

कराएं जहां अकाल पड़ रहा है, वहां रिलीफ वर्क्स तुरन्त खुलवाएं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सरकार करे।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** पोइन्ट आफ आर्डर। सभापति महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि जिस दिन यहां केरल के सदस्यों ने धरना दिया था उस दिन मैंने आपसे एक रिक्वैस्ट की थी और आपसे अनुरोध किया था कि यह प्रश्न केवल केरल का नहीं है देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति है, उत्तर प्रदेश के 54 जिलों में से 40 जिले सूखाग्रस्त हैं, आप कृषि राज्य मंत्री को निर्देश दें कि वे इस अधिवेशन के समाप्त होने से पहले पूरे देश की सूखे की स्थिति के ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें। आपने उम समय कहा था कि वे यहां पर बैठे हैं और मुन रह रहे हैं। आज अन्तिम दिन है और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप संसद-कार्य मंत्री को निर्देश दें कि कृषि मंत्री आज सायंकाल अधिवेशन समाप्त होने से पूर्व इस गम्भीर समस्या पर एक उत्तर दें अन्यथा—दुकानें लुटनी शुरू हो गई हैं, गौदाम लुटने शुरू हो गए हैं—भयंकर स्थिति हो जायगी, गोлия चालने लगेगी। बिहार और उड़ीसा के उदारण आप के सामने आ चुके हैं। इसलिए आज अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पूर्व इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य अवश्य आना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

#### REFERENCE TO SCARCITY OF MUSTARD OIL IN EASTERN INDIA AS A RESULT OF CLOSURE OF OIL MILLS.

SHRI J. D. SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I seek to draw the attention of the House to very serious scarcity of mustard oil in the whole of the Eastern India, comprising the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Manipur, etc. Sir, according to a statement issued by Mr. J. R. Jindal, President of Delhi State Oil Millers Association, mills have closed down in Delhi and Uttar 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 16,000 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:

Mr. Jindal, President of the Association told Reporters today that there was no intentional contamination of mustard oil with argemone. The argemone plant grew wild with mustard plant and was inadvertently mixed with mustard seeds during harvesting. Even one seed of argemone in one lakh mustard seeds showed positive and the oil was considered as adulterated. Argemone seeds are similar to mustard seeds in shape, size and colour and cannot be separated if the two 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 day. Ninety per cent of the oil was exported to Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Mr. Jindal has urged the Union Health Minister to look into the problems of the oil millers personally. He has warned that the oil millers may be forced to take to new trades resulting in unemployment for almost 4,000 workers in Delhi alone. The government's target for oil production would not be fulfilled."

Sir, I want only to point out that this argument of Mr. Jindal is totally false because it is true that argemone plant grows wild with mustard plant but the plants are weeded out by the growers. They are not allowed to remain with the mustard. Secondly, they have thorns. So they cannot be harvested together otherwise the harvester will get his hands pricked with thorns. So it is not harvested. It is a case of adulteration from outside and now the oil mill-owners want to black-mail the Government in order to remove the restriction on adulteration and contamination of mustard oil and, therefore, they have 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 the 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