

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. All these points can be raised in that meeting. After all, no decision will be taken on them now even if they are raised here. So, let us not spend time on that. Now, Shri V. C. Shukla.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

13.08 hrs.

CORRECTION OF SQ NO. 335

DMC DUES OUTSTANDING AGAINST
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): During the course of supplementary questions regarding the Delhi Municipal Corporation's dues outstanding against the Central Government, I said that the Corporation owed Rs. 7 crores to the Government. What I meant to say was that the total liability of the D.M.C. was of the order of Rs. 7 crores. This was in respect of payments due to the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, loan instalments payable to Government, contractors and suppliers bills, arrears of dearness allowance, etc.

As regards my statement that before decisions could be taken on Reddy Report, the Morarka Commission had been appointed and the Morarka Commission was told to reconsider the matters and submit its report, I may like to clarify that Dr. Reddy submitted an interim report on 31-12-1966. Later in a meeting held on 7-3-1967 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Reddy, the Commission decided to review most of its recommendations after some additional studies had been made by them. Later when Shri Morarka was appointed Chairman in place of Dr. Reddy the Commission gave their revised interim report.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants. The Food Minister will reply to the debate after the lunch interval. We will adjourn now and meet again at 2.15 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair.*

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-Contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COM-
MUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—
Contd.

*THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member and to the House for the words of cheer and encouragement that they had given to my Ministry. I shall share this. The major share, legitimately should go to the Indian farmer, the agricultural scientists, the administration and the extension workers who have all contributed in their own field towards this agricultural revolution in the country.

Agricultural scientists deserve special mention in this respect. The effort that they have been putting in and the original and fundamental research that they are carrying on for evolving high yielding varieties of seeds, which increase production several-fold, is one which has been primarily responsible for this agricultural breakthrough. They deserve all encouragement, all appreciation.

In any effort which wants to put our national economy on a sound footing, the greatest reward that one can give to the agricultural scientist is the appreciation which the nation has for it. Apart from that, I have been trying—the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also trying—to create conditions congenial for research work for research scientists. I may assure the House that it will be my endeavour to create conditions in which the agricultural scientists

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

will feel that they are receiving their due attention of Government.

In any strategy of agricultural production, land is an important factor. Many hon. members have talked about land reforms. I do attach great importance to land reforms. But the House should not forget that land and land reforms are primarily a State subject. What we have to do from here is to remind the States pointing out to them the shortcomings in their land legislations and land reforms and request them to expedite implementation of the legislations that they have already enacted or to undertake fresh legislation where it is necessary.

Ours is primarily an agricultural country. Nearly 80 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture or professions connected with agriculture. Therefore, unless land reforms are placed on a rational and scientific basis, production in many fields may be adversely affected. So, ever since I took over the charge of this Ministry, it has been my effort to persuade the State Governments... (Interruptions) In some of the States we have non-Congress Governments who have been blaming the Congress for not having undertaken radical land reforms. In the initial stages, the basic land reform was undertaken by the Congress—the House knows that. One should not forget that the elimination of landlordism—*Zamindars*, *inamdars* and *jagirdars*—, considering their number that we had in this country, was an achievement of which any country can be proud. But the land reforms have to be pursued to their logical end. The intermediaries have to be eliminated. In many States that has been done and wherever that remains—as I have said, in some of the States there are Governments which claim to be more radical than the Congress—it is a test for them and we have to see how far they are going to be so far as land reforms are concerned. So far as I am concerned, they will receive the fullest co-operation from the Centre, as far as land reforms are concerned. (Interruption) You will talk about sharecroppers and *bataidars*. The Government in Bihar brought a legislation, about *bataidars*, but they did not have the courage, due to internal differences and conflict, to implement that... (Interruptions) I do not know why the members are feeling so

perturbed. I am talking of parties which claim to be more radical than the Congress. This is the time to test their radicalism.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):
Please don't take notice of those things.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am not taking notice of those things. I was saying this... We have people in some States who claim to be more radical. Naturally, here, I will expect them to take a more radical line.

I welcome that and I will give all support from the Centre. The other day Mr. Nayanar talked of land reform legislation in Kerala. What have they done? Here is a Bill pending before the Select Committee of Kerala Assembly. In the ordinary course, after the legislation has been passed there, it would come here for President's assent. They sent it here while the legislation is pending before the Select Committee. I think we will be able to clear that even at this stage. It would have been better for them to get the legislation passed. I do not know if they have internal differences composed as they are of several Parties which necessarily do not see eye to eye in all matters of land reform. I have to say that much about that.

Then the question in agricultural production strategy is the necessity of water. Many people have attached importance to high-yielding varieties of seeds or chemical fertilisers. But, Sir, I attach the greatest importance to water, irrigation. Without irrigation and even with high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers we cannot produce the results. Therefore, it has been my effort to expand the irrigated area as far as we can within the resources we have.

During the past two years, when the country was faced with unprecedented drought conditions in several States, an awareness has come among the farmers and among the administrators that greatest importance has to be given to all types of irrigation, whether it is minor or medium or major irrigation. I will not take the time of the House in quoting figures. They are in the reports that we have circulated. The achievement during the past 2 years has been rather spectacular so far as the number of tubewells, ordinary wells and lift irrigation that has been provided in

various parts of the country. Mention has been made by several members that though a large number of tubewells have been bored and though large number of wells have been dug, many of them are not working. There has been certain time lag so far as the supply of power is concerned. We are pursuing that in the Fourth Plan and a sizeable amount has been allocated for rural electrification.

Wherever such cases come to our notice, we take it up with the State Governments to electrify the tube-wells where they have been sunk and where the dug wells are shallow and require reborings, reborings has to be done there.

In every State impressive schemes have been undertaken for tubewells and minor irrigation. Hon. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu was complaining about Bengal. Well, it is a fact that in some of the northern States the same sense of urgency was not attached to agricultural development, but for the past 2 years progress is being made in that direction. Even in Bengal, I will say, agricultural revolution has started. The high-yielding variety of summer paddy has been introduced. I saw the wheat crop grown in West Bengal. It is as good as the wheat crop in Ludhiana of Jullunder. Though the area is small, still it is an agricultural revolution there. I only say and hope that if we pursue with a view to increase the area under the several high-yielding paddy strains it will produce the desired results.

We have also difficult areas where ordinary boring rigs will not do and there, we are getting the highpower boring rigs. We have quite a large number of boring rigs in different States and whenever demand comes from the State Government we are taking two actions: First, we are creating the capacity in the country for the manufacture of these sophisticated rigs and also the percussion rigs and in the mean time we are releasing foreign exchange for the import of such rigs. During the course of the next 4 or 5 years I have no doubt that we will become self-sufficient so far as the manufactures of boring rigs are concerned. And for all these things credit has to be provided.

Whether it is minor irrigation or tube well of lift irrigation, the farmer has to be provided with the necessary credit so that he can undertake the job.

Now, there has been a new development in this country recently. Barring a few exceptions in Mysore and Patiala, the commercial banks were reluctant and unwilling to enter into the agricultural field for advancing credit; but during the past one year there has been phenomenal progress in this direction. And, they have been able to secure sizeable credit from the commercial banks for assisting the farmers for digging tube wells and undertaking land development. The agencies are the Land Development Banks, the Co-operative Societies, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Commercial Banks. All these various agencies have been entering in the field of agriculture to assist the farmers for necessary inputs in the shape of short-term credit, medium term credit and long-term credit. And, today, I find there is no difficulty so far as the fund required for this sector is concerned.

Then again, we will have to take care of the small farmer and the medium-sized farmer who have not got the capacity to take the necessary credit from the various institutions for sinking tube-wells or ordinary well. There the State will have to come in. The State tube-well is the only answer for them. Where panchayats are developed, panchayats also may undertake these community tube-wells for the service of the small farmers. And some work is being done in this direction by the panchayats in Maharashtra. Wherever panchayats are developed they can undertake this work also that will be more expeditious than the government agency. In some places the cooperative also have to undertake this work. But that can be possible only in areas where the functioning of the panchayats is satisfactory or the cooperatives are so developed that they are in a position to undertake this work. But this is the only answer to the small farmer in areas where there is no flow irrigation. Where there is canal system all farmers will be covered, by the irrigation system. But where tube-wells and lift-irrigation has to be provided a small or medium farmer can be taken care of only by the State tube-wells.

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

What we have done in this direction is this. Whatever money is provided in the budget of the State Government should be spent specifically for the State Tube-wells for the small farmers and the big farmers can be taken care of by the institutional credit which is available in adequate measure.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My hon. friend Shri Sarju Pandey was mentioning about the eastern districts of U.P. what about that?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: What I am saying covers all these. I have given the information for West Bengal. But it covers that also...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I am not talking of West Bengal...

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am talking of Bengal; but this covers all the eastern areas also. It covers the Eastern U.P., Bihar, Bengal, all these areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Assam?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Assam as well. I hope my friend has not forgotten Geography. Last will embrace Assam as well. In Assam con'our-bunding, lift irrigation and tube-wells will be used. Necessary credit for them is also available. I am not going into individual States because that information is available. I am telling you what arrangement has been made to cover all the States. But I am aware that small farmers will require some special help. Though the small farmer is supposed to take advantage of the credit available from the co-operatives institutions. In actual practice it has been found that the co-operative facilities have not been percolating to the small farmers. I have been very anxious about this and in the Fourth Five Year Plan we are going to undertake a modest scheme, I should say, to cover 20 districts to start with, where the small farmers will be taken care of in regard to all their requirements for agricultural development, whether it is land or water management or development of land or provision of irrigation, or provision of fertilisers seeds and necessary credit will be provided to them.

Then the question comes about tractors. These have become necessary because bullocks are becoming costlier. Apart from big farmers, even small farmers will have to be provided with facilities of tractors or power tillers. Unless that is done, in this competition about production, the small farmers will lag behind. What I have been thinking and the House is aware of that is to establish agro-industries corporation. The whole idea is that the agro-industries corporation will start a large number of centres and sub-centres where they will maintain a number of tractors and power tillers which can be rented out to the farmers whether it is for ploughing or sowing and other operations. Some centres have been started. Apart from agro-industries corporation. I have been talking to the co-operatives that they should diversify their activities also. Some of the cooperatives may maintain tractors so that they can serve small farmers. In some areas, even big farmers when they have surplus capacity of tractors, are renting out for ploughing. If small farmers or even some young men come forward to start these things, I have made arrangement to see that commercial banks will advance loans to them for purchasing tractors and power tillers to maintain such centres in the various areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: Interest will be high.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: May be 9 or 10 per cent. But they will have to see that they work on a reasonable profit basis. I do not believe in subsidy. If our agriculture has to be put on a sound footing and if we have to compete with others, we have to see that agriculture becomes self-supporting. If they pay normal interest on the loan for these tractors, what should be charged for ploughing one acre of land should be worked out....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Why cheap interest for industries and big crocodiles?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Where is cheap rate of interest for industries?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: 2 per cent or 3 per cent.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I would like to know still as to who gets at 2 per cent.

There is no gain saying the fact that there is a great shortage of tractors in the country. The demand is so great that the production is not commensurate with the demand.

I think that all the tractor factories put together will be producing 15,000 or 18,000 in this country. But, that will not meet the demand of the farmers. So, the first thing that I did when I became the Minister-in-charge of this Ministry was this. I decided that the tractor industries should be de-licensed. And I took it up with the Industries Ministry. The House is aware that we have de-licensed them and there has been progress in this regard and several parties have entered into collaboration agreements with the manufacturers of tractors of other countries. And the tractor manufacturing factories are going to be established in various parts of the country. Some progress has been made in this direction. Some cases, collaboration agreement has been signed to procure machinery for the purpose. I think that by the end of this year or by next year, some of them will start manufacturing tractors. I attach the great importance to the tractors of low horse power ranging between, 10, 15 and 20 or 25. So, the collaboration agreements that have been entered into are mostly for low horse power tractors. Also power tillers are going to be manufactured collaboration agreement being entered into for the purpose. In addition, we are importing tractors. But I will not say that this year it is going to ease the situation. We had also to import from Czechoslovakia but then the trouble started there. Then we placed our orders with Russia. They said that they would be in a position to supply a large number of them. Now I find, that they perhaps may not be able to keep up the time schedule. All these difficulties are there. But, still, I am trying to get from various parts of the world as many tractors as they can secure for us.

Another thing that I have done is—the House is aware of it—that if any farmer can get as a gift a tractor from any of his relations in any foreign country, we have allowed that. I think that the country will be able to get a few more tractors under the gift scheme from foreign countries. These are various steps that we took to ease this situation. The most im-

portant step that we took was de-licensing of the tractor industry.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU (Chingleput): Is there any custom duty when we bring them?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: No, there is no custom duty on tractors. The same thing applies to the gift tractors.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Can we get them from Japan?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: You can get them from anywhere in the world where you have relations.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you define the relation?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I say relation has been defined.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: What is the definition of relation?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I shall tell you. The relation may be your wife or sister or sister's husband or brother or brother's wife or father or mother.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: But not friends.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: No, please. Not even your prospective wife. This applies to power tillers also.

Then, Sir, after the field has been ploughed, the fertiliser comes in. So far as the fertiliser position is concerned, both indigenous and imported, this year it is very comfortable. As a matter of fact, I have a problem, as my friends from Tamil Nadu are quite aware of that, of storing the fertilisers that I have. Once the farmer knows that the fertiliser is readily available, he does not purchase it in advance. He will purchase it a day or two earlier when he has to apply it. This year the fertiliser position is so comfortable that. I was rather surprised to hear some Members complaining that there has been black-marketing in fertilisers,

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

That might have happened last year, I will not say that what they have said is not true or correct or there are no chances for that. This year, I don't see any reason for black-marketing so far as various types of fertilisers are concerned. I have plenty of them. I took care to get them imported in advance and despatched them to various States so that they could stock them at convenient points which will enable them to supply fertilisers to various blocks or to individual farmers either both for *rabi* and *khariff* seasons.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ): आत्म-निर्भर आप कब तक हो जायेंगे ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: This year we have sufficient stocks of both imported and indigenous fertilisers. We are also taking steps for foreign collaborations to increase the indigenous manufacturing capacity. I think that in three, four years time the country will be in a position to produce as much fertilisers as will be required. We should not forget that, as our irrigated area increases and as the farmers become more and more fertiliser-minded, the quantity of fertilisers required will go on increasing. It will increase in geometrical proportion. Once we increase the capacity and knowhow, I think, then the country will be in a position to expand the production capacity to meet the entire requirement.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी): गोबर को बचाने का क्या उपाय हो रहा है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Shri Jharkhande Rai does not come from an urban area. He comes from a rural area. We should not forget the psychology of the farmer. I also attach great importance, if cow-dung could be saved, that will be a very fruitful source for nitrogen. Today, the poor farmer uses cow-dung as his fuel and he is not spending anything for it. When we provide any other thing, whether it is firewood or coal or charcoal, he will have to pay for it. The moment we say that the cow-dung should be used for manuring purposes, immediately the farmer will think that he has to spend 4, 5 or 6 rupees for his firewood. Then, it is not only through the agencies of the Government that we can do

this; we will require the assistance and co-operation of public workers to popularise compost manuring in rural areas. Some progress has been made in this direction, but I would not say that any spectacular results have been achieved. I have been emphasising this. I have got figures—the number of compost fields, where we have manufactured, how many millions of maunds we have produced, etc. I will myself admit that I have not felt that the progress has been satisfactory. We should not forget this fact that if a farmer has to spend 3 or 4 rupees for his fuel—when we say that the cow-dung, which he is now using as his fuel without spending anything for it, should be used for manuring—this will be quite a sizeable amount in his annual budget. To be practical, unless we provide something readily available and the villages for the fuel, all the talk of utilising this cow-dung for manuring purposes will remain only a theoretical proposition. Of course, if we manufacture *gobar* gas, that is another thing. But, there also, it will require the assistance of friends like Jharkhande Raiji to popularise it.

We are seized of all these problems in all their various aspects. After the field has been ploughed and fertiliser applied, what is required is the seed. For that also we have made necessary arrangements. So far as ordinary seeds are concerned, the farmers have been producing their own seeds. But in respect of some of the high-yielding varieties, you require foundation seeds and you have to take special care to produce good varieties. Some of our agricultural universities are doing very good work. Some of the state farms, both Central and State, are producing seeds. We have established the Seeds Corporation for acquiring seeds produced by progressive farmers and by themselves, and make them available to farmers.

Some complaint was made that the Seeds Corporation has appointed some agents. They have appointed agents in every State on terms and conditions to which the agents have agreed. That is on commission basis. My information is that it has, by and large, worked satisfactorily. Some members have made some complaints. I will be glad if I am supplied with particulars to make investigations in this matter.

When we start new things, it is likely there are some defects. When these are brought to notice, we will take remedial measures. So if details are brought to my notice, I will try to take remedial measures and set it right. As I said, these are new things we are having in the country and it is just likely that for lack of experience also, shortcomings and defects crop up. They have to be set right. But on the whole, the Seeds Corporation has done good work.

In many States, the farmers also have undertaken the production of even foundation seeds and exotic seeds. We can feel proud of that. This is done even by uneducated, small farmers. I have seen some farmers with two or three acre holdings producing hybrid jowar and hybrid bajra seeds. They do not know English, but they have mastered all the words, though in their own corrupted form, in connection with what is required for producing these seeds. For several foodgrains we have adequate quantities of seeds. I suggested that these seeds should be made available even to small farmers. Whoever requires it will be given.

Some complaints have been made now and then about the IARI not supplying seeds in time or things like that. This is not their work. As a matter of fact, they carry on research and experiments. Sometimes it so happens that when they are experimenting with seeds, as it happened this year in connection with the triple dwarf,—which had not yet been released—the news went round and some unscrupulous people, they may be farmers or traders, started saying 'I will give you triple dwarf'. The presumption will be that somebody has pinched the seeds from the Institute, and is selling it. ~~That is not a fact.~~ As a matter of fact, when that situation developed in this way, I had to ask the Institute to issue a press release warning Indian farmers about the triple dwarf alleged to be in the market and saying that it has not yet been finally tried and released.

So it happens in many cases that they are experimenting with some new seeds when some people come to know about that and then they write to me, 'You supply' and I tell them that it will be dangerous to go in for it at present. Whenever any instances come to my notice, I do hold an inquiry

into these matters and try to take whatever action may be necessary.

About credit, we have taken care to provide the credit even to the small farmers. So far as short term credit against standing crops is concerned, that is available to all farmers. So also long-term credits. Where the cooperatives have not developed properly, they were not in a position to take advantage of all the credit that was available and also to make it available to the farmers. As the House is aware, we have passed legislation for establishing credit institutions other than co-operatives in some of the States. With the entry of the commercial banks into the field, I think the small farmers will also be taken care of.

That leads me to the question of agricultural labour which is a big problem. It was expected at one stage that radical land reforms and the enforcement of ceiling on individual holdings may release some land which may become available to the landless people. That hope has been belied more or less... (Interruptions). The only answer to that problem is to provide some means by which agricultural labour could add to their income. Unless some revolutionary changes are made to the effect that only those who work on the land will be provided with land, I do not find any solution for the agricultural labour by settling them on the land. Therefore, some method by which he can add to his income has to be found. I had been talking to the commercial banks and other banks so that credit may be made available to them for buying a cow or buff or maintaining a poultry or starting some cottage industry on the security of the asset that will be created with the loan advanced. Because many of them have no other asset. The whole trouble today is that he cannot get any loan from the co-operative because he is not credit-worthy. We made this arrangement that if at least two members stand a surety then a loan of Rs. 200 can advance to such a person. But this also may lead to some mal practices and it is not also easy for them to find two members who would be willing to stand surety for them.

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या 200 रुपये

[श्री राम जी राम]

का ऋण दिया जायगा सुअर पालने के लिए क्योंकि गांवों में ऐसे ही दिया जा रहा है और चमार कायम रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : यहां हल्ला करने से क्या होता है ? यह स्टेट के करने की चीज है । . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

We have to try with the State Governments; the Centre cannot do anything directly. Even if I were to make credit available for the purchase of a cow or buffalo, or a pig, etc. I cannot set up the machinery here to advance the loan and watch its recovery. We have ultimately to entrust it to the State Government and the success or failure of any scheme will depend upon the interest the State Government take in these schemes. At the most, I can try to find the necessary credit for all these things.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : रेलवे की चाट की जमीन तो आप खेत मजदूरों को दे सकते हैं । . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो इतनी समझ ही नहीं आती है कि यह मसला भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा तै होने का है । वहां तो मुंह खुलेगा नहीं, यहां हल्ला करने से क्या है ? . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: If Mr. Shastri will have a little patience, and if the hon. Members will exercise a little—

AN HON. MEMBER: Restraint.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Not restraint, but a little understanding, it will be good.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सारी अंडरस्टैंडिंग आप लोगों पर छोड़ दी गई है ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I do not think that Mr. Shastri had not known it. I thought he was aware of that. All the railway lands on the siding have to be settled with the landless people. But who is to settle that?

He says *hotha hai nahi*. Ultimately, it will have to be given to the District Magistrate to settle with landless persons, (*Interruption*) That is what I have said. He will say that, this is not being implemented it will, in any case, have to be given to the local civil authorities there, who will do the detailed settlement with the landless people. But if Mr. Shastri has got land, and his brother says that though my elder brother has got land I am landless and if he has influence with the District Magistrate and gets it settled, what can the Central Government do about it? Are not such instances happening?

I am posing this question to him. What precaution can we take from here? We can only say that all these lands should be settled with the landless people. We cannot set up a machinery; the railways cannot set up a machinery. Ultimately it will have to be done by the civil authorities in the States. And that is the practice at present.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार पता तो ले सकती है कि लैंडलेस के साथ सेटिलमेंट हो रहा है या जमीन वालों के साथ सेटिलमेंट हो रहा है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: That is what I myself am saying. After all, it will have to be left to the State Governments. We can say that this has to be done by the State Governments and the State Governments will have to do that.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसमें यह संशोधन चाहता था कि इस सेटिलमेंट को कम-से-कम 5 साल के लिए कर दिया जाय, वह ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा इसलिए कि हर साल उन गरीबों को वह जमीन नहीं मिल पाती है । दिक्कत यह होती है कि बड़े-बड़े लोग डाक बोल कर उस जमीन को खरीद लेते हैं । इसलिए डायरेक्शन होना चाहिए कि तीन साल या दो साल के लिए सेटिलमेंट होना चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से भूमिहीन मजदूरों को जमीन दी जानी चाहिए ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am stating the facts. I am not speaking only for public

consumption. I am speaking in a practical way and mentioning whatever can be implemented. I cannot set up a machinery from here to see as to how many thousands of people have been allotted and how many of them are actually landless and in how many cases malpractices have been done. It is impossible to do it from here.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: (Anand) What about the crop insurance scheme? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. These interruptions and commentaries are unnecessary.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I can understand the impatience of the hon. Members for agricultural labour. But I think if a fraction of their energy which they are spending here is spent at their respective State capitals, perhaps they might expect to achieve some results, but perhaps they are not hopeful of that.

Now, Sir, in high-yielding varieties, we have made a breakthrough so far as wheat and rice are concerned. But in our country, there are large areas which remain unirrigated. Nearly 73 to 75 per cent of our arable land is unirrigated. We have to take care of the unirrigated land also. I have asked the agricultural scientists to undertake research on drought resistance crops, so that high-yielding varieties could be developed of those crops also. An experiment was started recently and some progress has been made. I have full confidence in our agricultural scientists and I am sure they will be able to evolve certain varieties which will give better results even in areas where rainfall is very scanty. I told them that the research has to be done only by Indian scientists, because no other country produces so many varieties of foodgrains as India. In Europe or America, if you count 4 or 5 foodgrains, you will exhaust all the foodgrains they produce. But here you go on counting and counting per dozens after dozens of foodgrains and you will not exhaust the cereals, millet, pulses and so on and so forth. Our scientists will have to make original research on all foodgrains which are exclusively Indian.

Take pulses. Apart from Pakistan, we have the monopoly of producing pulses.

We will have to undertake research on pulses. India will be the only country to have the monopoly of supplying the world requirements of pulses. We are exporting a small quantity of pulses to cater to the need of the Indian overseas. I am trying to take certain steps in the direction of popularising consumption of pulses in other countries, like popularising our *pakor*s in Russia and other countries, so that we can export large quantities of pulses.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not popularise *doso* and *vada*?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Similar, oil seeds also will have to be taken care of, because except ghee which is taken from animal fat, a large number of people depend on these vegetable oils. We will have to encourage the cultivation of oilseeds. It so happens that in one year there is a bumper crop of groundnut and next year it is adversely affected. I have been thinking whether we can make some arrangements for building bufferstocks of these oilseeds. Unofficially forward-markets, advance trading, etc. are affecting the groundnut and other oilseeds in alternate years. Sometimes the situation becomes so desperate that I even try to import some sunflower or soyabean oils from other countries when prices of vanaspati start increasing. When the Vanaspati manufacturers know that Government do not have any stock, they go on speculating. Therefore, to guard against these things, we are thinking of creating bufferstocks of oilseeds.

These are methods by which we went to increase production. After that, we have to see that the pricing is such that it will give some incentive to the farmers. For the past two years, I have been trying to do that and to retain the confidence of the Indian farmers. Sometimes, people say that we fix the procurement price. I would explain that. Procurement comes when we have to procure compulsorily. In the schemes of wheat purchase, for example, I will say it is the purchase price and not procurement price.

No farmer is forced to sell it to Government at that price. If he can get a better price there is no restriction. Therefore, it is

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the purchase price. Previously, the Government of India or the State Government used to announce two prices. One was the procurement price at which, where there was a levy or compulsory procurement, the farmers were obliged to supply at that price. The other was the support price. If the prices fell below a certain level the Government will have to purchase at that price. What I have been doing in the past two years is, I have been fixing only one price and that is the purchase price. Any farmer may offer any quantity of foodgrains and Government is prepared to purchase it at that price. It is not the procurement price. Strictly speaking it is the purchase price because procurement comes when Government have to procure. I say Government will purchase all the foodgrains that the farmer may offer. When he finds that he is not likely to get a higher price then he gives his foodgrains to the Government. When he gets a higher price he will not come to Government.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Is he free to sell at a higher price?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Yes.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): In certain States he cannot. Where there is monopoly procurement he is not free to sell at a higher price.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am talking of the wheat area. Wherever there is monopoly procurement as in Maharashtra they cannot do it. They can do it only with the portion that is left with them.

SHRI RANGA: You leave as little as possible.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I was talking of the wheat area. That also happens in the rice areas where there is no monopoly procurement or levy. After the levy the farmer is free to sell the remaining quantity at any price. I have been trying to give incentive prices to the Indian farmers in order to retain their confidence that if they produce more they will not suffer. Up till now the fate of Indian farmer has been that whenever he produced more the price fell. That is one way by which we can maintain the enthusiasm that has come in the rural areas among the Indian farmers.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आप खरीदने का लक्ष्य नीचे क्यों कर रहे हैं। 36 लाख से नीचे क्यों आ रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I have no target. I will procure any quantity that is offered.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आपके गुप्ता जी कहते हैं कि हम 10 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं लेंगे।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I am saying that efforts should be made to reach a target. But that is not the limit. I will purchase any quantity that will be offered at the price that we fix. It may be 2.5 million, 3 million, 3.5 million or even 4 million tonnes. I will take all that will be offered by the Indian farmers.

SHRI R.K. AMIN (Dhandbuka): We will appreciate this if you remove the food zones and the food levy.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Did we hear you saying "last year's prices"?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I said, whatever price is fixed by us.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : प्राइस का भी एलान कर दीजिये, मुहूर्त अट गया है।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: It will take one week more. After production we have three agencies for purchase. They are the Food Corporation, Co-operative Marketing Society and State Government. We have no private trader in the field except that they can have internal trade within a zone. Whenever foodgrains have to be taken from one State to the other, it is all done by Government i.e. Food Corporation or State Government. Some friends have complained about some malpractices in the Food Corporation in Rajasthan. When we have operations of such a gigantic scale, I will not claim that there will be no lapses in the country. But when the lapses come to our notice, we will have to take remedial measures and punish the officers who are at fault. Some friends said that several thousand tonnes of foodgrains were eaten

away by pigeons. It may be the speciality of Rajasthan. But some malpractices came to my notice in Bharatpur and Alwar last season. I immediately took action and found that they were officials of the Rajasthan Government on deputation with the Food Corporation. We reverted them back to the Rajasthan Government and asked the Rajasthan Government to proceed against them. I think they have proceeded against them. But any other instances are there and they are brought to our notice, we will certainly take necessary action. When we have to deal with millions and millions of tonnes of food grains, millions of farmers and thousands of staff, I will not say that there is no lapse so the part of any one.

DR, RANEN SEN (Barasat): The complain in West Bengal is that the Food Corporation procures cheaply from the farms and sells to the West Bengal Government at a higher price.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am coming to that. It has been said that they purchase at once price and sell at another price. But I wish hon. Members cared to know what are the expenses. What we fix as the procurement price is the price of the naked grain. It has to be kept in a gunny bag. For a quintal a bag costs more than two rupees. Then they have to pay market charges. They have to pay sales tax. They have to transport it from the *mandi* to the railway station. They have to transport it from a railway station in Punjab to Calcutta. They have to pay interest to the Reserve Bank for the money they have taken. They have to pay storage charges for the godowns.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगाँव) : चूहे लाखों टन अनाज खा जाते हैं ।

[श्री عبد الغنی ڈار (گورگاؤں): جو سبب لاکھوں

من اناج کھا جاتے ہیں۔]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : (Udipi) The trade has a difference of only 10 per cent. You have a difference of 33 per cent. May I know the reason for this big gap ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members to have some patience,

because the hon. Minister is giving all the aspects, all the points raised in the debate.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will give you all the details of the expenditure.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : But your items of expenditure are unduly high.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will give the figures ; you can examine where they are unduly high.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आपकी सरकारी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से 30 रु० क्वींटल का खर्चा है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं, हमारा तीस रुपये का खर्चा नहीं है ।

I will give the details of every item. He can find out for himself which items are high. Then, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar referred to rats. I hope he has eliminated all the rats from his own house.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मुझे आपकी बहुत अदब है लेकिन मैं आपके सवाल का जवाब दे सकता हूँ ।

[श्री عبد الغنی ڈار : مجھے آپ کی بہت ادب ہے
لیکن میں آپ کے سوالوں کا جواب دے سکتا ہوں۔]

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Our total loss in the godowns is 1.3 per cent ; it may be due to rats, insects or other reasons.

SHRI ABDUAL GANI DAR : It runs to crores of rupees.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It may run in crores. I am talking in terms of per centage. The House can judge whether it is on the high side in a huge transaction like this.

Then I come to zonal restrictions which are referred to every year when we discuss food.

As the House knows, my approach in this respect has always been pragmatic. Whenever in respect of any foodgrain I find

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that the situation has improved and I am in a position to take care of any malpractices that may be done to push up the prices, I have been relaxing the controls and restrictions. Today except for rice and wheat and *bajra* and *jowar* in Maharashtra and Gujarat, all the other foodgrains, pulses, millets are free; there is no restriction on them.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फीरोजाबाद) :
चीनी भी जा सकती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : चीनी भी फ्री है, यह तो आपको मालूम होना चाहिए ।

I take up with the State Governments even the question of removal of rationing and the House is aware that I have succeeded in removing rationing in many cities.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about wheat? Are you removing or not ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If it comes under the general principle that I have enunciated, I will take the necessary action.

Then, somebody asked me: How do you say that we will become self-sufficient by 1971; what gives you this confidence? The Indian farmer gives me this confidence.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are self-sufficient even now.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is on the basis of the awakening, enthusiasm and awareness of the Indian farmers that I make bold to say that by 1971 we will be self-sufficient. My only hope is the Indian farmer.

AN HON. MEMBER : Remove taxes,

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have no doubt about that. It will be my earnest effort to stop all concessional imports of foodgrains from other countries as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Next year ?

15-23 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Then, we will have to take care of cattle development

through schemes like cross-breeding, increasing the *per capita* yield of milk and so on. That will solve the problem of protein deficiency.

My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, raised the question of fisheries. We had to supply Calcutta with adequate quantity of fish but, as my hon. friends are aware, the people there would prefer to have sweet water fish and not saline water fish. That should always be remembered; I have spent some time in Calcutta and I know it. It is not the marine fishery that will solve Calcutta's problem; it will have to be the tank, river and pond fish that will solve the problem. That has been one difficulty.

We have formed a corporation for the supply of fish to Calcutta. The progress up till now has not been satisfactory but, I think, after one or two years the Corporation will be in a position to supply larger quantities of fish to Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not bring in the big fish in the Corporation !

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : They have taken over tanks and ponds in various States—UP, Bihar, Bengal—and they are rearing their own fish.

You know the Fish cartel in Calcutta and the monopolists employ all the means if anybody wants to break their monopoly. It is not very easy for the Corporation to cope with the *goondas* that those monopolists employ in Calcutta. I am aware of that. All the time we are trying to break that cartel so that the Calcutta fish problem could be solved.

DR. RANEN SEN : Be more serious.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will give you cereals as much as you require; do not worry.

SHRI SWELL : (autonomous Districts) He says, be more serious.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have to say about sugarcane development and sugar factories. Many friends have referred to that. Last year we started a policy of partial

decontrol. That was done with some objective. I will say that the policy succeeded in that the price that the farmers got last year encouraged them to undertake cane cultivation on such a large scale that this year, neither the gur, nor the khandsari nor the sugar factories are in a position to cope with all the sugarcane that has been produced. There was a dispute in U.P. about sugarcane prices. So far as Andhra and Madras were concerned, the sugar factories and the cane growers came to a certain agreement among themselves so far as the prices were concerned. Maharashtra did not present any problem because they are mostly co-operatives and the others also feel in line with them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : What about Mysore ? You have not said anything about Mysore. There is no amicable settlement between the sugar factories and the cane growers in Mysore.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am coming to Mysore as well. In Mysore also they had some agreement in some of the factories. The House will remember, I had said here—and I hope—that the factories would pay Rs. 10 per quintal for sugarcane ; I had also said that, if as a result of paying Rs. 10 the industry incurred a heavy loss, I would find some solution to compensate. It was a gentlemen's agreement. For some time the sugar factories behaved, but I am afraid they are not behaving like that now. They are taking advantage of this situation. Normally, only one-third of the sugarcane produced is crushed by the factories and the two-thirds are used by khandsari and gur factories. Because the gur and khandsari manufactures are not up to the mark and a larger quantity of sugarcane is coming to sugar factories, the sugar factories are taking advantage of that. They are going back on the gentleman's agreement. I want to say here that my assurance to the sugar industry that in case of loss to the industry I would try to compensate them was a package deal, on the condition that they will pay Rs. 10 to the sugarcane growers; as they have failed to pay that, my assurance stands withdrawn. (interruption) I will not disclose what action I will take.

Many hon. friends have mentioned about licences for co-operatives and corporate sector factories. The point was—and I have

explained this on previous occasions also—that a certain capacity was sanctioned and we found that the applications that had been made were for much more than the sanctioned capacity. We took a re-examination of the thing and we propose to increase the ceiling capacity for sugar industry. During the course of this month, I am sure, all the pending cases, whether of co-operatives or of the corporate section, will be decided.

Some members have said that the co-operatives should get preference. I want to reiterate that, so far as sugar industry is concerned, co-operatives will receive preference.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will you kindly yield for a moment ? So far as Mysore is concerned, we have made a specific allegation that they are giving to big industrialists. What is the answer to that ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The answer was given by the Minister of State I am giving the general thing... (Interruption)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In the Annual Report of the Ministry the name of Mr. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State has not been mentioned. They have scant respect for Mysore.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am giving the general thing that co-operatives will receive preference over the corporate section. If, from one area, there are applications from a co-operative and the corporate sector I will give preference to the co-operative. But where I find that in certain areas co-operatives are not coming up, I will not neglect any area saying that I will give only to the co-operatives and not to the corporate sector.

I have to see that there is even development in various parts of the country. Where co-operatives are not coming and they are not in a position to find the necessary finance to the co-operatives, I will have to see that. With regard to cane development and sugar development...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Co-operatives get 80% of the finance from the Government institutions. Is it proper that you divert your finance there?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is very proper. (*Interruptions*) But I have said that where the co-operatives will find the finance, they will receive preference. So far as finance is concerned, the corporate people also take Government finance and institutional finance. (*Interruptions*)

One thing about the Co-operatives and Panchayati Raj and Community Development. All the three are in the State sector. When the friends speak about co-operatives, they speak from local experience. Some hon. Member said that it is all rotten—all these things. Maybe, the development of co-operative movement in the country has not been even in all those areas. In some States, they are very well developed, in others they are not developed. In some of the States they are doing very good work. Wherever we find that there are lapses, we bring it to the notice of the State Government. They are entirely in the State sector. We have to provide the necessary finance for the co-operatives, but the detailed working has to be looked into by the State Government.

Similarly with the Panchayati Raj, whenever elections are held, they are held in a democratic way. The party rivalry is carried to the Panchayati elections also. Some Panchayats are doing good work while in other places the Panchayats have divided the villagers. I am thinking of having a deeper study made as to what remedial measures are possible by the State Governments. That is what I will do.

I have tried to cover all the major points. Some of the local things that hon. Members have raised. I have not been able to cover. I will write to them.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about crop insurance ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : About crop insurance, we have taken it up with the State Governments and unless some of the State Governments agree, it becomes very difficult to undertake crop insurance. I am pursuing it:

Several hon. Members rose.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : (Elura) Can they not advise that Life Insurance Cor-

poration which has got large funds to take up cattle and crop insurance ?

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : What about the agricultural tax imposed by the Finance Minister ?

Several hon. Members rose.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order, I will put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

"Shri Lobo Prabhu rose.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want any cut motion to be put separately, you please tell me.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to speak on the cut motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. In the Budget demands that has not been the practice.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You are making a mockery of democracy.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Sir, he is objecting to your ruling. It is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put all the cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Some people make a mockery of themselves. Why are you worried? Their existence is a mockery. Why are you worried now?

I will now put Demands to the vote of the House. 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, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 29 to 33, 113 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Food, Community Development and Co-operation."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Congratulating the Minister may be done in the Lobby.

[The motions of demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 29—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,22,000 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, 1970, in respect of ‘Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation’.

DEMAND NO. 30—AGRICULTURE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,85,01,000 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, 1970, in respect of ‘Agriculture’.”

DEMAND NO. 31—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,91,69,000 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, 1970, in respect of ‘Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research’.”

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,38,000 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, 1970, in respect of ‘Forest’.”

DEMAND NO. 33—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,98,89,000 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, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation’.”

DEMAND NO. 113—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,40,48,000 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, 1970, in respect of ‘Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers’.”

DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,08,000 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 March, 1970, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation’.”

15.36 hours

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Social Welfare for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

SHRI RANGA: Sir, you said that the Prime Minister would make a statement. Again, the Home Minister has to make a statement. When non-official work will be taken up and how long it will go, we do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: At 3-45 p.m. the Prime Minister will make a statement. At 4 O'clock we will take up non-official work. But we will interrupt non-official work at 6 O'clock, and the Home Minister will make a statement. We will now take up the Demands relating to the Social Welfare Department.

DEMAND NO. 97—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,48,000 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, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 98—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,32,000 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, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

The hon. members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: (Trivandram) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to eradicate untouchability and other forms of social discriminations shown against Harijans and other backward classes. (1)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to allot adequate funds for the running of all the institutions started under the Auspices of the Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project, Adhiyannoor in Kerala State. (4)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to distribute funds allotted to the Social Welfare Board through State Governments (5)".

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure of the Central Social Welfare Board to serve the poor and down-trodden sections of the society. (26)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: (Patna) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to provide stipend to all Harijan Students.(33)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to make women education free at all levels (34)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to bring women workers at par with men workers in all respects (35)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to abolish inter-caste and inter-religious marriages system.(36)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced Re. 1/-."

"Failure to abolish the system of life long widows among women. (37)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to bring the tribal people at par with other classes of people. (38)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced Re. 1/-."

"Failure to eradicate untouchability from the country. (39)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1/-."

"Failure to adopt and enforce a policy of provision of facilities to backward classes on the basis of economic condition. (40)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take action against police officials of Madhubani in connection with the murder of a Harijan on 4-12-1967 in Majhefar village of Khajoli division of Darbhanga District, Bihar. (41)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to carry on social welfare work in Kerala through the State Government. (42)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to check incidents of burning of the houses of Harijans and murder of Harijans in Sahora village in Hayaghat division of Darbhanga district of Bihar on 31-3-1969. (43)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take proper legal action against the persons who burnt the houses of Harijans and murdered persons a Hayaghat division of Darbhanga district of Bihar on 31-3-1969. (44)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take legal action against persons who support caste system (45)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Failure to take legal action against Shankaracharya of Puri for his supporting untouchability in World Hindu Conference held in Patna. (46)".

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: (Udipi) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Disapproval of the increase of expenditure on Central Social Welfare Board to Rs. 2.5 crores and of the Prohibition Council to Rs. 2 lakhs. (55)".

"That the demand under the head of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Increase of Grants in aid to Rs. 3.42 crores without reference to their cost benefit ratio and to the credentials of self styled social workers. (56)"

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1"

"Failure to curb the conversion activities of foreign missionaries amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on exploitation of hunger, backwardness, and fear. (75)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Need to create a sense of confidence in all Harijans and Guirijans regarding their bright future. (76)."

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to create amongst the Scheduled Castes an atmosphere in which they should feel that whatever is done for their welfare is their birth right and not the concessions. (77)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to implement in rural areas the safeguards given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Constitution and various State legislations, (78)".

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to provide for Scheduled Tribes of Goa and Daman ways and means to avail themselves of free education facilities. (79)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to provide free hostel facilities to Harijan and Guirijan students in the rural areas. (80)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

"Need to forbid the entry of foreign missionaries into India and specially in tribal areas, (81)"

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-".

"Need to watch carefully the activities of foreign missionaries like Father Ferrer which are engaged in conversion of tribals and Harijans and which have at their disposal substantial local and foreign resources. (82)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

Need to study the primitive way of living of Jarwas, Unguis, Shompens and other tribals of Andaman Islands and find ways and means to civilize them. (83)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-.

"Need to form a Central Social Welfare Board giving proper representation to all the States and Union territories. (84)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to grant substantial funds to Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in that Union territory. (85)"

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

"Need to start training centres in all States where proper training can be given to social workers so that they can work amongst the tribals without hurting their susceptibilities and love for traditional living. (86)"

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH
(Gorakhpur): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate the evil of untouchability and other social evils in the country (122).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government implementing the Sharda Act (123).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not enacting legislation relating to widows' remarriage (124).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government in preventing religious conversion of weaker sections of the society through economic pressure and other measures by foreign missionaries (125).]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1"

[Need to upgrade the Department of Social Welfare to a full fledged Ministry headed by a Minister of the Cabinet rank. (126)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take over all the welfare centres in the country by the Central Government. (127)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of Government in providing adequate training and employment facilities for blinds and other physically handicapped persons, (128)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not providing employment to the well qualified handicapped persons in the country. (129)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to create mental climate against untouchability with the help of social reforms movements. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government in providing stipend and other monetary help to the young and other helpless widows in the country. (131)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide old age pension to the persons whose all the sons are either employed in the Central or in the State Governments. (132)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide stipend to the students of all the backward classes. (133)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide stipend to the economically backward students of all the castes in the country. (134)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make the women education free at all levels. (135)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the force labour among the Harijans and backward classes in the country. (136)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take action against the press for presenting the twisted speech of Shankaracharya of Puri about untouchability in World Hindu Conference held at Patna, as per the clarification by the Shankaracharya appearing in the Vir Arjun. (137)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the Government in improving the lot of backward Classes and Harijans of Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts and particularly of Gorakhpur District. (138).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide healthy residential accommodation to Harijans and backward classes in the districts of Eastern U.P., particularly in Gorakhpur district. (139)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make provision for spread of education among the backward Classes and Harijans in Eastern U.P. districts and particularly in Gorakhpur district. (140).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make provision for full employment to the Harijans and backward classes in Eastern U.P. districts

and particularly in Gorakhpur district. (141).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prohibit the child marriage system prevailing in the Eastern U.P. districts. (142)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open all types of schools in the Eastern U.S. districts particularly in Gorakhpur district. (143)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate beggary from the country. (146)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to find a solution for the basic problems of the Scheduled Castes. (147)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the basic problems of Scheduled Tribes. (148)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the land of Adivasis. (149)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give Bageet land to agricultural labourers. (150)]

"That the demand under the Head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (151)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give publicity to the literature regarding Child Welfare. (152)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Dhebar Commission to improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (153)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the suggestions made by Acharya Kaka Kalelkar Commission regarding distribution of land to improve the financial conditions of the backward classes. (154).]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take legal action against Shankracharya of Puri and others who preach untouchability and casteism. (155)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the problem of drinking water for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (156)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to spend more money on the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (157)]

"That the demand under the Head

Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide employment to those persons who passed their B.A. examinations through the schools for the blind. (158)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make adult education popular and practical in the country. (159)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the social harassment of Harijans. (160)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of housing scheme in the rural areas for the Harijans. (161)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check outrage on the Harijans and Tribal people in various parts of the country and to take strict action against those inflicting outrage. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take stringent action against those who prevent the Harijans, Tribal and backward people from casting their votes. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of orphanages houses. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give aid to the States for the extension of the Social Welfare work. (165)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the use of intoxicants amongst the children. (166)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban the smoking by children. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of Patan School of blinds. (168)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective and concrete steps to curb the feelings of considering the Harijans, tribals and backward classes as inferior. (169)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate and implement various Welfare schemes for the Welfare of women. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce good films for the benefit of children. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the exploitation of Harijans by the landlords. (172)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to check the activity of ejecting Harijans from the land they are inhabiting, (173)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Social Welfare Board in serving the down trodden people of the community. (174)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide wells and roads in the colonies of Harijans and tribals. (175).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide land to landless Harijans, tribals and backward communities. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the Welfare works in the rural areas. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spend more by Government to spread education among girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of

Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the quantum of grants given for books to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working and living conditions of sweepers. (180)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the practice of carrying refuse by sweepers on their heads. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to make proper housing arrangements for Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct hygienic accommodation for sweepers in rural and urban areas. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quantum of stipend given to school going children of Harijans and other backward classes. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end corruption in grant of scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (185)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the amount of stipend to students between class VII to matri-

culution in Bihar, belonging to Harijans and other backward classes, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25/-. (186)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Not to abolish Hindu and Muslim words from Hindu Scholarships Committee and Muslim Scholarships Committees set up at district level in Bihar States. (187)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make timely payment of scholarships. (188)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid delay in the payment of stipends to handicapped students. (189)]

MR. SPEAKER: The cut-motions are also before the House.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: (Parvathipuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the social history of our country is the stratification of certain sections of society and the seclusion of some other from its mainstream. These sections could not partake adequately in the social and economic changes. With the advent of freedom, the welfare of these backward class, scheduled caste, tribal, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are the objectives of the national Government. The Prime Minister concern of the Government has been to bring these less fortunate sections of society at par... with the rest of the population.

I have to further emphasise what is stated in directive principles of State policy that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, the Harijan and Girigan shall be protected from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

[Shri V. Narasimha Rao]

Regarding untouchability, in respect of scheduled castes, the Government had not done considerable work to total eradication of this evil and narrate stories that it is fast disappearing and diminishing in rural areas. But the Government is fully aware of the incidents which occurred in various parts of the country. The scheduled castes and tribes would improve only when there was a change of heart among the so-called higher castes. Welfare schemes were not properly implemented because State Governments mostly ignored Central Directives and district officials ignored State Government Directives.

The programme of Social Welfare was not given the necessary priority in respect of the welfare of children and women, defence services, welfare of the handicapped and welfare of the non-student youth. For lower income families Government did not bear in mind the problems of nutritional deficiencies in school going and pre-school aged children. A special nutrition provision should be made. The number of cases of suicides by women is unfortunately high in the country. It has been found that many of these cases are due to maladjustment and discord in marriage relationship. Therefore, encouragement is to be given to all measures which will help minimise these problems by setting up family counselling centres by voluntary organisations.

Last year there was a Conference of Social Welfare Ministers held in Delhi to discuss various problems of Social Welfare in the country. It was most astounding to find that the ministers who gathered in Delhi were taking about basic ideas as to what should constitute social welfare programmes. This is after 20 years of the country's independence and the social welfare programmes have been adopted. This is one more example of complete muddle-headless on the part of those who govern our country. It was like the socialistic pattern of society. Uptill now the Congress Party has been in a position to find out the correct definition of socialism.

The report of the scheduled caste committee which was laid on the table of the House yesterday makes a very interesting reading. I am sure the Minister's attention has already been drawn to this report which

has categorically said that after two decades of independence and in the year of Gandhi's centenary, untouchability is still practised all over the nation in various forms. The report says that the social welfare department is completely non-cooperative in its attitude which has now unfortunately developed into a state of active hostility. When such is the attitude of the Government of India, how on earth it would ever be possible for us to eradicate untouchability in our country? It is good to have laws, but having laws simply on paper without their either being enforced or when knowing after practice that they were not adequate should they not be amended? The Committee has suggested that the strictest punishment be imposed on those who wilfully violate laws concerning untouchability. Government has to take serious note of this fact and do something in the matter. It is a long report running into one thousand pages. I would, therefore, take no time of the House in highlighting many of the disturbing factors which have been brought to light by this committee, I think this report should be discussed separately and not taken up along with the demands for grants in respect of the Social Welfare Ministry which we are discussing. I was seeing through various newspapers, articles, and editorial comments made by social reformers and the widely held views, in the country seems to be that unfortunately there is no clear declaration of policy objectives in regard to social welfare.

We will have also to consider whether the period for reservation of seats for Girijans and Harijans in Parliament and legislatures should be further extended. Actually, the limitation prescribed in Art; 384 of the Constitution was extended by ten years in 1959 and it is due to expire in 1970. Before this question is taken up the Government must examine in detail as to the advantages or otherwise of such reservations and then alone take initiative in taking a decision in this regard in one way or the other.

I need not give in detail various acts of high handedness, harassment, etc. perpetrated on the Harijans by high-caste Hindu and others. We have been reading numerous incidents during the last one year of rape and killing and similar other types of

atrocities committed on the Harijans and Girijans. Whenever such incidents are reported, Government must award the strictest punishment to the culprits.

Coming to the welfare of the Girijans, nothing has been done to improve the educational and economic conditions of these classes. Although these classes are mostly engaged in agriculture and most of them are landless, most of the surplus land has not been distributed among Girijans. In many places, the Girijans are being deprived of their land by land-holders and other organisations and colonies, are being accommodated there.

Referring to my constituency, due to deprivation of the lands by the landholders and local merchants and the State Government, the minds of the poor girijans caught the Naxalite communist slogans and started chronic trouble in that area. The State Government has not taken steps for the welfare of the Girijans though three tribal development blocks are existing. The poor working class and middle class Girijans are suffering a lot, between above stated two forces.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati V. Sudha Reddy.

The Prime Minister would be making her statement a little later, at 6 in the evening.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the Home Minister speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY (Madhugiri): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Department of Social Welfare.

At one time, I was wondering why, the two very jealous, rather zealously guarded mistresses, Law and Social Welfare, should be under the control of one Master, namely, Shri Govinda Menon. But after seeing the amenable, amicable but victorious way in which he dealt with the privilege motion brought in by Shri Madhu Limaye the other day, I felt, "Well—here is a man who can

deal with two mistresses effectively—and he need not be prosecuted under the existing law.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): Sir, it is a household problem. It will create a problem for the Minister.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: I wish that he bestows as much love and affection on Social Welfare as he does on Law. He must be beware of cuts in his departmental budget. At the slightest provocation, these grandiose surgeons who preside over the Planning Commission, are always ready to cut away the poor little appendix of our developing economy—Social Welfare. I hope he will prevent the operation of this appendix.

15.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—in the chair.]

In 1966-67, the provisions of the Social Welfare budget were reduced from about Rs. 3.73 crores to Rs. 3.41 crores; in 1967-68 it was reduced from Rs. 3.58 crores to Rs. 3.45 crores and in 1968-69 it was reduced from Rs. 4.60 crores to Rs. 4.16 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a lot of rumbling noise here. May I first request the hon. lady Member to raise her voice a little louder or to come to the front seat?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: It shows the men are not interested in Social Welfare. I hope this sort of reduction will not be given effect to this year despite all the Motions that our friends across the table have sent.

During the course of this debate, I am sure that many will naturally choose to speak on the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes and that general social welfare will not be touched upon in great detail. I would not like to usurp the time of the hon. Members, and I can assure them that it is not on account of lack of interest in the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes that I am not going into the details so far as these Demands are concerned excepting that I would like to commend the admirable progress that has taken place in that sector of social welfare, Apart from the crores of

[Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy]

rupees that have been spent in this sector, the ameliorative measures, which have been brought into this field, are really such which deserve to be continued tenfold. But, I would make a special plea for more and more measures to promote the education of scheduled castes and tribes. Well, it is no mean achievement that only 647 scheduled caste students received higher education in 1948-49 and today there are almost a lakh of students who have had collegiate education. This is really a commendable step. But very much needs to be done, and very much needs to be done to see that crores of rupees which are allocated to this sector are used properly and usefully and that they really benefit the weaker section of the community for which the money is intended. In this, it is not the Government alone which is to exercise more vigilance. I know it has become the fashion of the day for the Central Government to say, "Well, these are the grants which are channelised through the State Governments, and therefore the omission and commissions are theirs, how can we help it!" But this is not a plea which can be listened to time and again. The State Governments will have to see, the Harijan leaders will have to see, the social workers will also have to see that these resources benefit those for whom they are intended.

May I now pass on to general welfare. You can expect a woman Member to lay stress on the welfare of women and children, who form 62% of the population of this country. The Commission of Backward Classes commented that women may be included in the backward classes. Since the cry of the day in every State Government is to increase the percentage of those who are called backward, I think the women would not mind being called backward at least to see that allocations of this Ministry for women's welfare go up.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: They are better halves. How can they be backward?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: However, it appears to be as Shankaracharya put it not the popular Shankaracharya, on whom so much attention was focussed the other day in this House, but by the Adi Sankaracharya who said that yogis could not contribute to social welfare—which is to be expected. He said:

“सेवाधर्मं परमगहनो योगिनामपि अगम्यः”

which may be one of the reasons why not much sympathy could be expected from the present-day Shankaracharyas—for those who are oppressed and depressed. But he said women were eminently suited to deliver the goods... (laughter)—I would not say which goods.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Undisputed.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Our ex-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, put it very beautifully, when he said 'as long as babies do not drop from the heavens, a woman's role is, you know what'.

So when this House votes an increased demand for women's welfare, it votes not only for ameliorative measures for women and children, but it also votes for training of leadership amongst women, which only the Central Social Welfare Board has been able to contribute to in recent times.

I know there are very many hon. members who have tried—I do not think they have succeed—to malign the words 'social worker'. Somebody said 'self-appointed', 'self-aggrandized' etc. in the cut motions; but this apart, I feel that if the Central Social Welfare Board has contributed to nothing else, it has at least trained thousands of women, some of them hardly educated in the modern sense of the word, but women who can really run small institutions, who can plan budgets better than this House can, and also conduct proceeding more amicably.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Then the Speaker!

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: As for the lot of women, it is said that the Sankaracharya submitted himself like a child when he addressed the Divine Mother, saying:

“आपत्सु मग्नः स्मरणं त्वदीयं

करोमि दुर्गे कहराणांवे शिवे ।

नैतच्छ्रद्धं ममभावमयाः

क्षुधातृषार्या जननीं स्मरन्ति ॥”

which meant, 'Well, Mother, I only think of you when I am in distress, When a little

child is hungry or thirsty, it thinks of its mother. It is the same thing with me. So forgive me'—he says.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Ministers?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: It is this quality which provides an outfit for womankind which equips her as a better social worker than her counterpart.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Conceded.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: The Central Social Welfare Board has recently been registered under the Companies Act. I think under sec. 25 of it. It was partly due to the fact that all the time it was felt that this body had no legal status, that it was being given money on just a fluid drive, that whatever was given to it made it an *ad hoc* limb of the Government and being a limb of the Government is not a very presentable feature'.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. lady Member may resume her speech on the next occasion. We shall take up Private Member's Business now.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I did not want to disturb the hon. Member while she was speaking. The Prime Minister was to make a statement on Telangana at 3.45 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be made at about 6 P.M.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI B. R. PARMAR: I move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1969"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1969"

The motion was adopted

16.02 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNORS— *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi on the 28th March, 1969 on the Powers and functions of Governors. She has taken seven minutes, and one hour and fifty-three minutes are left. She may take another fifteen or twenty minutes and the other hon. Members may take five minutes each. The hon. Minister will take about fifteen minutes.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): The main controversy regarding the position of the Governors revolves round three factors. The first was the position of the Governor as a constitutional head; secondly, the exercise of his discretionary powers and thirdly, the question of impeachment or recall.

First and foremost, we find that there is a controversy regarding the functions of the Governor as a constitutional head. Mr. Giri believes then the Governor should act as an Ambassador between the Centre and the State and within the frame work of the Constitution he can also discharge certain necessary and useful functions.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Whereas we find that some ex-Governors like Dr. Katju, Mr. Gadgil and Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya complained that they really had nothing to do with the Government which was carried out in their name