

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I introduce the Bill.

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND SEATS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION OF PEOPLE) BILL*

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सरकारी सेवाओं में पदों और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में स्थानों का लोगों के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण का उपलब्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Government services and seats in educational institutions for persons belonging to economically weaker section of people."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. P. Singh Deo—Absent. Shri R. L. P. Verma.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-4-1981.

POLYGAMY ABOLITION BILL

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश में अबाध गति से बढ़ रही जनसंख्या की विपदा की रोकथाम करने हेतु समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में प्रचलित बहुविवाह और द्विविवाह के उन्मूलन का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of polygamy and bigamy practised by various sections of the society, with a view to check the menace of rising population in the country."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.34 hrs.

SMALL FARMERS ASSISTANCE BILL—contd.

By SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on 20 March, 1981, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers, be taken into consideration."

There are still about 19 hon. Members who have given their names to speak on the subject. The time allotted for this Bill is 2 hours. The House has already discussed the Bill for one hour and 28 minutes. So, we are left with only 32 minutes to discuss on this Bill. But every Member has requested that he should be given

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

a chance to speak. I will ask the pleasure of the House to extend the time allotted for this Bill after the allotted time is over.

Now Shri Rajagopal Naidu to continue his speech.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already told that 80 per cent of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. About one crore of agricultural workers got lands because of the distribution of the lands and these people have to be helped to develop these lands. In our budgets either in the Central budget or in the States budgets, there is no provision for the development of these lands. Therefore, we must have a sub-plan and we must have a separate allotment for the development of these lands. Most of these lands are marginal lands and therefore they are useful only for growing trees and tree crops.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): There are about 28 Members who are speaking on this Bill. The Minister concerned is not present here to hear their view points. The Agriculture Minister must be present here.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ (Begu-sarai): The concerned Minister of State is present here.

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair].

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: The Sub-Plan should provide funds for digging wells, levelling the lands, raising orchards and also to raise farm forestry on those lands. These banjar lands will be useful and also can be developed and the poor people can get the benefits out of it.

Sir, regarding small farmers, our Government is moving in the right direction. Our Government has already taken up small farmers development agencies under the DPIP also. They are helping the small

farmers and the marginal farmers. Recently our Finance Minister has said that up to the loan of Rs. 5000, there is no necessity of showing property. But it is quite possible for as them to get loans also on differential rate of interest. Though all these rules are in the Statute book, they are not being implemented practically. The banks are not coming to the rural areas, loans are not given to these poor people, therefore, some allocation of funds must be made in the Banks and also some funds must be allocated for giving loans by the cooperative societies and also be the rural banks. Then only they can get these loans and these loans should be routed through the Block Development Authorities. But there the Block Development Officers are having so many avocations and therefore they are not able to monitor the planning of these funds. In Andhra Pradesh itself, on the whole, we are giving Rs. 80 crores under this head to small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers. But in its implementation it is not reaching the target group. This is because these things are not monitored and do not reach the people in view in time. Therefore, there must be credit officers in the districts to monitor these funds under the control of the Rural Reconstruction Ministry. Then only these funds can go to the target groups.

As regards the differential rate of interest, they say that loans would be given at 4 per cent. But what is the percentage of amount given to these people? Not even 1 per cent. This is because there is no allocation for this. There must, therefore, be proper allocation for this purpose. Recently, our Government has taken a decision to help the small farmers and the Finance Minister has already said that some more facilities would be given to these people. That is a good thing.

With regard to submildies, the marginal farmers are given subsidy at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent, small farmers

at 25 per cent and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given subsidy at some more rate. The girijans are given 50 per cent subsidy. But it is becoming very difficult to get the subsidy and they have to spend a lot of money in approaching the authorities and completing other formalities. They are not getting even 80 per cent of the money in actual effect; they have to spend a lot for getting the loan. There must be some voluntary agencies. These agencies must motivate and help these poor people to get these loans.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill introduced by my esteemed colleague, Shri Lakkappa. Unfortunately, he is not here now. I have gone through his speech. He has very exhaustively dealt with the subject. I would like to emphasise and underline some of the points mentioned by him and also the problems of the agriculturists.

Sir, the Bill refers to small farmers, the definition of which has been given by the framer of the Bill. Though this Bill refers to the small farmers, he has not taken into consideration the nature of the land cultivated by farmers in different parts of this country. And if the nature of the land in various parts of the country is taken into consideration, many other considerations will have to be seriously considered. Now that Shri Lakkappa is not here, I would like this to be conveyed to him, through you, Sir.

The Bill has been introduced with an idea to provide loans and other subsidies to small farmers. The loans should be given at a very low interest, subsidies should be given and the co-operative societies should render this assistance to the small farmers. Many schemes were framed by the Governments and since 1971-72, the Small Farmer Development Agencies started functioning in our country and in the 5th Plan, it was decided to have one composite agency for the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the implementation also started. The main thrust of

the argument by my colleague, Shri Lakkappa was that Government is framing various schemes, is ready to give sufficient money, but there are certain impediments in the implementation of these particular schemes.

Why do I say this? I find from the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1897 dated 1st December, 1980 that though the Scheme started in 1971-72, upto December 1979, the benefit was given only to 76.14 lakh of people in the country. Our country consists of villages and agriculturists and we say that they are backbone of our country, but in ten years, with sufficient funds, big offices and so many officers, the benefit could be received only by 76.14 lakhs of people. There seems to be an inconsistency, because in an answer given by the Minister of Agriculture a month earlier, it was stated that this benefit was received by 80,33,802 families. In the month of November, the number of families is 80 lakhs, whereas in the month of December, the figure of persons who were benefited under the Scheme is 76 lakhs. These are the statistics which this Government possesses.

Apart from this, there is discrimination in giving benefits under these particular schemes. I find that in all, 169 projects were given since 1971-72, under the scheme, to 27 States. But the discrimination is this: out of these 169 projects, 101 are given to 6 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Fifty-nine schemes are in nine States; and the remaining 9 are in eight States. I find that in Lakshadweep, Mizoram and small States where special attention should be given, as everyone agrees, no scheme has been provided. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—of course, the Minister of Agriculture is not here—as to why this discrimination is there, and why assistance is not given to small states. Government is trying hard to see that the conditions of small farmers is improved; but, unfortunately, as I said earlier,

[Shri Bapusahab Parulakar]

there are some impediments somewhere. And we have to find out as to what are those impediments, and in what way we can best utilize these funds, which our Government is graciously giving to the farmers. These funds are not reaching the farmers. So, the defect in the financial system has to be corrected.

A reference was made by Mr. Lakkappa to this aspect. He said that there should be collaboration between the Ministries of Agriculture, Labour and Finance; and that some more banks of a cooperative nature should be opened. In my district, banks are opened only at taluka places. The nationalized banks are reluctant to go to remote villages. And they have been ordered not to give loans beyond eight miles from the place where Bank is stationed the area of a taluka may be about 40 to 50 sq. miles. (Interruptions).

More banks will have to be opened, so as to cover these zero bank areas i.e. where no bank facilities are there now. Persons from these zero bank areas are now shunted from one nationalized bank to the other, and between cooperative and other banks. Agriculturists particularly from the Konkan part of this country suffer from this disability.

I want to say something about the kisan rallies. I don't have the remotest intention of criticizing them. We have had two such rallies. The claim was that in one rally, 30 lakh farmers came; and in the other, 5 lakh farmers came. Kindly take into consideration the money that was spent on these particular rallies I don't say that the money was spent by Government. We all belong to political parties. We are interested in improving the conditions of these particular farmers. About Rs. 100 crores—if the figures are correct—have been spent on transport and on diesel. Could we not have, if our real intention is to improve the condition of farmers,

utilized this money for improving the conditions of farmers? Then the critics would have said: "You have real intentions; and you are dedicated to the cause of improving the conditions of farmers." Therefore, I appeal to all friends, all sections of the House that instead of mobilising in this particular way the support of political parties, if their real intention is to support farmers, let us collect money and start banks in the rural areas with this money and try to help the farmers. I will not go into other points. I may only support Mr. Lakkappa and say that the crop insurance scheme has to be very seriously considered. We have to consider the subsidised transport for marketing. We have also to provide marketing facilities and agency of middlemen should be abolished. For example, in my place, in Ratnagiri, the producers sell mangoes for Rs. 25 a hundred and in Bombay today, the rate is Rs. 100 per dozen. You can see where the cream is going.

Coming to this Bill, I will not take up the other points because I have to highlight and underline the problems of Konkan, the three districts on the western Coast—Thana, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and some parts of Goa. Here the definition given under Section 3 of small farmer means "a farmer whose extent of agricultural land is 10 acres or less of dry land or 5 acres or less of wet land." As I said, Mr. Lakkappa did not take it into consideration for a simple reason that he did not know the nature of this land which we have on this part of the west coast. We have about one acre of cultivable land while that man possesses hundreds of acres of uncultivable land in mountains; and that portion of the land is utilized for taking weeds or dry leaves for burning operation. That will be included in this. No farmer in my particular district in the Konkan part will get the benefit of the scheme, though whatever he produces is sufficient only for three months. What is the nature of land? In Maharathi, it

is known as navakird means newly converted to paddy cultivation. We have rocky portion. Mr. Ranga, can we imagine this? My farmers spread earth on the rock of 6 layer and then they cultivate the land. Then they are in a position to plough it. At the time of ploughing it they have to lift the plough. Otherwise, it touches the rocky portion. That is the position. At the same time, I may also say that we have not taken into consideration the question of horticulture and the person who grows fruits. This is the best place. A question was raised the other day and the eminent agriculturists said, "This is the part of the country which can be California of India." If that be so, 10 acres of land will not be sufficient. Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the Government through you to this particular portion of the Konkan which is not fertile, the farmers cannot produce for want of implements, for want of money.

As far as banks are concerned, the process through which the farmers have to pass is very difficult. In the midst of the agricultural season, if a bullock dies, he is not in a position to purchase a bullock. He approaches a bank, whatever the bank may be; he applies for a loan to Bank Manager. The said application goes to the General Manager and comes down. By the time the agricultural season is over, he is not in a position to get the crop. All these factors will have to be considered very seriously. Then there are other problems like the nature of the land, nature of the farmer and the holding. That has also to be taken into consideration. I agree that I cannot proceed further because of lack of time. I support this Bill and would request the hon. Minister to consider the points raised by me. There are many other points which I am not able to raise because of lack of time. I do not wish to take all the time of the House.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur):
Honourable Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just a few points to bring to your kind notice in relation to this Bill. To start with, I must say from the far-

mer's point of view that one has to thank the present Government for the manner in which—according to our Budget and under the Budget heads—certain number of concessions and aides already are on the line to help the farmers, small farmers out. There are certain salient facts, nevertheless, which we have to keep in view; and the first and the foremost that I wish to lay before the House and you, Sir, is that one has to realise that India-wise over 80 to 85 per cent of the farmers are of this category, that is, the small scale farmers, that is, five acres irrigated land or ten acres of unirrigated land. That is the sum total of the whole thing and you will agree with me that with this little vocation of work for all parties, with his wife, with his children and so on and so forth, it is not all that happy type of way, of going through the life propose the conditions of life obtaining and the way and the methods of today's life and the needs and the demands and also the rights. He is a very underpaid type of individual. Once we accept this premises we have to find out where the shoe pinches and how best we can ameliorate his difficulties and his problems. I know we have been able to the best we can even during the oil crisis period, when agriculture would have come to an absolute stock still if the present Government had not been able to give tremendous type of hand in keeping it going. We were short of oil and no pumps would have worked, no tractors would have worked, if it was not managed that oil kept trickling in somehow and we kept on moving our tractors and our machines and so on and so forth. That is done. Subsidising for fertilizers is also there and certain other basic things are also there. Here there are one or two points which are of utmost importance and I would like to lay them before you.

As I had mentioned on some other day, the loaning system is not all that helpful to the small-scale farmers. Starting from the Reserve Bank of India coming down the line through the various types of assistance offered

[Shri R. S. Sparrow].

through the land mortgage banks so far or through the cooperative societies whichever area you take, or through the Governmental end, the Tahsildar and so on and so forth and the district authorities, it starts with about five to six and a half per cent interest and it ends up with the poor farmer to the tune of about 15 per cent. It is just travelling from one place to another with the interest getting fattened. Why should it be fattened. I like to ask. That is my appeal to this Government. We have to find ways and means as to how to re-systematise that particular way of offering him loans. They may be small loans, they may be any kind of loans. That is one point which will have to be taken up by all of us unitedly, and with a bit of compassion. We have to go through it, working out all types of details. Coupled with it if I may point out are the middlemen on whom he has to depend—per force he has to depend on him and what does he charge? He charges him interest to the tune of five per cent per month. That adds on and it will work out in a year to 60 per cent and there is also compound interest on that. And the poor farmer cannot get out of the yoke. There is no provision in law yet. No other method has been devised to make certain that this type of thing does not take place. It is on this particular area that we have to concentrate. Then, other systems are also to be taken into consideration. Even the cooperatives who are out to help them are not able to help them and they are not really functioning in the manner they should do. That aspect of it has also to be taken into account.

Then, I have to say a word about the farm machinery. Farm machinery is eating up the progressive type of small scale farmers. He wants to have a joint family. And for the joint family he wants to have a small tractor and so on. He gets it through the land mortgage bank through loan. After that his machinery does not work too

well, because even if he has to buy some spare parts, it is sold at an exorbitant price. The repair and other organisations which have to look after the functional part of the tractor also charge him very heavily. So, from the governmental side, all of us collaborating, we have to work out some ways and means to provide him farm machinery including implements which are cheap and even subsidised and repair organisation which is within his means. That is another problem which I would wish to recommend in this case.

16 hrs.

Thirdly, you have to institute tractors and aid centres in all the blocks in all the districts of India from where collectively a farmer will be able to get his own little tractor, plough and so on, on a nominal payment and through that process, he will be able to say good-bye to the two bullocks which eat away near about 2 to 3 acres out of his 5 acres every year, because he has to give them chara. That arrangement in a pragmatic shape has also to be instituted so that we give him a progressive sort of life for the future. Also, side help has to be given to him whereby his wife and children can earn something out of cottage industries and certain other small-scale industries.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, 30 साल के बाद भी एक बात सही कही जा सकती है कि हिन्दुस्तान का काश्तकार कर्ज में पैदा होता है, कर्ज में जिन्दा रहता है और कर्ज में ही मरता है। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। केवल 15 प्रतिशत बड़े बड़े काश्तकार हैं, जिनको कुछ लोग कुलक कहते हैं, हालांकि मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। भगवान जाने कभी लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू भी होगा कि नहीं, और लागू होगा भी तो कब लागू होगा। और सारी की सारी जमीन जो गरीबों के पास है, जो 70 प्रतिशत गरीब किसान हैं उनको आज भी किसी तरह का कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचता। माननीय सी० पी० एन० सिंह

साहब बैठे हुए हैं यह उपदेश देते हैं कि गांवों तक साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी ले जाओ, लेकिन वह बेचारे कैसे ले जायें? आज ही ही हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने उपदेश दिया उससे मालूम हुआ कि 5,000 रु तक के लोन के लिए एक काश्तकार को अपनी जमीन, अपनी प्रॉड्यूस को गिरवी रखना होगा। 1,000 रु तक के लोन के लिए प्रॉमिजरी नोट लिखना होगा। आप बताइये कि स्माल फार्मर्स किस प्रकार से इन हालात में चाखे खरीद सकते हैं। आखिर आज भोज 43 प्रतिशत हमारी आबादी के लोग क्यों पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं? कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि देश के काश्तकार को मजदूर की तरह भी मजदूर नहीं दी जाती है। आज भी देश में मेहनत का मूल्य नहीं है। मूल्य है जो सम्पत्ति है उस पर कर्जा दिया जाता है। यों ता कहते हैं कि किसान हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे को रीढ़ का हड्डी है, लेकिन किसान का जो दमन और शोषण हो रहा है उसको कोई नहीं देखता। जब मद्रास और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने गरीब किसानों को 50, 60 करोड़ रु के ऋण से मुक्त किया तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि ऐसी स्थिति में हम राज्य सरकारों की मदद नहीं कर सकते। यह मानी हुई बात है कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स सारे लोन का केवल 4.9 प्रतिशत ही स्माल फार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को देते हैं। जितना लोन दिया जाता है, उसका केवल 4.9 प्रतिशत लोन स्माल फार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को दिया जाता है, इसीलिए केवल 15 प्रतिशत लोग ही इसका लाभ उठाते हैं। चाहे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में देख लीजिए, लोन देने के इनके आंकड़े बताते हैं कि किस प्रकार लोन यह देते हैं। इनका लोन देने का तरीका यह है :—

Such loans are given against hypothecation of crops or moveable assets where such assets are created out of the loan amount."

आप कहते हैं कि इम्प्रूव्ड वॉराइटी के सोइस लीजिए, फर्टिलाइजर लीजिए, टेक्नो-टेक्नोलॉजी और साइंस को काम में लीजिए, लेकिन अगर काश्तकार को 5 हजार रुपये का कर्जा न मिले तो इस बिल का परपज कब तक फुलफिल कर सकेंगे? काश्तकार का कर्जा माफ नहीं होता है, उसे अगली फसल पर देना पड़ता है। अगर वह नहीं देता है तो उसकी कुर्की और नीलामी हो जाती है। इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी 20 लाख बांडेड लेबर हैं, बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं, जो अपनी मजदूरी के कारण और दूसरे घरों पर नहीं जा सकते हैं। 1974 में आपने बिल बनाया था स्पेशल बांडेड लेबर का।

सब से ज्यादा बांडेड लेबर कर्नाटक में हैं, दूसरे नम्बर पर उड़ीसा में हैं, हमारे विन्तामणि जो पाणिग्रही यहां बैठे हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में 67 हजार बांडेड लेबर हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बहुत हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
But the figures given by the Government are otherwise.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
The figures given in the book are 20 lakhs. They have identified 27,000 and the number of labour freed from bondage is 17,000.

कर्नाटक में तो बड़े लोग इनके शोषण और दमन पर अपनी जिन्दगी के जीवन का आनन्द लूट रहे हैं। बांडेड लेबर होने का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि काश्तकारों को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है।

"...for loans upto Rs. 5000 for agriculture and allied activities.

विश्व खाद्य संगठन के महानिदेशक डा० सामोसा ने बड़े साफ शब्दों में सच्चाई की बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि संगठन की एक पुरानी रपट के अनुसार कृषि अनुसंधान कार्य गलत पटरी पर चलने के कारण ही हरित क्रान्ति का लाभ देश के पन्द्रह प्रतिशत बड़े किसानों तक ही सीमित रह गया। देश के 80 फीसदी किसान जिनकी ज़ोत छोटी है, गरीबी की दलदल में धंसते गये। यह भी हुआ कि पश्चिमी आधार पर जिस उच्च टेक्नोलॉजी को अपनाए जाने की दिशा में अनुसंधान किया गया, वह बिल्कुल सफल नहीं हो पाई।

यह उन्होंने साफ कह दिया। हिन्दुस्तान के समाजवाद की ये बातें करते हैं मेरे ख्याल से कुछ दिन के बाद यह शब्द कोई आदर्श वाक्य हो जायेगा। इसकी कीमत घट जायेगी। आपने जो कहा है कि काश्तकारों को लोन मिलना चाहिए, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

आज काश्तकार को लोन देने के लिए तरीका क्या है, गांव में जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक की ब्रांच खोली हुई है, जो लोग उनमें बैठे हुए हैं, उनमें मानव की संवेदना है ही नहीं। कर्जा देने के पहले वह रुपया ले लेते हैं। आप इसको आजकल रिषवत मत कहिए, नज़राना कहिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :
कमीशन।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कमीशन नहीं, नज़राना। लोग कहते हैं कि नज़राना ले लीजिए और हमें कर्जा दीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण बल सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :
शुक्रियाना।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : हिमाचल प्रदेश में इसे शुक्रियाना कहा जाता है।

नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स नौकरशाह, बैठे हुए हैं, वे छोटे काश्तकारों को कर्जा क्या देते हैं, उन पर एहसान करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकार ही हिन्दुस्तान का मालिक है, उसका दर्जा एम पीज के बराबर है। उसको भी गौरव से जीना है। इसलिए उसको तिरस्कार के साथ कर्जा देना बिल्कुल अनुचित है। अगर बाढ़ के कारण काश्तकार की खेती नष्ट हो जाती है, तो वह कर्जा वापस कैसे करेगा? क्या उस कर्जे को माफ़ नहीं किया जा सकता है? अभी तक अकाल और बाढ़ आदि विपत्तियों से रक्षा के लिए बीमों का कानून किसानों के लिए लागू नहीं हुआ है। आज वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर इंडस्ट्री में बिजली का फ़्लैचर हो जाये तो हम उससे रिकवरी कैसे कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर बारिश न हो तो काश्तकार क्या करेगा?

इसलिए स्माल फ़ार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फ़ार्मर्स के लिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि एक तो उन्हें समय पर कर्जा मिलना चाहिए दूसरे, उन्हें धनराशि ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए और तीसरे उन्हें कर्जा लम्बे अरसे के लिए—दो, तीन, चार साल के लिए—मिलना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए एक-एक साल के बाद उसे रिकवर कर लिया जाए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद लाना है, हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाना है, खेती का विकास करना है, तो गांवों को समृद्धिशाली बनाना होगा, काश्तकारों को राहत देनी होगी।

मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री लक्ष्मणा, सिंचित ज़मीन के आंकड़े कहां से लाए हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में तो सिंचित भूमि सिर्फ 17 परसेंट है। हम तो

वर्षा पर, इन्द्र भगवान् की कृपा पर, निर्भर करते हैं। हमारे पास ऐसी जमीन है कि काश्तकार बहुत मेहनत करके उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। वे लोग अपना खून पसीना देते हैं, तब अनाज के दाने पैदा होते हैं। किसान का खेत उसकी यज्ञशाला है, जिसमें वह अपनी जिन्दगी की ग्राहृति देता है।

छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिए कानून में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उन्हें लम्बे अरसे के लिए सस्ती दर पर लोन मिल सके, ताकि वे अपनी जिन्दगी में ऊंचा उठा सकें और देश का निर्माण करने में अपनी निश्चित भूमिका निभा सकें।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupatture): Mr. Chairman while extending my whole-hearted support to my hon. friend Shri Lakkappa's Bill which seeks to give the much needed succour to the suffering small farmers, I would like to highlight certain problems they are facing. We have the Small Farmers' Development Agencies for which substantial sums are being allocated for the upliftment of the small farmers. Yet their problems have not been solved so far.

According to the figures furnished by the Central Government, 50 per cent of our people are below poverty line and I am sure that majority of them would be the small farmers.

You know, Sir, that the financial facilities being extended by our public sector financial institutions are all being appropriated by the large

scale industries and the small industries are left to fend for themselves. Similarly, the fiscal, incentives and the physical facilities being extended by the Government are being taken advantage of by the big farmers and the small farmers are left high and dry. During the past 33 years many States have implemented land ceiling laws. This has created several lakhs of small farmers owning one acre and less. They constitute about 80 per cent of the farming community.

But they cultivate only 10 per cent of the total cultivable area in the country. You can imagine the magnitude of the problems being faced by the millions of small farmers in the country.

Unfortunately the State Governments seem to favour only big farmers and the interests of small farmers receive only scant attention, as if they are the step-children. The Central Government should not just end their responsibility after handing over the funds to the States. The Central Government should also lay down well-defined guidelines for the State Governments to distribute the funds among the small farmers. The Centre should also supervise the schemes being implemented by the States for the welfare of small farmers. Recently, the survey of FAO in Bangla Desh has revealed that the small farmers could cultivate wheat in the land which had been declared unfit by the agricultural experts. The small farmers are committed to the land and they are capable of delivering the goods so far as augmenting the production of foodgrains is concerned. Farming for them is the livelihood and not a hobby as is the case with big farmers. While the prices of industrial products have gone up by 20 per cent, the prices of agricultural products have not gone up to that extent. This only shows that

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

they are not getting remunerative prices for their produce.

In Tamil Nadu the farmers' agitation has been going on for some months now. The State Administration recently imprisoned about 20000 agriculturists and they were all put to manifold miseries. The small farmers are the worst hit because they neither have resources to sustain nor the influence to survive such ordeals. It is time that the Central Government intervenes in the interest of small farmers and protect them from annihilation.

The agricultural marketing societies were set up to serve the interests of small farmers. Unfortunately they have all become institutions of exploitation in the hands of intermediaries. There should be a Central legislation for organising these agricultural marketing societies on proper and effective lines so that the small farmers derive the maximum benefit from them. Necessary guidelines should also be formulated for their impartial functioning.

Since agriculture is a seasonal occupation, the small farmers should be given alternative avenues of employment during the off-season. Small and tiny industrial units should be set up in the rural areas for supplementing the meagre incomes of these small farmers. Then only the standard of living of these small farmers could be raised from the present abysmal level.

During drought the small farmers are unable to bear the misery. They are not able to protect their families and they are unable to protect their cattle. They do not have drinking water for themselves, leave alone their cattle. Presently, many districts of Tamil Nadu are reeling under the impact of unprecedented drought. The Central Government's team is

presently touring the drought-affected parts of Tamil Nadu. In such cases, the team's report should be expedited and action should be taken without any delay by the Central Government. Then only the small farmers can be saved from complete ruin.

It is time that the Central comes forth a well-thought out plan of action for the redressal of the genuine grievances of small farmers throughout the country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the Bill which has been moved by Shri Lakkappa. I would like to submit that it is really a timely Bill because all over the country the farmers are becoming conscious. It seems that the Government is also conscious of the problems of the farmers as we saw it from the kisan rally which was held recently in the capital.

If we look to the agricultural picture of our country, the marginal and small farmers below one hectare account for 51 per cent of about 70 million operational holdings and those upto two hectares if you combine together, they cover 70 per cent of the total agricultural holdings of this country. Therefore the problem of small and marginal farmers is one of the most acute problems which is there in this country.

If you look to the advances and loans which are being given, the figure or the amount that the nationalised banks and the co-operatives advance to the farmers—small and marginal farmers—and the agriculturists together, is astounding, looking to the amount of loan that the

Government has advanced. During the last three years ~~the~~ loans advanced to the agriculturists by the nationalised banks come to Rs. 2808 crores and by the co-operatives it comes to Rs. 3387 crores. I am excluding the group loans given to them. I think those are separate. I am giving the total picture of loans advanced to the agriculturists in this country during the last three years.

If you look to the economy of our country, the total loan which the Government of India has to pay by way of foreign debt amounts to Rs. 15,000 crores. The total loans that the State Governments are to pay as outstanding to the Central Government is Rs. 8,000 crores. The total loan that the agriculturists are to pay back to the primary credit societies and the co-operatives and to the nationalised banks is Rs. 6,000 crores.

A country like India which was a producer society has turned into a consumer society because we are going in for more and more consumption and less and less production. It is really a serious matter before the country. Only the agriculturists can help because they are the producers. They toil and produce. We have to think on this problem seriously. The agriculturists can solve this problem. I would like the Government to think over this problem seriously.

We are giving all out assistance to the farmers and the agriculturists. We adopted land ceilings. We distributed land. Beneficiaries have been to the extent of one crore people as Shri Naidu pointed out. But I have gone to many villages because I am associated with Shri Ranga's Rural Workers Federation of INTUC. The lands were distributed in 1974 under the Twenty Point Programme. Those lands still remain uncultivated. Landless men getting compact area of 45 acres are not able to cultivate because there is no water. There

are no other facilities. The necessary inputs are not available to him. By simply distributing land, we are not going to increase production in the country. Therefore, we have to see that all the other ancillaries which go into production must be given to those whom we have distributed land. It should be done quickly.

Just look at the Working Group's report. We have small and marginal farmers' agencies, the SFDA and the MFAL. We have those agencies just to help the farmers. We do we find? The Working Group was appointed to review the whole thing. The Working Group on Integrated Rural Development made a quick assessment of the achievements and the impact of this programme. What is the report? The report identified 130.56 lakhs of small and marginal farmers in the project area. As against this, the number of beneficiaries were estimated to be only 9.95 lakhs. It comes to about 10 per cent of the small and marginal farmers identified. How much money have we given? We have given about Rs. 2 crores for the small and marginal farmers' agencies so that the lot of these small and marginal farmers may improve. But this is the finding of the report. The organisations of the rural poor have also to be strengthened. That is the finding of the Working Group which went into this scheme.

Again, coming to price index, the Government has appointed committees. If you look at the price index of manufactured commodities in the agriculture sector and the price index of manufactured commodities in the industry sector, while the price index of agricultural commodities was 199, the price index of manufactured commodities which the farmers have to buy was 274. You take another instance. The disparity between the prices of agricultural produce at harvest time and during lean months comes to about 15 to 40 per cent.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi—contd.]

These are very acute problems which the farmers are facing in the country. We have provided irrigation to millions of acres of land during the last 30 years. Our achievement is quite remarkable within a short time. I have gone to many villages. What about the Ayacut area? So much money they are swallowing. What happens? The engineers have said that the Ayacut area will be 2000 acres. The entire money has been spent on 2000 acres. But it provides water to only 1000 acres. The farmers are being forced to pay on the basis of 2000 acres. Water is not there. Is it not necessary on the part of the Government to help the farmers? The farmers complain that they are not getting water. But they are forced to pay. They say, "You give us water. We are prepared to pay double the amount." That should be inquired into. In my own State of Orissa, I have gone to various places and I have found that more than half a million acres were included in the Ayacut area. But they were not being provided with water. This should be looked into.

Recently, there was a question put by some of the hon. Members as to what is the total amount of arrears of income-tax. It comes to about Rs. 790 crores. They are not collecting those arrears of income-tax. But when it comes to a cooperative loan of Rs. 5 to a farmer, if a farmer is not able to repay, they take away entire utensils, cows, everything. What is this kind of a thing? This is not our attitude; this is not the attitude of the Government. But this is a kind of attitude which has developed in the lower sections of the people who want that the farmers should be harassed.

I would like to highlight these problems because I feel that these are the problems which should be tackled firmly. When we are helping the farmers, the farmers should feel and

realise that this help is going to them. Unless the farmers themselves feel like that, whatever we do for them will be misunderstood by the farmers. But I am quite sure that the farmers are quite conscious of that. They are getting organised. Even the working class people, the landless agricultural workers, are getting organised. They are trying to get more and more benefit. Out of the provisions that we are making in the Sixth Plan, I hope, in the Sixth Plan, more attention will be given to all these problems that I have highlighted. I hope, the Government will accept the Bill, if not the Bill itself, but the spirit behind the Bill so that we can go ahead with the programmes that go to help our farmers.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary):
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Bill of Mr. Lakkappa which is most timely. At the same time, I would not go into the subjects that have already been dealt with very ably by my friends in the course of their speeches.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the miracle that has been performed by this most neglected sector, that is the farming sector. I would say that with his broken plough, with his half-starved bullocks and totally exploited, the Kisan, has produced a miracle of the Twentieth century. What I mean by this miracle is when attained independence in 1947, at that time, our population was of the order of 300 million and odd. Today, we have one more India and this great farmer, this noble farmer has been able to feed one more India with a population of more than 600 million. It is this farmer who has been neglected by this bureaucratic sector which has never understood their difficulties, and sufferings. In spite of many earlier Governments of ours including our present Government, led by Smt. Indira Gandhi, has stressed again and

again, the importance of the farming sector, the bureaucrats, sitting in air-conditioned offices in Bombay and Delhi have never understood the farmers because they have never gone to the villages. The only close association of the farmer that the bureaucrat needs is when the bureaucrat meets them in the Central Hall, that is the farmers who are M.P.s. today. I fail to understand while there is such a large number of Members of Parliament who are farmers coming from various parts of the country, in spite of this the farming sector has been so badly neglected. This sector should never have been neglected because it is not in the spirit in which Smt. Indira Gandhi and our Government have been stressing again and again the importance of the farming sector. Our Government, again and again, have taken Cabinet decisions to improve the lot of the farmer. But, unfortunately, the spirit of these decisions and legislation of our party and our leader, has not reached the village-level because of this bureaucratic sector which is totally in the hands of vested interests and the industrialists.

I will give one example. Just take the factor of the concession given to our industrial sector, however small the unit is, which is export-oriented. Shri Rangaji and others coming from the South would bear with me. I am just quoting, may be it is not having much relevance to the Bill but no bring out an aspect I would like to bring to the notice of the House the total hostile attitude of the 'bureaucrats' to the plantation sector, which is the only organised sector particularly in the South, which has been totally denied the concession which is given to the smallest industry which is export-oriented. But, these people have, scientifically, constructively, kept away those concessions given to this sector which is the plantation sector. Why did they do this? When they have given all the concessions to the smallest unit of the industry which is export-oriented, why has the plantations been totally neglected.

The plantations have played a vital role, in not only paying crores of rupees to the Exchequer but also carrying very large sums of foreign exchange for the country.

I am in full agreement that the loans and the subsidies are to be given to the farming sector to develop the farm, irrigation facilities, to purchase good seeds, implements and the agricultural implements needed. But, the amount of the repayment of the loan and interest should be nominal. The loans should be long-term and monitored by the financial institution which gives such loans to the farmers. The loans should be given at the right time and it should be seen that the loans are properly utilised. But who has the time to do all this?

Government, again and again, in this august House said that they are interested in protecting the farmer. Only recently, the farmers have shown their massive confidence in the Party led by Smt. Indira Gandhi and this has been exhibited in the recent Kishan Rally at Delhi. But have these officers, the bureaucrats, understood the spirit of this massive exhibition of the farmers' faith in Shrimati Indira Gandhi. No, Sir. Even today they would like to trample upon this sector. And I want to say this without any reservation, without any fear. When my Prime Minister, when my leader, is so keen to protect this sector, who is it, who is coming in the way? The only sector—in the one year I have been in Parliament I have realised this—who is really against the farmers? It is the bureaucrats who sit in air-conditioned offices in Bombay and Delhi. It is he who has to be watched.

Secondly, what are our bottlenecks? Our bottleneck is transportation, our bottleneck is marketing, our bottleneck is storage. Do you think that it is not possible to go into all these? Do you think that these constraints cannot be narrowed down at least? This is adding insult to the injury; when we constitute

[Shri R. Y. Ghorpade—contd.]

about 80 per cent of the population, how is it that no one is thinking in terms of export-oriented agricultural policies? What is so wrong about it, so difficult about it, when you are talking about export promotion as far as industries are concerned? I am sure that elder leaders like Prof. Ranga and Mr. Daga who have spoken will agree with me when I say this: if you tell our Indian farmer that one year from today you will give a particular price if he produces such and such a commodity, he will be second to none in producing it; the Indian farmer is capable of that. He produces, then what will he do with it? He has no storage facilities, he has no transport facilities, he does not have marketing facilities at his command. What can he do? So, he becomes the victim of the middlemen every time, in season and out of season.

In a year when even blackmarketeer has been given a status by condoning his black money that he has earned, will it not be shameful if we do not realise the role that this starving, exploited farmer has played in building up economy of our country? As has been pointed out, he is today feeding more than one India; he has been doing it for the last more than 20 years. Should we not seriously think about this matter? It is no use passing Bills or Resolutions or taking decisions which are not implemented. We must put our finger on the area and be able to say why is it that they are not implemented. It is possible to point out. I squarely put the blame and a large portion of the responsibility on the army of officers who are there drawing huge salaries and who are not bothering about these people. How many of these officers sitting in Delhi and Bombay have gone down to the villages? Have they gone even to the taluk headquarters? I will not be surprised if many of them have not gone even to the districts. Then, how can they understand the

problems of farmers? They only understand the language of the industrialists because 5-star hotels are there and luxurious entertainments are there, huge Mercedes cars come to their door-step. These are the people who are today throttling the Indian farmers in spite of the fact that our Prime Minister has, again and again, been warning. I do not know when the anger of the Prime Minister will burst out because she has made it amply clear, in no uncertain terms, known to every one that she is keen that justice should be done to this downtrodden sector. What is the use of talking about Harijans, this thing and that thing? It is the farmer that we have to talk about today. He is the Harijan, he is the kisan, he is the Kshatriya, he is the Brahmin, he is the Lingayat; every class and community is in this sector. In the 20th Century, he is the only man that one should talk about the farming family, that we have to talk about because he represents 80 per cent of the people which is neglected by a handful of people who are supposed to be servants of the country; they have not yet got away from the British concept, the bureaucracy has not left its habit. That is where the trouble starts. Every time there are 'constraints' and 'difficulties'. Have they ever thought of the farmers why they are asking for an increase in the support price. These bureaucrats ask for an increase in D.A. every six months, if not every three months. Does the farmer not have the right to ask for an increase? What is the cost of his inputs today? Should he not get a better price? You can check up the price of any agricultural commodity. The prices of industrial commodities have gone up 300 per cent and 500 per cent. Have the prices of the farm commodities gone up by more than 25 per cent? No. I think it is very much less than that. In spite of the miracle that he has performed—as you all know, India used to go with a begging bowl for foodgrains till 1957 but to-day we are proud to say that we are a

surplus country and in spite of this— if this attitude of the bureaucracy, if this British imperialist attitude is replaced by an Indian attitude, then we will be second to none and we will feed not only this country but we will feed the whole world.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I support the Bill. While supporting the Bill, I have some observations to make.

I have been listening to my just immediate predecessor with rapt attention. He was telling that it is the bureaucracy which is responsible for the said failure of our agricultural economy or agricultural growth. I honourably disagree with him. It is the policy of the Congress Government which is totally responsible for the failure in our rural areas. What will the bureaucrats do? If there is the policy formulated by the big industrial houses, if there is the policy formulated in collaboration with the imperialist forces, what will the bureaucrats do? I know very well that all these Members of the Congress (I) depend upon the landlords, depend upon the imperialist forces and depend upon the big monopoly houses. So there is the abysmal condition in our total economy.

While supporting this Bill, I will tell very frankly—I will tell you—my friend from Rajasthan—later on—that exploitation in the rural areas is very severe. Village money-lenders are very cruel. They are Shylocks. They are sucking the blood of the poor kisans. As a result what have we found? In 1964-65 there were 60 per cent households who were indebted and in 1974-75 this number has increased to 66 per cent. Not only this, in money terms the total indebtedness per family has increased from Rs. 147 to Rs. 378. Furthermore, because of the exploitation by the cruel money-lenders and vested interests these people have been rendered homeless. Those who borrowed money from the money-lenders have been compelled

to surrender their land to these money-lenders. In the long run they have been reduced to landless labour. There is a report that in 1974-75 there were about 60 million rural landless labourers.

Ministers are speaking very loudly and my immediate predecessor said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government have been giving aid to the small farmers. But this is not the fact. I heard the other day in this House hon. Finance Minister telling that they had instructed the Banks and the Co-operative Societies to give loans to the poor peasants. But in the rural areas these co-operative banks and the nationalised banks do not like to give loans to the poor peasants.

This is the position. So, whatever they may say, I consider it to be a hypocrisy and nothing more than that. In the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons points out that to ensure loans to the small farmers on easy terms, this Bill has been brought forth.

Clause 2 also provides that in the interest of the small farmers and in the interest of the agricultural growth and development this Bill has been brought forward. The spirit of this Bill is for the development of the agricultural economy and its growth. But by only providing some loans at the rate of 4 per cent interest per annum, the agricultural economy cannot be made growth-oriented. It must depend upon other factors also.

In the past the Central Government formed some Commissions and Committees, e.g., Small Farmers' Development Agency, Rural Labour Enquiry Committee and National Sample Survey. All these Committees submitted their reports. But, has the Government implemented any of these reports? No. Why? Because, this Government is backed by landlords in the rural areas. So, if they go to implement these reports, then those big land-owning supporters of the Government would be affected and, on this ground and for

other reasons, they have not touched their lands.

It is a fact that although the hon. Members emphasised their support for the small farmers and the small farmers' projects—I also agree with with them—what is the drawback then of not implementing the Government's decision and the laws enacted by them earlier?

The drawback, I think, is that there was no militant organisation of the tillers and labourers who could compel the Government and the bureaucrats to implement the Government's decision. Secondly, as I have pointed out earlier, the hard political decision was lacking. The political control, political support or political direction was backing. I say that this is all due to the wrong policy pursued by the Congress Government so far. On the basis of the National Sample Survey's report, the Planning Commission estimated in 1971-72 that 21.51 million acres of land to be potentially surplus. But, in the year 1977, the Minister of Agriculture stated that only 5.52 million acres of surplus land was available. Of this quantum, only 1.73 million acres had been distributed. On the one hand they are all shouting and making slogans for the rural agricultural development and on the other they are supporting in a roundabout way the black-marketeers, the money-lenders and the big landholders. So, if you really want to implement the spirit behind this Bill, then, you have got to take recourse to the other methods. The small farmers are there and massive labour force is there, they are jobless. They should be given a proper impetus so they can give their labour in the fields.

In this connection I would like to point out some of the measures taken by the West Bengal Government. Wet land to the extent of four acres and dry land to the extent of six acres have been made rent free. Loans given by the West Bengal Government to the small farmers and agri-

culturists owning lands to the extent of four acres and six acres respectively have been written off. Further an assurance has been given by the State Government that in respect of the loans taken from the cooperative banks if the small farmers pay the principal the interest part thereon will be paid by the State Government. Share-croppers are being recorded by the State Government and that is why there is so much hue and cry by the big land holders in West Bengal. That is why they are creating trouble there. Pensions are being given to the old farmers. Share-croppers who are old are also being given pensions. There is crop insurance scheme. This scheme should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, I will only make a few suggestions. If we want to bring about effective agricultural growth then we have to supply the essential commodities to the peasants at a uniform and fixed price. They must be provided education. Even primary education has not been given to them. Without primary education no farmer can learn properly to make the economy grow.

Sir, the Government has to provide them interest-free loans. In addition to that some essential seeds and agricultural implements and other inputs must be given to them free of cost. They have to be ensured their homestead. With these few words I conclude.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जन (बाड़मेर) : पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हम ने स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स के लिए जो काम किए हैं उनकी ओर हम देखते हैं और उनकी जो प्रगति हुई है उसकी ओर देखते हैं तो बड़ी निराश होती है। छठी योजना में हमने इन छोटे और मझोले काश्तकारों के विकास और उनकी प्रगति के लिए कुछ योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। इंटेंसिटीड रूरल डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्दर हम ने स्माल

फार्मर्स डिबलेपमेंट एजेंसी प्रोग्राम तथा स्पेशल लाइव स्टॉक प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम को सम्मिलित कर दिया है। उसके लिए जो हमने राशि का प्रावधान किया है वह 750 करोड़ रु० है। दूसरा जो डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम है उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रु० और ड्राउट प्रॉन एरिया के लिए 175 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान है। इन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कहने का मेरा मतलब यह है कि जब तक हम स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स के लिए जो स्कीम्स हैं उनके डेवलपमेंट की उनके बारे में छोटी योजना में अधिक प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे तब तक उनकी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। हम अक्षय ही इंटेग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी भी दे रहे हैं, ड्राउट प्रॉन तथा डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत भी स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी दी जाती है और 33½ परसेंट सब्सिडी माजिनल फार्मर्स को देते हैं, 25 परसेंट स्माल फार्मर्स को और 50 परसेंट शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को सब्सिडी के रूप में दिया जा रहा है, परन्तु जो लोन्स के बारे में नीति है, और वह लोन्स भी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद में स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को मिलना शुरू हुआ है, उसके पहले तो उनको कर्ज मिलता ही नहीं था, जितना भी लोन मिलता है वह बड़े काश्तकारों को मिलता है, और अभी भी स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स के कम्पेरिजन में बड़े काश्तकारों को, यद्यपि उनकी संख्या कम है, परन्तु लोन उन्हीं को अधिक दिया जा रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने जो डाइरेक्शन्स दिये हैं उनके मुताबिक, आज भी जो प्रश्न आया था उसमें कहा गया है कि :

In order to ensure that these weaker sections in the priority sectors are given appropriate attention

by banks in the matter of allocation of credit, it has been decided that direct advances to weaker sections in agriculture should reach a level of at least 50 per cent of the total direct lending to agriculture, including allied activities by 1983.

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो डायरेक्शन्स दिये हैं, उनके अन्सार अगर स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को लोन दिया जाय तब उनकी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोन दिया जाए वह डिफरेंशियल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 4 परसेंट के ऊपर दिया जाय। आज ही प्रश्न आया था गुजरात में 17.19 करोड़ रु० का लोन दिया गया है। तो अगर ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के लिए स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स लोन चाहते हैं तो उनको डिफरेंशियल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट के अन्तर्गत ही दिया जाय जो कि 4 परसेंट है, तभी उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है।

अगर वास्तव में अपने देश की उन्नति करनी है, हमें ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है, क्योंकि जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के साथ अगर हमने ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को आधुनिक तरीके से खेती कराने के लिए उस योग्य नहीं बनाया, उसके लिए साधन नहीं जुटाये, तो मुझे खतरा है कि अभी जो प्रसन्नता जाहिर कर रहे हैं कि हमने सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी प्राप्त कर ली है... परन्तु जो लैण्ड है, उसकी यूटिलिटी दिनोंदिन कम हो रही है, घट रही है और विषम स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। जब तक स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स को वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती करना नहीं सिखायेंगे, इनको लोन 4 परसेंट के रेट से नहीं देंगे, तो प्रगति का मार्ग अवरोध हो जायेगा।

17 hrs.

जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, इसमें डैजर्ट एरिया का एक भी स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर नहीं आ सकता है, क्योंकि 10 एकड़ है बराबर 25 बीघा के।

Now, in 150 bigas, 16 acres are for marginal farmers and 30 acres are for desert areas.

25 बीघे के कारण तो हमारा कोई भी काश्तकार अपना जीवन नहीं चला सकता। अगर एलाट भी करते हैं तो 75 बीघा एलाट करते हैं। हमारे यहां डैजर्ट एरिया है जिसकी सीलिंग की हद 450 बीघा है। यानी 30 एकड़ एलाट करते हैं तो हमारे यहां स्माल फार्मर के लिए 150 बीघा यानी 60 एकड़ है और मार्जिनल फार्मर के लिए 30 एकड़ हो तब जा कर उसे रिलीफ मिल सकता है, नहीं तो इस कानून की कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलती। डैजर्ट एरिया के लिए इसमें यह प्रावीजन किया जाना चाहिए, तब जा कर रिलीफ मिलेगा।

हमने अंग्रेजों के राज्य का मुकाबला कर लिया, राजाओं के राज्य का मुकाबला कर लिया, परन्तु जमींदारों के संघर्ष में हमने बहुत कमजोरी दिखाई, भूमिमुधार के कानून में कमजोरी दिखाई, जिसके कारण स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और लैण्डलैस लेबरर्स का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। जो जमीन मिली है, वह अन-इकनामिक होल्डिंग मिली है।

राजस्थान में यह प्रावीजन था कि अगर कोई भी जमीन सीलिंग के अन्तर्गत दी जाये तो रट्टी से रट्टी जमीन किसान को देंगे और होल्डिंग जमीन का उपार्जन करना और स्थिति को सुधारना बहुत कठिन है। इसके लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट को सजग हो कर सहायता करनी है, तब हम अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time allotted for discussion on this Bill is over. Now, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the allotted time for this Bill further by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is extended by one hour.

PROF. P. J. KURIAN (Mavelikara): Sir, you can reduce it by 5 minutes and make it 55 minutes so that I may be able to introduce my Bill.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): There is no difficulty and it can be taken up on the next non-official business day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Sidnal to speak.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, as we all know much has been said about the agricultural and small farmers. But here I would like to request the Government to consider my suggestions which I would be making during my speech. First of all, Sir, the connotation of the small farmers, varies from place to place. As the hon. Member from Rajasthan has already said, 10 people could be holding one acre of irrigated land. Secondly, I would request the Government to train the agriculturists so that they get the technical knowledge about irrigation and farming. This would help the small and marginal farmers manage the farming themselves. He does not know how to make use of the implements; he does not know how to sow the seeds and he does not know how to apply the mechanism. He does not know anything. He only knows about Monsoon and depends on it. If the Monsoon is there, the dry farmer will get some produce, otherwise to meet various commitments, he has to sell his property and other things.

Even if the banks give loan to the farmers, they cannot make use of that without proper training in agriculture. For this purpose, we have

to establish technical training schools in every block in order to train these people. After proper training in agriculture to these people we can only then think in terms of boosting the agricultural production. In these agricultural schools, we can coach the farmers in poultry farming, dairy farming, sericulture, piggery, bee-keeping, sheep breeding etc. which, otherwise are just going unattended in these areas. These things should be properly organised and coordinated. Only then the production could be boosted. The son of the agriculturist after he has passed his SSLC examination could be engaged in such schools. He need not seek a job and stand in a big queue in the big cities. He can just go there and get the employment. We would thus be solving two or three problems by opening such technical schools for this purpose. Otherwise, as I said, giving loans to the poor people, ignorant people is of no use. We can give them the loans, but what is the use if these loans are not used properly.

In this connection, I would also like to suggest another thing. The Government must constitute some engineering groups. They should go round and mark the places where underground water is available, and where open wells could be dug. The Government should constitute some technical group or organisation for digging open wells and tapping underground water and not give loans for this purpose to the farmers. Instead, these groups should directly go and dig open wells with whatever amount they have. The liability for this could then be attached on to the land of the farmer concerned by involving the Tehsildar or the other authorities concerned. This should be done without giving money directly to the farmer.

This is because the farmer has to wait for a longer time after the investment is made. When you make an

investment, you expect immediate income. But here it is not the case.

Secondly, for a marginal farmer, a cattle is a must. We have in our country raw cattle; we have not good cattle. Though the Government has taken certain steps in opening superior cattle breeding centres and has done some good work, the results have not reached the common man. That aspect also requires to be looked into. As Shri Ghorpade has already mentioned about it, I would not like to stress it further.

I would also say that our bureaucrats are black Britishers. They do not want to go to the people; they have not, in fact, been trained to go to the people. Unless we are able to bring them to work in the right direction, this country has no future.

If you look to the history of any great country in the world today, they built up agriculture first, for example, countries like USA, Japan, Yugoslavia or any other capitalist, socialist or communist country. In Russia in 1935 when Mr. Brezhnev went and saw ice falling, he wanted them to find out how to clear the site from that and cultivate something. In Poland, they put up a tent, grow vegetables, feed them to the pigs and then eat them. In our country, we have got abundant power, abundant land and manpower. We are well equipped with these things, but we ill-produce.

In my opinion, training of the farmers is a must and provision of superior cattle is also a must. Further while giving loans to the farmers, we have to distinguish, whether it is a wet land or a dry land. For wet land, more loan is required for a short time and for dry land, less loan is required for a longer period. This is because in the case of dry land, the farmer has to dance to the tune of Monsoon. He has, therefore, to be given a

[Shri S. B. Sidnal]

longer time for paying back the loan. Further, the interest has also to be less in this case. Otherwise, with whatever good intentions, we may give the loan to the people, they would not be able to return in time. Next time, the officials would go for the recovery of the loan and bring back their cows, cattle and other things.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not say this.

Please do not record this.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: This is the way, the poor people suffer because of all these things. In the wet land—in our area or in anybody's area—one acre can fetch a better income than in the dry land. My humble request to the Government is that they should have a master plan, and start training the agriculturists in a scientific manner.

Of late, agriculture has become scientific, it is no longer traditional. Scientists are required to be placed on the field and on the farm, rather than at the research centre. That has become the research centre. In my opinion, for the future of the country and for the succeeding generations, we have to think now itself, and start with a master plan. Only then can this country flourish. And as my friend said, we can supply food throughout the world, without any doubt.

Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्ग (कोडरमा):
सभापति महोदय, लकप्पा जी ने जो छोटे किसान सहायता विधेयक पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज सारे देश में किसानों की संख्या करीब 70 प्रतिशत है और सारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 51 प्रतिशत किसानों से इस देश

को मिलता है। इस के बावजूद भी, 33 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हमारे छोटे किसानों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय बनी हुई है। आजादी के बाद भी उन की माली हालत में अभी तक कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। सरकार की ओर से लघु एवं सीमान्त कृषक अधिकरण, एस एफ डी ए के नाम की एक एजेंसी बनी थी और इस के द्वारा भी कार्यक्रम रखा गया था। लेकिन जो अभी तक परिणाम आया है वह उत्साहवर्धक नहीं है। इस से लगता है कि लकप्पा साहब ने जो छोटे किसान सहायता विधेयक अलग से रखा है, हालांकि वह भी सवर्गपूर्ण नहीं है, फिर भी छोटे किसानों को समुचित सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक है और उन छोटे किसानों के लिए कानूनी प्रावधानों को निर्धारित करना भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक एवं न्यायसंगत है।

अभी हाल ही में राजधानी में किसान रैली हुई थी, किसान सम्मेलन हुआ था। किसान तो अभी तक संगठित नहीं है किन्तु फिर भी उन की जो वर्षों से स्थिति है, आज भी जो वह पददलित हैं, उन को कठिनाइयों हैं और उन के लिए जो समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है उस के लिए अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करने के लिए वे आगे आए हैं। इसलिए उन को संगठित होना ही पड़ेगा जो सरकार कल्याणकारी सरकार है उस को तो खुद बखुद ही विचार करना चाहिए। अगर नहीं विचार होता है तो बाध्य हो कर जिस तरह श्रमिकों का संगठन है उसी तरह से छोटे किसानों को भी आन्दोलन के रास्ते को अज्ञतयार करना पड़ेगा।

अभी तक छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिए जो व्यवस्था है जैसे लैंड मार्बेज

बैंक है, ग्रामीण बैंक हैं या कोभापरेटिव बैंक हैं इन सभी एजेंसियों में केवल भ्रष्टाचार का एक बहुत बड़ा विजनेस चल रहा है जिस से छोटे किसान जो कम पड़े लिखे उनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती और उन में खेतिहर मजदूर भी शामिल हैं। जिन के पास एक एकड़ दो एकड़ से ले कर पांच एकड़ तक जमीन है, जहाँ कुछ नहरी इलाका है, जहाँ सिंचाई का पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है वहाँ के किसानों को कुछ सहायता मिलने से वे कुछ काम कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं या बंजर भूमि वाले इलाके हैं या जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान बगैरह के सदस्यों ने जिस स्थिति को प्रकट किया है, वहाँ के किसानों की माली हालत पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा ताकि समथानुकूल उन्हें भी सहायता पहुंचाने का व्यवस्था पर विचार किया जा सके। लेकिन ऐसा अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

यह सरकार की नीति है कि 20 हजार की जनसंख्या पर ग्रामीण या अर्द्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलनी चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक बैंकों की जितनी शाखाएं खोली जा रही हैं वे केवल बड़े बड़े व्यावसायिक घरानों को ही सहयोग देने के लिए खोली जा रही हैं। उसमें भी कानून की इतनी पेचीदगी है कि किसानों को आसानी से ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं होता। उन्हें बार-बार दौड़ना पड़ता है और परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है।

“कृषि से सम्बन्धित अनेक प्रकार के यन्त्र हैं जैसे कि ट्रैक्टर, पैंडी प्रेशर, विभिन्न प्रकार के पंपिंग सेट्स—जो कि किसानों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं, उनके दाम भी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उनकी कीमतों पर कोई नियंत्रण लगाने का उपाय नहीं हो रहा

है। अगर किसान बैंक से ऋण लेकर यन्त्र खरीदता है तो उसको इतना अधिक मूद देना पड़ता है कि उसको अदा करने में अपनी जमीन तब बेचनी पड़ जाती है। चक्रवृद्धि व्याज बैंक भी कम नहीं लेते हैं। बिहार में भूमि विकास बैंक की जो शाखाएँ हैं उनके द्वारा अगर कोई किसान 60 हजार में ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है तो ऋण और मूद मिलाकर सात वर्षों में किसान को एक लाख देना पड़ता है। अगर कोई किस्त समय पर अदा नहीं की गई तो रकम और भी बढ़ जाती है। इस प्रकार से बैंक से कर्जा लेने पर किसान के सामने एक भयंकर संकट पैदा हो जाता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा।

साधनों की कमी के कारण किसान अपनी ऊबड़ खावड़ जमीनों की लेबलिंग नहीं कर पाते हैं। सरकार ने एक भू-संरक्षण विभाग बनाया है वह विभाग भी काम नहीं करता है। ठेकेदारों प्रथा के अन्तर्गत जमीन की लेबलिंग का काम कराया जाता है। इसमें सरकारी अधिकारी उनसे मिलकर करोड़ों रूपया हर साल हजम कर जाते हैं। इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से अगर सही ढंग से किसानों की सहायता करनी है तो किसानों के द्वारा खेती-बाड़ी से जो उत्पादन होता है उसका उचित मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिए कृषि मूल्य नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। अभी जो ए पी सी है उसमें सरकार के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी रहते हैं जिनका गांव के हालात का परिचय नहीं रहता है। किसानों की कितनी कीमत और कितना परिश्रम लगता है इसकी उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती है इसीलिए वे उचित मूल्य-निर्धारण नहीं कर पाते हैं। औद्योगिक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं—

[श्री दौत लाल प्रसाद वम]

के मूल्य और कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्यों पर तुलनात्मक ढंग से विचार करने के लिए उसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, उपभोक्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि, आंकड़ा एवं दूसरे विशेषज्ञों को, रखना होगा तभी किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल सकेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों का जो उत्पादन होता है उसके लिए गांवों में कोई भण्डारण व्यवस्था नहीं है। छोटे-छोटे किसानों के पास तो झोपड़ियां होती हैं जिनमें उनके अनाज को चूहे और दूसरे कीड़े-मकोड़े बरबाद कर देते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का और से ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि पंचायत स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक ढंग से भण्डारण के लिए भवनों का निर्माण किया जाए जहाँ गरीब तबके के लोग अपना अनाज रख सकें।

आज किसान जो उत्पादन करते हैं वह मार्केट तक पहुंच नहीं पाता, त्रिचौलिए लोग बीच में कम दाम पर उसको खरीद लेते हैं। मजबूरी में किसानों को अपना अनाज बेचना पड़ता है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि किसानों के घरों से बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक शहरों तक सीधा उनका अनाज पहुंच जाए। इस प्रकार की मार्केटिंग व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध सरकार को करना चाहिए।

इन सभी बातों पर आप ध्यान देंगे तभी किसानों का कल्याण हो सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (A-l-war): I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by Shri Lakkappa, and the reasons are that this is the section of the society which was uncared for and which needed the

maximum attention of the House and it has attracted the attention of the hon. Members of the House. The Agriculture Department or any department of the Government has not yet realised why this category of farmers has to be assisted. The reasons are that these small holdings are the result of divisions. Sometimes division of land takes place and the small holdings are uneconomic. The small holdings are also due to partition of bigger holdings. In some cases land has been allotted by the various Governments and in those allotments also it is given to the small farmers. Now, it is an admitted fact that these holdings which are held by the small farmers are uneconomic holdings, and even the Agriculture Department or the other Departments which have conducted an economic survey have also admitted it. But no one has taken the care to find out how these uneconomic holdings may be made economic holdings. My suggestion is that for agriculture there are four things which are immediate. First is irrigation, second is mechanisation, third is provision of fertilizers and the fourth is supply of chemicals. So far as the first requirement is concerned, that is irrigation, I think it must be obligatory upon the State Government that whenever there is a case for the small farmer, he should not be forgotten. It must be obligatory upon the State Government to provide irrigation facilities for the small farmers and it should not be left to the farmers or agriculturists to get the money from the bank or from some other source to sink a well. In these circumstances the State Government should undertake this responsibility and see that water is supplied from whatever source of irrigation that is possible, by canals, or tubewells or some other source. So, it should be taken up and it should be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and it should be ensured that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan no small farmer is without water. And care should be taken to see that unecono-

mic holdings are turned into economic holdings.

The second point is about mechanisation. We cannot have the plea of Shri Charan Singh that the small farmer should still use the plough. We should have machines to cultivate the land and our small farmers should be helped to get the machines for it. We cannot get those machines which are being used in the developed countries or even some developing countries. But there is a need for tractors and there is need for agricultural implements. It is well known that the small farmer cannot purchase a tractor. My friend was telling us that even a small tractor of one cylinder costs more than Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 65,000—not less than Rs. 55,000 in any case. So, in these circumstances, the small farmer cannot purchase the tractors. The State Governments should undertake the responsibility that there should be agricultural service centres and these agricultural service centres should supply tractors to the farmers so that everyone can cultivate his land till then the small farmer cannot cultivate his land.

The third point is about fertilizers. It is evident that so far as fertilizers are concerned, the small and marginal farmers in this country are not able to get all the fertilizers they want. He has got no money to buy the fertilizers and as has already been made clear by the Agriculture Ministry and the other Members in the House, when he needs the fertilizer he can not get the loan from the cooperative banks. Moreover, sometimes the cooperative bank may not have the type of fertilizer which he wants. He may want phosphate or ammonia, but they will say, "we have only urea". In these circumstances, there should be some provision by which he can get the fertilizer he wants from the cooperative bank or other agencies.

Chemicalisation is very necessary, for which pesticides, insecticides etc.

are needed. I have seen it personally in my constituency in Rajasthan. Alwar is a district in which there is the highest number of small farmers who cannot get these pesticides and insecticides or other fertilisers, because the small farmers do not have cash. So, they are helpless and they cannot have pesticides and insecticides for their farm. My humble submission is that the Government should take special care to see that all these things are provided to the small farmers.

In this country, after independence, it is only the farmer who has given self-sufficiency to the country in food. I have gone through the reports of so many committees. You are also interested in this type of economy and you might have read in the Patriot of 10th March where it is mentioned that even in Russia, there is shortage of food. In 28 countries of Africa there is shortage of food. I congratulate the farmers of India that they could make the country self-sufficient in food. Today this country of 70 crores is able to feed its people. Therefore, we should congratulate the farmer. There may be shortage of cement; there may be shortage of steel or there may be shortage of coal in this country. But there is no shortage of food and we do not have to think of PL 480. In these circumstances the prices of commodities which are produced by the agriculturists should be increased. As has been suggested, there should be some controlling board to fix the prices of agricultural commodities.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, छोटे किसानों की सहायता के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था उस में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि किसानों को बैंकों से 49 प्रतिशत ऋण मिलेगा। आज हमारे देश में 15 प्रतिशत बड़े किसान

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

अंश 85 प्रतिशत छोटे किसान हैं। अब यदि इस परसेण्टेज को ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाये तो निश्चित तरीके से जो 85 प्रतिशत किसान हैं उनको उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार बैंकों के जरिये ऋण मिलना चाहिए, जिस से उन की आर्थिक हालत मजबूत बन सकती है, लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं पायेगा, क्योंकि आज बैंकों में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है उस से हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि ऋण के सम्बन्ध में छोटे किसानों की जितनी आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उनकी वे पूर्ति कर पायेंगे। क्योंकि इन बैंकों का जो प्रोसीजर है वह इतना मुश्किल है कि छोटे-छोटे किसान, जो अनपढ़ हैं, उस को समझ ही नहीं पायेंगे। आज यही स्थिति चल रही है कि वे बैंकों के कागजात की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते जिस की वजह से उन को पूरी तरह से ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इस के अलावा जो वहाँ पर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स बैठे हुए हैं वे भी किसानों की ठीक प्रकार से सहायता नहीं करते, जिस के कारण किसानों की आर्थिक हालत सुधर नहीं पा रही है।

इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे और बैंकों में, खास तौर से जो आप ने रूरल बैंक स्थापित किये हैं, उन में इस प्रकार के अधिकारी भेजे जो किसानों की मदद करें, न कि शहरी लोग भेजे जो बैंकों में जा कर बैठ जाते हैं और गरीब काश्तकार की किसी भी प्रकार से सहायता नहीं करते हैं।

दूसरा निवेदन कोआपरेटिव्ज के सम्बन्ध में है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है जिस के जरिये हम छोटे किसानों की सहायता कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आज वहाँ क्या हो रहा है? गांव के बड़े-बड़े लोग उस पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। सारा का सारा पैसा जो भी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिए से बैंकों से

प्राप्त किया जाता है, वे झूठे-सच्चे हस्ताक्षर कर के, अंगूठा लगा कर उस पैसे को ले लेते हैं और कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोग इस तरह से उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। इस प्रकार से जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से छोटे-छोटे किसानों को सहायता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह सहायता उन को नहीं मिल पाती है। व्यवस्थापकों की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि वे भी ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करते, जिस की वजह से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से जो लोन छोटे किसानों को खेती-बाड़ी की तरक्की के लिए मिलना चाहिए, वह उन को नहीं मिल पाता है और ठीक प्रकार से उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए, जिससे सरकार जो मदद छोटे किसानों की करना चाहती है, वह उन तक पहुंच सके।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन को इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स मिलने चाहिए। जो इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स आप तैयार करते हैं, ज्यादा भूमि वाले ही उन का उपयोग करते हैं और छोटे किसानों को वे नहीं मिल पाते हैं। अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस मामले में बड़ी तरक्की की है और हमारे राम सिंह जी ने यह भी कहा कि हम को काश्तकारों को, किसानों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने इस देश को सैल्फ-सफीशियेण्ट बना दिया है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज छोटे किसानों की हालत क्या है, यह आप देखिए। क्या उन को इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी का बीज मिलता है। 5 बीघा और 10 बीघा वाले काश्तकारों को इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी का बीज मिलता ही नहीं है, उपलब्ध ही नहीं होता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से होनी चाहिए कि वह छोटे-छोटे किसानों को इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी का

सिड्स उपलब्ध कराए। ऐसी व्यवस्था अगर आप करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से छोटे किसानों को आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न बनाने में आप अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से दवाइयों और पेस्टीसाइड्स वगैरह की बात है। पेस्टीसाइड्स के बारे में आप का जो छोटा किसान है, 5 बीघा वाला किसान है, वह उस को जानता ही नहीं है। वह यह नहीं जानता कि उस का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है। एग्रीकल्चर विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों, जिन को कुलक कहते हैं, जिन के पास बहुत बड़ी जमींदारी है, उन की ही सहायता करते हैं और उन की खेतीबाड़ी की तरक्की के लिए बराबर साधन जुटाते हैं। जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन को पेस्टीसाइड्स ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। इस प्रकार की हालत हमारे छोटे काश्तकारों की है।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। मैं राजस्थान क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर कुआँ के जरिए से सिंचाई होती है। छोटा-छोटा काश्तकार, 5, 10 बीघा जमीन वाला काश्तकार अगर कुआँ खोदता है, तो उस को 20 हजार, 25 हजार रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है लेकिन उस को भूमि विकास बैंक और दूसरे अन्य बैंकों से केवल 8-10 हजार रुपये ही मिलते हैं। इस से यह होता है कि जब वह कुआँ खोदता है, तो उस को पूरा करने के लिए उस को कर्ज लेना पड़ता है और वह वसूली के जाल में जकड़ जाता है। उस की जमीन-जायदाद कुर्क हो जाती है, नीलाम हो जाती है और वह काश्तकार बर्बाद हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उस को पूरा ऋण उप-

लब्ध कराया जाए, जिस से वह अपना कुआँ खोद सके।

एस० एफ० डी और एम० एफ० एल० के कार्यक्रम जगह-जगह चल रहे हैं मगर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि एस० एफ० डी० द्वारा 33 परसेंट सब्सिडी है और एम० एफ० एल० 25 परसेंट सब्सिडी देता है मगर इस में गड़बड़ यह है कि यह सब्सिडी उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस में बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ है और मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि निश्चित तरीके से आप को इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर आप छोटे किसानों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, तो यह बहुत बढ़िया स्कीम है, जो भारत सरकार ने लागू की है मगर ये जो सुविधाएँ हैं, ठीक प्रकार से छोटे-छोटे किसानों को उपलब्ध हो रही हैं, इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस के लिए आप को निश्चित रूप से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सीलिंग के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि सीलिंग का कानून सारे देश में लागू किया गया है और इस सीलिंग के कानून की यह मंशा थी और इस में यह व्यवस्था थी कि जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीन है, उन से वह जमीन ली जाए और जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, जिन के पास अन-एकोनामिक होल्डिंग है या जिन के पास थोड़ी जमीन है, उन को और जमीन दी जाए ताकि वे अपना जीवनयापन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हम करना चाहते थे मगर इस लैंड सीलिंग से बड़े लोग बच गये और उन्होंने फर्जी नाम से जमीनें करा ली। इस वजह से जो बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार हैं, जिनके पास हजार-हजार और दो-दो हजार बीघा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जमीन हैं, उन लोगों की तरफ कोई नहीं देखता है क्योंकि अधिकारी लोग उन से मिले रहते हैं। अधिकारी उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते और बड़े-बड़े लोग बराबर उन जमीनों का उपभोग कर रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग भी उपभोग कर रहे हैं। हमारे अकाली दल के नेता हैं जिनकी बादल गांव में 12 हजार बीघे से भी ज्यादा जमीन है। बहुत से पुराने राजे-महाराजाओं के पास आठ-आठ, दस-दस हजार बीघे जमीन है। उस जमीन को निकलवाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है; बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी, जैसे कलेक्टर वगैरह, उनसे मिले हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जमीनें बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास हैं उनसे छीन कर गरीब लोगों में बांटनी चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बार-बार निवेदन करता रहा हूँ मगर इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। . . .

(**व्यवधान**) . . . मद्रास वालों ने गरीब लोगों की जमीन छीनी है। उन्होंने बड़े लोगों, साहुकारों, कालापंधा करने वालों से जमीनें छीन कर छोटे लोगों को नहीं दी है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

मैं इंग्लैंड के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल पड़ता है। अभी वहाँ अंले पड़ गये हैं। भीलवाड़ा, बिकानेर और श्री गंगानगर आदि कई जिलों में अंले पड़ गये हैं। अगर ऐसी हालत में जब कि इंग्लैंड से भी आपकी तरफ से नहीं होती है, और दूसरी कार्यवाही भी काश्तकारों की मदद के लिए आप नहीं करते हैं तो उन बिचारे काश्तकारों का क्या होगा जो 6-6 महीने तक मेहनत करके अपनी खेती करते हैं और फिर अंले पड़ जाने से उनकी सारी फसल चोपट हो जाती

है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मेरा डी० पी० ए० पी० के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है कि अजमेर और उदयपुर जिलों में यह चालू है लेकिन मेरा जिला रह गया है जहाँ कि हर दूसरे और तीसरे साल अकाल पड़ता है। भीलवाड़ा जिले को भी डी० पी० ए० पी० में लाया जाए जिससे कि वहाँ के छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को लाभ मिल सके। अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ताकि वहाँ के छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को काफी मदद मिले।

आखिरी प्वाण्ट मेरा यह है कि जिन किसानों की जमीनें भारत सरकार अपने प्रोजेक्ट या इंडस्ट्री के लिए लेती है उसका मुआवजा किसानों को शीघ्र मिलना चाहिए खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 1961 में जमीनें ली गई थीं जिनका मुआवजा आज तक काश्तकारों को नहीं दिया गया है। हजारों, लाखों रुपया आपने मुकद्दमेवाजी में बर्बाद कर दिया मगर गरीब किसानों को मुआवजा नहीं दिया। उनके भकान, जमीन वगैरह सब छीन लिये लेकिन आज तक भी उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इसको शीघ्र दिया जाए। ये जमीनें 1961 में ली गई थीं जिनका मुआवजा आज तक नहीं दिया गया।

श्री झारखण्ड राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, मैं इस विधेयक की मूल भावना का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ लेकिन इसका अर्थ लकप्पा जी को, या उनके साथियों को, या उनकी पार्टी या/सरकार को यह नहीं लगा लेना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में भूमिसुधार का कार्य समाप्त हो गया है, जैसा कि भाषणों से लगता है।

किसान आन्दोलन के एक प्रमुख नेता यहां रंगा जी बैठे हुए हैं। वे राजा शहजानन्द सरस्वती के दाहिना हाथ रहे हैं। और इन्होंने किसान आन्दोलन को चला कर यह कहा था कि लेण्ड टु द टिलर, खेती जोतने वाले की है। वह लक्ष्य अब तक पूरा नहीं हो सका। इसलिए उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी बड़े-बड़े पुराने राजा महाराजाओं के पास, पुराने ताल्लुकदारों और जागीरदारों के पास, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के पास, आसमान को छूने वाले कुछ बड़े हुकमरानों के पास और कुछ बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के पास भी बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं, बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं जो कि आज तक बट नहीं सके हैं और उनको किसी न किसी प्रकार बचा कर रखा गया है। वे बंटने चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य पूरा होना चाहिए। रैली की चर्चा यहां पर हुई। 16 फरवरी को जो रैली हुई उसके बारे में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जो 26 मार्च को रैली हुई, उसमें लाखों नहीं बल्कि केवल हजारों रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है। उसमें किसान अपना चना-चबेना लेकर गाड़ियों में आए थे और उनकी तरफ से चार्टर-ग्राफ-डिमाण्ड सरकार को, राष्ट्रपति जी को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को और लोक सभा अध्यक्ष को दिया गया तथा उसमें वे तमाम मांगें रखी गईं जो आज के जमाने में किसानों के लिए आदर्शक हैं।

सभापति महोदय, किसान 35 साल बाद उठा है। सामन्तवाद की प्रत्यक्ष सभापति के बाद वह सो गया था। इन 35 वर्षों में मंडियों और बाजारों में उसकी पूंजीवादी लूट हुई, उसको उसकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिला। उसकी दजह से उस की हालत नहीं सुधरी और उसके अलावा जो सूखा पड़ा और बाढ़ें आईं, जिससे वह कर्ज से लद गया। चाहे छोटा किसान हो, मझला किसान हो या बड़ा किसान हो या धनी किसान हो, सब खर्च से दबे हुए हैं और अपनी

खेती की आमदनी से वे उस कर्ज की अदायगी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आज किसान आन्दोलन का राष्ट्रीय युद्धघोष हुआ है, जिसमें मांग की गई है कि उन्हें उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए और कृषि कार्य के जो ऋण हैं, उन्हें राइट-आफ किया जाना चाहिए। तमिलनाडु में किसान लड़े तो 77 करोड़ रुपया राइट-आफ हुआ, कर्नाटक में लड़े तो 44 करोड़ रुपया राइट-आफ हुआ, लेकिन और प्रदेशों में भी काफी कर्जा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 170 करोड़ रुपये कर्जा है—क्या यह राइट-आफ नहीं हो सकता? क्योंकि इस कर्ज का अदा किया जाना संभव नहीं है, जब तक कुड़की न हो, नीलामी न हो, बरबादी न हो। जब सरकार 200 करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के 24 बड़े पूंजीपति और पुराने सामन्ती घरानों का राइट-आफ कर सकती है, तब कुछ करोड़ रुपया जो हमारे किसानों पर बाकी है, क्या वह राइट-आफ नहीं किया जा सकता?

मान्यवर, मैं भाषण को प्रवृत्ति को सही नहीं समझता। कांग्रेस (आई) वाले अपने भाषणों में कहते हैं कि सारा दोष नौकरशाहों का है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर रिवोल्यूशनरी-पॉलिटिकल-विल-पावर किसी सरकार में है, तो उसके आदेशों का पूरा उल्लंघन नौकरशाह या कर्मचारी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की बातें भ्रामक हैं, आत्मप्रवंचक-सैल्फ डिसेप्टिव हैं। इन बातों को कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आत्म-निर्भरता की बात कही गई है। आत्म-निर्भरता के मायने क्या हैं—हर व्यक्ति को दोनों वक्त का भोजन मिले, चाहे वह मोटे अनाज के रूप में मिले, लेकिन पूरे देश में मिले। एकवक्त आधा पेट या चौथाई पेट, इसको अगर हम आत्म-निर्भरता कहेंगे तो यह ठिक नहीं है। यह दृष्टिकोण सही नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आज पूरे देश में एक राष्ट्रीय विवाद छिड़ गया है कि किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जाए। तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के आन्दोलनों के बाद रिजर्व-बैंक आफ इंडिया के गवर्नर, श्री पटेल, को भी इसमें हिस्सा लेना पड़ा और फिनान्शियल-टाइम्स, इकोनामिक-टाइम्स तथा कुछ विदेशी विद्वानों ने भी इस विवाद में हिस्सा लिया। यह बात सही है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जाना चाहिए। श्री पटेल ने तो यहाँ तक कहा है कि छोटी और मझौली होल्डिंग से तो लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल सकता है, इसलिए अब हम खेती में कलैक्टिव-फार्मिंग की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिए, चाहे कैपिटलिस्टिक-फार्मिंग हो या सोशियलिस्टिक फार्मिंग हो। मेरा कहना यह है कि लैंड-रिफार्मिंग की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिए और उसे परिपूर्ण करना चाहिए। सही मायने में लैंड-रिफार्मिंग के परिपूर्ण होन के बाद जो छोटे किसान बचे उन को पूरी सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। उनको वह हर तरह की सहायता दी जानी चाहिए, जो इस बिल में दर्शायी गई है और यही इस बिल की मंशा है। तभी हम राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सकते हैं, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के ध्येय को पूरा कर सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को खुशहाल और आत्म-निर्भर बना सकते हैं तथा विदेशों को अन्न का निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य मिले ताकि वह देश को अन्न पैरों पर खड़ा कर सकें।

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): I must congratulate my friend Shri Lakkappa for having introduced this Bill. It has given an opportunity to this House to take cognizance of the ills of the small farmers who are the back-bone of society and a major population of this country.

Many suggestions have been made as to how to solve this problem.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it pertains to the credit facilities. That is a reasonable claim—@ 4 per cent to the small farmers—made by the mover of this Bill.

The question is not that of 4 per cent, the question is not that of five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry land. Many of the speakers have expressed their view that the country is not having uniform texture of land. The land varies from region to region. The rainfall also varies from region to region. So a set pattern about the size of land will not be enough. Many of the speakers have given the percentage of the number of farmers and how they are increasing. The increase in the number of small holders is going to be the order of the day. So long as we are accepting the personal laws, the division of land is going to be there. So long as we are not accepting the concept that the country has a limited area of land and the major pressure to feed the major population of this country is only land, the question of small holders, small farmers will be the major ill of this country. How are you going to approach this problem? How are you going to solve it, is the main question before the country?

I am very sorry to express that whenever the question to solve the problem comes before this House or at any forum, before any party, at any platform, we always adopt two contradictory views. In one breath we say that the farmer must get reasonable price of his produce. The moment we leave that platform and the same grievance is made, then we say we are not giving this much of price. A hollow hue and cry is made about the rise in price. So, my humble submission is the left and the non-left should take a very pragmatic, reasonable and objective view of the whole problem. Unfortunately, the whole question is side-tracked. On the one hand it is utilised to attract

the Government's attention. On the other hand it is utilised to move further the cause of one party or one section. The national approach is very necessary. We must understand the cause of the small holders which is the major ill of this country. Unless we take a comprehensive approach, the question cannot be solved. Comprehensive means an integrated approach, which is very necessary. What does integrated mean. I shall explain by citing an example? Loan is sanctioned to the small farmer from the nationalised bank to dig a well. He is burdened with that credit. As soon as the well is completed, how is he to draw water? He has to purchase pump, engine, bullock, etc. and for that where is the credit? If he goes again to the bank. he is told, "No, no; your land is not sufficient; we cannot grant you credit." What is the use of having a well there? Then if he wants to purchase advance seed, here again the same thing is told to him.

So, there should be an integrated approach to this question from all sides, a comprehensive approach, which should include a reasonable price for his produce.

On the contrary why has this question been neglected? It is because we mainly look after the elite. We only think about the people who reside in cities. Are there not examples that when big projects are constructed, the farmers have been uprooted? They have been thrown to the winds. Have we established them? Have we rehabilitated them? Have we taken care to maintain them? What about their education? What about their medical facilities? In this way, the whole question has been neglected. It is thought of only for our conveniences. We pacify him by giving him some paltry concessions here and there.

The problem cannot be solved in this way. A more genuine, a basic, a comprehensive, and an integrated approach is very necessary. It is one

of the major ills of the country. Unless we solve this problem, I cannot say that India will prosper.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Bill.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) :

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय लक्ष्मण जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि छोटे किसानों की और उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान खींचा है, और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ छोटे छोटे किसान की परिभाषा है उसमें कुछ और भी शामिल किये जायें, खासकर जो किसान परिवार के बीच में आते हैं। देहाती दस्तकार, बागवान, दूध उत्पादक, मछली उत्पादक इस प्रकार के लोग जो किसान परिवार से सीधा वास्ता रखते हैं उनकी भी इसमें शामिल किया जाये।

मुझे केवल यही कहना है कि जो वज्र देने का तरीका है उसको सादा बनाया जाये। और आज इस स्थिति एसी पैदा हो गई है किसान के सामने विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश और नजदीकी राज्यों में कि आलू जो डेढ़ दो महीनों पहले डेढ़ २० किलो विक रहा था वह अब 25, 30 २० क्विंटल हो गया है जिससे किसानों को काफी घाटा हो रहा है। उनकी काल्ड स्टोरेज में जगह नहीं मिल रही है। इसके अलावा और भी कहीं रखने की जगह नहीं मिल रही है, बाजार में स्थान नहीं मिल रहा है, मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। उसके स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और आलू को एक्सपोर्ट करने की बात सोंची जाये। जो फसल है उसका बीमा और साथ ही किसान का बीमा, दोनों आवश्यक है। उसके लिये सुरक्षा होनी चाहिये। और जब तक बीमा की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसान का जीवन अनिश्चित रहेगा। उसको डीजल, खाद और सिंचाई के लिये लाइन लगानी पड़ती है। बीज, खाद और डीजल किसान को गांव के नजदीक

मुद्दया करना चाहिये। आज उसको डीजल लेन क लिये 25, 30 किलो मीटर तक जाना पड़ता है जिससे उसे परशानी होती है ? छोटे किसानों के पास पूरे समय काम नहीं मिलता, काफी समय उनका बेकार जाता है। उनके लिये काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर भी ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि जो बाकी समय बचता है उसमें कुछ काम कर के अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार ला सके।

जहां तक कर्ज की बात है बैंकों से उन्हें सुविधा तो मिले, लेकिन इस समय जो बंधा हुआ चला आ रहा है जैसा कि माननीय डागा जी न कहा था कि किसान कर्ज में पैदा होता है वह उसका कुल कर्जा इस समय माफ होना चाहिये। जो सरकारी और सहकारी कर्ज हैं, कम-से-कम उनका सूद तो माफ कर दना चाहिये। इन्ट्रस्ट माफ हो तो उससे किसान को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं भूमि-सुधार कानून के प्रति विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जिन स्टेट्स में, हिरदाणा ही है, उसमें 20, 30, 40 साल से मजारे चले आ रहे हैं, टनेन्ट्स चले आ रहे हैं, उनको राइट नहीं है, वह बेदखल हो जाते हैं, उनको बेदखली से बचाया जाये और कानून में ऐसा सुधार किया जाय जिससे वह मुकदमबाजी से बच सकें।

बड़े-बड़े फार्मों के लिये एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बननी चाहिये। लोगों न कुत्ते और बिल्ली के नाम से बड़े-बड़े हजारों बीघे के फार्म बना रखे हैं, एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इस मामले में छानबीन कर सके। सारे बड़े-बड़े फार्म जप्त किये जाने चाहिये। यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important Bill dealing with agricultural economy of our country. I must thank my friend Hon. Mr. Lakkappa for focussing attention of this House on one of the most important problems of our agricultural economy. The problem that faces the agricultural economy and which is enshrined in this Bill is the problem of survival of the small farmers. When I speak about the survival, it is not just a matter of words. If you look to the statistics of the past, you will find that the number of smaller holdings—the holdings of less than 2 hectares, or still less—is reduced over the years. We can very well understand from this that it is because the small farmers are renouncing the agricultural profession and the lands are being taken over by larger land-holders.

AN HON. MEMBER: Big farmers.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Not big farmers. Big farmers are also going down in number. My submission is that these small farmers, small holders, are losing in number and, therefore, the question is really a question of survival of these small farmers.

Now Mr. Lakkappa proposes three measures by this Bill. One is to provide easy loans to the small farmers. The other is to provide subsidised agricultural inputs to the farmers. The third is to render assistance to them in marketing their produce. These are the three measures suggested by him in this Bill.

My submission is that although these measures may not serve the ultimate purpose, will not serve to solve the main problem, yet, they will go a long way to mitigate the problems and to uphold the economy to a certain extent. The solution of the entire problem lies, according to me, in the establishment of a rational relationship between the value of labour in the agricultural sector with the cost of goods required by him, both in agriculture and in domestic life. The

solution lies in this. Can we lay our hands on this issue, to this solution of this problem? And so long as we do not lay our hands on this, it is very difficult to solve the problem which faces Indian agricultural economy.

I need not emphasise the status and position of agriculture and of the agricultural sector in our economy. I have already said and the House has heard a number of times that almost half of the gross national produce comes from agriculture. In the recent past the percentage has gone down a little but I had once drawn the attention of the House to the fact that the percentage has gone down

not because of the reduction in the value of agricultural produce but because of price mechanism in which the price of the non-agricultural goods is enhanced, increased and thereby in the comparison between the two products, the value of agricultural products seems to have gone down...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patil, I hope you like to continue next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 6, 1981/Chaitra 16, 1903 (Saka).
