

कराए जहाँ अकाल पड़े रहा है, वहाँ रिलीफ वकर्स मुम्किन खुलवाना। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सरकार करे।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : पोंडर आफ आर्डर। सभापति महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि जिस दिन यहाँ केरल के सदस्यों ने धरना दिया था उस दिन मैंने आपसे एक रिव्यू की थी और आपने अनुरोध किया था कि यह प्रश्न केवल केरल का नहीं है देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों में मूखे की स्थिति है, उत्तर प्रदेश के 54 जिलों में से 40 जिले मूखामय हैं, आप कृषि राज्य मंत्री को निर्देश दें कि वे इस अधिवेशन के समाप्त होने से पहले पूरे देश की मूखे की स्थिति के ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें। आपने उस समय कहा था कि वे यहाँ पर बैठे हैं और मन रहे हैं। आज अन्तिम दिन है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप संसद-कार्य मंत्री को निर्देश दें कि कृषि मंत्री आज नायकान अधिवेशन समाप्त होने से पूर्व इस गम्भीर समस्या पर एक उत्तर दें अन्यथा—दुकानें बूटनी शुरू हो गई हैं, गोदाम बूटने शुरू हो गए हैं—अर्थात् दिखनी हो जायेगी, गोखिया चलने लगेंगी। बिहार और उड़ीसा के उद्धारण आप के सामने आ चुके हैं। इसलिए आज अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पूर्व इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य संवदय आना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

REFERENCE TO SCARCITY OF MUSTARD OIL IN EVSTERN INDIA AS \ RESULT OI CLOSURE OF OIL MILLS.

SHRI I. D. SINHA (Uilnii): Mr. Chairnian. Sir, with your permission I seek to draw the attention of the House to very serious scarcity ol mustard oil in the whole of the Eastern India, comprising the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa. Tri-pura. Maniptir, etc Sir. according to a statement issued by "dr. J. R. Jindal. Piesi-dent of Delhi State Oil Millers Association, mills have closed down in Delhi and Uttai Pradesh and as a result of the closure of

these mills, 400 tonnes of mustard oil production per day is being affected and during the last one month that these mills have remained closed, there has been a loss of production of more than one lakh tonnes and about 15,000 to 10,000 workers are out of employment. Now the question is why have the mills closed down. Sir, with your permission, I will read out a statement of Mr. Jindal:

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"Mr. jrndal. President ol the Association told Reporters today thar there was no Intentional contamination "of mustard oil with argemone. The argemone plant wild with mustard plant and wait inadvertently mixed with mustard seeds dining harvesting. Even one seed of argemone in one lakh mustard seeds showed positive and the oil was considered as adlnteialcd. Argemone seeds are similar to mustard seeds in shape, size and colour and cannot be separated if the rwo are mixed up. Fear of prosecution had forced 47 oil mills in U.P. and 15 in Delhi to close down for a month now. The 15 Delhi mills alone produced 100 tons of mustard oil every dav. Ninety per cent of the oil was exported to Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Mr. Jindal has urged the Union Health Minister to lock into the problems of the oil millers personally. He has warned that the oil millers may he forced to take to new trades resulting in unemployment for almost 4.000 workers in Delhi alone. The 'mfrtiinetit's larget for oil production would not be fulfilled "

Sir, I want only to point out that this argument of Mi. Jindal is totally false because it is tine that argemone plant grows wildly with mustard plant hut the plants ceded out by the growers. They are not allowed to remain with the mustard. Secondly, they have thorns. So they cannot he harvested together otherwise the har-gei his hands pi ic ked with thorns. So if is not Inn vested. It is a case of adulte-taiioti from outside and now the oil mill-on nets want to black-mail the Government in order to remote the restriction on adulteration and contamination of mustard oil and, therefore, they fiave closed down their mills.

There is another objective. Within a few weeks, you will be having Dussehra festival. Dussehra festival is a major festival in Eastern India. So just on the eve of the Dussehra festival, these people have criminally shut down their mills for one month and created artificial scarcity of mustard oil. Therefore, Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the scarcity of mustard oil which is already there in Eastern India and which is going to intensify in the near future because of the closure of these mills. Either the Government must compel the millowners to reopen the mills or the Government must take over the mills and ensure adequate supply of mustard oil during the Dussehra festival.

REFERENCE TO FAILURE ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT TO CHECK SMUGGLING.

SHRI K. N. DHULAP (Maharashtra) : Mr. Chairman, with your permission I will mention a matter of very great importance with a view to making the Government take a prompt and effective action. Sir, a very massive rally of nearly 50,000 Adivasis was held in Bulsar district. This meeting was attended by the member of Parliament, Shri Chandra Shekhar who is popularly known as a Young Turk in the Congress Party. This meeting was presided over by former Congress Minister Dr. Amul Desai. Dr. Amul Desai made a frontal attack on even the Minister of State for Finance, Mr. K. R. Ganesh for having failed to check smuggling racket in Bulsar district and the coastal areas of South Gujarat. While political workers were being detained under the MISA, the Congress Government was feeling unusually shy about using the MISA against the known smugglers, whose names were mentioned in Parliament. Dr. Amul Desai revealed that four former MLAs were notorious smugglers and the Government's leniency towards them was discrediting the image of the Congress party. Dr. Desai further disclosed that these smugglers had also purchased a paddy crop worth Rs. 10 lakhs from South Gujarat. The rice from these crops would be exported to Arab countries as it was done every year under

the very nose of the authorities. Sir, smuggling is rampant and corruption is also rampant in these areas. I would request the Ministers of Home, Finance and Civil Supplies to look into the matter immediately and see that rice should not be smuggled from this area. When there is an acute scarcity and famine condition particularly in the northern region of Gujarat, this paddy should not be smuggled from this area, and the Government should immediately look into the matter and take immediate steps to curb smuggling.

REFERENCE TO SCARCITY CONDITIONS IN KARNATAKA

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to bring to your kind notice and to the notice of this august House the acute scarcity conditions that are prevailing in parts of Karnataka—in 42 taluks and 7 districts. The conditions of labour class are very miserable and they are not getting employment there. And food conditions are very difficult. I, therefore, request the Ministers for Industrial Development and Agriculture to rush to the Karnataka State with food and adequate grant for taking up scarcity relief programmes in those affected areas. Sir, kerosene has become very scarce in those rural parts of Karnataka, and they have made some demand for additional supply of kerosene. I request (he Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals to take note of this and make adequate supply of kerosene to these areas.

REFERENCE TO ONE-DAY TOKEN STRIKE BY JUTE WORKERS OF WEST BENGAL.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, a serious situation has again developed with regard to the two and a half lakh jute workers in West Bengal. They had given notice for one day's token strike. And if it is continued for many days, the loss to our national exchequer and foreign exchange will be a very big amount. Sir, the Commerce Minister, Mr. Chattopadhyaya is