

माननीय सचिव के विनाश में बँट जाय और यह उसी को बार बार दुहराते रहे तो उससे यह उभय तो नहीं बन जाता है बाकी इतने बड़े पैमाने पर जहाँ यह काम होता है यह मैं कहने का दावा नहीं कर सकता कि कहीं भी कोई मोल्दास नहीं होगा...

श्री राजसेवक यादव : मैंने छीज काटने के प्राधार के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : छीज क्या होती है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वेस्टेज। मैं फिर दुहरा दू कि कहीं भी मोल माल नहीं है इसका मैं दावा नहीं कर सकता बाकी जहाँ भी मोल माल होगा मैं उसे देखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

Control on Foodgrains

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*230. Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri N. C. Chatterji;
Shri P. K. Ghosh;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the working of controls on foodgrains and other food-stuff in the various cities and towns under statutory rationing schemes of the various State Governments;

(b) if so, whether these controls have been successful in solving the food problems;

(c) the steps that are being taken to remedy the defects in the working of the controls;

(d) whether there are any prospects of taking away the controls at least in the States which are not deficit; and

(e) if so, in what manner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) Such assessment has to be carried out by the State Govern-

ments concerned. Information is being collected from them.

(b) These controls were meant to reduce the draw of the statutorily rationed areas of foodgrains from the surrounding rural areas and to reduce consumption in these rationed areas. By and large this purpose has been achieved.

(c) The concerned State Governments who are responsible for enforcing the rationing regulations strictly with a view to eliminating malpractices, also look into defects in the system, if any, with a view to remedying them.

(d) Statutory rationing is intended to cover cities in all States irrespective of whether they are deficit or otherwise.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री स० च० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मन्त्री से जान सकता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों में कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और अभी किन-किन राज्यों में और यह राशन व्यवस्था चालू करने की कोशिश हो रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Sir....

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : जब प्रश्न हिन्दी में पूछा गया है तो उसका उत्तर भी हिन्दी में माना चाहिए।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Calcutta, Greater Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri and Kanpur. In addition to these, small cities like Sholapur, Visakapatnam, Poona, Nagpur, etc., have been brought under statutory rationing.

श्री स० च० सामन्त : यह कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था में एककम्पता लाने के लिए कोई कोशिश हो रही है या नहीं; यदि हो रही है तो यह क्या है ?

श्री हुसैन अन्व कश्कबाव : हिन्दी में ब्रह्म पूजा गया है उत्तर भी इसका हिन्दी में दिलावाया जाय ।

अन्वज महोदय : घाबर, घाबर ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The original approach is this. Cities with over one million population were to be covered by rationing in the first stage. Then cities with 3.10 lakhs population were to be covered in the second stage. Then will come the turn of the smaller cities. As the hon. Members are aware, introduction of rationing depends upon the availability of foodgrains mostly from the indigenous resources. That means procurement. We are going rather slow as this a year of exceptional drought conditions and so procurement is affected. It is not possible to introduce rationing in all the areas immediately.

Shri F. K. Ghosh: In view of the fact that the prices of foodgrains have gone up because of rationing, controls and restrictions on inter-state movement, will the Government consider the question of relaxation of all sorts of controls over the movement and distribution of foodgrains?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think that it is under contemplation. We consult the Chief Ministers from time to time and we will discuss the general policy at the next conference of Chief Ministers.

Shri Vitendra Kumar Shah: In view of the fact that the distribution of *bajra* and *jowar* is controlled by the Government and there are certain parts of Saurashtra where for three years the staple food of *bajra* is not even seen by certain sections of the community, may I know the steps that the Government propose to take to alleviate this very serious difficulty?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are doing our level best to attend to the needs and difficulties of the drought-affected areas; I quite agree with the

hon. Member that there have been certain pockets in Gujarat where the hardship caused to the population is much more as a result of the drought in the last two years.

श्री ए० सा० वाकपाल : इन वर्तमान राजन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत भारत के पड़ोसी प्रदेशों में आपस में गले के मूल्यों में कमी अन्तर है जैसे कि राजस्थान में जबकि उसका चाब 80-85 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है जब उसी के पड़ोसी राज्य पंजाब में उसका चाब 80-90 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है तो इस घाटी अन्तर को कम करने और उनमें समानता लाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है जिससे कि यह अनाज की जमाखोरी, खोर बाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी मिट जाय ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There has been obviously some disparity in the prices prevailing in various areas. In surplus States, obviously the level of prices is slightly lower, while in the deficit areas and the drought-affected areas, the level of prices is higher.

श्री सरजू बाबेब : बहुत से राज्यों में सरकार ने भवेशियों का चारा ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। खास तौर से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में यह भवेशियों का जो चारा भाला है तो उसको भी पुलिस वाले छीन लेते हैं और छोटे छोटे भादमी अंगर गल्ला इधर से उधर स्टेट के अन्दर भी ले जाते हैं तो इस कानून का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर पुलिस वाले पब्लिक को तंग करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह से जो छोटे छोटे भादमी तंग किये जाते हैं वह तंग न किये जा सकें उसके लिए कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाल रही है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We shall try to bring to the notice of the State Governments the facts mentioned by the hon. Member

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in the distribution to the ration shops, some-

times it happens that only coarse grain is given? For example, if the distribution of the ration shops has to be done on the basis of wheat and milo, for a week only milo is given and not wheat. This kind of discrimination has been noticed from State to State and also within the State. May I know whether Government has formulated any policy that if any distribution is made, at least mixed grain should be distributed through the ration shops on an equitable basis?

Shri Anasahib Shinde: In the rationed cities, broadly, the quantum of different types of grain which are to be distributed through the ration shops is fixed; we are trying to see that supplies are made available on that basis. If any specific complaint can be brought to the notice of the Government by the hon. lady Member, we shall enquire into it.

Mr. Speaker: Question 231. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri J. M. Biswas: Regarding food I wanted to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Shri Chintamani Pamigrahi: Please allow us on this side also to put some questions.

Mr. Speaker: Question 231; you are not Yashpal Singh. (Interruption). Members on either side naturally want to put questions. If one question can be answered for one hour, I will be able to satisfy all the Members. Tomorrow, you may make it a rule to that effect. I have no objection.

Shri Hem Barua: You have meticulously avoided calling the old Members.

Mr. Speaker: Don't you think that I should give a chance to the new Members also? Shri Hem Barua's name is known very well for the last 10 years; he has been putting supplementaries; what happens to the other Members far behind?

Noting of number of Ballot Papers in Voters' Lists

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*231. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the numbers of ballot papers were noted against the names of voters during the Fourth General Elections throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is against the Election Law which enjoins the ballot to be secret; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Under sub-rule (2) of rule 38 of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961, at the time of issuing a ballot paper to the elector the polling officer shall record the serial number thereof against the entry relating to the elector in the marked copy of the electoral roll as defined in clause (gg) of rule 2(1) of the said Rules. The object of this rule is to make it possible to detect and trace any foul play or malpractice at a polling station. In case of an election dispute where the result of an election is challenged on grounds of impersonation by certain voters, the information furnished in the marked copy of the electoral roll would be necessary and useful.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जबकि हम ने सीक्रेट बॉलट का बादा किया हुआ है तो सीक्रेट बॉलट तो इस में रहता नहीं है और चुनाव की सिक्रिटी नष्ट हो जाती है। यह भी धारा जानते हैं कि इस बार कॉमिंग पार्टी ने कस कर बक्के लिये हैं। अगर मतपत्र पर संख्या न होती तो कॉमिंग पार्टी को यह बौका न होता कि वह