अगर खेती का आकर्षक और लाभ प्रद न बनाया गया तो लोग खेती से हटते जायेंगे और खाद्य समस्या अग्रर में झूलती रह जायेगी।

मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हूँ जो कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों की जांच करने के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने चार जिलों को चुना था। जो दशा उन जिलों की है वही उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पूर्वी जिलों की है। लेकिन उन चार जिलों को ही अन्तरिम सहायता दी गयी। बाकी जिलों का सहायता नहीं दी गयी। यह अन्तरिम सहायता पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों को मिलनी चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कृषि मंत्रालय से जो भी सुविधा मिलने वाली है वह बिना किसी भेदभाव के पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों को मिलनी चाहिये।

एक और सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ। योजनाओं और भाषणों का तो बड़ा पुलिदा बन चुका है, इतना बड़ा कि उसमें समूची पृथ्वी लपेटी जा सकती है। आज तो ठोस काम करने की जरूरत है। इस काम में संसद् सदस्यों को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर कमिश्नरी के स्तर पर संसद् सदस्यों की एक समिति बना दी जाये। ये स्वयं अपना कनवीनर चुन लें। जब सेशन बन्द हो जाये तो इन सदस्यों को अपनी कमिश्नरी में किसानों से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहिए, उनकी कठिनाइयों का अध्ययन करें और उनको दूर करने की योजनायें बनावें और जब सेशन आरम्भ हो जाये, तो आकर किसानों की कठिनाइयों और अपने सुझावों का राज्य स्तर पर संकलन कर दें। जो गाड़ियां ब्लाक केन्द्रों पर हैं, उनके इस्तेमाल की इनको इजाजत दी जाये। और ये लोग

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

अपने काम में कोई टी० ए० या डी० ए० न लें। ऐसा करने से हर राज्य की खेती की स्थिति सामने आ जायेगी। हर राज्य की स्थिति भ्रलग भ्रलग है मंत्रालय उस पर विचार करे और विचार करने के बाद राज्य सरकार को सलाह दे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार का कुछ खर्च न होगा और केन्द्र और राज्यों को अपना कार्य करने में प्रकाश मिलेगा।

श्री क० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस के सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल एक प्रश्न की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिससे मैं इस भवन की सहायता कर सकूँ। इस प्रश्न के उत्तर से हम को मालूम हो सकेगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश में बैलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन से कि इस समय खेती बाड़ी चल रही है ?

लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : साठे ६ करोड़।

श्री क० दे० मालवीय : जो आंकड़े इस समय हमें कृषि विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में ६ करोड़ ८० लाख कुल बकिंग कैटिल हैं। इनमें बैल, घोड़े, खच्चर आदि सभी शामिल हैं। हम ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि जो कैटिल पावर है उसमें बैल कितने हैं। इस वक्त करीब ३३ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर देश में खेती बाड़ी हो रही है। हमारे देश में जो ६ करोड़ ८० लाख बकिंग कैटिल हैं, इन में करीब ५ करोड़ ४० लाख से ज्यादा बैल नहीं हैं जो कि हल चलाने के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। तो इस समय ढाई करोड़ जोड़ी बैल खेती बाड़ी के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। अब सवाल यह है कि क्या इतने बैल ३३ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में खेती बाड़ी के लिए काफी हैं जिन के द्वारा हम प्रति एकड़ १८ या २० मन प्रनाज पैदा कर सकें।

प्लानिंग कमिशन की योजनाओं से मालूम पड़ता है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखिर तक करीब १८ या २० हजार ट्रैक्टरों की योजना है, जो या तो बाहर से मंगाये जायेंगे या देश में ही बनाये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम सन् १९६८ या १९७० में जो ११० या १२० मिलियन टन की पैदावार करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए यह काफी होगा। क्या इतने बैल और इतने ट्रैक्टर खेती के लिए काफी होंगे ? और अगर नहीं काफी होंगे तो क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम संशोधन न कर के कृषि विभाग हमें काफी बुलक पावर या छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर दे सकेगा जिससे हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सके और खेती का प्रश्न हल हो सके ? यह बहुत ही जरूरी और गम्भीर प्रश्न है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : अगर कमी है तो इन चुनाव चिह्न वालों को भी शामिल कर लीजिये।

श्री क० दे० मालवीय : यह बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है और बिना इस के हल किये हुए खेती बाड़ी की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि छोटी-छोटी जो भूमि है, एक एकड़, डेढ़ एकड़ या दो एकड़ के खेत में औसतन कितना गल्ला पैदा होता है। प्रति एकड़ पर ८ मन भी गल्ला पैदा हो पाता है या नहीं हो पाता है यह एक जानने की बात है और मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री यह बतलायें कि जो ४ करोड़ ४० लाख काश्तकारों के पास करीब ५ करोड़ ५० लाख जमीन है वह प्रति एकड़ कितना गल्ला पैदा करते हैं और कितने बैल पालते हैं ? कितने बैल बड़े बड़े भूमिधरों के पास हैं ? जब तक कि इस तरीके का बंटवारा न हो कि छोटी चकबंदी में, छोटे चकों में कितना गल्ला उत्पादन करने की योजना सरकार के पास है तब तक यह सम्भव नहीं होगा कि हम १२, १४

या १५ मन प्रति एकड़ गल्ला उपलब्ध कर सकें। हमारे यहाँ जब तक वैल काफ़ी नहीं होंगे या उनको ट्रेक्टर्स से सप्लीमेंट नहीं किया जायगा तब तक हम अपना यह टागेंट नहीं हासिल कर पायेंगे कि प्रति एकड़ पर १२, १३, १४, १५ या १६ मन गल्ला उगा सकें। वन में इसी बात की तरफ़ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धन्ती (शज्जर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि की व्यवस्था के ऊपर कुछ कहने के पहले मैं कृषि पदार्थों के भाव के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

भावों के बारे में यह जानना चाहिए कि उसका परिश्रम कितना होता है। ऐसा जहरों में देखा जाता है, फ़ैक्टरियों में देखा जाता है और दुकानों पर देखा जाता है। वह सब हिसाब लगा लेते हैं। जितनी बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैक्टरियाँ हैं, वड़े वड़े मालिक हैं वे अपना मालिकाना भाग भ्रमण निकालते हैं। कोई मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर के नाम से और कोई किसी और अन्य नाम से वह सब हिस्सा निकालते हैं और फिर उन में जो शौज़ार हैं उन की सब की छीजन भी लगाते हैं यहां तक कि भ्रमणों की घिसाई प्रादि भी लगाते हैं। यह सब लगाने के बाद उस चीज़ की कीमत लगाते हैं। मान लीजिये कि कोई एक कपड़े की मिल है तो उस कपड़े की मिल में भी यही चीज़ होती है। कपड़े की कीमत तय करते समय इन सब चीज़ों का हिसाब पहले लगा लिया जाता है। लेकिन इसने विपरीत एक किसान की क्या हालत है? एक किसान के लिये कोई टाइम नहीं है, कोई प्रोब्लम टाइम नहीं है और उसके लिए कोई काम के घंटे नियत नहीं होते हैं। जब यह प्रागे फसल बोनो का भोका चौमासे में प्रायेगा तब उसमें अगर किसान को बोनो में एक घंटे की भी किसी तरह से देरी हो जाय तो उस एक घंटे की देरी होने के कारण सारी खेती नष्ट हो

जाती है। किसान को ऐन समय पर काम करना पड़ता है। किसान का आठ साल का बच्चा भी खेतों में काम करता है और ७० बरस का बूढ़ा भी खेतों में काम करता है। इस तरीके से हमारे माताएं और बहूनें भी खेतों के काम में लगी रहती हैं। उनकी मजदूरी की अनज का भाव तय करते समय कोई भी गणना नहीं की जाती है। उनकी मेहनत का नाम का भी हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता ताकि अनज का भाव लगाते समय उनकी मजदूरी का भी ध्यान कर लिया जाय।

अभी तीन दिन की बात है। बाज़ार में मनादी का जा रही थी कि सरकारी दुकानों पर जाकर साढ़े १४ रुपये मन गेहूँ ले लो। क्या सरकार ने कोई यत्न किया कि भाव न गिरे? आखिर यह भाव गिराता कौन है? व्यापारी इन भावों को गिराता है। बाज़ार के अन्दर जो एक हाल है जहाँ पर कि सफ़ेद चांदनी बिछती है, दो, तीन टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं और वह टेलीफोन से पता लेते हैं कि बम्बई एक्सचेंज में यह भाव है और दूसरी जगह यह भाव है और उसको सुन कर वह भाव खोलते हैं। किसान जिसका कि सारा परिवार दिन रात परिश्रम करता है और गेहूँ उगाता है उसको तो वह १४ रुपये प्रति मन का भाव देते हैं जब कि उसकी इस गढ़े पसीने की कमाई से अपने प्राप वह लोग १४ की जगह १६ रुपये लाभ उठाते हैं। इसलिए सेना से उतर कर दूसरा महकमा अगर हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए आवश्यक है तो खेती का ही है। इसलिए खेती की जो पैदावार होती है उस पैदावार के ऊपर सारी चीज़ें देखनी चाहिए।

भाव नियत करते समय कह तो देते हैं कि भ्रम का भाव कम करो। हम भी कहते हैं कि भ्रम का भाव कम करिये और हमें प्रापत्तिजनक नहीं है लेकिन उसी के साथ यह भी तो देखना चाहिए कि किसान को जो भी चीज़ें उसकी दैनिक प्रावश्यकता की

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

मिलती हैं वह भी तो उसे सस्ते दामों पर और उचित मूल्य पर मिलें। उनके बढ़ते जा रहे दामों पर भी तो सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण अथवा कोई अंकुश लगाया जाय लेकिन कोई नहीं कहता कि इनके भाव कम करो। जिनके हाथ में शक्ति होती है वे अपनी मन-मानी करा लेते हैं और ज्यादा मूल्य मंजूर करवा लेते हैं। लेकिन किसानों के साथ में यह चोख नहीं है। यहां हमारे भाई किसानों के नाम पर आते हैं। यह उनका सौभाग्य है कि वे इस नाते यहां पर आये हैं। लेकिन भेरा कहना है कि जब तक उनको इसका अनभव नहीं होगा, जाती तर्बा नहीं होगा तब तक वह इस काम को ठीक से नहीं कर सकते।

इसी तरीके से गन्ने की बात है। गन्ने की खेती क्या है? जब तक चोटों से लगा कर एड़ी तक का पसीना न आने लगे या जाड़े के अन्दर पाला पड़ते समय खेत के अन्दर पानी में खड़ा न हो जाय तब तक गन्ना पैदा नहीं होता परन्तु जिस समय गन्ना पैदा हो जाता है उस समय गुड़ बनाने के लिए शक्कर बनाने के लिये गांवों में कोल्हू सरकार चलने नहीं देती है। वह कहती है कि खंडसारी बन्द करो, कोल्हू बन्द करो। उसमें क्या बात होती है? एक गरिव खेतिहर मजदूर रस भी पी लेता है और लाभ भी उठा लेता है अगर चीनों का इतना तबाव न हो तो मैं निश्चयपूर्वक इस बात को कह सकता हूं कि ७० फी सदी लोग गुड़, शक्कर को खाते हैं और गुड़ के अन्दर वह पौष्टिक तत्व हमें खाने को मिल जाते हैं जो कि चीनों में बाकी नहीं रहते हैं। उन किसानों की साल भर की कमाई वह सब की सब हड़प जाते हैं।

एक गांव का मैं दृष्टांत देता हूं। हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय किसानों के बड़े हमदर्द हैं। उस छंटे से गांव में पुलिस वाले आये और कहा कि कोल्हू बन्द करो। तुम लोग कोल्हू न चनाओ। इस पर गांव वालों ने कहा कि आप हमें यह आश्वासन दीजिये

कि जितना हमारा गन्ना है वह सब का सब मिल ले लेंगी। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया जा सकता है। जिन खेतों में बाढ़ का पानी खड़ा हुआ है उसका अन्दर का गन्ना जब किसान देना चाहते हैं तो उनको कहा जाता है कि हम तुम्हारा यह गन्ना नहीं लेंगे बल्कि हम तो अच्छा गन्ना लेंगे। अच्छा गन्ना किसानों से डंडे के जोर से ले लिया जाता है। सारा गन्ना उनका लिया जाता नहीं है। अगर आज किसी की हमदर्दी की आंखें हों तो जाकर जंगल में देख सकता है कि वहां गन्ने को खेत में जलाया जायेगा लेकिन उसको कोल्हू चला कर पेरने नहीं दिया जायेगा। उसको शक्कर नहीं बनाने दी जायेगी। बल्कि उल्टे उसे हानि पहुंचाई जाती है। इसी कारण से पैदा होने पर भी उसका भाव गिरता है और उस भाव के गिरने का ही यह कारण है कि आज किसानों की ऐसी दयनीय अवस्था है। इसी कारण वह बेचारे पड़े रहते हैं, अपने बालबच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं सकते क्योंकि वे उनकी पढ़ाई का खर्चा बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। शहरों में हम लोग बैठे हुए हैं हम अपने बाल बच्चों को तो स्कूल और कालिजों में फ्रेंस देकर पढ़ा लेते हैं लेकिन गांव का वह गरिव मजदूर किसान जो कि रात दिन खून पसीना एक करता है वह इस हैसियत में नहीं है कि वह स्कूल कालिज का २००-२५० का खर्चा अपने लड़के का बर्दास्त कर सके।

गन्ने के भाव के बारे में मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था और आज उसे फिर दुहराना चाहता हूं कि आश्चर्य की बात देखिये कि यह लकड़ी जो कि चूल्हों में जलाने के काम में आती है, गीली लकड़ी, सूखी लकड़ी भी नहीं, वह गीली लकड़ी तो चार रुपये मन बिकती है और गन्ना जो कि रस देता है, रस से गुड़, शक्कर और चीनी बनती है उसके लिये हालांकि इतना जोर लगाया गया लेकिन तो भी उसका भाव दो रुपया प्रति मन नहीं गया। यह अचम्भे की बात तो है ही कि

चूल्हा फूंकने के लिए तो लकड़ी मिलती है ४ रुपये मन और जो गन्ना रस देता है, जिसे गूड़, शक्कर और चीनी बनती है उस के लिए दो रुपये से नीचे नीचे दाम दिये जायें। यह क्या किसानों का हित किया जा रहा है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसानों के हित के लिये किया गया है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जरा इस काम को स्वयं करके देखिये तो पता लग जायेगा। पीछे को पसीना आ जायेगा।

खेती करने के लिये दूसरी आवश्यक चीज गौ है और बैल से खेती करने की बात है। अब यह जो ट्रैक्टरों से खेती करने की बात की जाती है तो क्या यह ट्रैक्टरों खाद दे देंगे ? ट्रैक्टरों क्या दूध देंगे, छाछ देंगे? इस तरह से जो विदेशी मशीनरी मंगाई जाती है और उस पर लाखों रुपये स्वाहा कर दिये जाते हैं और कहीं अगर उनका एक पुर्जा बिगड़ गया तो सारा काम ठप्प हो जाता है और खेत बगैर जेते खड़ा रह जायेगा। इसलिए हमें अपने हलों को चलाने के लिए बैल चाहिए। इसी तरह गौ भी खेती के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है। गौ हमें दूध देती है, घी देती है, गोबर देती है। वे हमें हड्डी, चमड़ा भी देते हैं। अगर इस देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाना है तो गऊ हत्या कानून से बन्द करनी चाहिए। जब तक यह बन्द नहीं होगी तब तक यह राष्ट्र अपने पांवों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए यह करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरी आवश्यकता जल की समुचित व्यवस्था करने की है। जहां पर नहरे नहीं जा सकती हैं वहां पर ट्यूबवैल्स लगा दें। मैं बतलाऊं कि हमारा यह रिवाड़ी और झज्जर का क्षेत्र है जहां कि आजकल खूब आंधी चलती है, खूब मिट्टी उड़ती है वहां चल कर हमारे भाई जल की व्यवस्था को देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि वहां क्या

हालत है ? जल का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए वहां पर ट्यूबवैल्स चाहिए।

खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना है कि अन्न जो है, वह खाद्य है। “खाद्य” शब्द का अर्थ यह है कि “जो खाया जाये।” वह खाद्य नहीं है, जिसको घृणा की दृष्टि से देखा जाये। मुर्गी पर ५०० रुपये इनाम और गौ पर ८० रुपये। आज यह तमाशे की बात हो रही है। मुर्गी देती क्या है ? पेशाब से पैदा होने वाली गन्दी चीज। हमारा इलाका तो भ्रष्ट कर दिया है ऐसे लोगों ने। वह पहले ही गमं इलाका है, पानी का प्रबन्ध कम है और फिर कहते हैं कि खाद्योन्नत खाद्योन्नत अंडे। यह बहुत भद्दी बात है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि खाद्यान्न और दूध, घी, सब्जी आदि जितनी चीजें हैं, उन के उत्पादन पर जोर दिया जाये। जोहड़ों में सिंचाई बांधे जाते हैं। उनको कच्चा खाद्यो, पक्का खाद्यो, सब्जी बनाओ, शाक बनाओ, मिठाई बनाओ, जहां चाहे उनको डाल दो।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लिया करता हूं। यह मेरा स्वभाव नहीं है। मैंने आपके सामने किसान की कठिनाइयों का वर्णन किया है, ताकि हमारे माननीय और आदर-योग्य कृषि मंत्री विचार कर हम लोगों को कुछ लाभ पहुंचा सकें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सचमुच में यह प्रश्न आज देश के सामने बड़े गम्भीर रूप से उठ खड़ा हुआ है कि जिन बीस करोड़ लोगों के पास केवल तीन चार बोधे जमीन है और जो बारह करोड़ लोग एक-दम भूमिहीन हैं, उनकी ओर से क्या वकालत इस महान सदन में की जाये। इसलिये मैं सरकार को ज्यादा दोष नहीं देता हूं। दोष कहीं है। कांग्रेसी-ट्यूशन का जो १७वां सशोधन आ रहा है, वह एक बड़ा मल प्रश्न है, क्योंकि उसके पीछे

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

यह भाव निहित है कि जमीन उन लोगों की होनी चाहिए जो लोग जोतते हैं। महात्मा विनोबा भावे ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो बड़ा काम किया है, भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने उसको जो सराहनीय महयोग दिया है, वह बहुत स्तुत्य है। केरल और मद्रास के जो भूमि सुधार कानून हैं, दिल्ली के सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आते आते उनके टुकड़े हो जाते हैं। इसलिए हमारी यह बड़ी सरकार, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार, चाहती है कि मूल सिद्धान्त को ठीक किया जाये और उमी में सुधार लाया जाये।

बहुत कुछ किया गया है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी निकाली गई है, ताकि उन भूमिहीन लोगों को जमीन दी जा सके, जो जमीन के लिए भूखे हैं, जो जमीन के लिए तरसते हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि यदि आधे एकड़ जमीन भी उनको मिले, तो वे उसमें पांच एकड़ के लायक उपज कर सकें।

मुझे थोड़ा सा सन्तोष हुआ, जब मैंने हिन्दी में छठी खाद्य कृषि मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ३१ पर देखा कि भूमि सुधार के बारे में कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्रालय ने कितने काम किये हैं। काफ़ी काम देख कर तो प्रसन्नता हुई, मगर वह बात उसमें नहीं लाई गई कि संविधान का १७ वां संशोधन क्यों नहीं लाया जाता है? अगर उसमें देर लगाई जायेगी, तो करोड़ों मन अनाज खेत में ही रह जायेगा। जमीन जिन की होनी चाहिए, जमीन पर जो लोग हैं, जब तक सरकार उनकी बात नहीं सुनेगी, तब तक असल काम नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को सबसे पहले लिया जाये, तब कुछ काम हो सकता है, अन्यथा इस देश के जो ६० प्रतिशत लोग हैं, जो ४२ करोड़ लोग जाँवों में बसते हैं, बेती और छोटे छोटे घंघों को छोड़ कर उनके पास और कोई काम नहीं

है, जिनमें करीब करीब १२ करोड़ लोग तो काम करना चाहते हैं, मगर सरकार उनको काम नहीं दे सकी। हम को उस ओर तेजी से धागे जाना चाहिए।

मैं सरकार साहब को उन लोगों में गिनता हूँ, जो बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, जो १९७० को क्या होने को है, उनका प्रोग्राम भी बनने लगे हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनको इस बात का ख्याल रखना होगा कि "बुभुक्षितः किम् न करोति परमम्।" एशिया के बहुत से देशों में लोग भूखे हैं और वे हंगर और स्टार्वेशन के बीच में चल रहे हैं। जो पूरी कैलरीज मनुष्य को मिलनी चाहिए, वे एशिया के अनेक देशों को नहीं मिल रही हैं। जापान ने ऐसा कमाल दिखाया है कि उसने भूमि का बंटवारा करके दुनिया का दिखा दिया है कि कम से कम थोड़ा अच्छी जमीन रहने पर भी माउथ-ईस्ट एशिया के देश, एशिया के बिल्कुल मानसूनी देश, क्या कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं फिर इस तरह मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूँगा कि जब तक भूमि-सुधार कानून पूरे रूप में और बड़े संयम के साथ धागे नहीं लाया जाता है, तब तक हमारी समस्या शीघ्र हल होने को नहीं है।

मैं आपका ध्यान फूड प्रेन्च एन्ववायरी कमेटी, १९५७ की रिपोर्ट की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिसके पेज ४१ पर उसके चेयरमैन साहब श्री अशोक मेहता ने स्पेकुलेशन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया था। जब कटनी के समय माल, अन्न, बाजार में घाता है, तो ये बड़े बड़े साहूकार लोग बैंकों की सहायता से उसको खरीद लेते हैं। इसीलिए बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए भी एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उक्त मेहता कमेटी ने स्पेकुलेशन और स्पेकुलेटिव हैबिट्स की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया था और कहा था कि उस को खत्म किया जाये। उसके बाद भुवनेश्वर कांग्रेस का महान् रेडोल्यूशन पास हुआ और

में देखता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उस और बढ़ रही है। इसलिए निश्चय ही समय आ गया है कि जय हम को यह निश्चय करना होगा कि धान से चावल तैयार करने के और शूगरकेन से शूगर तैयार करने के जो साधन हैं, जो राइस और शूगर मिलजु उनका मोश-लाइजेशन कर दिया जाये।

अपनी रिपोर्ट में मेहता साहब ने पेज ८६ पर कहा था कि उन साधनों का मोश-लाइजेशन होना चाहिए, ममाजीकरण होना चाहिए और मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार उन बातों को धिष्ट में रख कर आगे बढ़ रही है।

मैं आपको एक खुशखबरी सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि जो शूगर मिल समस्तीपुर, बिहार में चल रही थी, उसका सरकार ने अपने अधीन कर लिया है और लोगों को यह बता दिया है कि अगर वे अच्छा इन्तज़ाम नहीं करेंगे, तो भुवनेश्वर काग्रेस के प्रस्ताव उनके सामने हैं, फूड एन्क्वायरी कमेटी, १९५७ की रिपोर्ट उनके सामने है, जिन्होंने बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि ऐसे साधनों का मोश-लाइजेशन किया जाये, ममाजीकरण किया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में अनेक लोगों की मत-विभाजन विभिन्नता हो सकती है और वे यह भी चाह सकते हैं कि इन को को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर में लाया जाये। हमें इसमें कोई उज्र नहीं है कि इन को को-ऑपरेटिव सैक्टर में लाया जाये।

एक बात की और सरकार का काफी ध्यान गया है और उसके सम्बन्ध में पालिसी निश्चित हो रही है। प्राइसिज स्टैबिलाइजेशन बोर्ड की बात कही गई है। यह तो निश्चित हुआ है कि फ्लोर-प्राइस निश्चित की जायेगी। हो सकता है कि सीलिंग प्राइस अभी निश्चित न हो। यह एक सही कदम है और आप अन्दाजा कीजिए कि अगर यह नहीं होता है, तो क्या हालत होगी। आप खरीदते हैं किसी भाव पर और कन्ज्यूमर को कितने ऊँचे भाव देने पड़ते हैं, यह आपसे छिपा नहीं होगा। गांवों के,

सड़कों पर और हर एक झोंपड़ी से यह आवाज आती है कि भाव आसमान को छूते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं सरदार साहब का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा और उनको एक निश्चित प्राइस पालिसी की ओर आगे बढ़ने को कहूंगा। देश बड़ी आशाभरी निगाह से उनकी ओर देख रहा है। अगर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह की ओर से वह स्वर्ण-युग या कम से कम उसकी तस्वीर सामने खड़ी नहीं की गई, तो देश को बहुत मायूसी होगी, देश बहुत निराश होगा।

मैं आता हूँ उस इलाके से, जहाँ काफी गन्ने की खेती होती है, चावल की खेती होती है और जूट की भी खेती होती है। जूट के भाव के साथ कैसे खिलवाड़ की जाती है, उसको सुन कर आपको आश्चर्य होगा। उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को जानने के लिए, उसका पता लगाने के लिए एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। जब हमने जानना चाहा कि कब तक यह कमेटी अपना काम पूरा कर लेगी तो हमें बताया गया कि इसमें तीन साल और लगेंगे और तीन साल के बाद ही यह चीज शायद निश्चित हो पाएगी। उस वक्त जो उद्योग मन्त्रालय है वह शायद कहे कि अभी जो तीस रुपये का भाव रखा हुआ है वही सही भाव है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रा मीटीरियल है तथा जो फिनिश प्राइवट्स हैं, इन दोनों के बीच में कोई सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। फिनिश प्राइवट्स का जिस हिसाब से दाम निश्चित किया जाता है, किसान को भी उसके रा मीटीरियल्स का दाम उसी हिसाब से मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : दो मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूँ। हम लोगों को ज्यादा वक्त बोलने के लिए नहीं मिलता है।

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जो यह बताया है कि इस साल चालीस जिलों में सचन खेती

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

नहीं की जाएगी बल्कि प्रस्ती जिलों में इसका प्रारम्भ हो सकता है तथा हो सकता है कि पन्द्रह सौ ब्लाक्स में सघन खेती हो इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं उत्तर बिहार के उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ कि जमीन बड़ी जखेज है, बड़ी उर्वर है और जहाँ बहुत सारे क्षेत्र हैं जो भ्रम के भण्डार हैं। इसी के साथ साथ . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : दो मिनट में मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। आपका हुक्म हो तो अभी बैठ जाऊँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मंत्री ऐसे करेगा तो कांस काम चल सकता है ?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : जैसा आपका हुक्म।

श्री रतनलाल (वांसवाड़ा) : मैं कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्रालय की मांगों का स्वागत करता हूँ। आज्ञादी मिले हुए आज सत्तर वर्ष हो चके हैं और देश के अन्दर हमारी सरकार की तरफ से अच्छी अच्छी योजनाएँ भी बनाई गई हैं। हम यह समझते हैं कि उन योजनाओं से हमारे कृषकों को फायदा हो रहा है और भविष्य में भी फायदा होगा।

मैं आपका ध्यान उस क्षेत्र की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर खेती के मैदान नहीं हैं, वे इलाके बहुत दूर हैं, पहाड़ी हैं, और जहाँ पर आदिवासी रहते हैं। वहाँ पर कृषि की छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाएँ होनी चाहियें। वे आज वहाँ नहीं हैं। उन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर बड़ी बड़ी नदी घाटी योजनाएँ लागू नहीं की जा सकती हैं, वे चालू नहीं की जा सकती हैं क्योंकि वे पहाड़ी इलाके हैं। उन इलाकों में जहाँ पर ढलान है, पटार हैं, कुएं बनाये जा सकते हैं। वहाँ पर कृषकों के पास पांच छः या सात एकड़ जमीन होती है। उस

जमीन को सिंचाई के लिए दो ही साधन हो सकते हैं। या तो वहाँ कुएं हो सकते हैं या छोटे छोटे तालाब। ऐसे जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। ऐसे इलाकों की ओर पहले ध्यान जाना चाहिये, हमारी सरकार को उन पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर आप इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तरफ, इन गरीब लोगों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो वहाँ पर भी उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है। लेकिन देखा जाता है कि ऐसे इलाकों के अन्दर जितना लाभ पहुंचाया जाना चाहिये नहीं पहुंचाया जा रहा है, उनको जितनी सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये, नहीं दी जा रही है। यह देख कर हमें दुख का ही अनुभव होता है।

वहाँ पर खाद्य विभाग की तरफ से कोई कार्यकर्ता नियुक्त नहीं किए गए हैं, ग्राम सेवक नियुक्त किये गये हैं, पटवारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। लेकिन उन पर कई काम लाद दिये गये हैं। खण्ड विभाग की तरफ से बहुत सा काम उनको दे दिया गया है। जो ग्राम सेवक आदिवासियों में रहता है या जो पटवारी रहता है उसको अनेक प्रकार के काम करने पड़ते हैं। इस कारण से पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में कृषकों को जो ज्ञान खेती के बारे में उनको देना चाहिये उस वे दे नहीं पाते हैं। योजना के अन्दर जो अच्छी अच्छी बातें रखी गई हैं, जो किसान के फायदे की बातें हैं, जिनसे खेती की उन्नति हो सकती है, वे सब बातें एक ही ग्राम सेवक या पटवारी नहीं कर सकता है। उस के पास बहुत सारे धंधे हैं। जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है उस में बहुत अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि राज्य जिला, खण्ड तथा ग्राम स्तर पर कृषि प्रशासन को सुधारने एवं सुझाव देने के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है और कृषकों को सुझाव देने के लिए, कृषि की उन्नति कराने के लिए एक ही कार्यकर्ता रखा जाएगा और वह खेती के अन्दर ही

ग्रामना सारा ध्यान देगा। वह बहुत सुन्दर चीज है। इस चीज को जिन जिन राज्यों ने मंजूर किया है या जो मंजूर करेंगे वे बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य करेंगे। सभी जगह पर इसको मैं चाहता हूँ कि लागू किया जाए, तभी हमारे देश के किसान को फायदा पहुंच सकता है।

आज जो हालत है, वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। आज अगर खाद बांटना होता है, तकाबी मिलनी होती है या बलों के लिए तकाबी देनी होती है, कुएँ का निर्माण करना होता है, तालाब को बनवाना होता है तो किसानों को पैसा अलग अलग विभागों से मिलता है और यह सारा काम एक पटवारी या ग्राम सेवक को नहीं सौंपा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कार्यकर्ता कृषि के लिए ग्राम स्तर पर अलग से रखा जाना चाहिये। तभी जितनी भी योजनाएँ आज लागू हो रही हैं, उनसे पूरा लाभ किसान को मिल सकता है। छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है, उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और उस पैसे को किसान तक पहुंचाने की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जिन जिन इलाकों में आज सिंचाई की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है, देखा गया है कि रासायनिक खाद को वहां दे दिया जाता है वहां पर नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर पानी की पूरी व्यवस्था हो वहां पर ही रासायनिक खाद दी जानी चाहिये। जहां पर सिंचाई की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, उन किसानों को सहकारी समितियों द्वारा लाभ मिल जाता है या तकाबी मिल जाती है या खाद मिल जाती है और जब वह खाद ऐसी जमीन में डाली जाती है तो उसका नतीजा उलटा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां पर रासायनिक खाद नहीं दी जानी चाहिये और न ही दवाब के कारण रासायनिक खाद का बटवारा वहां होना चाहिए।

फसलों की बीमारी को रोकने के लिए अभी तक जो कुछ किया गया है, विशेषतः राजस्थान में, वह बहुत कम है। वहां पर फसलों को या गेहूँ को एक बीमारी लग जाती है जिसको येरुआ कहते हैं और दो चार दिन में ही वह इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि यदि उसका तत्काल निवारण न किया जाये तो सारी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। एग्रिकल्चर विभाग को और से पूरा प्रबंध उसके निवारण का, दवाई आदि का नहीं हो पाता है, शीघ्र ही नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए इस बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए या दूसरी बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए जो फसलों को लग जाती है, विभाग को और से दवाइयों की पूरी व्यवस्था की जाती है की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां किसान जो गांव में रहते हैं, उनको कृषि का ज्ञान बहुत अधिक है। उनको नए नए कृषि के औजार दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे हल जो बलों से चलाये जा सकते हों, वे भी उनको दिये जाने चाहिये। साथ ही छोटे छोटे किसानों की थोड़ी जमीन के अन्दर जल्दी से जल्दी चला सकते हैं और चूकि ये लोहे के हल कम कीमत के होते हैं इसलिये वे ज्यादा खरीद सकते हैं। हमारे किसान को, जो कि गांवों में बसते हैं, आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये आज ज्यादा सुविधा बढ़ानी चाहिये और उनको तकाबी का रूपया समय पर मिलना चाहिये। तभी उनको खेती के लिये जो सहायता दी जाती है उससे फायदा पहुंच सकता है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दे दिया।

जहां तक कृषि तथा खाद्य मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है यदि स्वराज्य के बाद से इस मंत्रालय की स्थिति पर दृष्टिपात करें तो वह बड़ी दयनीय रही है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जितनी आवश्यकता पर एक्क इन्वेस्टमेंट की इस देश में हो सकती थी,

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

जिसकी कल्पना की जा सकती थी, वह इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हुआ। हमारे देश की आमदनी १५ हजार करोड़ है और ठीक उसकी ५० प्रतिशत आमदनी हमारे किसानों के द्वारा होती है। उस ७२ फीसदी किसान के द्वारा जो गांवों में रहता है। लेकिन प्लान इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिये २० परसेंट की कल्पना की गई है। मैं एक सुझाव देता हूँ। यदि आप १२०० या १३०० करोड़ रुपये को, जो पांच वर्ष के अन्दर अनाज मंगाने में बाहर जाता है, सामने रख कर २० प्रतिशत प्लान इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ा दें, अर्थात् २० से ४० प्रतिशत कर दें तो आपका ३ मिलियन टन से कुछ अधिक की जो अनाज की कमी है वह पूरी हो जायेगी। हमारे यहां प्रति एकड़ इन्वेस्टमेंट बाँटा जाना चाहिए। जो हमारे यहां प्लान इन्वेस्टमेंट आज २० प्रतिशत है उसको बढ़ा कर ४० या ५० प्रतिशत करना चाहिये और कृषि आउटपुट को बार फर्टिंग पर रखना चाहिये। मैं प्लानिंग को चार्ज करता हूँ। हमने ऐग्रिकल्चर को नेगलेक्ट किया है। हमने इस तरह से उसको नेगलेक्ट किया कि हमने सोचा ही नहीं कि यह एक साइकिल है। अगर दो वर्ष तक ज्यादा पैदा हो गया तो हम में एक उदासीनता आ जाती है और हम सोचते हैं कि हमारे अनाज का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो गया जब कि यह एक साइकिल है जिस में दो वर्ष ज्यादा अनाज होता है तो अगले तीन वर्ष अनाज अच्छी तरह पैदा नहीं होता। फिर प्लान करते वक्त यह नहीं देखा गया कि २५ परसेंट पापुलेशन बढ़ती जाती है। हर मिनट में १७ बच्चे पैदा हो जाते हैं। ८६, ८७ लाख बच्चे हर साल पैदा होते हैं। इस तरह से २५ प्रतिशत बच्चे पैदा हो गये और ३५ प्रतिशत अनाज में कमी है। कुल ९ प्रतिशत की कमी है। आखिर इन बच्चों को कैसे खिलायेंगे, जो आबादी बढ़ रही है उसको कैसे खिलायेंगे। इसलिये टाप प्रायोरिटी इस बात को देनी चाहिये कि

हमें २० प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर ५० प्रतिशत प्लान इन्वेस्टमेंट करना है।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आप को प्रोडक्शन इस वक्त ३ प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक कम है और बच्चे बढ़ते जाते हैं, इसलिये आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को सीधे एंप्रोच कीजिये। उनमें कुछ तरबिअत, कुछ शक्ति और उत्साह पैदा कीजिये, दिलचस्पी पैदा कीजिये। लेकिन आप कुछ नहीं करते हैं और बाहर से अनाज मांगते हैं। इस सिचुएशन को मीट करने के लिए आप कुछ कदम उठाएँ। एक तो आपके पास चम्बल रेवाइन्स स्कीम है। वह यह है कि ६० लाख एकड़ धरती है आप के पास चम्बल रेवाइन्स की तरफ। राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश इन चार प्रदेशों से उस का सम्बन्ध है। यह कल्पना की गई थी कि अगर चम्बल रेवाइन्स को रिक्लेम कर दिया जाये और उस को पूरा पाट दिया जाये तो उस पर ५०० रु० पर एकड़ का खर्च आयेगा। आप में उसके सर्वे के लिए ५ लाख रु० संकलन किये। उसका सर्वे भी किया गया। मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत अच्छा रिस्पॉन्स भी आपने पाया। स्कीम की फर्स्ट स्टेज को आप ने देखा मैं मंत्रालय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस चीज को टाप प्रायोरिटी दे। अगर आप ६०,००,००० एकड़ धरती को कल्टिवबल लैंड बना लें, तो मैं ने उसकी एकानमी का हिमाव लगाया है, १५ लाख एकड़ पर आप की खेती हो सकेगी। मैं सिर्फ २५ प्रतिशत लेना हूँ। अगर ५०० या ७०० पाउंड पर एकड़ का, या जो भी हमारा प्रोडक्शन हो उस के हिसाब से एकानमी को बर्क करें, तो आधा मिलियन टन अनाज आपको इस स्कीम में मिल जायेगा।

इसी प्रकार से फ्लाँ एंड अदर कोर्स लैंड आपके पास करीब ३० मिलियन एकड़ है। यह ऐसी जमीन है जोकि कहीं ऊँची है,

कहीं नीची है, कहीं सख्त है जिसका जोतना बड़ा कठिन है। मैं ने उस का हिसाब इस तरह से निकाला है कि ऐसी धरती है जिसमें तीन साल या चार साल में फसल होती है। उस में अनाज डाला जाता है तो कभी कभी कुछ पैदा ही नहीं होता। तीन या चार साल में एक फसल आती है। अगर आप इस तरह की लैंड का एक तिहाई ले कर उस का ट्रैक्टराइजेशन करें, उस को कल्टिवेबल बनाया जाये तो मैं ने जो ५०० पाउंड प्रति एकड़ का हिसाब लगाया है उसके हिसाब से इस में २.५ मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि यह जो दो स्कीमें मैंने आप सामने रखी हैं उनकी और ध्यान बीजिए। एक तो कोर्स लैंड है और दूसरी चम्बल रेवाइन्स की है, अगर आप इन को टाप प्रायोरिटी दें और वार फुटिंग पर इस को ट्रीट करें तो इस से अनाज की उपज काफ़ी बढ़ा सकते हैं। सिर्फ इसमें किसान को तर-बिअत देने की बात है उस में उत्साह और शक्ति पैदा करने की बात है। आज फार्मर ऑरिएण्टेड एकानमी की बात कही जाती है मूकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि उन में शक्ति और उत्साह पैदा करने के लिये जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं वे एक तरह का राज-नीतिक संकल्प ले लें कि वे उनके बीच में आ कर उत्पादन बढ़ाने का राष्ट्रीय कार्य करेंगे।

यही मेरे सुझाव हैं और मैं समझता हू कि उन पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

श्री विश्वास प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के सामने फूड पर नहीं बोलूंगा, सिर्फ ऐग्रिकल्चर के ऊपर थोड़ी सी बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू। एक बड़े फेमस इंगलिश फिलासफर ने कहा है

"He who makes two ears of wheat grow where one grew before is greater than all the Ministers put together."

यहां पर बोलते हुए पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी साहब ने कहा था कि ऐग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट में विशेषज्ञों ने बहुत काम किया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि ऐग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने बहुत काम किया है लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू कि ऐग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने जितनी रिस्चर्च की है क्या उसकी सुविधा किसानों के पास मौजूद है। अगर वह सुविधायें किसानों को मिल जायें तो मेरी समझ में भी यह आता है कि देश की पैदावार ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

सब से बड़ा डिफेक्ट जो यहां पर है, जिस का उल्लेख लैंड रिफार्म के सिलसिले में किया जा सकता है, वह यह कि २६ मिलियन कल्टिवेटर्स के पास कुल ४ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन है। यानी जिन के पास एक एकड़ से कम जमीन है उन की जमीन कुल जमीन का १२ परसेन्ट है। एक से पांच एकड़ तक के १८ मिलियन लोग हैं जिन के पास ४८.४ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन है जो कि १४.४ परसेन्ट होता है और ५ से १८ एकड़ वाले काश्तकारों की संख्या ८ मिलियन है, जिन का टोटल एकरेज ६२.३ मिलियन है तथा वह १८.५ परसेन्ट है। अगर आप इस तरह से देखें तो इस देश के ५४.८ मिलियन काश्तकार ११४ एकड़ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन जोतते हैं और ६ मिलियन किसानों के पास २२१ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन है। जिस के पास आज जमीनें ज्यादा है वे लोग पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाते। अगर आप को इस देश की तरक्की करनी है तो आप को भूमि सुधार व इन्टेन्सिव कल्चिवेशन करना होगा।

इन्टेन्सिव कल्चिवेशन में बहुत सी चीजें आती हैं लेकिन इस वक्त मैं उन में समय के अभाव से नहीं जाना चाहता। आज जो देश का असल किसान है, जो हल जोतता है, उसको हलवाहा कहा जाता है। अगर आप पैदावार के फिगर्स को देखें तो उस की

[श्री मिश्राम प्रसाद]

पैदावार प्रति एकड़ सब से ज्यादा होती है लेकिन उसके पास जमीन नहीं है। अगर आप पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि एक किसान के पास जिसे सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त हो उस के पास दस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन न हो। जिस तरह से आज ३६०० ए० तक की आमदनी के ऊपर कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं लिया जाता उसी तरह से जिस किसान की आमदनी ३६०० ए० से नीचे है उससे कोई लगान नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये, और जो किसान दस मन फी एकड़ से कम पैदा करें उनके पास जमीन नहीं रहनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से जो आदमी अपने हाथ से खेती न करे उस के पास जमीन नहीं रहनी चाहिये। अगर आप इस तरह से लैंड रिफार्मस करायें तो इस देश की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

मैं आज सिंचाई पर नहीं बोलना चाहता। जब इस की डिमान्ड आयेगी तब कुछ कहूंगा। लेकिन सिंचाई करके ६ मन फी एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। आज इस देश में सिर्फ ७० मिलियन एकड़ सिंचाई के नीचे है। डबल क्रॉप एरिया सिर्फ ४८ मिलियन एकड़ है। अगर आप सिर्फ सिंचाई के ऊपर ही ध्यान दें तो इस देश की पैदावार ६ मन फी एकड़ से ही कई गुनी बढ़ाई जा सकती है जिसके न होने के कारण सरकार को अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है।

इसके बाद मैं इम्प्लिमेंट्स और रिसर्च के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन प्राइस पालिसी के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर किसान को उसकी पैदावार की पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती तो वह पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकता। आज लोग कहते हैं कि एग्रिकल्चर ग्रैजुएट्स गांवों में नहीं जाते। वे लोग गांवों में जा कर क्या करें अगर खेती करने से उनका पेट नहीं भरेगा। आज इसी लिये वह नौकरी करते हैं।

इसलिए अगर पैदावार को बढ़ाना है तो किसानों को पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिये।

और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में भी मैं आप से कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। नालागढ़ रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जिस प्रकार किसानों की हालत खराब है उसी प्रकार एग्रिकल्चरल एम्प्लॉईज की हालत भी खराब है। इन में से ३० से लेकर ८० प्रतिशत तक कर्मचारी अभी टेम्पोरेरी बने हुए हैं। अगर आप को एग्रिकल्चर को बढ़ाना है तो आपको सर्विसेज को भी बढ़ाना होगा और उनको परमानेंट करना चाहिये। एक चीज जो सब से बड़ी है, वह यह है कि इस विभाग में एग्रिकल्चर का क्लास २ का जो अफसर है उसको डिप्टी कलक्टर के अधीन काम करना होता है, जोकि क्लास २ अफसर है। अगर किसी टेक्निकल आदमी को इस तरह से एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसर के अधीन रखा जायगा तो काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकता।

14.00 hrs.

फरटीलाइजर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिदरी का फरटीलाइजर ३७० रुपये टन पड़ता है जबकि बाहर से जो फरटीलाइजर आता है उसका दाम २०० प्रति टन होता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसान फरटीलाइजर का उपयोग करे तो आप को फरटीलाइजर सबसीडाइज कर के देना चाहिए ताकि किसान उसका इस्तेमाल कर सके। साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और भी आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप ज्यादातर नाइट्रोजनस फरटीलाइजर दे रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ समय बाद सारी जमीन एसिडिक हो जायेगी और खराब हो जायेगी। इसलिए आप को फास्फोरिक फरटीलाइजर भी काफी देना चाहिये ताकि बैलेंस हो जाय।

जहा तक गोबर की खाद का सवाल है, उसकी योजना बनाने के पहले आपकी देहात वालों के लिए ईंधन का इन्तिजाम करना होगा जिससे कि वे उपले न जलाएं ।

आप को किसान को वक्त पर सिंचाई, बीज, फरटीलाइजर आदि मुहय्या करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये नहीं तो कितनी ही प्लान बनाते रहिए देश की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती और न यह समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : मुझे मौका दिया जाय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । दिल्ली दूध स्कीम में काफी घोटाला हो रहा है ।

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : इस सत्र में आने के बाद से मैं बजट पर बोला नहीं हूँ । मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दाजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. There are many others who have not spoken. If I give a chance to one Member, I have to give to all. There is no time.

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मेम्बर आप से मिल लेते हैं, उन को आप समय दे देने हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two Members have spoken from his party.

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल : जब बोलने का समय नहीं मिलता तो बैठने से क्या लाभ ।

(*Shri D. S. Patil then left the House*)

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): I have every sympathy with the hon. Members who are asking for time to make comments on this subject, particularly as it is of a nature on which Members have got a great deal to contribute. To those hon. Members who did not have an opportunity of speaking,

notwithstanding the fact that the Chair has been liberal in extending time, my suggestion would be that they can pass on whatever comments they may have to me, and I will examine them with the same care as if those suggestions had been made in the course of speeches here.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): But will they go into the record?

Shri Swaran Singh: This debate, in a sense, can be regarded as a continuation of the debate that took place about a month ago, which was on food policy. On that occasion, hon. Members touched upon not only the immediate question of food matters, but also had valuable suggestions to make with regard to agricultural production and other connected matters. In the course of my reply on that occasion, I devoted a good deal of time to answering the immediate questions that were worrying the hon. Members and, I presume, the country as a whole, about food matters, and I did not say much about agricultural production and other related matters. I had said that more of this would be urged by hon. Members when the Demands came up for discussion.

श्री कछवाय : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would, therefore, take this opportunity of making some general observations on the points that have been raised here. While doing so, I am grateful to my colleagues in the Ministry who have already participated in the debate. To a very large extent my task has been made lighter, because many of the points have already been covered by them.

I think the particular point which has been raised by my hon. friend Shri

[Shri Swaran Singh]

More calls for some comment. He said pointedly that we had an Industrial Policy Resolution, but there was no resolution as such about agriculture. If this were correct, it is a legitimate grievance, but let us examine as to whether it is a fact.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): We have asked about land policy also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not yield.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true there is no resolution as such on agricultural policy which can be cited as a counterpart of the Industrial Policy Resolution, but I would like to remind the hon. House that the formulation of the Industrial Policy Resolution was in a particular context. Immediately after independence, we had plans to advance on the industrial front. There were doubts as to the sector in which private sector should be permitted to flourish and the sectors in which the State should come in to give a boost to the industrial complex, and it was necessary to define the respective roles of the public sector and the private sector, so that the private sector might know the direction in which they could contribute to our industrial development. The Industrial Policy Resolution is really a product of that background. It was not necessary to have a separate resolution on agricultural policy, but all the relevant points which govern agricultural production have been enunciated in the various Five Year Plans, and therefore it will not be correct to say that we are not following any policy as such in agricultural matters. How can such an important sector be left without a proper policy? I will not go into detail or into the historical background. I shall not mention what is contained in the First and the Second Plans. The current Third Plan under which we

are carrying on governmental activity in agricultural and other spheres, lays down various guide lines which are sheet anchor of our agricultural policy. I am quoting from the Third Plan.

“Land policy has, broadly speaking, two objectives: The first is to remove such impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure inherited from the past. This should help to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible, an agricultural economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. The second object, which is closely related to the first, is to eliminate all elements of exploitation and social injustice within the agrarian system, to provide security for the tiller of soil and assure equality of status and opportunity to all sections of the rural population.”

A mere enunciation of this, a full comprehension of this and the implementation of this policy answers many points raised by my hon. friends who participated in the debate from the Congress and the Opposition Benches. I will not go into the various legislative measures taken in various States; to mention the effects of a few, attempts have been made to remove large disparities in land ownership, ensure wider distribution of properties in land through abolition of intermediaries, reduce rents which landlords may receive upto a certain fraction of the gross produce so that the tenant is left with some surplus for investment, provide security of tenure to tenants, confer ownership on tenants so that the tiller of the land becomes its owner, impose a ceiling on land holdings and redistribute surplus lands among displaced tenants, un-economic holders and landless persons and to carry out

consolidation of scattered and fragmented holdings. These are various steps taken in varying measures in various States. It is some comfort for me to know on this issue that there is one extreme opinion which would say that not enough has been done and another section of opinion in the Opposition which says that this type of land legislation has created a situation where the result is not to boost production. They are at complete liberty to stick to their opinions. But we have in a very persistent and sustained manner in the States carried on a policy in pursuance of the principles laid down in the Third Plan and I claim, with considerable success.

At the time of the last National Development Council meeting, this point came up in a very prominent manner and we have already taken a decision to constitute a committee at a very high level and I have the honour to serve on that committee. There are several Chief Ministers as Members of that committee and we have a representative of the Planning Commission also. That will go into the question whether the objectives laid down in the Five Year Plans, particularly in the Third Plan, have or have not been actually achieved. I have no doubt that the shortcomings in this respect will be progressively rectified.

Another important matter which is again laid down in the Third Plan is the policy with regard to production. The Third Plan lays down the following objective: to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and to increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports. Hon. friends have pointed out the various failures that have taken place on that front. To that extent I can surely be held responsible but you cannot say that we are not working that policy or that we are taking only *ad hoc* steps. I may again

quote from the Planning Commission's Report:

"The programmes of agricultural production lie at the base of the comprehensive approach to the reconstruction of the rural economy....Schemes for increasing agricultural production are closely bound up with the success of animal husbandry and dairying and the development of fisheries and of rural industry. From the aspect of long-term development, care of forest wealth, conservation of soil and moisture and the growing of village fuel plantations are of great importance."

Not only has the objective been laid down, but it has also been spelt out in greater detail. They show the various directions in which concrete steps have to be taken.

Another step laid down in the Plan and for the implementation of which we have taken a lot of care is the idea of intensive cultivation. The Planning Commission says that in areas where conditions are specially favourable on account of the availability of irrigation and assured rainfall and the co-operative movement is fairly established....agricultural programmes should be undertaken on a more intensive scale than may be generally feasible. In all areas, and more specially in areas selected for intensive development, the Planning Commission says, a concerted effort will be made to reach all farmers and to promote the adoption by them of a minimum combination of improved practices.

In this connection, the House is fully aware of the steps recently taken about what are popularly known as 'Package Programme'; a number of other districts have also been selected in all the States for intensive cultivation of a number of crops including cereals and cash crops. I would not like to go into detail.

[Shri Swaran Singh].

The third point is about the price policy. A great deal has been said on this, sometimes from the consumer angle, sometimes from the producer angle. We have no intention to be involved in that controversy. But actually even in this respect the principle has been enunciated and it is a question of how best to create a proper atmosphere and proper mechanism by which we could implement it.

"The producer of foodgrains must get a reasonable return. The farmer, in other words, should be assured that the prices of foodgrains and the other commodities that he produces will not be allowed to fall below a reasonable minimum. The Third Five-Year Plan postulates extended use of fertilisers and adoption of improved practices by the farmer. The farmer should have the necessary incentive to make these investments and to put in a larger effort. A policy designed to prevent sharp fluctuations in prices and to guarantee a certain minimum level is essential in the interest of increased production. It is important also that the appropriate measures or policies should be enunciated and announced well in time to ensure that the benefit accrues to the farmer. The other objective, no less essential is to safeguard the interest of the consumer....."

"It is particularly necessary to ensure that the prices of essential commodities such as foodgrains do not rise excessively."

When I listened to the speeches which hon. Members have delivered, I got a feeling that they were taking up the various aspects which have been very clearly enunciated in the Five Year Plan, but in presenting those points, they were highlighting only one aspect but not putting the whole picture in a comprehensive manner.

The fourth point which I would like to mention under this category of policy is the credit policy. On this also we had clearly laid down in the Plan thus:

"In formulating programmes for the expansion of co-operative credit during the third Plan, the main consideration has been to ensure adequate support to the effort to achieve the large agricultural targets set in the Plan."

There are other things also, such as incentives and the like which are contained in the Plan but I would not quote because that, to my mind, is nothing but implementation of the four central ideas that I have tried to project before this hon. House. It is, therefore, not quite correct to say that we are pursuing our effort on the agricultural front in the absence of a well-defined policy. My submission is that we have a very clear-cut policy. The hon. lady Member from Andhra Pradesh who is not at the moment present in the House, was good enough to say that the formulations are excellent. That, to a certain extent, was a complete reply to the complaints of Shri S. S. More, but there is more lag in implementation. That is a matter about which there can be difference of opinion. I myself am not fully satisfied that under the various heads we have been able to implement our various programmes with the same speed and with the same results as I wish we could.

There is a great deal that can be done in that respect, and therefore we have now decided to give a greater emphasis on implementing these various programmes taking each bit and seeing what best we could do in this connection.

While on this point, it is my duty to remind the House, not by way of shifting the responsibility, but to appreciate it, of the correct Constitutional position. It has become quite a fashion to say that we are trying

to explain away the failures by saying that the States are responsible for this or that, and that it is a convenient argument for the Central Government to project that idea. It is not my intention to shift the responsibility to anyone, but let us in this august House, which is the custodian of the Constitution, be clearly conscious of the Constitution which has been adopted and about which we cannot unilaterally take a view. Let us not forget that agriculture, according to the Constitution under which we work, is completely a State subject, and if in the Centre there is the necessity of a Ministry for Food and Agriculture, it is because in the Plan itself a certain all-India view had to be taken, and therefore, in matters like crop planning, price policies, sometimes in the import of deficient food produce or the import of the necessary input factors or export policy, with regard to surpluses, an all-India view has to be taken. So, it was necessary to have an all-India picture, and therefore, there was the necessity of having a Ministry at the Centre in charge of this, to have an eye upon the broad objectives of the Plan and to see that the various components which are entrusted with the responsibility of fulfilling the target enunciated in the Plan are going ahead according to the expectations of the planners and also to go to their help and give them all possible assistance and the like.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So, except co-ordination, the Centre is not responsible for anything else?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member had devoted one-tenth of his attention to what I said in the last sentence, he would not have put this question. Apart from co-ordination, I have enunciated a number of things. I would not repeat them. Let him look at the record again. There are a number of input factors about which the States alone cannot find the overall resources or foreign exchange. There are the multi-purpose river valley projects which cover more than one State and for which the States have neither the finance nor

the organisation nor perhaps always the clear picture for the best exploitation of those resources. It was, therefore, necessary to keep an overall eye upon all those various input factors and to have a co-ordinate view with regard to the progress of agricultural development, and to spot out the deficiencies and to go to their help and rescue, so that the work might proceed in a satisfactory manner.

So, it is not a question of shifting the responsibility, but, let us remember once and for all that it is the responsibility of the States under the Constitution to carry on the agricultural programme. We are in a planning era and it is, therefore, necessary to have an all-India view, and to that extent, we always look into all those aspects from that broader and bigger angle and go to their help and try to help them wherever possible.

I would like to share with hon. Members my experience which I had by coming into close contact with the leaders of Government in the various States, which opportunity I had had at the regional conferences in which the Chief Ministers and several other Ministers concerned with the rural development and agriculture participated. There is a full and growing sense of responsibility on their part and also the consciousness of the fact that it is their responsibility and they squarely take it on their shoulders. Sometimes they even point out that "you are suggesting this thing, but in the peculiar circumstances in which we find ourselves, we would like to vary it in this respect," and so on, to which we gladly say "Yes, you are at perfect liberty to make any variation in the overall structure or set up that we might be attempting to evolve." So, there is no question of finding any scapegoat or finding an excuse. It is necessary for us to keep that Constitutional position always before us, because sometimes we are prone to explain it away as an attempt on the part of the Centre not to share the responsibility in a square manner.

[Shri Swaran Singh].

Several steps have been taken to carry on the policies that I have enunciated. Some of them have already been referred to by my colleague Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. There are one or two things about which I would like to make a particular mention. This is about the administrative co-ordination, both at the political and administrative levels, which has been evolved very successfully, according to my judgment, in the course of the last three or four months, both in the States and at the Centre. The Agricultural Production Board meets almost once every month and it picks up specific points upon which action is indicated and whatever the decision that is taken is not the subject-matter of any lengthy noting thereafter. The various Secretaries of the Ministry who participate in the discussion do pick up those points and take follow-up action without someone else prodding them to take any further action. This, to my mind, is a great improvement upon the earlier arrangements where in a number of files travelled from one Ministry to the other, and it was not always possible to pinpoint a particular decision and take follow-up action that was necessary. In the States also, the Chief Ministers themselves are taking a personal interest in this, and in some States the Chief Ministers themselves have taken the portfolio of agriculture, and in others, they have set up Production Boards at minister level over which the Chief Ministers themselves preside.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : गल्ले के दामों में कोई फर्क नहीं आया। कितने ही मिनिस्टर्सों ने अपने पोर्टफोलियो बदले लेकिन इस से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : श्री सरजू पाण्डेय तो अच्छी तरह से अंग्रेजी जानते हैं। अभी गल्ले के दाम तक तो मैं आया ही नहीं। यदि उन को यह नागवार गुजरता है तो मैं इसे छोड़े देता हूँ।

It is amazing that some people work in such a negative mind; that if anybody wants to try to put it in a co-ordinated manner, as we are doing, he gets upset. This is an amazing approach to a difficult and complicated problem about which some hon. Members have pointed out that we should not have a party approach and that we should have a national approach. But still, there is refusal even to digest some of these facts to which very little objections are raised. When these points come and are sought to be made, then some sort of intervention which is absolutely unconnected with the particular issue is sought to be introduced. I am not afraid of it. I am quite accustomed to this sort of thing, and I can assure you that on that type of thing you cannot beat me!

Sir, I was mentioning about administrative co-ordination. I feel that administrative co-ordination is very necessary even to realise the objective which is so dear to my hon. friend Shri Sarjoo Pandey and which he thinks is not dear to us, namely, to produce more food so that the prices may not have a tendency to shoot up. This is one of the very essential things for realising the objective which is before the mind of every one.

I would mention only one other aspect before I pass on to the next point: that is, that as a result of these various steps the financial outlays for agricultural purposes and programmes have been significantly stepped up. This was Rs. 73 crores in 1961-62; it was Rs. 85 crores in 1962-63, Rs. 110 crores in 1963-64, and I am glad to inform the House that for 1964-65 an outlay of Rs. 147 crores has already been approved of by the Planning Commission.

I would also like to give this further information that it is proposed to make additional allocations for essential agricultural production programmes, like minor irrigation and

soil conservation. An additional allocation of about Rs. 15 crores has already been agreed upon, and there may be something more in this respect.

One last submission in this connection about the progress of agricultural production. Sometimes, in our gloom when we are faced with immediate difficulties, we can develop a convenient memory—I talk of my Opposition friends—to ignore altogether the increase in agricultural production. I am citing this figure not with a view to give an impression that I am fully satisfied with this, but the factual position must be known to the House as also to the country, so that we can view the problem in the proper light. Over the period 1949-50 to 1961-62 the overall agricultural production in India advanced at the average linear rate of about 4.07 per cent per annum, with the triennium ending 1951-52 as the base 100. During the same period the area under crops increased at the linear rate of about 2 per cent per annum and productivity by 1.8 per cent per annum. So the increase has been both by increasing the acreage as also by increasing productivity.

Then, about food production, about which hon. Members have expressed their concern, even in this respect I would like to give the information to the hon. House. For foodgrains as a group, the linear rate of growth was 4.06 per cent per annum, practically half of which was due to area and the other half due to productivity. Among rice and wheat, the contribution of productivity outweighed that of area in the case of rice, while the contribution of area outweighed that of productivity in the case of wheat.

When we view this rough linear increase of about 4 per cent over this ten year period, as against the increase in the population of roughly 2 per cent, then this is definitely a direction in which we are moving towards decreasing the gap between the availability and our overall requirements. So it is necessary for us to keep that in view. It is quite

legitimate for the House to expect that this rate should be stepped up. The various steps that have been taken from time to time are in that direction. But we should know what we have done, and I will not be quite wrong when I say that this increase in the rate of production has not been equalled by any other country which became independent and got charge of its own affairs within the initial stages of its independence.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इतनी महंगाई और परेशानी क्यों है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Now, there are some other points about which I would like to say a few words. I would like to inform the House about the sugar position in the country.

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : शहर के बारे में सरदार साहब यह जरूर बतलायें कि दिल्ली में २० किलो और पंजाब में ७ किलो

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : और राजस्थान में तीन किलो ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर बागड़ी साहब को अंग्रेजी में पता न लगा हो तो वह बांद में मुझ से पूछ लें मैं उन को हिन्दी में बतला दूंगा ।

Shri Swatan Singh: Sir, my expectation is that by the end of this month, that is by the end of March, we will have produced 23.25 lakh tons of sugar. It is significant that this figure is larger than the production even during the best year when we had a production of roughly 30 lakh tons. That is, 23.25 lakh tons, we expect, will be produced by the end of March. That does not mean that this year the total production will touch the figure that we reached when we had the best production year before last, two years back. My estimate now is that during the current sugar season we will produce from 26 to 27 lakh tons of sugar. In this is included the production that

[Shri Swaran Singh]

will be there during the months of September and October; because there are parts of our country where the sugar season continues even during that period. I would like to remind the House that our Sugar Year is from the 1st of November to the 31st of October. We will have from 26 to 27 lakh tons of production during this year. We had a carryover of 1.7 lakh tons. So we will have a total availability during this year of 28.2 lakh tons of sugar.

Some time back I had mentioned that I am hoping to export 3 lakh tons of sugar. Out of this, our export to Canada could not materialise for a number of reasons: because they had certain objections or comments about polarisation and the wax content of our sugar. So the export that is likely to materialise during this year is 2-1/2 lakh tons.

At the rate at which we have been distributing sugar we will require 23.4 lakh tons for internal distribution. Let us add to this another 60,000 tons which will be required for defence requirements and also for the requirements of our neighbours, Nepal, Bhutan, and also part of our country, Sikkim. I am arranging for a carryover of 1 lakh tons at the end of this year.

This gives a total of 27-1/2 lakhs tons, as against the availability of 28.2 lakh tons during this year. This means that if the current rate of distribution continues, I will have another 60,000 tons or so for special purposes like festivals and the like. That is a very tight position, and I am not very happy over it. But in spite of the various steps that have been taken, this was the maximum that we could do.

This will be about 5 lakh tons more as compared to last year, and this will not be up to our expectation. It is for this reason that the supplies to the various States had to be cut down

by a small margin of 5 per cent when the last releases were made.

So far as the restriction on the movement of gur and khandsari is concerned, it is our intention to continue this restriction. There is a large population in U.P., where it is about 7½ to 8 crores of people, and in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, who are themselves large consumers and any large-scale pushing up of price in the surplus areas sets into motion a set of events which create difficulty everywhere. Even in the deficit States where we used to hear of a great deal of shortage, the position has very significantly improved and today the price at which it is available even in the so-called open market is not excessive. In States like Gujarat and Rajasthan, which are deficit in the matter of gur, a major part of what is made available to the public is through distribution which is supervised by States, either through cooperatives or fair-price shops and the like, where they are definitely getting their requirements at prices which have no relation to the prices which are generally quoted on the floor of the House as free market price. In those transactions very small quantities generally are involved and in a matter like this we should look to the greatest good of the greatest numbers.

So far as payment of cane-price by the factory-owners is concerned, I share the concern which was expressed by more than one hon. Member. It should be prompt. I checked up and the latest position is that 86 per cent of the price has already been paid. But it will be my endeavour to see that the price for sugarcane that is supplied to the mill is promptly paid.

A desire has been expressed by almost all sections of the House that we should give special encouragement to the cooperative sector. My Parliamentary Secretary gave an account of how well the co-operative sugar

factories are functioning. I would also like to add my humble tribute to what he said from the intimate knowledge he has about the working of co-operatives. We have, therefore, decided in the Ministry to recommend 20 new sugar factories for being established in the co-operative sector. We have also decided to recommend the expansion of the existing manufacturing capacity and in the case of another 26 factories in the co-operative sector, we have taken the decision to permit them to expand their capacity. This means that in the co-operative sector, 3 lakh tons of new capacity and another roughly 3 lakh tons of additional capacity by expanding the existing co-operative sector, that is, 6 lakh tons additional capacity for manufacture of sugar in the co-operative sector, is being recommended by the Ministry. The case has to go to the licensing committee. But I have no doubt that these proposals have been formulated after very careful scrutiny by the screening committee and they will go through by and large. There may be some minor modifications, but I hope that we will be able to give the green-signal for this expanded capacity in the course of the next few weeks or so.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: In which States will they be established?

Shri Swaran Singh: When it is actually licensed, he will get all the details.

While on this question of sugar, apart from this question of additional licensing, I would also like to tell the House about the long-term thinking that we have to devote to this important question. The long-term problem of the sugar industry encompasses not only the industrial but also the agricultural sector and any plan to deal with the future of that industry must provide for cane development, particularly in the northern region, so as to increase its yield as well as the sucrose content. We have also to provide for expanding consumption

needs and for progressively increasing needs of its by-products particularly molasses and alcohol for industrial and other purposes. It is clear to me that if both these needs have to be met, there has to be a progressive increase in the output of sugar and it may well be that the study of the fourth Plan needs will make it incumbent to project the necessity of expanding the industry to a capacity of about 5 million metric tonnes. This programme has to be supplemented by a definite plan of making sugarcane available to feed that capacity and combined with it the plan to utilise economically the by-products such as bagasse, which as the House is aware is being progressively used for paper, cane wax and press-mud that result from sugar production.

A necessary corollary of this is to work out some adjustments between the needs of the sugar industry and of gur and khandsari manufacturers. Some sort of regulations of supply, direct and indirect, to my mind are necessary. They may take the form of specific allocation of areas and of fiscal and other equalities or they may take the form of some other regulation. But the problem is one which would have to be examined with extreme care, for it has so many aspects and touches so many vital interests. At the same time, I should make it clear that the problem brooks no delay and I hope before the next season begins, we shall have devised some solution to this urgent problem of adjustment.

One more long-range thinking I want to mention in relation to sugar industry. I feel that some possibilities of take-over exist in sugar industry as well. In the past, we have taken over the management of some factories and found that it has been possible to manage them better than those from whom we took them over. The problem of uneconomic units in sugar industry is a real one and this is a problem about which some hon. Members made pointed reference. They constitute a drag on sugar economy, which ultimately means a drag on national resour-

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ces. A committee is already going into the question of rehabilitation of these units. After their proposals are received, we shall have to consider seriously whether the answer to this problem does not lie in change of management, rather than merely in advancing rehabilitation loans or credit against definite schemes. There may be a case therefore, of taking over some units in the sugar industry, as I mentioned a moment ago.

With regard to the food problem and the food prospects of this year, I would like to place my assessment before the House. This year we have been extremely lucky in the matter of rice production. I do not want to take any credit. Some hon. Members violently react when it is mentioned that production has increased. I would like to give all the credit to those hon. Members. May be by their joint prayers or criticism, nature has been good and we had good weather and therefore good crop. I do not want to take any credit; I would like to give all that credit to the hon. Members both on this side of the House and on the other, because everyone requires rice.

श्री बागड़ी : क्रेडिट तो तब मिलेगा, जब पैदावार बढ़ जायेगी। पैदावार घटने पर क्रेडिट कैसे मिल सकता है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैंने अंग्रेजी में कहा है कि इस साल चावल की पैदावार बढ़ी है।

14.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, this 36.4 million tonnes, which is the latest estimate of rice production this year, happens to be 4 per cent higher than the production in the best year that we have ever had so far—the best year was the year 1961-62 when we had a fairly good crop. This year's production is 4 per cent more than the production in the year 1961-62. As compared to the last year, 1962-63, which was a bad year—and we had the effect of that very much in pro-

minence in certain parts of the country in the months of October and November 1963—this year's production at 36.4 million tonnes is 13.5 per cent higher. Therefore, so far as rice is concerned, I have a feeling that our position is not likely to be very difficult. It is no doubt correct that the level of prices that prevailed at the post-harvest period has been somewhat higher than what would be justified by this additional production. I have, however, one comfort, which I think will be shared by many hon. Members who always talk about the growers, that the prevalence of prices at a somewhat higher level during the post-harvest period does give a direct benefit to the growers because it directly goes at that time to the growers who bring the crop to the market. But I have no doubt in my mind that this initial prevalence of the price level at a somewhat higher level is not fully justified by the actual quantum of production that we have had this year. This is partly due to the fact that the entire supply pipeline had completely dried up on account of the extreme shortages that were experienced towards the end of 1963 and it takes sometime before this pipeline of supplies is rebuilt when only the impact of additional production is felt. It is also partly due to the fact that the market arrivals have not been actually commensurate with the higher level of production. It is quite natural for the growers to think that the prices in the later months might increase, and might increase disproportionately, and if there is some reluctance on the part of the growers in bringing their produce to the market that is understandable. That need not be grudged either. But I am quite clear in my mind that now that the actual effect of all this additional production is felt both in the rural side as well as in the markets, the supplies will increase and also, the prices will not have a tendency to harden, as we had the unfortunate experience towards the end of the year 1963.

Then comes our expectation with regard to wheat this year which has already started coming in Madhya Pradesh and in parts of Maharashtra and will start coming in very shortly in the northern parts of our country in places like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. The failure of winter showers and also the unusual cold wave which resulted in frost have made the position of wheat not as optimistic as, I hoped, we would have this year, and there is likely to be a shortfall in the production of wheat. It is for this reason that we thought it is necessary to isolate the areas where the production is enough from the areas where there is likely to be shortages. It is always easy to deal with these isolated areas of shortages than to handle a situation where the unusual draw upon the surplus areas from areas of extreme shortages have a tendency to push up prices everywhere. This is a welcome step and it has been well appreciated in the main wheat consuming areas of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The wheat prices have started coming down and they will come down even more. So far as the areas where there are shortages are concerned, we intend to keep them fully supplied by imported wheat. We will be localising these areas and we will also be creating a situation where the major part of the wheat consuming population, which also happens to be located in the States which are the principal producers of wheat, will be assured of reasonable prices so far as the growers and, also, a price which is not excessive so far as the consumers are concerned.

The formation of zones is not a new idea. Already we have got rice zones which, over the years, have functioned reasonably well. In fact in the case of wheat our position of handling the situation is much stronger because we have got stocks in our hand and we can easily pump in supplies. These areas where there are likely to be shortages are receiving our special attention, and we are building heavy stocks there so that

the situation may remain under control.

I would like to recall that the maize crop last year was particularly good. I cannot say the same with regard to jowar. But luckily for the food habits of the people in the areas which are jowar growing, although they might prefer jowar they can also take to wheat. In fact, wheat even in those areas is regarded as a superior cereal and a better cereal, and it will be quite easy and possible, according to my assessment, to keep the position well in hand even in those areas which are traditionally jowar growing. We can meet their additional requirements of cereals by supplying additional quantities of wheat if there are any shortages. I am in touch with the States concerned, namely, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, and they are satisfied that they will be able to keep the position well in hand if they get sufficient quantities of imported wheat. I have already assured them that this help would be forthcoming. In this background, I feel that there is not much justification for drawing a gloomy picture with regard to the food situation this year.

The important question now, is the question of prices. It will be our endeavour to keep the prices at such a level that the fluctuations between the post-harvest prices and the pre-harvest period or the lean period prices are not much and they do not fluctuate over a large margin. I would like to present to the House this problem of food on a somewhat long-range perspective. As regards food matters, naturally, much of it depends upon what the availabilities are. To the extent that our efforts in agriculture are adequate and they yield results, the problem of food supplies and prices become comparatively easy. Nobody complains of price when there is enough or more than enough; the real problem arises when there is less than enough. In the case of agricultural commodities, we cannot take supplies for granted and have

[Shri Swaran Singh]

to be prepared for fluctuations in production, even though we might avoid them by scientific planning and implementation of programmes. The only answer to fluctuating production is the availability of buffer stocks, and to that programme not only are we committed but we have been assiduously applying ourselves to the process of building up these stocks.

It is obvious that until our production is built up to the stage of self-sufficiency we shall have to rely on imports, both to meet the deficiencies for current consumption and for building up the necessary stocks. Unless we are prepared to face the prospect of malnutrition and hunger due to deficiencies in domestic production, it is inconceivable to me that anybody should object to imports as such.

15.00 hrs.

During the time that we take to step up our production and build up sufficient stocks we have to be extremely vigilant in the maintenance of prices at reasonable levels. To my mind, so long as we are up against deficiencies and so long as we have to meet an expanding commitment of inelastic demand such as foodgrains articles constitute, controls and regulations are unavoidable, howsoever much psychologically and otherwise we may dislike them. The maintenance of stability in prices and prevention of any undue rise in prices of such basic commodities as food articles are vital to the success of a planned economy. Any failure in this respect is bound to invite disaster, the magnitude of which may not be capable of being controlled if we allow the evil to spread too far. It is in this sense of urgency and primacy which must govern our attitude to those who push up the prices in difficult situations without reason or without justification. If trade today resists regulation, the onus and responsibility is on it, for howsoever I have tried to understand it it is impossible for me to fathom

the reasons for sudden spurts in prices in respect of commodities and stocks which have been purchased at a time when the ruling prices were lower. It is clear that such fluctuations in prices are due to the desire on the part of the trade to exploit the distress of the people to its undeserved advantage.

Once the necessity for controls and regulations is conceded, it is obvious that they have to be devised in a manner that will meet the social purpose in view. So far as the Government is concerned, that purpose is two-fold—the supply of food articles to the vulnerable section of the population at rates which are reasonable and the maintenance of market price, keeping in view the larger economic interests of the country.

What I have said earlier will indicate how we propose to serve these two social purposes through the medium of procurement at fair and equitable rates, price support to the agriculturists at a satisfactory level, regulation of margins and maximum prices at levels which should enable the trade to continue its business at a reasonable profit and the organisation of vigilance and supervision over trade in a manner that would prevent mockeries of rules and regulations being perpetrated. Whatever further improvements in our machinery of regulations and vigilance that may be required to maintain prices at reasonable levels would be enforced strictly.

So far as trade is concerned, if it behaves well it should not be afraid; but where it does not, I am quite sure that it is not entitled to sympathy or consideration and, therefore, cannot make a grievance of any action that might be taken against it. Ultimately, the trade must learn to regulate itself in a manner consistent with social purpose and public policies. Any threat of defiance or non-observance can only mean escape from responsibilities of patriotic duty and patriotic citizenship at a time when

the country's economic and other interests require that the whole country should be attuned to the need of prosperity and welfare.

In such a situation, it is also necessary that Government should acquire control over strategic points of distribution which would enable us to function effectively should things not proceed according to plan. It is in this context and the history of abnormal rises in prices that take place from time to time that there is justification for the demand of State control and regulation of processing units. Already a substantial amount of control exists over roller flour mills and over rice mills. I have no doubt that in future we shall have to provide for more effective regulation of margins on rice mills and, where necessary, for their taking over.

In any case, the question has now been settled beyond the realm of debate and discussion because at Bhubaneswar we adopted a resolution to which we in the Congress Party are all committed.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That is between yourselves in the ruling party; not for us.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, I know. We have taken that decision.

I am at present engaged in consultations with the State Governments as to how best to implement that resolution, so far as rice mills are concerned.

Shri Ranga: We are out here to oppose it.

Shri Swaran Singh: The House must appreciate, however, that like other industrial fields, there is a large variety of rice mills as well and not many of them are really organised as a large-scale industry. We shall have therefore, to choose the field of operation and also the sector in which it would be best for us to acquire controls. It is also clear that we shall

have to promote co-operative endeavour in this field as in others. Here I will not go into the details because I have spelt them out on occasions more than once, particularly when I had the honour to reply to the debate that took place some weeks ago, on the power of the State to regulate margins, to see where the stocks are and to give purposeful directions about the channelling of those stocks in directions which are in the overall interest of both the grower and the consumer—I repeat, in the interests of the grower, because the grower's interest is affected more than any other individual's or sector's interest if the prices fluctuate over a wide region.

Sometimes when I give my dispassionate thought to the opinions held by people like my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, who says that Government should have a price support policy where they should be prepared to purchase at a price which they think is reasonable or remunerative—use any expression you like—I find he is nodding assent—or Dr. Deshmukh who says that the grower should get a very high price, remunerative price, but there should be no State trading, I am not able to follow their reasoning. Now I put to my hon. friend, Shri Ranga and Dr. Deshmukh, one question. You want the State to come into the market and make purchases at a price which you think is remunerative; still, you say, that Government should not do State trading. Then, what are we to do with the stocks that we have purchased in order to give price support: Therefore, the essential is that the price in the market may be lower than what Professor Ranga or I think to be remunerative price or a reasonable price. Therefore, the State must at that time go to the market and make purchases.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): But no monopoly.

Shri Swaran Singh: But what are we to do with those purchases? They do not answer that question.

Shri Ranga: May I in half a minute point out . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: No, I am not yielding. After I finish, he can put any number of questions.

Shri Ranga: When the State comes in as champion . . .

Mr. Speaker: Two Members cannot speak simultaneously. Only one can hold the floor.

Shri Swaran Singh: Unfortunately, a great deal is sought to be brought in sometimes, according to one's own thinking, under the expression "State trading".

Shri Ranga: The difficulty is that if I get into your place, I will be made to speak as you are speaking.

Shri Swaran Singh: But he will have to wait for a long time if he continues to pursue his present policy . . . (*Interruption*). I can tell Professor Ranga that he will have to wait for a very long time so long as his party continues to pursue the present policy.

Shri Ranga: Otherwise, I would have become your predecessor long ago.

Shri Swaran Singh: There was some hope of his coming to this place, if he was in this Party. When he was in this Party, he was pursuing a progressive policy. But of his own choice he has gone to a party whose policies are extremely reactionary . . . (*Interruption*) and from any angle, from the general welfare angle are completely out of tune with the march of events.

Shri Ranga: What a champion you are!

Shri Swaran Singh: Therefore these will remain dreams which will not really materialise for a long, long time to come . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He will come back.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing out of tune.

Shri Ranga: Here is a great champion of the people.

Shri Swaran Singh: Forgive me if I gave that impression but I was not trying to build up an argument.

Shri Ranga: What else were you doing?

Shri Swaran Singh: My point is that once we concede that the State has to step in in pursuance of the policy of price support the State should go into the market and make purchases in order to ensure that prices do not fall below a certain level, we tread on this ground of the State coming into the field of trading. I will not use the expression 'State trading' if my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, is allergic to that.

Shri Ranga: Do not be monopolistic.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not the intention of anybody to monopolise or to create a monopoly in the trading of foodgrains. I do not know why he has run away with this idea. I have talked of strategic controls at important levels so that the objective is fulfilled.

My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, and some others of his way of thinking in the one breath say that the State should come in and see that immediately after the harvest, prices are not permitted to fall below a certain level and in the lean period they are not permitted to shoot up—therefore, they are asking me to exercise control—but when I use that expression, they get frightened and raise all types of bogeys. So, let us view the situation.

Thakur Yashpal Singh for whom I have great admiration because every time he champions the cause of the peasants also said as to why these big traders and big business are permitted to make these huge profits. Prob-

ably Thakur Yashpal Singh is not quite in touch with the industrial sector of his own party, for what he says is not liked by those who are in charge of the industrial and economic policies of his own party and I am sure that he will shiver in his shoes if he fully understood the implications of the various policies that friends in his own party have got about the functioning of trade and various things . . . (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: He will be defeated next time.

Mr. Speaker: Let him make his speech.

Shri Ranga: What reply is he making excepting offering an apology?

Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Minister might sit down for a while.

Shri Ranga: Very good; it is a good thing.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may say so, I feel greatly complimented if I have, even to a very small measure, caused some irritation to the placid mind of Professor Ranga. To that extent, I think, I would have done something. I do sometimes get a feeling that I am on the right track if his party gets somewhat annoyed.

Shri Ranga: We must always have you on the wrong side.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am extremely grateful for all the indulgence that has been shown to me. I have covered the ground on the agricultural production front, the long-term policies and also the short-term problems. I have indicated some aspects of the long-term thinking of our agriculture and food problems which have occurred to me. The problems are so vast, difficult and complicated that the list cannot by any means be called exhaustive. If what I have said has served to transport the minds of hon. Members from our immediate involvement to the long-term entanglements, my purpose shall have been served.

I would like to plead with the House that in that long-term picture, the temporary difficulties are only a passing phase. We may or may not be able to deal effectively with one or the other of those problems, but so long as we are sure of the ultimate objective and the ultimate picture that we wish to achieve and so long as we are careful to profit from lessons of our experience, I have no doubt that finally it is the honesty of purpose, earnestness of endeavour, maintenance of discipline and application of healthy restraints required in a planned economy that will prevail. It is in this firm faith and assurance that I will commend the demands of my Ministry to the approval of this House.

श्री बागड़ी : दो फसलों के बीच में दाम के बढ़ने की जो बात है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों में दामों का कितना अन्तर रहेगा। इस के ऊपर भी तो कुछ कह दिया जाये।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो बाद में प्रश्न कर सकते हैं। इसलिए अब तो मुझे प्रश्न करने की इजाजत दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो नहीं कहा था।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय उस वक्त मिर्फ प्रोफेसर रंगा की बात थी। लेकिन जब एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न कर लिया है तो एक आप भी कर लें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि जो कमी वाले इलाकों के जोन हैं उन में विलायती गेहूँ बे देंगे। लेकिन जहाँ ज्यादा पैदा हो रहा है वहाँ जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन में उस गेहूँ को देंगे या नहीं

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

क्योंकि लागों की साइकोलॉजी बन गई है कि वह गेहूं खराब होता है और भले ही उस की कीमत ४ या ५ रुपया कम है तो भी नहीं लेना चाहिये। इस के बारे में क्या विचार है ?

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozpur): The country has been divided into nine zones so far as wheat is concerned. Will the Government take some steps to see that the difference between the price in the surplus wheat zone, for instance, Punjab, and the price in the Southern Zone is not more than the usual difference and that it is not a difference of Rs. 10/-, Rs. 20/- or Rs. 30/-?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एक-एक पार्टी एक-एक सवाल कर ले तब तो ठीक भी है लेकिन अगर एक-एक मेम्बर सवाल करेगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अकाल वाली जो बात है उस का भी कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर अकाल वाली बात का जवाब नहीं दिया गया तो काल वाली बात मैं कहाँ से लाऊँ ?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I know from the hon. Minister whether for the fixation of price he will consider the purchasing capacity of the ordinary man or only the interest of the farmer?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि जो आंकड़े खेती के दिये गये उन में आजादी के पहलेजो यहाँ पर रूलर्स थे उन के इलाकों की जमीनों को नहीं शामिल किया गया था, और क्या अब उन को शामिल कर लिया गया है।

श्री कछबाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। उस में लाखों रुपयों के घोटाले हो रहे हैं फिर भी उस को चलाया जा रहा है। लाखों रुपयों का घी बेकार हो रहा है, दूध बेकार होता है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में दो चार बातें वे कह दें तो अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूध का वक्त तो नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस के लिए शाम का वक्त है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : चाय में डालने का समय तो है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar) The hon. Minister has said that a committee has been constituted to consider the question of taking over of sugar industry.

Shri Swaran Singh: I did not say about any committee.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The Government has constituted a committee to consider the question of uneconomic units. Will the Government take over all uneconomic units or all the industry? Secondly,

Mr. Speaker: One has been finished; no second question.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी के भाषण से यह चीज नहीं निकली कि निकट भविष्य में दामों को गिराने के लिये सरकार कौन सा खास कदम उठा रही है, और क्या यह उम्मीद की जाये कि महीने, दो महीने में गल्ले के दाम गिरेंगे ? क्या इस की कोई सम्भावना है ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बंरवा (कोटा) : डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने अपने भाषण में

कहा था कि २५० नलकूप राजस्थान के छन्दर खाँदे जायेंगे और राज्य सरकार से कुछ सहायता ली जायेगी। अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले राजस्थान के मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी उस में यह मालूम हुआ कि उन्होंने एक पैसा भी देने से इन्कार किया है। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस अकाल-पीड़ित क्षेत्र में उन को खाने को इच्छा है या नहीं ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): The hon. Minister has not clearly stated the amount that has been spent on the plant protection schemes in the country and whether they are commensurate with the food production plans. I want to know that. I also want to know what he has done about the crop insurance scheme that is going to be introduced.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sometimes by neglecting small matters, we end in colossal failures. I just want to ask the hon. Minister as to whether the statistics reveal that the factors of production which have been supplied to the farmer have all been concentrated on the same plot or what. Otherwise, as we find in the case of social welfare schemes, we cannot count on numbers only.

Shri Swaram Singh: I am happy that these questions have been put because they give me an opportunity to clear some of the points.

Shri Bagri's one point was about the scarcity conditions in Rajasthan and in his own constituency, namely, the southern parts of Punjab. On that point, a great deal was said by my colleague Dr. Ram Subhag Singh but apparently Shri Bagri was not present at that time. Every step is being taken to give all possible relief to the scarcity affected people.

The other questions raised by him is the prevalence of high prices at the pre-harvest time as compared to those at the post-harvest time. That is the

main burden of my speech and if he examines it at his leisure, he will find the answer to the point that he has in his mind.

My friend Shri Kashi Ram Gupta has raised this point. He raised it in his main speech also. His point is whether we try to remove the consumer resistance so far as the imported wheat is concerned. I think, to a large extent, that consumer resistance is disappearing. If there are any particular areas even inside a State which act as a great sucking influence upon the availability of foodgrains, we can think in terms of isolating those areas and we can give assured supplies to these difficult areas separately.

My friend, Shri Iqbal Singh, has raised the question about the prevalence of wheat prices in surplus areas and the State which he represents, that is, Punjab, is obviously in his mind. I would like to remind him that the Punjab Government has been demanding for quite some time that Punjab should be declared as a separate zone and, in fact, their Minister had made a statement on the floor of their Assembly that they have already moved the Centre for declaring Punjab as a separate zone. The Punjab surplus will be available for the Delhi public. Therefore, Delhi which is a consumption centre is part of the wheat zone of Punjab. I would like to give the information to the House that this year my estimate is that we will give to Punjab imported wheat which may be of the order of about 2,75,000 tons to 3,00,000 tons which everyone will agree is a very substantial quantity and the available figures indicate that the total quantity of wheat that moves out of Punjab was of the order of 3½ lakh tons. So, the surplus that is there is not large, and whatever the surplus may be can always be moved on the States' sponsored account and which is supplied to areas where the requirements are large. The Punjab Government is already seized of this problem and I have no doubt that they will go into

[Shri Swaran Singh]

the market if prices show a tendency of sagging below a reasonable limit.

Then, our revered Dr. Aney posed this question, that is, in fixing prices or maintaining a price level, will the consumer be kept in view or the grower? My reply is simple, I said, 'both' and a good portion of my speech was devoted to that aspect.

Shri Jashvant Mehta's query was about our taking over of uneconomic units. The main purport of my speech is that a result of the investigation that is being carried on by the Committee, if it is found that large scale investments have to be made in order to make them viable or more economic, then it will be a serious question for consideration as to whether we should make all those credits and facilities available to them or whether we should not take over the management. It is a problem somewhat different from this bigger question of nationalisation which prompted him to put this question.

My hon. friend, Sarjoo Pandey, still remains unconvinced because he says, what particular steps have I taken or I propose to take to hold the price line as if the steps that I enunciated are not particular? My contention is that I have indicated very concrete steps that are proposed to be taken to hold the price line and also to ensure a reasonable price, an equitable price, to the grower. I am glad that, at any rate, he does say that some step has been taken. He says. खास कदम क्या उठाया है । If he applies his mind a little greater, of which I am quite conscious he is capable of, he will be convinced that these steps are concrete steps, not just vague ideas.

Another question put was about these 250 tubewells for Rajasthan. My colleague has announced it and the position is that the Government of India have taken a decision to cons-

truct 250 tubewells in the scarcity areas of Rajasthan as an emergency measure. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation which is meant for constructing irrigation wells will undertake this work in collaboration with the State departments concerned as a special case. The expenditure incurred will be met by way of Central assistance in the form of loans.

I agree with my friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah when he raised the question of pesticides. I feel that we have to do a great deal more in the matter of pesticides. I am in touch with the State Governments. I intend to encourage them to undertake their own programmes which cover larger areas rather than leave it to the individual growers and it is also my intention to bring down the prices of insecticides, the actual chemicals that are supplied as the necessary material which is used by them.

The last query of the hon. lady Member I could not follow. She had some complaint about the statistics.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I asked about the crop insurance scheme also.

Shri Swaran Singh: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's point that we were now including former ruler's areas in our statistics, but not in earlier years, is not correct.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any other questions.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने मेरा सवाल समझा नहीं । उस सवाल का उत्तर तो दिया जाय । प्रश्न पूछने का मतलब ही क्या जबकि उसका जवाब न प्राय ।

श्री कछवाय : दूध और मक्खन का कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त हिसाब नहीं होगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : एक सवाल . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have told the hon. Members that I am not going to allow any other questions.

Any cut motions that I am required be put separately?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): My cut motion No. 23 may be put separately.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): My cut motion No. 140 may also be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: These are the two cut motions that are to be put separately. I will first put cut motion No. 23 separately.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to assure a minimum and reasonable price to the agriculturists (23)].

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13]

[15-34 hrs.

AYES

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Y.S.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Viahnu

Kapur Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Lahri Singh, Shri
Masani, M.R.
Mate, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Rajaram, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Singh, Dr. B.N.
Singha, Shri Y.N.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad,
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P.C.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Besra, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri C.L.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.

Firodia, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadiolkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi, Bai, Shrimati
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri

Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Menon, Shri P.G.
Minimata, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Naidu, Shri V.G.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Shri
Patil, Shri D.S.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

NOSE—contd.

Raju, Shri D.B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Rawandale, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
 Siddananajappa, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sivapraghassan, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri

Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M.P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Uikey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Wadja, Shri
 Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes : 37; Noes : 106

The motion was negatived.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): My hon. friend Shri Yallamanda Reddy has pressed the button opposite Shri R. N. Reddi's seat. I request that the record may be corrected.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav rose.

Mr. Speaker: What is that Shri Ram Sewak Yadav wants?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I want my cut motion No. 179.... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मशीन ने काम नहीं किया या आपने ?

Division No. 14]

Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bheel, Shri P.H.
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Y.S.
 Deo, Shri P.K.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Gupta, Shri Kanshi Ram
 Kachhavaiya, Shri
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kapur Singh, Shri

Achuthan, Shri
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Aney, Dr. M.S.
 Arunachalam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
 Barman, Shri P. C.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri
 Bjendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Bist, Shri J.B.S.
 Braieshwar Prasad, Shri

AYES

Kar, Shri Prabhat
 Krishnapal Singh, Shri
 Lahri Singh, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Mate, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Nambiar, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Narasimha

NOES

Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
 Chaudhry, Shri C.L.
 Chavda, Shrimati
 Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Das, Shri B.K.
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Dass, Shri G.
 Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
 Firodia, Shri
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Guha, Shri A.C.
 Hazarika, Shri J.N.
 Himatsingka, Shri

श्री राम सेवक यादव : गलती हो गयी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वह तो गिनी नहीं ज येगी ।

Now, I shall put cut motion No. 140 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate working capital at nominal rate of interest to small holders and tenants (140)].

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

[15:36 hrs.

Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
 Singh, Dr. B.N.
 Singha, Shri Y. N.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Utiya, Shri
 Vishram Prasad, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati
 Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
 Keishing, Shri Rishang
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

NOES—contd.

Marandi, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Maruthjah, Shri	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Siddananiappa, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Raju, Shri D.B.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Ram, Shri T.	Sivappraghassan, Shri
Menon, Shri P. G.	Ram Sewak, Shri	Subbaraman, Shri C.
Minimata, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ram Swarup, Shri	Sunder Lal, Shri
Misra, Shri Syhyam Dhar	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Mohanty, Shri G.	Rao, Dr. K.L.	Swamy, Shri M.P.
Mukne, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Swaran Singh, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rattan Lal, Shri	Thomas, Shri A.M.
Murthy, Shri B.S.	Rawandale, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Naidu, Shri V.G.	Saha, Dr. S.K.	Uikey, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri	Samanta, Shri S.C.	Ulaka, Shri
Paliwal, Shri	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Pandey, Shri R.S.	Sarma, Shri A.T.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Patamasivan, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.	Wadiwa, Shri
Parashar, Shri	Sharma, Shri A.P.	Yadava, Shri B.P.
Patil, Shri D.S.	Shashi, Ranjan, Shri	
Pillai, Shri Nataraja.	Shinde, Shri	

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes : 35; *Noes* 107

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put all the other cut motions to vote.

All other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 36 to 41 and 124 to 126."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.].

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 37—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 38—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,18,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 39—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 40—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,08,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,54,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,53,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

15.38 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, for which 6 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members who wish to move cut motions may send slips to the Table indicating the numbers of the cut motions to be moved and they will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE
RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,26,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 133—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,56,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): Before going into the subject proper, I would like to say a few words on the Ministry itself. The outlook and the attitude of the Ministry ought to have changed now with the assumption of the charge of this Ministry by an eminent engineer of repute from whom the expectation is very high, and who, it is expected, will rise to the occasion.

While expressing these expectations, it is necessary to utter a few words of warning. It may be the tendency of the hon. Minister to interfere in details of the working of the projects and so on which are strictly within the functions of the Chief Engineer. In doing so, he is likely to be disliked by the officials. This will be a very unfortunate development resulting from the experiment being tried of putting an eminent engineer as the Minister in charge of a technical Ministry. It is reported that this is not being liked by the politicians and civil administrators who are now ruling the country. So, any failure on this account caused by the activities of the Minister is likely to be exploited.

As regards the irrigation potentialities envisaged in the Third Plan, it is reported that the target will be less by 5 million acres. Some reasons have been given in the Report. One of the reasons is that the targets were "pitched optimistically high." This is the case particularly of all the projects, because whenever a scheme is sanctioned, it is desired by the Ministry that it should be remunerative. As a result, the State Governments always push up the target so that the schemes may be accepted by the Ministry and the Central Government.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

There are certain reasons given for the expected shortfalls in the Third Plan targets. The most important is the insufficient utilisation of the water resources. The water resources generated by the projects can be utilised to the maximum extent if the farmers are enthused to do so. But they are forced to pay a very high rate of tax for the water supplied. In the DVC area, which I represent, the farmers have to pay Rs. 25 per acre for double crop. This way they are not enthused to utilise these potentialities.

In this connection, I may mention one thing which the Public Accounts Committee has referred to in its 15th Report on the DVC. It has been suggested that to increase the revenue of DVC, there should be a lowering of the rate. I suggest that the Ministry should examine this matter very carefully and reduce the rates so that the cultivators may be enthused to utilise the potentialities created in an economical way.

By the end of the Third Plan, only 26 million acres of land will be irrigated by the major and medium irrigation projects. This is far below the requirements of the time, when we are facing a huge shortage of food. The Ministry should take up with the Planning Commission certain new schemes in the Third Plan itself so that the irrigation potentialities by these major or big, and medium, projects may be augmented by the end of the Third Plan or the beginning of the Fourth.

As regards utilisation of potentialities created, only 80 per cent is being utilised now. In DVC, the shortfall is maximum; more than one third of the potentiality is not being utilised. There are various reasons. The main thing is the deficiency on the part of DVC in not providing the field channels and distributories in proper time. Even this year when the West Bengal Government had taken over the DVC canal system, it was openly said in West Bengal papers that without these

distributories, the canal system, we cannot supply water even to 6 lakh acres of land, which is two-thirds of the total target. This target is also being revised from time to time. Originally it was 12 lakh acres from DVC, then it was reduced to 10 lakh acres, now it has been reduced to 8 lakh acres or even less. For the rabi crop, it was originally 3 lakh acres, it has been reduced to one lakh, and for the running of the navigation channel it is reduced consequently to 55,000 acres of land. This is a very unhealthy state of affairs. Proper importance is not being given to irrigation. Importance is being given to navigation or water for industrial use or for generation of power. So the irrigation potentialities of the DVC project are not being utilised properly.

Regarding power, shortage is being experienced all throughout the country during the last three years. It is specially acute in the Bengal-Bihar DVC zone. Even this year, the anticipated shortage of generating capacity will be about 0.2 million kw. The introduction of the zonal grid system and advance planning for the Fourth Plan projects are commendable. But with the shortage of power, what is happening in West Bengal? New industries are not coming up and old established industries are compelled to shut down for certain hours of the day. The West Bengal Government, with the help of the Central Government, have sunk 292 tubewells during the last three years. Of these, 116 are working and 176 are lying idle even today due to shortage of power. I therefore suggest that the Ministry should take special care to see that these power projects in the eastern zone, specially Chandrapura, Bandel and Bokaro may be completed in scheduled time, if not earlier.

It is regrettable that in almost all the power projects no economical measures are introduced for executing

and operating the schemes. As a result, the cost of the projects and their maintenance are going high and the return by way of electricity charges is becoming low.

Now a cry has been raised that the power industry should earn a profit of 10 per cent per annum. Domestic consumers fear that in order to achieve this return the rate may further be increased. In most of the States, the rate charged for domestic consumption of power is about 2—3 times that charged for industry. Even for agriculture, the rate charged is between 1 and 2 times more than that charged for consumption by industry. In West Bengal, excluding Calcutta, the electricity charge is 34 nP. per unit. In addition, an electricity duty is levied in all the States, varying from 1 nP. to 3 nP. per unit. The State Governments are earning a good amount as revenue on this account.

In almost all the States, power is supplied to industry at a very low rate, even below the cost price, I know of certain States which offer very low rates of power in order to attract new industries, which leads to very unhealthy competition. We all know that expenditure incurred by industry on electricity charges is a very small fraction of their total expenditure. So, I suggest that uniform rates should be introduced for industry throughout the country, and that it may be enhanced to get more revenue for the State.

On the other hand, power should be supplied at a very cheap rate, if necessary at subsidised rates, to agriculturists for irrigation, to enable them to increase production. In my area there is a co-operative lift irrigation organisation. They asked for power, but about Rs. 15,000 was charged from them for the transmission line etc. Somehow they procured the money, but the electricity charge is so high that it is quite impossible for them to run that lift irrigation. So, I would plead that the Ministry

should take special care to see that agriculturists are given special preference, as industrialists have been given till now, and that the transmission and electricity charges should be nominal so that production on the food front is increased.

The DVC supplies electricity in bulk at very cheap rates to the Calcutta Electricity Supply Co., which is a foreign firm, which sells this power to the consumer at high rates and makes very high profits. If you nationalise this company, it will give you lakhs of rupees every month, and thus augment your resources.

The progress of rural electrification is not uniform in all the States. Except probably for Delhi, the *per capita* consumption of power in West Bengal is the highest in the country, but the number of villages electrified there is the minimum. In other States where the *per capita* consumption of power is lower, the number of villages electrified is greater. In the Report the results we have achieved in rural electrification are not mentioned. I do not suggest that every village should be electrified, but we should have a certain aim, namely to make power available for irrigation purposes and for cottage industries. But from the Report nothing is clear in this respect. I suggest that in the villages where power can be utilised for irrigation purposes or for developing cottage or other industries, power supply should be arranged, and the transmission charges should not be recovered from the villages.

It is well known that considerable resources are required to control floods efficiently in a vast country like ours. From the Report it is seen that about 74 per cent of the allotment for the Third Plan has been spent during the last three years. And the flood protection work undertaken is nominal. Every year when there is heavy monsoon, we experience floods in one State or the other, in one river or the other. So, I suggest that the Ministry should ask for more grants during the

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

Third Plan from the Planning Commission for new schemes of flood control in the country.

In the Report, floods occurring in the different States are mentioned as also the steps taken, but it is very regrettable that one very important river of West Bengal, the river Ajoy, which causes floods almost every year is not mentioned. Even last year there was a great flood and crops on about 8,000 acres of cultivable land were damaged. Even the DVC canal system has been damaged by the flood in that area. I personally visited those places, but not a word has been mentioned in the Report about that flood. I would request the Ministry to take up this case and see that proper flood protection measures are adopted.

There was a plan from the West Bengal Government to utilise waters of the rivers for irrigation purposes or industrial purposes. I understand that plans for the utilisation of the waters of this river are pending with the Central Government. I request the Ministry to take up this matter and see that the flood in this river is controlled and that its water is properly utilised.

There has been criticism of the working of the DVC on several occasions on the floor of the House and outside. Last year too it was discussed. I do not want to go into the irregularities and shortcomings of the DVC now. At the time of its inauguration, our Prime Minister described the DVC as "our great national scheme" but this project is now in a state of disintegration. It was to be a co-operative scheme among West Bengal, Bihar and the Central Government, but for various reasons this organisation is now disintegrating. Even among the staff, there is now lack of sincerity. If you go to Anderson House, the headquarters of DVC in Calcutta, or any project under it, you will find that there is demoralisation in the staff from the highest to the lowest.

They are not in a mood; they are not sincere at present because the future of their organisation is not clear to them. Over the last year it has been discussed in papers and they say it is going to be reorganised but no proper decision has yet been taken. And their future is uncertain. The canal system has been transferred to the West Bengal Government; two of the four dams will be controlled by the Central Power Commission and the other dams, by the DVC. There is thus this triple authority on the supply of water for irrigation purposes; it is not at all convincing. When the DVC was established with the participation of three Governments, this arrangement was not functioning well; how can triple control function effectively now? Only future operation will show how it functions.

16.00 hrs.

DVC without the barrage, without irrigation, is left alone with the generation of power, that too thermal power. It has the functions almost of a State electricity board. The other functions such as the navigation canal flood control etc. are there. I will come to them later. It is quite impossible to have a DVC in this state of affairs. So, I suggest that a speedy decision regarding the reorganisation of the DVC should be taken by the Central Government.

On the navigation canal the DVC has spent about Rs. 5 crores. In the report it is said that it was being used and some articles could be sent to Ranchi from Calcutta. For maintaining this navigation canal, you have reduced the supply of water to agriculturists. This navigation canal is very costly. From 1959 onwards, only a few articles could be sent through this canal—in the last five years.

16.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

For maintaining this canal, we have to cut down the facilities for cultiva-

tors. I, therefore, suggest that they should consider whether it is profitable to run this canal or not. If it is not profitable, let it be abandoned. For two years we have been having discussion every year about carrying goods through this canal. For providing facilities to agriculturists, I suggest that this scheme should be abandoned for the present. It was linked to other multi-purposes such as flood control, erosion, etc. They have abandoned them. So, I appeal to the Ministry to decide about the reorganisation of the DVC at an early date so that this organisation can do some work.

The staff of the DVC are very much demoralised because they are facing some uncertainty about their future. I request the Minister to announce forthwith in the House that whatever may be the reorganisation of the DVC, the staff will be provided with alternative jobs and their service conditions will not be hampered. The staff there are greatly agitated because some of them have put in more than 15 years of service in that project and their future is not now certain. There are about 20,000 people there and with the transfer of the barrage to the Government of West Bengal, 2,000 staff of the DVC are declared surplus. They are not finding any job; neither the DVC nor the Central Government nor the West Bengal Government have any responsibility to provide them with a suitable job. No assurance is given to them about their service conditions.

I may say one word in this connection about the Farakka barrage. It is important not only for Calcutta port but also to have easy communication between the eastern part of India and the rest of India. I am happy that the Minister has taken the trouble to see that the daily work at Farakka is being done quickly. Still this year's schedule of work is not being fulfilled. A regular watch should be kept so that the Farakka barrage may be completed as per schedule.

For 30-35 miles around Calcutta, we are experiencing erosion on both sides of Hooghly every year; it is a highly industrial area and it causes much trouble. The Ministry should take up this and some preventive works to stop erosion should be taken at an early date.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is gratifying to note at long last that the responsibility of this important Ministry has fallen on the able shoulders of a technician and expert on this subject, like Dr. K. L. Rao. We all expect that during the tenure of his office, this Ministry will play an important role in building a more prosperous India. This Ministry deals with irrigation and power, so vital for the promotion of agriculture and industry and I would confine my observations to these two aspects of the activities of this Ministry.

To start with, I would like to speak something on power, which is so essential for our industrialisation. It was estimated that we will achieve the target of 12.5 million kws. by 1966. Though there will be a shortage in fulfilling our target so far as the irrigation potential is concerned, we will be achieving the power target by the end of the third Plan. The shortfall would be to a tune of one million kw in our power demand, because there has been a delay in the progress of industries like steel, aluminium, etc. I hope that the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering and the Ministry of Industry will go ahead with the programme so that they could fully utilise the power that will be generated by the end of the third Plan.

There could be no two opinions that an all-India grid is an ideal proposition. Natural resources do not conform to man-made boundaries. After all, the boundaries of the States have been reorganised, but our natural resources do not confine themselves to these boundaries. So, it is all the more important that we must have an

[Shri P. K. Deo]

all-India electric grid. We are pleased to note that some power has been switched on to the deficit West Bengal zone from the Rihand, and the DVC has been connected with Rihand; some surplus is available from Hirakud to the DVC. So, if this Hirakud system could be connected with the Machkund, we will get an entire all-India connection of electric grid right from the down South to Uttar Pradesh. This should be done without any delay.

Though in the second Plan of my State, it was proposed that Hirakud grid and Machkund grid could be connected somewhere in my constituency, this has not been given effect to as yet. As a result of this, the paper mill which should have been established at Keysingha has to be transferred to Rayaghada because they have to be connected with 132 kv line from Machkund to the Hirakud system. At the same time, I beg to submit that the proposal of an all-India grid is an ideal one. We must, along with it, have a uniform rate of electricity for consumers. We find that there has been partiality in this regard. Though a great concession is being shown to industries like aluminium from Rihand—they get it at three naya paise per unit—step-motherly treatment is being shown to the agriculturists who are charged at the rate of 19 nP per unit for pumping this much-needed water to the thirsty land. In areas where there has been diesel generation of electricity, agriculturists have been paying much more than this 19 nP, which is usually charged elsewhere for agricultural purposes.

Coming to the rural electrification programme, from the brochure that has been supplied to us at the informal consultative committee, we come to know that out of 20,000 additional villages to be electrified, 7,770 villages have been covered in the two years of this third Plan, and we hope that by the end of the third Plan we will be able to achieve this target and will be able to give cheap electricity

to our agriculturists who will then be able to get an impetus for food production and, at the same time, be able to modernise their agricultural operations.

In this connection, I would like to urge upon the Government that the State Government and the Centre should subsidise the State Electricity Boards, as rural electrification is not a commercially paying proposition, and financial assistance should be given to the consumers for meeting the service-line charges and for the purchase of pumps, etc. In some States, the rates charged for the agriculturists are much more than the maximum economic rates indicated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. So, there should be a co-ordinated approach to this programme.

My remarks in this debate would not be complete unless I take this privilege on this occasion to point out the biggest fraud that has been committed by the Orissa Government on the nation, by asking the Prime Minister at Tikkerpara to lay a stone on which was inscribed "Let the great project serve the nation". The Government of Orissa says it was the foundation stone of Tikkerpara project. In reply to the various questions in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the Minister has replied very nicely in words couched with diplomacy that it was not a foundation-stone, but it was a commemoration stone. I would like to know what it will commemorate. It cannot commemorate a vacuum. I would request the Minister to throw some more light on this subject.

• "

A few months back it appeared in the papers that Shri B. Patnaik, the Chairman of the State Planning Board, had written to the Prime Minister to make a provision of Rs. 1000 crores for this project. Before the Prime Minister laid this foundation-stone, Shri Asoka Mehta, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning

Commission, came out with a statement that it has not received the approval of the Planning Commission. The Central Water and Power Commission, which is the highest expert body on the subject did not give green-signal to this project. Now the nation is going to be committed to an expense of not less than Rs. 278 crores, being estimated now. This has been estimated by an eminent engineer like Dr. Khosla. But we know his first estimate of Hirakud was Rs. 48 crores and it went up to Rs. 100 crores. So, this estimate of Rs. 278 crores will go up to what astronomical figures, I do not know. But at the initial stage, the nation is going to be committed to the tune of Rs. 278.31 lakhs, submerging 1000 square miles of most fertile land, uprooting 4 lakhs of people. This is possible because the Chairman of the State Planning Board is not the Chief Minister, who is responsible to the Assembly. Here some third person is at the helm of affairs of planning and he by-passes the Planning Commission; he by-passes the Central Water and Power Commission and goes to this stage, throwing to winds all canons of planning and all priorities fixed by the Planning Commission. I do not know whether we are in a stage of planning or astrology.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): But your party is not for the Plan.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am saying what your party says.

The real cat came out of the bag when Shri B. Patnaik stated in the Orissa Assembly....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can criticise the Planning Commission, but not members who are not here.

Shri P. K. Deo: My misfortune is regarding the Tikkerpara dam, I have been running from pillar to post to get more facts about it. In the informal consultative committee,

I requested the Minister to throw some light on it. I phoned to the CWPC to let me know some details but they say, we have not received any report as yet. But in the report of the Tikkerpara project which was placed on the Table of the Orissa Assembly, there are minutes of several meetings held with the members of the CWPC, where Mr. Chopra, Mr. Handa and Mr. Murthy were all associated. These meetings took place on 6th April, 1963, 17th August, 1963 and on the 19th August, 1963 at Bhubaneswar, with prior meetings at Delhi. My remarks would be most appropriate if I draw the attention of the House to something so vital and which is affecting all of us so much, a debate on which took place in the Orissa Assembly the other day. There the Chairman of Planning Board says:

"A justifiable strategy to meet competition from other States by obtaining the blessing of the Prime Minister even without the project report."

He further says: "everything is fair in love and war". We are not making love with anybody, nor are we at war with anybody. Then it is said: "It is the blessing and goodwill of the Prime Minister that will ultimately prevail."

We are surprised as to how all these things could take place. If the nearness to the Prime Minister of certain individuals is going to decide the destiny of the nation and of so many people, then God save the planning and this country. Sir, the only corollary in history that you will find is when Mrs. Wilson wielded much more power than Mr. Wilson, the American President, when he was ill. So, taking advantage of the illness of the Prime Minister, all these things are happening. We cannot be at one with all these mysterious state of affairs. I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on it.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Regarding this Tikkerpara project, when after the Hirakud Dam the floods could not be controlled in the delta area and when the estimate shot up from Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 100 crores and we could not achieve the various targets even when 300 square miles were submerged and about a lakh of persons were uprooted without compensation being paid uptil now of whom 50,000 were landless labourers, who were thrown out in the streets without any alternative employment, and the Prime Minister's brave words that land for land and house for house would be given to the people of Hirakud have yet remained a myth. Sir, is it not my duty to point out here that all these promises given in the paper are good for nothing? At that time the Orissa Government appointed one eminent engineer, Shri M. S. Thirumala Iyengar to go into the entire question of Mahanadi Valley Development. In his report he has categorically stated that the idea of Tikkerpara Dam and Naraj Dam which submerge large areas of fertile lands should not be considered. He has suggested that the tail water coming from Chiplima power house of Hirakud Dam could be taken on the right side of Mahanadi by a lateral canal up to Bavdgarh and there it could generate 200 megawatts and irrigate 60,000 acres of land. If it would be further taken to Tikkerpara it would give a head of 90 feet by which we can easily generate 125 megawatts without submerging any area.

Recently, there was another Flood Committee appointed by Shri S. N. Bhanj Deo, Minister of Irrigation, Government of Orissa. It has recommended that these high dams should not be taken in. It has been accepted by the Government of Orissa. Now, in a 15-page pamphlet of Dr. Khosla, by name *Decade of Destiny*, he throws all these recommendations to the waste paper basket. I would call this not a decade of destiny, but I say that it will be a

dooms-day for the people in the upper reaches of Mahanadi. It envisages the submersion of 12,43,800 acres of land of which 6 lakhs of Bavd, Sonepur and Athmalik would be submerged by the Tikkerpara Dam and 1,48,000 acres of Bamra and Bonai in Barkot, 80,000 acres of Keonjhar in Bhimkund and 34,000 acres of Rairakhol by Tikra project and 20,000 acres of Daspalla by the Gania Barrage. If all these things take place, about a million people of former State areas would be completely uprooted and thrown in the Bay of Bengal. They were promised an Utopia by the Congress Government. They have not got an inch of land to rehabilitate themselves. Besides that, we are welcoming several lakhs of refugees from East Bengal.

Now, in the whole globe only one-fourth is land and three-fourths are water. So, if we want to increase the water area, I cannot understand the argument behind it. In highly-populated States, like the Netherlands, they are reclaiming sea, Zuider Sea, in Rotterdam and Amsterdam to give more land for the people. But, in this country, where the pressure of population is so much on land, we are trying to have more lands under water! So, I beg to submit that all these aspects have to be examined.

Coming to the merits of the Tikkerpara dam, it is supposed to generate 2,000 mw of electricity. I cannot understand what useful purpose would be served by generating 2,000 mw. In the report of the Central Water and Power Commission on *the Possibilities of Load* for Orissa they have come to this conclusion that Orissa's requirements of power during 1975-76 would be 1,404 mw. These 1,404 mw would be easily available if we could take up the following projects. From the Talcher thermal, which has been taken up, we would be generating 250 mw. From Balimela, we would be generating 360 mw which will ultimately

increase to 480 mw. From the new projects which could be taken up, from Indravati we could generate 390 mw and from Upper Kolab 162 mw. Even though the Orissa Government has made an estimate of the requirements of electricity, it has not been able to utilise fully the quota of electricity generated from the Machkund project, a joint venture of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Though 34 kw is available as Orissa's quota, only 12 kw is being utilised by Orissa. So, a balance of 22 kw is available. From Sri Iyengar's proposal for utilisation of the tail water from Hirakud power house we would be getting 342 mw, making a total of 1,806 mw. So, I cannot understand why Government should go in for this Tikra project. By taking up this project, they would be creating more problems than solving some of the existing problems.

Then I come to another interesting finding in the Tikkerpara report. On page 13 it is stated that if the load does not grow as fast as has been estimated, we may be sure of selling a certain amount of bulk power to the neighbouring States. We cannot very well appreciate the fallacy of this argument that besides meeting our requirements we are supposed to sell. Are we to open an electricity shop in Orissa to meet the requirements of the neighbouring States? It is all fantastic. In this atomic age, when we will be generating power from atomic fuel, when the entire conception of generating electricity has been revolutionised by the ushering in of the atomic age, to think of the submersion of 1,000 sq. miles of area and uprooting 4,000 people for just generating 2,000 mw of electricity is bad planning, to put it mildly.

Coming to the Indravati project, I beg to submit that top priority should be given to that. It is one of the cheapest projects for power generation in this country. According to Dr. Khosla, the cost of generation of electricity per unit in this project works out to Rs. 1.26 which compares very favourably with other profitable

power projects like Idikki (Rs. 1.77 nP), Pamba (Rs. 1.33 nP) and Koyna (Rs. 1.33 nP). It is only beaten by Sharavati where the cost works out to Rs. 1.22 nP; but in Sharavati there is no irrigation. It is purely a power project but this Indravati, besides generating 390 megawatts, would be irrigating 2,32,000 acres of very fertile land in Kalahandi District which is the second largest surplus district in Orissa so far as foodgrains are concerned. So, the highest priority should be given for the generation of electricity by implementing the Indravati Project. The cheap power available there could be utilised for the aluminium industry and for developing the Dandakaranya area which is one of the backward areas in the country and where a large quantity of bauxite is available.

To complete my observations on power, I want to bring to your notice one thing. It is a good thing that a power research institute is being established at Bangalore with the aid of the U.N. Special Fund. Its primary duty should be to undertake an exhaustive survey of the power potential including thermal from coal and natural gas, hydro-electric and atomic generation and fix priorities. Then only real justice could be done.

Then I would like to say a few words about irrigation. Our rise in food production has not kept pace with the rise in population. Last year we imported to the tune of 4 million tons of foodgrains and by the end of the Third Plan we fear that there will be a shortfall to the tune of 20 million tons every year. So, as has been pointed out so ably in the previous debate, Indian agriculture has been subject to the vagaries of the monsoon and our agricultural production, in spite of the statistics given here, has declined by 3.3 per cent in 1962-63. They say that it is on account of adverse weather conditions. In a predominantly agricultural country, like India, which constitutes 87 per cent of the rural population, land is there where

[Shri P. K. Deo]

we could grow additional food provided we could supply moisture at the right time. India's sunshine is so good that we will be capable of raising two and even three crops in the course of a year. So, taking into consideration all these facts, the Third Plan envisages the creation of an irrigation potential to the tune of 16.3 million acres. But we got a very gloomy picture from the mid-term appraisal which shows that the shortfall would be to the tune of 5.2 million acres. The reasons given are that assessment of the target was optimistic and the delay in execution was due to increased revised estimated cost due to the rise in the cost of material and wages and shortage of foreign exchange etc. But all these things should have been taken into consideration at the time of formulating the Third Plan. I do not find any reason why this House should excuse the various lapses. But, at the same time, I submit that attempts should be made to achieve these targets.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. K. Deo: Five minutes more. I am the only speaker from my party. The Communist Party Members spoke for 40 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He spoke only for 30 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: Even after the creation of the irrigation potential we find that there has not been full utilisation of it. There has been a lag to the tune of 2.21 million acres and the States where the lag is the greatest are Gujarat, Mysore and West Bengal. In Gujarat the percentage of utilisation is only 33 per cent of the irrigation potential created. In two of its big projects, that is, Mahi Stage I the utilisation is only 24.68 per cent and in Kakapera Project it is only 22.86 per cent. Without blaming anybody, we should go deep into the

question as to why there has been a lag in the utilisation of the irrigation potential. They say that there has been delay in the construction of the water courses and the various channels and it is also due to lack of adequate knowledge to appreciate the benefits of irrigation.

The most important thing which I bring to the notice of the House is the betterment levy. It is this betterment levy which is standing in the way of fuller utilisation of our irrigation potential. The ryot pays water tax besides that. He will have to pay betterment levy which is not justified at all. No canon of equity could justify the betterment levy. Then, there have been some procedural mistakes. That is why there has been a lag in the fuller utilisation of our irrigation potential. Some report came to me from Gujarat that prior to taking water, they will have to sign some time period forms in which they will have to give their requirements of water, the period, etc. As you know, Sir,—you are a very keen agriculturist.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not an agriculturist.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am sorry. There are so many in this House who can appreciate my argument. The water is such a thing that you cannot anticipate it advance. The requirement of water depends on so many conditions, the rainfall and other things. Sometimes it happens that when we do not need water, we have plenty of water from the distributaries and such things should not happen.

In Gujarat, at the time of signing these forms, they further insist that they will have to pay the water tax in advance whether they take water or they do not take water. By that way, they are put to a great hardship. In the two villages of Kaira District in Gujarat, they have collected Rs 3000 from them and even though water has not been supplied to them, they cannot get the money back.

I would like to say a word about the Rajasthan canal. This canal has got a great potentiality which could turn this desert into a garden. But we get grim reports of famine conditions there—shortage of food—shortage of fodder and shortage of drinking water. In Lunkkeranser Brackish belt of Rajasthan, drinking water is taken by rail-borne wagons every day from Bikaner. People have been put to a great hardship. I think all these things have to be looked into and Rajasthan canal should be completed without delay.

Coming to minor and medium irrigation projects, I beg to submit that there has been a parochial approach to this thing. These things are decided on partisan consideration. My friend Shri Narasimha Reddy comes from Rayalseema area where there is a scarcity of food. Now, in Chittor district even though the Bahuda project was given a priority taking into consideration the famine-stricken conditions of Rayalseema, this project has been given up on account of group rivalry. Such considerations should not be there.

Then, I wanted to speak regarding the water-logging in Puniab which has created a problem there. Water cannot be drained away. So also is the Hirakud ayacut where the best paddy fields have been turned into swamps. And still there is a betterment levy and the water tax. All these things have to be studied, and more emphasis should be given on minor irrigation projects as they are less costly and quick results can be achieved by them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri P. K. Deo: Of course, there are many other failures also. Proper selection has not been made and there has been a shortage of staff. At the block level and at the district development board level, we come across the shortage of staff. That aspect

also has to be looked into by the Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may not move their cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to take proper steps to control flood in different parts of the country* (1)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Rs. 1."

[*Utilisation of irrigation potential* (2)]

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lag in the utilisation of irrigation potential to the tune of 2.21 million acres.* (3)]

(ii) "That the demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Undesirability of the Tikarpara Dam project in Orissa and the various complications arising out of it* (4)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Urgency of taking up the Indravati hydel and irrigation project in Kalahandi District in Orissa.* (5)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri P. K. Deo]

[Need for early construction of the Rajasthan Canal Project (6)]

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early completion of the Balimela (Upper Sibiru) Project (7)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take adequate and early measures to stop land erosion along the Kerala coast (8)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop further denudation of forest along the Mahanadi Basin in Dandakaranya area which has aggravated soil erosion and flood problem. (9)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide flood protection embankment along the Tel, the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarini and the Subarnrekha (10)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have an All-India grid of electric supply (11)]

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have uniform electricity rates throughout the country (12)]

(xi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-utilisation of 34 megawatt of Orissa's quota of electricity generated at the Machkund Hydel Project (13)]

(xii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend 132 K.V. line at an early date from Machkund Project to Kalahandi District and connect it with Hirakud Grid as contemplated in the First and Second Five Year Plans (14)]

(xiii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have uniform rate for water irrigation purposes (15)]

(xiv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have an exhaustive survey of power potential of the country including Thermal (both coal and natural gas) Hydroelectric and Atomic generation (16)]

(xv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a power research institute in the country with the aid of U.N. Special Fund (17)]

(xvi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up weather radars, electronic routing machines, radio operated automatic river and rain gauge equipment and other flood forecasting machines in all major rivers in the country (18)]

(xvii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise natural gas struck in Assam, Gujarat and Punjab for purposes of power generation (19)]

(xviii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Gulhati Commission report regarding the Krishna and Godavari Waters (20)]

(xix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Urgency of construction of the Farakka barrage in West Bengal (21)]

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to implement the recommendations contained in the Gulhati Commission Report (23)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to irrigate the famine areas of Bellary Raichur and Dharwar Districts of Mysore State through Upper Tungabhadra Scheme (24)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct Upper Krishna Project first near Alamatti to irrigate the most famine stricken areas of Mysore State (25)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for rural electrification of all submerged villages in Bellary and Raichur District of Mysore State (26)]

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to construct medium size and small irrigation canals through small diversion and Anicut Schemes at Tungabhadra River (27)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Survey Report of old Chief Engineer Tirmal Iyengar of Madras on Tungabhadra River especially near Gabbagudi in the year 1890 (28)]

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to adopt early steps to check the erosion of both the banks of river Hooghly (29)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply more power to the industrial belts in West Bengal (30)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

[Need to supply adequate power to the rural areas both for small scale industries and private consumption (31)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for proper steps for training the river mouth of Hooghly and Purnayan (32)]

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply power at cheaper rate to the small scale industries run on co-operative basis (33)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for early completion of Farakka Barrage Scheme (34)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to run the D.V.C. Project properly (35)]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Gulhati Commission Report. (40)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to supply power at cheaper rate to industrial towns in Uttar Pradesh. (41)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to take effective steps to control floods in different parts of the country. (42)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to bring about agreement between States on problems associated with inter-State rivers and canals. (43)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to utilise the water resources for irrigation. (44)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to develop power potential. (45)]

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं प्रस्ताव कहता हूँ :

"कि 'सिच्चाई और विद्युत' मंत्रालय क्षीर्ष के अंतर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कमी कर दी जाय" ।

[बाढों और जल-निरोध को रोकने में असफलता ।]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide more financial and technical assistance to State Governments in the field of irrigation, power, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion measures. (62)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to evaluate the progress of execution of projects in the irrigation and power sectors. (63)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to evaluate the working of the Central Water and Power Commission. (64)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to resolve the Krishna-Godavari Water dispute. (65)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the installed generating capacity. (66)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify the rural electrification programme. (67)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of another power station at Delhi. (68)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more co-ordination among the Electricity Boards in different regions. (69)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the work of Ramganga Project in Uttar Pradesh. (70)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the Damodar Valley Corporation. (71)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evaluate the working of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. (72)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to commission the second stage of the Koyna-Hydro Project. (73)].

श्री रामसेवक यादव: में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ ;

"कि 'बहु प्रयोजनीय नदी योजना' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मांग में १०० रुपये की कमी कर दी जाये।"

[किंतु लखर्ची और व्यापक मश्टाचार (७४)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise the water resources for irrigation (87)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop power potential (88)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply power at cheaper rate to industrial towns in Eastern U.P. (89)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take effective steps to control floods in different parts of the country. (90)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

[Need to widen the scope of work of the Central Flood Control Board with a view to include in its programme the scheme of flood control of all the principal sea going rivers of South India. (91)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to persuade the Government of Nepal to agree to the alignment of main West Kosi Canal in order to speedily complete the Kosi Canal System and the Rajpur Canal System. (92)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply electric power to cultivators at cheap rates. (93)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evaluate the progress of execution of Projects in the irrigation and power sectors. (94)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify the rural electrification programme. (95)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prescribe uniform rates for water for irrigation purposes. (96)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate the work on flood protection works and projects. (97)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more tube wells in Eastern U.P. (98)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Multi-Purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revive the multipurpose river scheme known as Vainganga River scheme in Bhandara Scheme. (99)].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I am glad that at the helm of affairs Dr. K. L. Rao has been put in charge and therefore, we can hope that the short-falls in both power and irrigation potential may be attempted to be made up in a shorter time than perhaps would have been possible before.

The development of the irrigation potential that was planned for achievement at the end of the Third Plan was 29.47 million acres to be irrigated. But we are now nearing the end of the Third Plan, and it is expected that only 23.16 million acres will be irrigated. Therefore, there is a very big leeway to be made up, and it is necessary that our efforts should be directed in that direction.

After all, the import of foodgrains has been going up year by year and there is a very heavy drain on our resources on account of these imports, and that can only be stopped if our land begins to give more, which is very much possible, provided we can make necessary arrangements for the supply of water when it is needed. Instead of a situation where some of the States have not been able to spend more money on this item on account of tight position of finances or have wrongly diverted the funds for other purposes, I think that our attention should be concentrated on bringing as much land under irrigation as possible. I have not doubt that there is enough potential for that purpose.

I am speaking from my personal knowledge, when I say that the Santal

Parganas is a district having very good fertile land, and there is only one crop produced there, namely paddy, and that also depends on water. If we can supply water and the cultivators could be assured of the supply if and when needed, I think that the land will be easily made capable of producing two crops definitely, and perhaps in certain places three crops. Even at the present moment, the district is surplus, but I have no doubt that it will be able to give a return of at least 20 to 25 per cent of the investment.

There are a number of rivers whose waters go waste through the Ganges and through the Ganges into the sea. There is no reason why we should not be able to utilise the waters of those rivers and put them into service for supply to cultivators.

Therefore, I would suggest very strongly that Bihar, if it needs a little more fund, should be given that fund, for the simple reason that to that extent our imports will be curtailed and we shall be having money in another direction. It is always better to produce more from our land than to depend on imports. Moreover, we cannot go on importing for ever. As a matter of fact, at present, I find that there is not much criticism about these imports. Formerly, we were told on a number of occasions that our country would be self-sufficient by a particular date, but that date was over many years ago. Unless we exert our influence and direct our energies to making this country self-sufficient by increasing the irrigation potential, in all possible manner, we shall have to depend on imports, because anyhow we must feed our population which is increasing rapidly.

Therefore, I feel that the very large number of river schemes that can possibly be executed and easily be taken advantage of in various districts should be taken advantage of and utilised to give better results and to produce more food.

Similarly, I feel that there is a shortage of power also. But for the

fact that the industries have not come up to the extent that we had expected, on account of certain fiscal measures and other difficulties, I think the position of power supply would have been very precarious. Because the industries have not come up to the extent that was planned or intended, the pressure is not so much. I would submit, however, that so far as power is concerned, we should always plan ahead and not lag behind the needs. We should always be ahead of the expected demand so that no industry would suffer or would have to wait for want of power. I know that in Bengal, Assam and Bihar, industries cannot be set up for want of power. Unless power is made available, no new industries can come up because it needs more money if they have got to have their own power.

I also find that a large number of machinery items which become surplus after the completion of one project or another lie unutilised. I understand that a beginning has been made to divert this machinery to other projects. Still if you go to the various places in the interior, you find a large number of tractors lying idle. I do not know whether they belong to the irrigation department or the agriculture department. But they are lying unutilised for years. If they have got to be disposed of, let them be disposed of quickly so that they may give some return.

There is another thing. More and more earth-moving machineries are being utilised both for irrigation and for power purposes. But there are no trained personnel. Certain training centres have been opened. But all of them are on the western side, for instance, in Gujarat, Bombay, Punjab and perhaps Maharashtra. There are no such training centres in the eastern zone. I suggest that such training centres should also be opened in Bihar or Bengal or wherever they can suitably be opened. I think Bihar has a very large area for cultivation. So one of the centres should be opened there.

Another thing is this. Even the present potential of over 12 million

[Shri Himatsingka]

acres is not being utilised. Steps should be taken to find out the causes of this non-utilisation. Mention was made by a previous speaker of the betterment levy which the cultivators were not willing to pay. Anyway, when the potential is there, there is no reason why steps should not be taken to see that it is fruitfully utilised. If it becomes necessary to reduce the rates, I think Government should not mind doing it—if that stands in the way. I do not know what is standing in the way, but if that be one of the grounds, I feel that factor should be considered and something done in that direction.

As I mentioned, a number of schemes can be taken up in the district of Santal Parganas which will give results latest within two years. A large number of them can be completed within a year and in any case, within two years they will begin yielding quick returns. This should be looked into and taken up. States should be encouraged with advice, money and other resources and any support they may be in need of.

Shri Lalit Sen (Mandi): While supporting the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I would not like to commence my speech with a platitude about the importance and magnitude of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Irrigation and power combined together form the very nexus and the basis for the future of our agricultural and industrial development, and it is not really necessary for me to over-emphasize this aspect.

At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister for the sense of efficiency, urgency and dedication that he has been able to bring about in this Ministry, and I am particularly mindful of the accord and agreement that he has been instrumental in bringing about amongst the various States with re-

gard to the various water disputes. Particularly, I would like to mention the agreements between Punjab and Rajasthan regarding supply to the Sidhmukh area, between Punjab and U.P. regarding the Gurgaon canal, between Andhra and Orissa regarding Sileru, between Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P. and Delhi in the Yamuna agreement, and last but not the least the settlement of the Krishna-Godavari dispute now seems round the corner.

Article 262 of the Constitution envisaged certain special powers for the Central Government with regard to such disputes. Our constitution-makers in their wisdom had visualised the very situations that have arisen today. Wherever and whenever there is a likelihood of the interests of two States clashing, the Government of India and this Ministry should not hesitate to use their good offices in good time to settle the dispute, because they have powers to do so under this article.

Another good step has been the bringing together of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Food and Agriculture under one umbrella. I think a natural corollary that outflows from this decision is to bring in all the minor irrigation schemes within the purview of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. We cannot forget that minor irrigation, even at the end of the Third Plan, will cater to about 47 per cent of our irrigated land, as against only 43% under major irrigation schemes. I realise that 70 to 80 per cent of our lands will have to depend upon irrigation from the big projects, but the importance of minor irrigation cannot be minimised, and I hope that not only will minor irrigation come into the technical hands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, but a study will be made of the performance of minor irrigation schemes, because a

large sum of about Rs. 122 crores or so has been spent and the results have not been too satisfactory.

What we need is a plan for the future, what is known as perspective planning. I do feel that a radical change is required in our system of power planning. At present estimates are based upon the requirements as calculated from the end of one plan to the end of the next plan. All these power projects take three or four or even five years to be completed, and so power lags and shortfalls become inevitable. If we cannot plan on a long-term basis for the next Plan, we should at least plan from the middle of one Plan to the middle of the next Plan. We should plan for the Fourth and Fifth Plans right from now. Ultimately our aim should be to utilise all our hydro-electric potential which comes to about 41 million KW. If this is not done, I am convinced that our industrial licensing policy in the future will have to be severely curtailed. In our country the tendency in the past few years has been for power demand to outstrip power production, but in the case of irrigation, it has been just the other way round. Irrigation potential has been more than actual utilisation.

Whereas we have made good progress in irrigation utilisation, which is about 82 per cent, the progress with regard to the creation of power production is not satisfactory, and I do believe special steps will have to be taken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to consider this whole matter.

A word about irrigation. The primary aim of our irrigation policy, as has been rightly mentioned by speakers before me, is to raise our food production. We have done very well in the last few years, and a study of our dams and river valley projects is really a study of missions having been fulfilled and dreams having come true. In the first two

Plans, a sum of Rs. 750 crores has been spent and Rs. 661 crores are to be spent in the Third Plan, and at the end of the Third Plan we hope that 65 million acres will be under irrigation. But I must point out that while utilisation has been good, and the Plan is good, the creation of irrigation potential still lags behind by about 6.31 million acres. For this I cannot think of any other way except that we should have more schemes. Out of our water resources running into 1400—2000 million acre feet, only 20 per cent are utilised. We should start thinking in terms of more schemes from now on and provide more funds. Projects such as the Rajasthan canal should be taken up on a priority basis and be given more funds. The Centre should take greater interest. New schemes should be taken up, to mention a few: Pochampad Srisaïlam in Andhra, Koyna, Jaykundi project in Marathwada on the Narbada etc. Whether it is the question of surveying the Himalayan waters and assessing their potential in terms of power which they are capable of generating or even Tikarpara, so vehemently referred to by an hon. Member who spoke earlier—they should all be investigated. The Tikarpara scheme seems to have created more heat than light though I am in the dark about it. We do not know very much about the scheme. I would only say that it is not quite correct to condemn or recommend a scheme before investigations have been completed or to hold opinions about a scheme regarding which we do not know much. I would only say that this scheme should also be investigated and if found beneficial there is no reason why the Government of India and the Irrigation Ministry will not take it up.

I would say a word about hydrological operations. Some years ago we used to get some information from the Chinese about the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra—it might have

[Shri Lalit Sen]

been right or wrong. That information does not obviously come now. The necessity for strengthening our hydrological surveys in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga basin has become very obvious. Uptodate equipment in the form of wireless sets and helicopters should be made available so that these hydrological operations could proceed satisfactorily.

Just as irrigation has to be utilised to increase food production, power has to cater to industrial growth. 60—70 per cent of our power is being utilised by industries. Our commercial consumption by the end of the Third Plan, by 1966, may run to 15 million kilowatts. We have spent Rs. 827 crores in the first two plans and I presume out of the total planned outlay of Rs. 1089 crores we must have spent about half that amount. Instead of 7.7 million kws, we have only about 7 million kws. generated. We have good reasons for this. Nevertheless it is a matter which requires the closest attention of this Ministry: if we have to achieve the target of 12.69 million kws, by the end of the Third Plan, the average annual generation of half a million kws. should be doubled or even trebled. New schemes generating 2 million kws. may be taken up at an additional expenditure of Rs. 70 crores with a large foreign exchange component.

I welcome the steps the Ministry has taken, as also the initiative in the formation of regional electricity boards. I hope these boards will soon lead to the formation of regional grids, ultimately leading to the national grid which we all want. Even a cursory study of these grids shows that they are going to account for about Rs. 150 crores saving in our power outlay and account for the generation of about 2 million kws. of extra power by this inter-State co-operation.

I would briefly mention the necessity for co-operation between the various agencies which produce power—In particular the Central Water Power Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC is doing good work in planning nuclear power stations in the Third and the Fourth Plans. We all know that our thorium deposits are vast and uranium deposits are limited. But both put together are capable of producing sixteen times the energy of our known coal reserves. There is, therefore, the greater necessity for the Central Water Power Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission to co-operate so that an integrated approach can be made to the whole subject.

Now, the position about the production of power equipment is also a matter to which I would like to make a brief reference. As we all know, by the end of the third Plan we shall be spending about Rs. 3,000 on our power projects. The Bhopal factory is probably going to produce about 11 lakh kilowatts of equipment by the end of the Fourth Plan. The First Electricity Survey report indicates that a lag in the production of electric equipment will go on till about 1970-71. I would, therefore, like to suggest that the Government should immediately consider the possibility of setting up a new factory in the private-sector. I say, private sector, because, after all, we are spending crores and crores of rupees on importing equipment from abroad also from the private sector. If we can buy equipment from the private sector abroad, I do not see why we should not encourage our own private sector here also. If this does not happen, I am sure that the cost of the power projects, by the end of the fourth Plan in terms of foreign exchange, import restrictions and revised estimates etc. would increase by 20 to 25 per cent . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue afterwards. We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

17.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****CLOSURE OF HEAVY ELECTRICALS
FACTORY, BHOPAL**

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The closure of the Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal."

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): On the 12th February, 1963 Madhya Pradesh Government passed orders declaring Heavy Electricals Employees Union (INTUC) as the representative Union for the electrical industries. The application of Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union (HESTU) was rejected on the ground that in spite of being given several opportunities they had failed to adduce evidence to substantiate their claim that they had the largest membership among the workers of H. E. L. They were also not able to give any evidence in support of their objections against Heavy Electricals Employees Union not qualifying for being declared as the representative Union.

The immediate result of this declaration was that the Heavy Electricals Employees Union came to be associated in various bi-partite bodies in the factory like Joint Committee, Grievance Procedure Committee, Emergency Production Committee etc. The HESTU, in desperation, engaged itself in fomenting labour trouble in various sections of the factory on the slightest pretext. During the current financial year, there have been as many as 10 such incidents, including 2 cases of assault inside the Plant and one case of the Union authorities forcing their way in the administrative block of the factory, after abusing and

threatening the security staff on duty there. Whenever HESTU people or their spokesmen raised the question of their strength among the workers and complained against the action of Madhya Pradesh Government in declaring the INTUC Union as the representative Union, they were advised to file an application before proper authorities under Section 17 of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act to get the alleged wrong undone. HESTU continued to engage itself actively only in fomenting labour trouble in this factory.

The situation came to a head on the 9th of January 1964 when they started hunger strike in batches of two in front of the administrative building of the factory and declared that unless all their demands were fulfilled they would give a call for general strike in the factory from 13th February, 1964. As 13th February approached they intensified their activities, held several meetings in the precincts of the factory and also staged a demonstration in front of the house of the Chief Minister. The State Government at this stage issued an order under rule 126 (1) (a) D. I. R. banning strikes by the employees of Heavy Electricals. On the 13th February, the Chief Minister discussed the whole issue with the HESTU representatives and persuaded them to withdraw the hunger strike so that their grievance could be considered in a peaceful atmosphere. The Union agreed to do so and the Chief Minister showed them the courtesy of reading their letter in the Vidhan Sabha as a part of his statement on the situation obtaining in H. E. L. The hunger strike was given up.

A series of meetings then followed between the Chief Minister and the representatives of the Union. The Union demanded that the Registrar of Representative Unions should take action to cancel the recognition of HEEU of his own accord under Section 16 of the M. P. Industrial Relations Act. The Chief Minister did not agree to this,

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as none of the conditions laid down in the said section, were applicable to the present case, but advised them to move the Registrar under Section 17 of the Act for recognition. The Union was also assured that necessary steps would be taken to ensure a fair and impartial enquiry into their application.

Suddenly, on the evening of 20th February, 1964 HESTU held a meeting and took a decision that they would go on strike from the 24th February, even though a large number of workers opposed such a move. The President of HESTU also resumed his hunger strike simultaneously.

The situation in Heavy Electricals became fraught with serious consequences and the State Government felt that it could not be allowed to deteriorate any further. They, therefore, arrested Shri Bhowmick, President of the Union and 7 others under Rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules and promulgated orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting meetings, processions etc. within the Heavy Electrical Township. As a result of this firm action, the President of the Union sent a letter from the jail advising the worker; not to go on strike and asking them to await instructions from their leaders. The Union authorities also indicated that they would proceed according to Section 17 of the M. P. Industrial Relations Act to get themselves declared as the representative Union for the electrical industries and the arrested persons were thereafter released.

Soon after, with the concurrence of M. P. Government, I agreed to receive a deputation of Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union. They wanted to discuss with me various grievances which they had against the management. They were told that according to the existing provisions of M. P. Industrial Disputes Act, the demands of the workers could only be discussed with the representative union, which they were not. I also explained to them that the proper forum for discussing the demands of the workers

was the plant management. In spite of this, the workers later wrote a letter to me which conveyed an impression that I had discussed their demands and had agreed to look into them. Consequently, a clarification was issued from the Secretariat reiterating the position stated by me above.

The Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union, on receipt of this letter, started a vicious propaganda against the management and the Central Government and asked the workers to assert their right by every means. Overnight the agitation was taken up by a so-called Committee known as "Gandhi Samiti", which issued directions to the workers to commit all sorts of acts of indiscipline on the shop floor. They were asked to raise slogans, to stop work and take rest during working hours, not to punch their cards and not to obey the orders of the management. Those who did not agree with these things were intimidated to fall in line with the rest. This started on 19-3-1964. The acts of indiscipline and hooliganism went on increasing day after day, and on 25-3-64, the General Manager and Resident Consultant were followed by a group of workers when they went round the factory and were hooted down all through their rounds. Effigies of officers were burnt inside the factory. On March 27, 1964, Shri B. U. Varishni, Test Engineer, Traction Motor Department was surrounded by the workers because he chided them for their indiscipline on the shop floor and was hit on the back of his head by somebody in the crowd. There has been practically no production in the Heavy Electricals during the last 10 days on account of these acts of indiscipline, which continued to increase both in intensity and viciousness. We as well as the management hoped that better sense will prevail among the workers and they would restore to normal work. The increasing tempo of demonstrations and acts of indiscipline, however, convinced us as well as the State Government about the futility

of such a hope. The Management as well as the State Government became anxious about the deterioration in the law and order situation, which was going from bad to worse every day. They were particularly worried as the workers were stopping work and holding these demonstrations etc. in deliberate defiance of orders under Rule 126 (1) (a) of the DIR.

Action, therefore, had to be taken to put a stop to these acts of indiscipline and hooliganism by the workers of Heavy Electricals. The State Government issued warrants of arrest against the persons who were either acting in defiance of orders under the DIR or from whom breach of peace was apprehended. They have so far arrested 54 persons—14 under the DIR and 40 under Section 107/117/151 Cr. P. C. Orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. have also been promulgated banning demonstrations, processions, collection of persons etc. In order to avoid trouble inside the factory, which may have led to serious consequences including damages to the valuable equipments installed in the factory, the General Manager has, as a precautionary measure, shut down the factory under Clause 48 of the Standing Orders with effect from 6:00 A. M. today.

Even today, the Gandhi Samiti has come out with a bulletin condemning the arrest of the workers and has laid down a programme for to-day's demonstrations, including strike for half a day and taking out a procession of workers for demonstration before the Vidhan Sabha to protest against the arrests. Only 12 persons attempted to hold this demonstration and they have been put under arrest.

In spite of this, the situation in the Plant area as well as in the township of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd, is at present quiet and peaceful.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know what specific act after the arrest of some of the workers were noticed by the authorities that constituted, in their opinion, as a threat of vio-

lence and danger to the safety of the plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Do you mean after the latest arrests?

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Yes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. It was done simultaneously, because in the heat of the struggle if the plant should be kept open there might be acts of sabotage.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): May I know whether the demand for the increase in Dearness Allowance was also discussed when these workers sought an interview with the Minister and whether any assurance was given to them? If any assurance was given, may I know the details of that assurance?

Shri C. Suramaniam: They handed over to me a pamphlet containing 13 demands. One of them referred to dearness allowance. As I already explained, this matter had to be discussed with the representative union and also with the plant management. Therefore, I told them that their first duty is to go and apply under section 17 of the Madhya Pradesh Act and get themselves recognised as a representative union, and every other thing should follow that.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): May I know when this Gandhi Samiti was formed and how many of the arrested persons belonged to it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not know the composition of the Gandhi Samiti. Pamphlets were being issued in the name of the Gandhi Samiti. We do not know the composition and we cannot say how many of the Gandhi Samiti men have been arrested.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मध्य प्रदेश में जो पिछले दिनों कांग्रेस की ट्रेड यूनियन का झगड़ा बहुत बढ़ गया था, उस झगड़े के कारण य कम्युनल रयट के कारण अथवा किन कारणों से वह कारखाना बन्द किया गया? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I gave detailed reasons why it has been shut down now. That is because of the competition between the HESTU Union and the INTUC which is the representative union.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know if this Ganhri Samiti which is trying to exploit the name of the Father of the Nation is a wing of this Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union; if so, what are their political affiliations?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union claims to be an independent trade union, but by all accounts which I am able to receive and from the information I have, it is a Communist-inspired union.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question. I want to know whether this Gandhi Samiti is a part of that union?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, yes. It is a part. As a matter of fact, persons who hold responsible positions in the Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union are participating in this Gandhi Samiti.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): The Minister has just stated that the trouble started from the month of February and now the situation is peaceful. May I know why within this period the Government did not take proper action so that the matter could have been solved beforehand peacefully?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the present series of trouble started on the 19th March 1964. I was constantly in touch with them and, as a matter of fact, I was hoping that after a few days of agitation and demonstration they would calm down and take to normal work. But they thought it as a sign of weakness and every day indiscipline increased.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): May I know whether the intention of the

Government is to sit quiet until the situation cools down or the Government is ready to set up any machinery to reconcile the situation and thus keep the production going?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Government's intention is to take firm and strong steps to put down this indiscipline.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Is it not a fact that as far as dearness allowance is concerned the workers in this factory are given much less an amount than even the workers in the Bhilai plant which is also in Madhya Pradesh and, if so, has the Minister agreed to examine this genuine problem instead of trying to put one union against another, as is very clear from this?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: No insinuations should be made.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This insinuation is completely wrong that Government is trying to put one union against the other. I am sorry to say that the party to which the hon. Member belongs is trying to exploit the situation (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No, Sir. point of order. The Minister from the very beginning, leave alone my insinuation, if there is any, was insinuating. Let him answer my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No, Sir. He only referred to my party. What about the difference in dearness allowance between this factory and the Bhilai plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That does not arise at all now. It is a question of trying to find out whether the labourers are going to function in a disciplined manner or not (*Interruptions*). As long as this indiscipline persists, I am not going to look into any demands. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): As far as we could see, the main grouse of the HEL Trade Union is that though they claim they enjoy the membership of 80 per cent of the workers there . . . (Interruptions)—I said “they claim”; will you kindly here me—though they claim they have majority of the membership, that claim has been by-passed; when the Madhya Pradesh Government gave recognition to the employees union of the INTUC, did they try to ascertain by private ballot as to . . . (Interruptions)—why should you try to interrupt; you are not the Minister—which union really enjoys the majority of membership?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. Member put this question, because I wanted to clarify this. Under the Madhya Pradesh Act, when an application is made for recognition under section 13, the membership in that union for three months previous to that application is taken into consideration. There should have been permanent membership, they should have paid subscriptions regularly, they should have had pass books showing that the moneys were deposited into the banks and everything was done in an orderly and regular way (Interruptions). When the HESTU Union applied for recognition, they were called upon to produce the registers, the account books, bank pass books etc. They applied for three adjournments for producing these documents and yet they did not produce them. After that, they took the matter in appeal. A High Court judge presides over this appellate court. That Court went into it fully and found that the HESTU Union, which was asked to produce documents to prove its membership did not produce the relevant documents. Even now I have been telling them: you kindly apply under section 17 and produce all your documents. They are not prepared to apply. Evidently, there is some-

thing wrong with them or with their documents. That is why they are avoiding an application under section 17.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of fact that the closure of this vital plant is so detrimental to the defence effort, has come quickly in the wake of the Minister's statement on Friday or Saturday in answer to my question that the work of the plant is bedevilled and plagued by very unsatisfactory management-labour relations—that is what he himself admitted—and that he will look into the matter very shortly, does he propose to expedite the enquiry either by himself alone or with the assistance of any other machinery or any other agency for this purpose?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our first task should be to restore normal conditions and set the plant working. We shall try to do our best to restore these normal conditions and set the plant working and, I am sure, this firm action will yield good results. After that whatever inquiry is necessary could be made.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) कुछ समाज-सेवकों ने ऐसा कहा और उन की हरकतों से तंग आकर सरकार ने इस कारखाने को बन्द कर दिया। देश में जो फस्ट्रेशन फैला है, उन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है और कब तक यह कारखाना दोबारा चालू हो जायगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did not follow it fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can somebody translate it? श्री यशपाल सिंह अंग्रेजी में बोल दें। वह अंग्रेजी जानते हैं।

श्री कृष्णाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है, क्या उसके प्रश्न का उत्तर ही नहीं दिया जायेगा। आप मंत्री महोदय को समझा दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not know Hindi.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): One pertinent question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has not signed the calling-attention notice.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt, production is suffering in a very vital sector. We are discussing irrigation and power not now as a matter of fact, the power programme in the next few years depends upon the production in this factory. But unfortunately those who are working in this factory, particularly, those belonging to the HEST Union do not seem to realise that; or, if they realise it they want to torpedo it.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I come from Madhya Pradesh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन कारखाने के खुलने में कितना टाइम लगेगा ?

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह निवेदन कर दूँ कि मंत्री महोदय किसी हिन्दी जानने वाले को अपने पास बिठा लें। मैं हिन्दी में मवाला करूँगा। इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भिलाई के अलावा, जो कि रणियन कोलंबोरेशन में चल रहा है, वाकी जितनी गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग है, उन में किसी न किसी प्रकार के उपद्रव एक ही साथ शुरू हो कर चल रहे हैं, क्या सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि एक ही विचार-धारा के अन्तर्गत ये सब कार्यवाहियाँ की जा रही हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उस मूल को पकड़ने के लिए, उस मूल को काटने

के लिए, सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member seems to indicate that if it is Russian collaboration, trouble is not likely to be there, particularly from one quarter. But even there they have started trouble. Because we are doing well there and are producing and adding to the strength of the economy, there also they have given notice that they would have hunger strikes and all those things.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: That was not my question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Why in English now?

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं था। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भिलाई के अलावा जितने भी सरकारी कारखाने हैं, उन में एक ही समय और एक ही प्रकार के उपद्रव शुरू हुए, तो क्या सरकार इस से किसी नतीजे पर पहुंची है ; यदि हाँ, तो उस कारण को मूलतः नष्ट करने के लिए क्या साधन और क्या उपाय सोच रही है ? यह कहना काफी नहीं होगा कि भिलाई में भी कुछ होगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not want to draw any inferences. No doubt, there are troubles everywhere and we have to face these troubles and to the best of our ability we will try to solve them.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): That is no reply.

श्री कृष्णाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि मिस्टर सुबैया, जो रेलवे में जेनरल-मैनेजर थे, माननीय मंत्री, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम्, के द्वारा हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में जेनरल-मैनेजर बना कर लाए गए, वह स्थिति को सम्भाल नहीं सकते और उन

में गुंडों को पनाह देने की जो आदत है, उस के कारण वहां आतंक मचा हुआ है और वह स्थिति को सम्भाल नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की शान-शीकत में प्रति-वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है और हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के बन्द होने से सरकार को कितनी हानि हो रही है और उस हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think, it does not arise out of this.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): My constituency being a neighbour constituency of Bhopal . . .

श्री कछबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। मि० सुबैया रेलवे में जेनरल-मैनेजर थे, उन को इस प्रकार क्यों लाया गया है? वह स्थिति को सम्भाल नहीं सकते हैं। मेरे सवाल का जवाब मिलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री कछबाय : मेरा सवाल केवल यह है कि जो व्यक्ति अपने काम में असफल रहा है, उस को यहां ला कर क्यों थोप दिया गया है। वह यहां पर स्थिति को नहीं सम्भाल सकता है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In view of the fact that the HEST Union has been following a deliberate policy of sabotage and is hampering production in the Bhopal electrical plant, what steps do Government propose to take to declare that Union as illegal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now we have taken certain steps. I think it would be possible to restore normal conditions and even the HESTU should see reason now at least and

see that normal conditions are restored.

श्री कछबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, उस का जवाब दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have disallowed that question.

श्री कछबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। आप मंत्री महोदय को अंग्रेजी में ममझा दीजिए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह वहां की स्थिति को सक्ती से दबायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब वहां पर शान्ति स्थापित हो जाये और हड़ताली लोग अपनी हड़ताल वापस ले लें, तो क्या वह उन की तीस मांगों पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे और जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उन को जल्दी से छोड़ कर इस कारखाने को जल्दी चलाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Government's policy is always to deal leniently and generously with the labour and, therefore, if normal conditions are restored, certainly we will try to take a lenient view of things. But those who are responsible for creating trouble continuously will have to be dealt with in a serious and firm manner. Otherwise, perhaps, we may not be able to enforce normality.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. . . Not here.

Shri Bagri. . . Not here.

17.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER
 —contd.

Shri Lalit Sen: Sir, just a few minutes ago, I was suggesting the setting up of another factory to produce electric equipment. In my humble opinion, electric equipment worth 400 million K.W. should be produced by our factories at Bhopal, Ranipur and Hyderabad. As I mentioned a few minutes ago, we are only going to produce 11 lakh KW worth of equipment at Bhopal by the end of the Fourth Plan and that too is going to be composed of 6 lakh KW worth of thermal equipment and 5 lakh KW worth of hydro equipment. I do not understand how this break-up has come about because in the Fourth Plan also we all know that our coal and transport limitations will impose several difficulties in our way as far as production of thermal power is concerned. I really hope that the hon. Minister in his reply will clarify this point and let us know how more emphasis is being placed on the production of thermal equipment instead of hydro equipment for hydro-power which, I do consider will continue to be our strong point for many years to come.

Another point that I would like briefly to mention here is the necessity for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre to give more and more aid and help in the form of funds and technical assistance to the States.

I mentioned a few minutes ago the necessity to survey the Himalayan waters all along the States that are near to the Himalayas because it is these waters in these regions which due to their proximity to our load centres, to our consumption centres, to our agrarian centres, the areas which produce the most food, can be made good use of. I am sure the Central Water and Power Commission will do well in surveying all these areas so that the maximum use can be made of the latent potential of the waters of these areas for power and irrigation.

Before I conclude, I would like briefly to refer to my home State of Himachal Pradesh in which State, as you know, Sir, both the Bhakra and the Beas-Sutlej link are situated which are two of the largest schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Bhakra is going to produce 2,67,000 KW of power and Dehar will produce another 2 million KW of power. The Kishau dam and the Tons may produce another 5 million KW. Apart from these, another 5 million KW. is possible to be produced by the waters of the Himachal Pradesh. I need hardly mention that Himachal Pradesh, situated as it is, is so near our industrial centres, our consumption centres, our load centres, that the fullest use should be made of the waters in Himachal Pradesh. I hope the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will depute somebody specially to go to Himachal Pradesh and survey the potentialities of these waters so that the maximum use can be made of all these waters. The Sutlej itself as it cascades down deep ravines with a minimum discharge of 3000 cusecs falls about 3,000 ft. thereby creating several high heads on the way and I am sure that although a lot of money will be spent on the scheme, the benefits in terms of soil conservation alone will be immense.

I would also like to mention the potentialities of the Beas and the Ravi basins, particularly the Suketi and Alsed which need investigation.

I would just mention a word about the necessity for us to strengthen our research regarding the production of power and regarding the production of irrigation and power equipment. There is an extreme dearth now that we are experiencing for functional specialisation, especially as far as thermal engineers are concerned. I am sure that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Education should get together now so that the maximum benefit is taken

of our experience in the latest techniques and methods at the universities, colleges and institutes, and the future generation of engineers who would be coming up will have all this training, will have the best of equipment behind them so that they can make the fullest use of their training and experience.

I may also suggest the necessity for the Ministry to examine the question of bringing out a specialised journal regarding irrigation and power. We have several journals like this in the field, but I do think that we need an up-to-date journal which will have papers contributed by international experts and our experienced engineers so that our younger engineers in the institutes and colleges etc. can take the maximum benefit and come to know the country, its potentialities and difficulties and contribute in a better way.

In conclusion I would only say that the efforts that are being made by the Irrigation and Power Ministry to meet the various shortfalls, whether in irrigation or in power are satisfactory, and I am sure that it will not be vain to hope that with this steady and solid progress that is being made, we shall be able to reach our goal. The administrative implications are vast and call for our continuous and concentrated attention. A high standard of efficiency is called for along with the concentration and co-ordination of our skill and limited resources. I am sure that with the support of this House, Government will be able to fulfil the task and meet the challenge that is posed.

17.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 31, 1964/Chaitra 11, 1886 (Saka).