

- (5) Consideration and passing of the Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (6) Discussion on the food situation on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on 18th December, 1959.
- (7) Discussion on the Report of the Central Pay Commission on a motion to be moved by Shri T. C. N. Menon and others at 4 P.M. on Thursday, the 17th December, 1959.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You remember, Sir, the trouble which is going on in Dandakaranya. You promised that the Minister would make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not here. The other day the Minister said . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Did he promise?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He said he would soon make a full statement on the various points raised regarding Dandakaranya. Hon. Members had tabled a motion for discussion about Dandakaranya. I told them that we might await a fuller statement and fix it up. Inasmuch as the session will come to an end on the 22nd, they want this statement to be made as early as possible. Let him make the statement by Monday or Tuesday if he likes; and if I consider it proper, I will fix a date for discussion.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): In the last session I had tabled a motion for amending the Mines Rescue Rules, but for want of time it was not taken up. It has been included this time and time has been allotted. The session is coming to a close, and there is no mention of it. So, I would request the hon. Minister. . .

Mr. Speaker: Statutory rules framed under the Mines Act?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It is a question of subordinate legislation and those rules may be amended by this House. The hon. Member has given notice twice.

Mr. Speaker: It must be included in the week's business because the statutory right is there to modify those rules.

12-19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

Who are the Ministers who want to speak?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Dr. P. S. Deshmukh wants to speak.

Mr. Speaker: What about the hon. Finance Minister?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is no reference to my items.

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted is 2 hours. We have already taken 1 hour and 58 minutes. Therefore, I shall extend the time by half an hour. I think that will be enough for both the hon. Ministers.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I was trying to tell the House yesterday, that there was no failure on the part of the Ministry to implement the new policy on co-operation, and as such, the allegation implied in the cut motion of my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi is unwarranted; if not unkind. I wish to state that the new policy was formulated in November, 1958. Then, immediately, a working group was constituted to go into the question of the implementa-

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

tion of the new policy. And this working group submitted its report in January, 1959.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This report was discussed by the representatives of the State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and prominent field workers and non-official workers in the co-operative field. Then, in April, the National Development Council discussed the findings of this joint consultation between the States, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and also the co-operators. The State Governments were accordingly informed in May about the salient features of this new policy. The main features are as follows:

(a) Co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit;

(b) Responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat;

(c) The programmes for increased agricultural production should be carried out through the village co-operative and the village panchayat;

(d) It should be the aim that every family is represented in the village co-operative;

(e) The co-operative membership should be so developed as to bring within its fold all rural families, before the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(f) The membership should be increased to 20 millions by the end of the Second Five Year Plan;

(g) The grant of credit to co-operatives should be closely linked with programmes for increasing agricultural production and for marketing;

(h) The programme of marketing and processing should be accelerated and enlarged;

(i) The training programmes should be expanded;

(j) Laws and procedures should be simplified; and

(k) Non-official effort should be encouraged on a considerable scale.

In July, the Ministers of Co-operation met in Mysore, and again discussed the best methods of implementing the new policy. We had called for supplementary plans from the State Governments, and the plans were finalised in September, 1959. Now, we are in December. I do not know how my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi could say that there was a failure on the part of the Ministry, so far as the new co-operative policy was concerned.

Again, I may tell the hon. Members of the House that two committees have been constituted, one on co-operative farming, and another to find out the means to increase credit facilities for production programmes. The former committee is being led by Mr. Nijalingappa of Mysore, and the credit facilities committee by Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta. Another study team has been sent abroad to study co-operative farming societies and their activities abroad. Therefore, both the Centre as well as the State Governments are doing as much as they could to expedite in implementing the policy as well as the programme.

Shri Panigrahi was asking me yesterday as to the break-up of the

targets. I cannot give the full targets for each State, because it is a long list. As far as his State is concerned, I can say that the State Government have agreed to reorganise 272 co-operative societies; and in the new plans, they are given assistance, to have 15 godowns of marketing societies and 33 processing societies.

Shri Panigrahi also asked about the work done, as far as green manure was concerned. I must say that the south is progressing very well in green manuring. The figures for the various States are as follows: Andhra Pradesh 19.19 lakhs acres; Madras 6.68 lakhs acres; Uttar Pradesh 4.47 lakhs acres; Bihar 4.03 lakhs acres; and Kerala 2.28 lakhs acres. The other States are also trying to come up, but somehow or other, the north is not taking kindly to this green manure.

Another point on which information was wanted by Shri Panigrahi was about the number of compost-pits dug in the last quarter. During the last quarter, ending June, 1959, there were new compost-pits dug, their number being 6,26,000, yielding roughly 15 to 18 lakhs tons. In this connection, I may say that the National Sample Survey conducted a crop estimate survey, and according to their findings, there is a net higher yield of about 15 to 20 per cent in the community development block areas as compared with the general yield.

Shri P. K. Deo had tabled a cut motion about sugar factories. This question has been debated upon once or twice on the floor of the House. Even while answering a question in the House last time, I had stated that owing to the stringency and the difficulties of foreign exchange, we have resorted to getting the machinery made, as far as possible, through the consortia. The consortia are working, and very soon, they will be able to supply the machinery for almost the required number of sugar factories that are coming up.

As far as the Orissa State is concerned, only two licences were allotted to that State; and only one organisation was in a position to avail of this licence. Though the licence was granted to the factory on the 17th December, 1956, I am sorry that the Aska Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd. has not yet gone into production. As for the other one at Bargarh in Sambalpur district, we have received the application, but, unfortunately, they were not able to raise the necessary funds; therefore, the licence was not given in time, and later on, when the foreign exchange was exhausted, the Central Government advised them to wait.

Another application came from the State Government in December, 1956, for grant of licences to two co-operative sugar factories, one at Sambalpur or Kalahandi district, and another at Cuttack, Koraput, Ganjam or Puri district. They have not specified the area, nor the capacity; nor have they given us the other details necessary. Therefore, these two applications were not considered. It is the desire of the Centre as well as the State Governments to encourage co-operative sugar factories as far as possible. But the persons coming forward to organise these concerns should be able to give us full data. Barring that there is no other difficulty as far as Orissa is concerned. I am sure Shri P. K. Deo will try to influence both the non-official and official elements in his State and see that as far as possible full data are given for facilitating the grant of licences by the Centre.

I do not think there is anything more I have to answer because I have given full details on the points raised by hon. Members. I hope the House will grant the Demand.

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I wish to move my cut motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is no time for moving cut motions.

Shri P. G. Deb: There was no time yesterday. Today also there is no time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was no time yesterday? I asked all hon. Members whether they wanted to move cut motions. Some hon. Members did move their cut motions. Now it is the reply that is being given.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): There were some points raised with respect to the supply of fertilisers and their use also. My hon. friend, Shri L. Achaw Singh, a practical farmer, pointed out that where there was no irrigation, it was risky to use fertiliser. He also referred to many commonsense propositions all of which we follow. We try to warn farmers against using fertiliser without taking account of the quality of the soil. He also complained that there was no satisfactory arrangement about soil testing. It is true that some years back this was not being attended to. But that is not the position today. I admit that it has not covered the whole area, but we have started soil testing laboratories all over India and a large number of samples is being tested now.

So far as the use of fertiliser on areas where there is no irrigation is concerned, it has got to be carefully done. Otherwise, it is likely to do damage. He also complained that cowdung manure, night soil and other things were not properly used. That is quite true. We are making best efforts in this direction. But in spite of the fact that we used to give some subsidy for composting, it is a fact that there is misuse of a lot of manure which many other countries like Japan use to the fullest. All that we can do is to draw people's attention to this. Through the Extension Service and other organisations, we try to do it.

It was also pointed out that it was not proper for us to export any groundnut cake. There are two views about it. It is true that it is a valuable cattle feed and to drain the country of a lot of this stuff would be

detrimental to the health of the poorly-fed cattle in India. On the other hand, we have tried to pursue a sort of a middle path and we have exported certain quantities of groundnut cake in order that we get some fertiliser. The Finance Ministry has kindly agreed that the foreign exchange earned as a result of the export of groundnut cake would be utilised for importing fertiliser. On that understanding, the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to permit the export of a certain quantity.

Another point raised was that we had not sent reports about the utilisation of TCM fertilisers given to us by the USA. The position is that so far as my Ministry is concerned, regular reports have been sent. The reports, however, have got to be collated because it is not only one item of fertilisers that is covered by TCM assistance; there are other items in other fields also. These have got to be consolidated and then a report sent to the ICA organisation. There may have been some delay, but the Finance Ministry is dealing with this. There was already a question asked about this. Some information has been given. I think on the 22nd December, there is going to be another question in this House when the Finance Ministry proposes to explain the position. There is no truth in the allegation that there have been any lapses on our part. There have not been any lapses. The utmost that can be said is that the use of certain insignificant quantities of fertilisers was not utilised and thus not reported about. Apart from that, there has been no difficulty so far as this matter is concerned.

I am very glad to hear from the hon. Member from Assam that in some of his areas as much as 1600—2000 lbs. of paddy per acre has been grown. If this could be the average, and that too without fertilisers, all the better.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): That is in Manipur.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I stand corrected. In Manipur, I know the average yield is higher as compared to other places. But it all depends on the nature of the cultivation, on the way they till the land, utilise compost and other manures and so on. If they do it in that way, it may not be necessary to use fertilisers. But I personally think that if after taking all these steps and trouble if there is proper rainfall or irrigation water and fertilisers are used, they will give still better results. That is what we have found everywhere. Fertilisers may do harm if foolishly used. Anything foolishly used will do harm. But it is an absolute necessity for India's production to go up to use larger quantities of fertilisers to that end. We have been preaching the use of fertilisers. But the quantities that are being supplied to us are very very insufficient. I agree with the complaint of hon. Members that we are not getting sufficient fertilisers. There is also black market in some places so far as this is concerned. Again, I was amazed to hear that some people are making illicit liquor out of it. That was quite a revelation to me, because I did not know of this strange use of it.

But we have come to the House with a certain degree of improvement in the situation. With a larger availability of foreign exchange, there is a slightly bigger quantity of fertiliser imported. To that extent, we are better off, although in the meantime, the demand has also gone up. From 16 lakh tons, it has now gone up to 18 lakh tons. It is impossible for us to keep pace with the demand, but we are trying to impress on the Finance Ministry the desirability of adequate allocation of foreign exchange for import of fertilisers. That is the utmost we can do. The Finance Ministry does realise the importance of the import of fertilisers. But there are many other difficulties. They have to allocate foreign exchange for other purposes also which are

equally important and vital for the needs of the country.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Why is it that indigenous production of fertilisers has gone down?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry I forgot to reply to that point.

It is correct that the indigenous manufacture of fertilisers has gone down. That was because in both the factories, a certain amount of reorganisation, cleaning and overhauling were going on. For some days there was no production. There is also expansion taking place. As a result, for certain periods there has been a shortfall of about 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in one case and about 10,000 or 15,000 tons in the other. That is the explanation. Of course, I have nothing to do with Sindri. I merely purchase the stuff that they produce. So far as the shortfall is concerned, it is the Ministry of Industry which should really give an adequate reply.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I want to know what the hon. Minister has got to say about my suggestion. Are the agriculturists given proper incentives? They are not given fair prices for their agricultural products. The prevailing prices are only Rs. 9/- and Rs. 10/-. The average yield is from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As every one in the House knows this is a big question. I am glad that our attitude is changing so far as this is concerned. I think with the assurance and the statement made by my senior colleague Shri S. K. Patil, a general assurance will be carried to the Members of the House and to the farmers in India that at long last we are keener about giving incentives and better prices to the farmer.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रमड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेने कस भी कहा या कि माननीय मंत्री और कन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस बात क लिये प्रार्थना करेंगे या उन

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

स कहा गया था कि जो कार्यों की वस्तुओं के खिलाफ व किसानों के साथ सवती का आरोह है, उसका रो काम का कोई व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे या नहीं, ऐसा कोई प्रान्त.य सरकारों को लिखा गया है या नहीं ?

डा० पं० शा० बेंतगुज : यह जरा एक प्रेरणा सवाल है। एक तरफ तो किसान चाहते हैं कि उन्हें खाद मिले और वे आपको जवाब देने वाला था क्योंकि आपने खाद शब्द फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है और मैं समझता हूँ माननाय सदस्य फर्टिलाइजर्स को ही खाद कहते थे I quite see from the hon. Member's speech that he refers to *khad* meaning fertilizer thereby. The reason why we have been able to popularise this scheme of fertilizers was that we gave very large credit to the cultivators. When we preached the Japanese method we gave credit to the extent of Rs. 10 crores. But those who took the fertilizers did not pay back. If this happens everywhere it is impossible for others to get credit for fertilizers.

If there is unreasonable pressure being exercised in any place I can understand that it should not be done. But it is very necessary that whatever loans and advances are given to the cultivators should be returned so that other cultivators may get them.

What happened in Hyderabad was this. The whole scheme was taken up with very great enthusiasm. The Japanese method progressed tremendously. But the cultivators did not repay or the Government did not realise the loans that had been advanced for the purchase of fertilizers with the result that next year they could not purchase anything and they could not get any money and the Japanese method did not make any further progress. So, we have to go in between the two extremes. This is, of course, a matter which rests entirely with the State Governments. We

could not tell them to go slow; it must be left to their discretion, otherwise they will ask me to make good what is not realised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put to the House separately? Or may I put them all together?

Some Hon. Members: Together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will put all the cut motions together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 9, 25, 108, 121, 130, 131."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND No. 25—OPTUM

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.'"

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect

of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

12.44 hrs.

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we will take up the next item.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses be suspended."

Sir, I am going to move a few moments hereafter that a Bill known as the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are so many talks going on between different groups. It is difficult to carry on business here. Order, order. Some hon. Members do not even hear my calling. The hon. Minister may now proceed.

Shri Datar: It is proposed in the motion that I am going to make that this Bill, namely, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. You are aware of Rule 74 which says that such motions cannot ordinarily be made in respect of any matters referred to in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 of the Constitution. Here, in this case, we propose to deal with the question of land reforms in general so far as the Tripura Administration is concerned.

Secondly, there were different pieces of legislation relating to land revenue administration. We thought