Reclamation of barren and fallow land etc. (Res.)

[Mr. Chairman]

tion in the country, the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Union teritories Administrations which could be deployed for land development, land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I have to put the resolution, as amended to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House is of opinion that with a view to providing employment reclaiming barren and fallow lands and increasing food production in the country, the Central Government should consider getting a feasibility study made for the creation of Land Army by the State Governments and Territories Administrations which could be deployed for land development, land reclamation, irrigation facilities and similar works and its distribution amongst landless persons together with other farm inputs and equipments."

The motion was adopted.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : समापित महोदय, मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को संशोधित रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिये आपका, माननीय मंत्री जी का और इस सदन का धन्यवाद करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members that such amendments should be moved in very very exceptional cases; this is not a usual practice. Of course, all hon. Members do not get notice of such amendments and they cannot express their views. After all, departing from the regular procedure is not always advisable. This should be done in very very exceptional cases.

15.22 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO THE GROWERS OF COMMERCIAL CROPS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Dinesh Joarder is not here. Shrimati P. Rangnekar has to move the resolution.

श्रीमती ब्रहिस्या पी० रांगनेकर : (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : सभापति महोदथ, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेण करती हूं :—

"यह सभा वाणिज्यिक फसलों जैसे पटमन, गन्ना, तम्बाक्, कपाम प्रादि के मृत्यों में गिरावट तथा लगानार गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है श्रीर संवत्प करती है कि उत्पादकों को उचित मृत्य दिलाने के लिए तत्काल उपाय किये जाय श्रीर वाणिज्यिक फमलों के मृत्यों की निम्न दर्गों के कारणों की जांच करने श्रीर उत्पादकों को लाभप्रद मृत्य दिलाने के लिये उपाय मुझाने हेतु संमद-सदस्यों की एक उच्च मनित प्राप्त समिति भी तुरन्त गठित की जाये।"

मभापति महोदय, मैं जो यह संकल्प लायी हूं, वह खासकर इसलिये कि ग्राप देखते हैं कि हमारं देश में वाणिज्यिक फमलों की कीमत कम हो रही है, कल्ज्यमसं गुड्ज की कीमत बढ़ती है। जो कमशियल ऋष्य है, वाणिज्यक उत्पादन है, उसकी कीमत कम हो रही है ग्रीर इसके कारण को हमें देखना चाहिये क्योंकि यह हमारे समाज का ग्रीर हमारे डैक्लपमेंट का सवाल है।

हमारे देश में 1 करोड़ 75 लाख हेक्ट्र जमीन पर फ्राप्स हैं, उसमें से 10 प्रतिशत कमर शियल काप्स हैं 14 कोटि हमारे किमान कमशियल- क्राप्स पर मेहनत करते हैं 1 हमारे देश में जो 5 पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनाई गई, उसमें तय किया गया था कि हम कमशियल काप्स की उत्पादकता बढ़ायेंगे, लेकिन अगर आप पिछले 25 साल का हिसाब लगायेंगे तो कमशियल प्रोडेक्ट्स का उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं है, बल्कि कम हो रहा है ।

प्राप देख सकते हैं कि उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1950-51 में तय किया गया था कि यह 5.71 मिलियन टन हो, 1960-61 में यह 11.14 मिलियन टन हुम्रा लेकिन प्राप देखें कि कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्ज का, चीनी खाने वालों का परिमाण 20 फीसदी बढा।

लेकिन उतना उत्पादन हमारा नहीं बढ़ा है। काटन सीर जुट का साप देखेंगे तो उन की भी वैसी ही हालत है भौर भाप रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट देखेंगे तो उस में पता चलेगा कि 1964-65 में हमारा जो ग्रोथ रेट था कन्ज्यमर्स गृडस का वह 3 परसेंट था । भीर भव वह घट गया है, 2.6 परसेंट हो गया है । 3 परसेंट से कन्ज्यमर्स गुड्स की उत्पादकता 2.6 परसेंट हो गई है, रिजवं बैंक की रिपोर्ट कहती है । कामणियल क्राप्स की हालत उस से भी बुरी है। 1964-65 से पहले 3.9 परसेंट वह था, ब्राज 1.5 परसेंट हो गया है । इतना कम हो गया है । इस सब की जांच करनी चाहिए । ग्रगर ग्राप इस की जांच नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे पूरे देश का विकास खंडित होने वाला है और हमारे सामने और सवाल बा जाएंगे । हमारी सारी एकोनामी कोलैप्स होने वाली है ग्रगर हम इस के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देंगे। इतना ही नहीं श्राप देखेंगे कि इस में जो किमानों को इन्डेटेडनेस है वह भी बढ़ती जा रही है। एक बाज में वह बढ़ती जा रही है ग्रीर दूसरी तरफ स्राप देखते हैं लैंड स्रोनरिशप का जा प्रावलम हैं उस में बहत बड़े झगड़े चाल हो गए हैं। दूसरी तरफ कास्ट का भी सवाल इस से पैदा हो जाएगा । एक तरफ कास्ट का सवाल ग्रीर दमरी तरफ कल्टीबेटर्स का सवाल, ये सारे ममले खुडे होने वाले हैं। ग्रगले दो वर्षों में ग्रगर इस के बारे में हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो हर एक स्टेट में ला ऐंड ग्रार्डर प्राबलम पैदा होने वाली है, यह ग्राप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए । इस प्रावलम के ऊपर ग्रगर ग्राप सीरियमली ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हमारी एकोनामी का भी सवाल ला ऐंड ग्राइर का भी सवाल ग्रीर सोगल ग्राइर का भी मवाल ये सारे सवाल विकृत होने वाले हैं। यह हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ।

मैं ग्रापको ग्रीर बताङ, गावों में जो चीजें पैदा कर रहे हैं उन की प्राइस इंडेक्स को देखें और जो कीमन हम उनको दे रहे हैं उस का देखें नो मालम होगा कि हम उनको किस तरह फंसाते हैं । हमारा जो ऐग्रीकल्चरत प्राइसेज कमीणन है उस में जो लोग हैं वे सरमायेदारों के इंटरेस्ट को गार्ड करने वाले भ्रौर मोनोपलिस्ट्स के इंटरेस्ट्स का गार्ड करने वाले हैं। इसीलिए ग्रभी तक हमारे जो किसान खेती करते हैं उन के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । होलमेल ग्राप प्राइस इंडेक्स देखें। 1970-71 को ग्रगर बेस रखें तो 71-72 ^{में} राइस का इंडेक्स था 105 जो 1976-77 में हो गया 157 स्त्रीर 1977-78 में वह है 154 । र्लोकन ऐग्रीकल्चरत प्राइस कमीशन ने उस की प्राइम कितनी फिक्स की है वह ग्राप देखें। इस ^{के} माने यह है कि उन किमानों को जो राइस पैदा करते हैं, लटने का घन्धा ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज क्मीगन कर रहा है। व्हीट का देखें--- 1971-72 में प्राइस इंडेक्स या 103, 1976-77 में 159 ${}^{
m N}$ र 1977–78 में है 166 । लेकिन हमारे ऐग्रीकल्बरल प्राइसेज कमीणन ने प्राइस फिक्स की है 112 रुपए । तो वह किस के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, यह भाप बताएं ? प्राइस इंडेक्स बतलाता है 166 रुपये भीर वह प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं 112 रुपये । यह बीज भाप को ध्यान में रखनी बाहिए ।

रा-काटन की हालत देखें, उस में म्राप उन को बहुत देते हैं । डिफरेंस देखें, 1971-72 में रा-काटन का प्राइस इंडेक्स था 83, 1976-77 में 209 श्रीर 1977-78 में है 182 लेकिन ग्रभी प्राइस फिक्स किया है 255 । यह क्या हो रहा है ? इस चीज को भी ग्राप ध्यान में रखें। राजट का मैं ज्यादा नहीं बताती हं. 1977-78 में इंडेक्स है 152 स्रीर प्राइज फिक्स की है 150 । ट्बैको, कोल, फटिलाइजर वगैरह बाकी चीजों के बारे में ग्राप ने मभी तक प्राडम फिक्स नहीं किया है । लेकिन उन की भी हालत श्रभी तक यह है कि जो उन की कीमत है उस कीमत से कम भ्राप ने उन की प्राइस फिक्स की है। भ्रापको यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उन की जो लागत है वह तो बढती जा रही है। बाकी जो चीजें उस में लगती हैं जैसे भ्राप देखें, फुयेल भ्रौर पावर जो लगता है उस की कीमत 110 स 232 हो गई है। इतनी प्राइसेज बढ़ गई हैं। ग्राप देखते हैं कि उनके उत्पादन की जो प्राइम है उसको एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइमेज कमीणन कम कर रहा है । एक तरफ फूयल, पावर की कीमतें बढ़ती है, दूसरी जो कंज्यूमर गुड़स हैं उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो उनका माल है उसकी कीमत कम होती जाती है। इस बात की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए बरना इस देश में बहुत कुछ होने वाला है।

दूसरो बात यह है कि हमारे देश में जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्म हैं, जो मल्टी-नेशनल्म हैं उनका वड़ा भारी रोल रहा है । हमारी बैंक्म उनकी हेल्प कर रही हैं लेकिन दूसरो तरफ जो ग्रांश्रम हैं उनको लूटा जा रहा है । मैं श्रापके सामने पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी की, जूट मिल्स के सम्बन्ध में, जो रिपोर्ट श्राई है उसको श्रापके सामने रखना चाहती हूं । कमेटी ने डिप्टी गवर्नर, रिजर्व बैंक को साक्ष्य के लिए बुलाया था । उनसे पूछा गया कि जो किमान जुट पैदा करते हैं उनको बैंक से किनना पैमा दिया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पाम इमका कोई हिसाव या रिकार्ड नहीं हैं । श्रगर श्राप उनका उत्तर पढ़ेंगे तो देखेंगे कि क्या नाटक है । उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया उसको मैं कोट करना चाहती हैं :

"As of now I am sorry that we have got information on a global basis, but not in terms of cultivators of different kinds of crops and in such details."

[श्रीमती बहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

उन्होंने । क हमारे पास ग्लोबल बेसिस की रिपोर्ट हैं किल्टिबेटसं के बारे में उनके पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है । इसके बाद जब उनसे पूछा गया कि जो मिल मालिक हैं उनको कितना पैमा दिया गया तो वे तुरन्त सच्चाई पर मा गए । उन्होंने कहा कि रा-मैटीरियल की पर्चेज भीर उसके भापरेशन के लिए 157.22 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए । भाप देखें कि जूट मिलों के मालिकों को इतनी बड़ी रकम मिलती है लेकिन जो जूट ग्रोमसं हैं उनके लिए रिजवं बेंक के पास कोई पैसा नहीं है । बैंक के पास इसीलिए कोई हिसाब भी नहीं है क्योंकि उनको कोई पैसा दिया ही नहीं गया है। इसीलिए उन्होंने जवाब देने से इनकार कर दिया ।

इतना ही नहीं, जहां जहां कारपोरेशंस हैं वहां पर माडर्नाईजेशन के नाम पर या दूसरे नाम पर मिलों को पैसा दिया गया है । प्राई डी वी ग्राई से टोटल लोन 19.2 करोड़ दिया गया । दूसरी स्कीम्स में जुलाई 1964 से 1975 तक 15.50 करोड़ दिए गए । इण्डस्ट्यिल फाइनेंस कार्पीरेशन से भी कई करोड़ मिर्ले । इस तरह से टोटल 66.17 करोड़ मिले । इस तरह से भ्राप देखेंगे कि मोनोपोलिस्ट्स की हर तरह से मदद की जाती है लेकिन ग्रांग्रसं को हमारी वैक्स कोई मदद नहीं देती हैं। जट मिलों के पास जो काला पैसा बढ़ जाता है उसका चनाव में इस्तेमाल होता है । पब्तिक भ्रण्डर-टेकिंग्ज कमेटी में रिजर्व बैंक के डिप्टी गवर्नर कहते हैं कि मिलों को इतना पैसा दिया गया लेकिन ग्रोग्नर्स को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है।

इसी प्रकार से स्नाप देखेंगे कि शगरकेन के एरियमं, मध्य प्रदेश की केवल दो मिलों में, लाखों रूपए बाकी हैं। किसानों का 50 लाख रुपया बाकी था । बैंक्स से उन मिलों को पैसा मिला लेकिन उससे पहले बैंक ने मिलों से यह क्यों नहीं पूछा कि श्रापने किसानों का पैसा दिया है या नहीं ? यह डयटी वैंक की थी । जिन किमानों से शगरकेन लिया गया था उनको उसका पैसा मिलना चाहिए था । उस के बाद भी सरकार ने उन की प्रापर्टी को ब्रटैच नहीं किया । किसानों का पैसा डवो दिया, मजदूरों का पैसा डुवो दिया, उन की प्रापर्टी को मेन्ट्रेल गवर्नमेन्ट ने ग्रटैच नहीं किया, उन की प्रापर्टी को नीलाम करने की ब्राज्ञा नहीं दी ब्रीर वे सब पैसा खा गये। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहती हं कि जब तक म्नाप इन मजदूरों ग्रीर किसानों को लटने वाले इण्डस्टीय-लिस्ट्स ग्रीर मोनोपोलिस्ट्म के बारे में बैंकों के नहीं कहेंगे कि पहले एरियर्स का पैसा देना चाहिये तब तक दूमरा कोई इलाज नहीं है।

ग्राप को मालूम नहीं है--हम ने महाराष्ट्र में देखा है--महाराष्ट्र में जो शूगर मिलें हैं, उन के नाम के साथ कोग्रापरेटिव लगा हुग्रा, लेकिन उन के कर्तांघर्ता कौन हैं, हम जानते हैं--ये कोमापरेटिब्ज किसानों को थोड़ा सा कर्जा देती हैं, उम के बदले में उन को प्रपनी पूरी फसल को इन के पास डिपाजिट रखना पड़ता है भौर जब वे उन की फसल को लेते हैं तो उस फसल के भाव कम कर के उन को देते हैं भौर इस तरह से वह किसान उन का पूरे-का-पूरा कर्जा वापस नहीं दे सकता है, उस का पूरी तरह से सत्यानाश हो रहा है।

इस लिये हमारा कहना है कि जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में मोनोपोलीकाटन-पर्चेज की स्कीम है-भ्रगर वैसे स्कीम नहीं चलायेंगे तो किसानों का कुछ भी भला होने वाला नहीं है । जब उन की काप भाती है तब वे रेट्स कम कर देते हैं ग्रीर बाजार में दलाल उस को खरीद लेते हैं श्रीर बाद में ऊचे दामों पर बेचते हैं। मैं श्राप को महाराष्ट्र के "प्याज" की कहानी सुनाना चाहती हूं । किसानों से प्याज 26 पैसे किलो में खरीदी गई, लेकिन बाजार में उसकी 2 रुपये किलो में बेचा गया, इस तरह से किसान भी लुटा ग्रीर हम भी लुटे, कन्ज्यूमर भी लुट गया, वीच में सब दलाल खा गये । इस के बाद स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ग्रीर "नाफेड" से कहा गया कि प्याज खरीदो । उन के ग्रधिकारी वहां गय, जिन से पैसा मिला, उन से खरीद लिया श्रीर जो सच्चे किसान थे, जिन्होंने पैसा नहीं दिया, उन से नहीं खरीदा, क्वालिटी के नाम पर उन के माल को नहीं खरीदा । स्राप जानते हैं कामणियल ऋष्म में क्वालिटी के नाम पर ग्रेडिंग चल रहा है--फर्स्ट ग्रेंड, सैकण्ड ग्रेंड, थर्ड ग्रेंड । इसी तंरह से प्याज के मामले में जिन का माल नहीं खरीदना था, उन का माल ग्रेड 3 का बतला दिया । जिस ने पैसा दे दिया उस का माल ग्रेड 1 वतला कर खरीद लिया । उस के बाद जब मामला श्री मोहन धारिया के पास ग्राया, तब समझीता हुन्ना । मेरा यह कहना है कि इन सब चीजों में जो दलाल लोग हैं, वे वहत गड़वड़ करते हैं, लेकिन स्राप के नाफेड में भी बहुत करण्णन है। जब तक श्राप उन करप्णन को दूर नहीं करेंगे--काम नहीं चलेगा ।

में एस० टी० सी० के बारे में बतलाती हं— सीमेन्ट कोरिया ने बम्बई पहुंचा, तो एस०टी०सी० वाले वहां गये और समुद्र में ही उस को कागज पर खरीद लिया । उस के बाद उस को उठाने और रखने का काम किस को दिया—डालिस्या कम्पनी को दिया । क्योंकि इन के पास स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम नहीं था, जो बड़ी बड़ी मोनोपोलिस्ट कम्पनियां हैं—उन के पास ही स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम होता है । भ्राप जरा इकानामीक-टाइम्ज को देखिये—उस में छपा है—तेल के बारे में । जो "स्वीट श्रायल" है—उस के बारे में लिखा है कि स्टोरेज में कितना कम हो गया, लाखों रुपये का तेल स्टोरेज में कम हो गया, क्योंकि स्टोरिंग की व्यवस्था मोनोपोलिस्ट्स लोगों के पास होती है । सीमेन्ट भी इसी तरह से गायब हो गया, कहते हैं समृद्र से किनारे तक प्राने में ट्रांजिट में गायब हो गया, क्योंकि ये मोनोपोलिस्ट कम्पनियां जो व्यापार करती है, इन के साथ हमारे एस 0टी 0सी 0 ग्रीर नाफेड के मधिकारी शामिल हैं ग्रीर कोई भी इन मामलों में दखल नहीं देता है। यह मेरा चार्ज है-इस के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिये। ग्रगर भाप इकानामिक टाइम्ज को पढ़ेंगे तो भाप को भी बहुत दुख होगा । लोग कहते हैं कि चीजों की स्केमरसिटी होने वाली है। हमें मालूम नहीं क्या स्केमरिसटी होने बाली है, लेकिन यह सही है कि लाखों टन माल इस तरह से बीच में ही गायब हो जाती है। तो इस के बारे में घ्राप को साचना चाहिए । जब तक जूट परचेजिंग एजेन्सी जा कि गवनमेंट की परचेजिंग एजेन्सी है, मैं करणान खत्म नहीं होता है तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । ऐसी मोनोपती एजेन्सी का निर्माण करने के बाद भी यह समस्या हल नहीं हा रही है । मेरा भ्राप से कहना है कि भ्राप एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीणन को दोबारा ग्रारगेनाइज्ड कीजिए श्रीर उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी लीजिए । इस कमीशन के बारे में श्राप यह भी जांच कीजिए कि श्राजकल जो इस के मेम्बर हैं उनके इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टम से क्या सम्बन्ध है।

हमारे देश में ऋष्म के जो ग्रोधर्स हैं, उन की हमें मदद करनी चाहिए । उन को जो ग्राप सर्व्याडी देते हैं वह उन के पास नहीं जाती है । वह दूसरों के पास चली जाती है । कई जगह पर उन के नाम से कोग्राप्रेटिक्ज तैयार हो गर्था हैं लेकिन उनका फायदा वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के लाग उठा रहे हैं । यह भी ग्राप को देखना चाहिए ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहती है कि स्नापको एक नया एग्रेरियन रिफार्म्स बिल लाता चाहिए क्योंकि इस से लैण्ड का भारी सम्बन्ध है । यह खाली फार्मर्स का सवाल नहीं है । हमारे वीच में एग्रीकन्चरल वर्कर्स भी बहुत हैं । उनकी उपन की जो प्राइस कंज्यमसं से स्राती है उसका फायदा उनको नहीं मिलता है । हरेक लेकिन प्रदेश में लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट भव जगह लोग हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठे हुए है। वहां जमीदार लोग कहते हैं कि स्राप कोई भी कानून बनाइये लेकिन हम उस पर ग्रमल नहीं होने देंगे । जब तक हमारा लेण्ड का मसला हल नहीं होता है तब तक ऐसे सवाल ग्राते रहेंगे। ा सवाल का हल करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि लेण्ड की सीलिंग हो । इस के बारे में प्रापको सोचना चाहिए । जब तक ग्राप यह नहीं करते त्व तक ग्राप एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन की रचना करें। पालियामेंट में हम ने सुझाव दिया या कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की भी इस बारे में एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए क्योंकि यहां पर किसानों के बहुत से प्रतिनिधि हैं। 23 तारीख को यहां दिल्ली में किसानों का बहुत भारी प्रदर्शन हो रहा है ग्रीर किसानों के सवालों पर ग्राप ध्यान देने वाले हैं। मगर उस से पहले यहां यह कर दिया जाए तो उसमें भी भापको मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए मेरा भापको सुझाव है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स की एक कमेटी भाप बना दें जो प्राइसिज के बारे में विचार करे। भगर किसान की पैदाबार की प्राइसिज उस टीक से नहीं मिलीं तो इस से हमारे देश में कोई विकास नहीं होने वाला है। भगर भापको विकास करना है तो भापको यह करना पड़ेगा।

मेरा प्रापसे कहना है कि प्राप जनता के सवालों पर घ्यान दें। जनता में प्राजकल यह भावना है कि प्राप उन के सवालों पर घ्यान देने के बदले घ्रापस में प्रगड़ते हैं। जनता चाहती है कि प्राप उनके सवालों पर घ्यान दें। प्राप प्रापस में अगड़ें लेकिन बंद कमरे में अगड़ें । वहां चाहे कुछ भी करें, एक दूसरे का सिर तोड़ें लेकिन जहां तक जनता के सवाल हैं उन पर प्राप पूरा ध्यान दें। प्रापने चुनावों में बहुत कुछ ऐलान किया था, बहुत कुछ प्रथ्योरेंसिज दिये थे। प्रगर उनको पूरा करने के लिए प्राप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए ग्राप गंभीर रूप से इस तरफ ध्यान दें। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN; Resolution moved.

"The House expresses its deep concern over the fall and continuous downward trend of the prices commercial crops viz., jute, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton etc., and resolves that immediate steps be taken to guarantee fair prices to the growers and also a high powered Committee consisting of the Members of Parliament be forthwith constituted to go into the causes of lower rates of prices of the commercial crops and suggest measures for ensuring remunerative prices to the growers".

The time allotted for this Resolution is 2 hours and I have a list of 13 members who want to speak on this. I request Members to finish their speeches within six minutes.

Those hon. Members who want to move their amendments may now do, so.

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

[Dr. Ramji Singh]

That in the resolution.-

add at the end-

"and further directs the Government to compel the manufacturers of industrial goods out of commercial crops viz., jute. sugarcane, tobacco. cotton etc. to sell them at proportionately cheaper prices."

(3)

That in the resolution,-

(i) after "tobacco, cotton, etc." add "while the prices of manufactured goods out of these crops show an upward trend".

(ii) add at the end-

"within 3 months hereafter".

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YA-DAV (Saharsa): I beg to move: .

That in the resolution,-

add at the end-

"so that the price of every product, whether industrial or agricultural, neither exceeds nor falls short of 1½ times the cost of production thereof.". (2)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,-

add at the end-

"with instructions to submit its report by 31st March, 1979, so as to facilitate fixation of remunerative prices," (4).

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, speaking on this Resolution I must say that the growers have all along been neglected. There are some middlemen, who are engaged by the Jute Corporation of India, and they are earning huge profits. The Corporation is purchasing through the medium of some people and not directly. These middlemen advance some money to the growers and purchase the jute, not at remunerative prices

but at distressed prices. The jute growers are compelled to sell their produce to the middlemen at the price dictated by them. This has been the experience in all the villages in my constituency. The result is that the middlemen, the dealers and the purchasing agents are getting away with all the profits and the growers of jutes and cotton are not getting adequate prices.

That is why we say that the Government should take very strong measures to see that the actual growers get adequate prices. In the case of growers of jute, sugarcane and cotton it is not enough they are getting the prices prevailing in the market. Very attractive prices should be offered to them. Now what happens is that the dealers invest money on the growers and purchase jute or cotton at distress So, we should chalk prices. some programme whereby Government purchase direct. They should open centres at all the areas where jute, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane are grown and the produce should be purchased directly, without the intervention of the middlemen.

It has been shown everywhere that remunerative prices are not given to the growers. Then if we compare the prices of industrial products, they are also sold to consumers at a much higher rate, say 50 or 60 per cent above the cost of production. Here again the management or the dealers get away with the profit and the consumers also have to suffer for it.

So, ways and means should be found out to see that the consumers are able to purchase commodities at reasonable prices. If we do not look to their interests, then what for we are here? So you must chalk out certain ways and means, and I request the hon. Minister, through you, that a well thought policy should be chalked out to see that the consumers get the goods at reasonable prices and the jute growers, the cotton growers and the tobacco growers get the remunerative

price. But it is seen that there is a channel, that is, the agents, the midlemen, the manufacturers' association the cotton growers association and so many other associations that are set up and certain other agencies which purchase the goods are taking away the benefit, I mean, the middlemen are taking away the benefit, This middlemen system must go, must be wiped out so that the reasonable prices are obtained by the growers and a well thought out policy should be laid down so that the growers cannot be cheated, and they should not be cheated. In all constituencies and everywhere we go, we find that they cannot sell the jute direct to the Jute Corporation. The Government is spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the development of Jute Corporation. I have got the records with me. The Jute Corporation of India have advanced to different jute industries, to different agents, to the tune of Rs. 22 crores for purchase of jute and these agents and other jute manufacturers puchase the jute and do not sell sufficient jute to the Jute Corporation as a result of which the Jute Corporation find it difficult in several cases to realise money. We find that out of Rs. 22 crores invested by the Jute Corporation of India, they have already lost Rs. 14 crofes out of which nothing will be given to the Government and Government will not get anything out of it. So, the Government must lay down a stringent policy to see that these people are not allowed to take away the resources and are not allowed to take away the money in that way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already made a complaint to the authorities that the sum of Rs. 22 crores invested through the Jute Corporation is to be realised. So far, only Rs. 6 crores have been realised and the Government will not be in a position to realise the balance of Rs. 16 crores from the middlemen and from the

jute industries to which they had advanced. So, ways and means should be found out to see that the growers get the remunerative prices and not the middlemen who take away the money without doing anything.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir. India is an agricultural country but it is a matter of grief and regret that the cultivators are the most neglected among the population. We, who are in politics, while addressing the people outside over the mike very often say that we will try to improve the lot of the cultivators but when we become a Member of Parliament or a Minister we conveniently forget these cultivators and try to promote the interest of the middle men or the industrialist. Sir the Committee on Public Undertakings have suggested that the jute growers should be paid Rs. 400/- per quintal as a remunerative price as otherwise they will suffer a loss but despite this positive recommendation of the Committee the price of jute was fixed at Rs. 149 per quintal. The recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission was also ignored. How could this figure of Rs. 149 be fixed? On whose recommendation? Are we to conclude that the report of the Committee on Public undertakings is wrong? Sir the agriculturists would have found some solace if the industrial products which are based on agricultural produce were sold to the people at a cheaper price but they are not getting the same. I would like to give an example. Last year government had fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 77 per quintal. We know that 12 quintals of paddy will yield one quintal of rice calculation on this basis the price of 1 quintal of rice should not be more than Rs. 125 (including Rs. 10 per quintal as manufacturing cost but Government have fixed the selling price of rice at Rs. 178. Thus the profit

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

earned is much more than even the profit that is being earned by the black marketeers. As I was saying, the cultivators would have found some satisfaction if the non agriculturist community comprising of the soldiers, teachers, doctors, engineers etc., could get rice at a cheap rate and then the agriculturists would have felt that their sacrifices were rewarded. But this is not being done. Therefore I urge very strongly that Government will have to be very cautious about this matter which gives no satisfaction either to the producer or the consumer. But we have seen that the Agriculture Price Commission far from upholding the interest of the agriculturists have always upheld the interest of the middlemen and the industrialist. indeed a matter of deep regret for a country where the majority of the population is cultivators. There is yet another sad aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. It is known to all that the different parts of the country suffered devasting floods. I ask you Sir. who suffered from this? Obviously the poor cultivators. But why should they suffer? Is it not a fact that whenever some damage is done to the factory or the godowns of an industrialists, he gets full compensation from the insurance companies. If the rich could get his loss compensated fully then

why should not the poor cultivator? But the irony of the matter is that while we have provided for insurance policies which other than cultivators can take advantage of there is nothing that the poor cultivator can (all back upon when his crops are damaged due to natural calamities like drought, flood, storm, fire etc. There is no crop insurance in our country that can take care of the cultivator and his crops. In reply to a question, the Government have stated that while there is an insurance scheme for cotton, no such scheme is there for other crops. The Government does not want to have a comprehensive crop insurance which will cover all the cultivators.

16 hrs.

If we really want to save the cultivators then we have to pay them proper price. If a cultivator who produces the food and industrial crops, does not get adequate return, if he is denied social security, if he fails to maintain his family then a massivemigration will start from agricultural field and the present industrial growth of the country is not at all adequate to absorb or contain this mass migration from the field of agriculture to the field of industry. Naturally it will only produce a catastrophe whose results would be dangerous. In any agricultural country, the basis for development should have been agriculture but it is a matter of regret that since independence no Government has given importance to this matter and as such the lot of the agriculturists have remained neglected and poor. We have never given the regard or respect that the cutlivators of this country deserve.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we are presently discussing a problem which affects the 60 crore population of the country out of which 50 crores are cultivators. But what is the attendance in the House. Only such members are painstakingly staying in the House who will speak on this subject and the rest have gone. If you press the bill perhaps they will rush back to this House and their interest and responsibility ends there. On the other hand if there was a discussion on Indira Gandhi or the rich, the House would have been full. Sir, we politicians always remain conscious how to preserve our power and we do not hesitate to indulge in cheap slogan mongering. A little while ago the House was discussing the problem of the landless and suggestions were being offered how the surplus land should be distributed. Now, from that debate it emerged that we have only 5 crores of barren land and the number of the landless in the country was in the neighbourhood of 7 crores. Thus even if we distributed the entire land the share of each would be less than one acre which is an uneconomic hold-

This kind of a distribution proing. cess will not help solve any problem. But we keep on harping upon the need for distribution of land without a practical knowledge of agriculture because, as I said, we often play for cheap slogan mongering. Therefore, we have to think in a more rational and practical way. Surplus should be distributed amongst the marginal land-holders, cultivators. We want to ensure proper industrial development in the country, then the cultivators of industrial crops will have to be paid proper prices for their crops. We have to frame proper crop insurance schemes that will come the rescue of the poor cultivators when natural calamities destroy their crops and along with these we have to tone up the present law or make new one which will save them from middle men and black marketeers and maintain their interests. But this is never done. We never genuinely feel for the cultivators and they have remained neglected for long. We have to think in terms of improving the lot of the small landholders. The cultivator who has one acre of land, should get two acres instead which will make his holding erenomic and the quantum of produce will also improve. But instead of doing it if we try to distribute one seri among 1000 ladies then the share of each would be just enough to be ared as a bandage and will never be infficient to hide her shame. In the ume manner, if we go on harping upon the theme of equal distribution then it would not be anything more than cheap sloganising. It will only encourage unrest in the country and will not be in the interest of the cultivators or agricultural labourers. Therefore, we have to leave this path and take to more practical solutions. If we really want that the industry of our country should prosper and thrive, then we have to give proper remunerative price to the cultivators producing the industrial crop who will be able to maintain their family and would lead a better life. I will, in fact, go a step further and suggest that

all crops produced should fetch remunerative price and unless this is not done then supply to industry will fall, industrial progress will retard we will have to depend on foreign countries for imports of both foodgrains as also the industrial crops for ages to come. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is debating a very important resolution. Let me first of all congratulate the mover of the resolution for providing an opportunity to the Members to discuss a very important problem.

Sir, it has been a consistent demand of the farmers in our country that their products should get a reasonable But, unfortunately, the Government in power does not pay much attention to it. In our country when there is high production, the prices decline and the growers suffer. Why does it happen like this? It is mainly because the Government does not have a well considered policy in regard to the pricing of the commercial crops produced in our country. There was bumper production of cotton; but the textile prices have gone up. There was record production of sugarcane for which the farmers in UP and elsewhere are suffering, but the prices of sugar has not come down. The sugarcane growers are suffering because they do not get a remunerative price. Same is the case about rubber also.

In this context, I would like to say that whenever a demand comes up from the industrial sector for concession in taxes, etc., the Government is too willing to satisfy them. The House will remember that a few months ago there was a temporary decline in the production of natural rubber. 99 per cent of the natural rubber produced in India comes from Kerala.

Incidentally, I may mention that rubber is one of the important cash crops which sustain the economy of Kerala. Any fall in the price of rub-

[Shri Skariah Thomas]

ber will adversely affect the rubber growers most of whom are medium and small-scale growers. When there was a temporary shortfall in production of natural rubber, the price in the open market started rising. Immediately the tyre manufacturers started clamouring for import of rubber. Since they have got a strong lobby and can influence the Government yeary easily, the Government took a sudden decision to import rubber from outside. This was a very harmful step as it would have ruined the economy of Kerala. According to the latest information, the Government proposes to import 15,000 more tonnes of rubber from outside. The hon. Minister has assessed the tyre manufacturers that their interest would be protected. I have nothing against the tyre manufacturers interest being protected. My point is that the growers interest should also be protected.

What is happening today is that whenever the price of commercial crop rises, the Government comes forward to protect the interest of the industry but the same enthusiasm is not to be seen in the case of cotton growers, cane growers, rubber growers, etc.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that the latest decision taken by the Government to import copra from outside is going to affect the coconut growers of Kerala very badly. The coconut growers of Kerala have protested against this decision of the Government. I hope, the hon. Minister will reconsider this decision to import copra and thus save the coconut growers of Kerala from total ruin.

About the pricing of commercial crops also, I have a word to say. When there is surplus production, the Government should take adequate steps to see that the prices may not fall below a certain level. They should step in and make bulk purchase, so that the farmers do not have to suffer. Otherwise, out of sheer frustration, the farmers will burn down their pro-

ducts, which will not be in the best interest of the country. Therefore, what is needed is a realistic policy in regard to the prices of commercial crops on which economy of our country depends to a great extent.

With these words, once again, I support this resolution.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Janata Party committed for rural development. Rural development cannot come unless rural economy is stabilised. Rural economy can be stabilised only when the peasants get remunerative prices. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government which is committed for rural development to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities.

There is no machinery to stabilise the prices of agricultural commodities. Of course, they have created some machinery to support certain commodities, specially the foodgrains. is also half-way. What I want is that there must be a comprehensive legislation so as to stabilise the prices of all agricultural commodities. For this, a Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation must be constituted. Unless it is constituted, it is not possible to stabilise the prices. Now, the Agricultural Prices Commission is doing something. But it must be under the supervision of the Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation.

A reference given to the Agricultural Prices Commission is not sufficient to help the agriculturists. The Agricultural Prices Commission, as it exists today, is not having any machinery for collecting the cost of cultivation and also the cost of living of the peasants and the rural masses. Therefore, the Agricultural Prices Commission should be provided with machinery for this purpose.

In the matter of fixing the price, they are fixing the minimum price, but the minimum price is not a remunerative

price and the minimum price is not in proportion to the cost of cultivation and the cost of living of the peasants. It is fixed with a view to helping consumers also, taking all the existing circumstances into consideration. should not do that. If we want to help the consumers, we must subsidize them and see that only poor consumers are helped and not those whose income is as much as Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and so no. We are not committed to help them; we are committed to help only poor consumers. Therefore, with this in view, the pricing consumers must be separate and pricing for commercial crops or agricultural commodities must be separate. If we take that stand, it would be quite easy for us to see that remunerative prices are fixed for agricultural commodities.

Now, after setting up the Agricultural Prices Commission, commodities which are surplus must be identified every year and they must be notified. There must be a revolving fund for purshasing these surpluses. All suruses must be purchased by the Commodity Corporation. Now, having purchased it-supporting we want to purare jaggery—they say, especially the officials, that there are no storage facilities. Therefore, when the Corporation is set up, if they are to purchase these commodities, there must be godown facilities and storage facilities. Therefore, there must be a comprehensive plan for having storage facilities wherever necessary throughout the country, depending on the commodity.

Now, after we purchase these surpluses, what are we to do with them is the question. We must see that they are exported as far as possible. Now, we are not having any machinery for exp

agricultural commodities to other

agricultural commodities to other countries. In certain foreign countries they have their Trade Representatives or Marketing Officers in their

Embassies. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that in every Embassy office of ours, there is a Trade Representative or Marketing Officer appointed for exploring the possibilities of exporting these agricultural commodities.

Now, there must be money for that and, therefore, we must have a revolving fund so that the commodities can be purchased and sold: and that fund must be constant. If necessary they should take the help of the financial organisations in getting money.

Again, if there are surpluses, we must see that these agricultural commodities are put t_0 industrial use. I have seen that in USA they are converting agricultural commodities for industrial use. They have four research centres—one at New York and three more at other places. Therefore, if we can also have such centres, it would be easy to convert these commodities.

I will give one example. We are having jaggery: 45 per cent of sugarcane is being converted into jaggery. But we are not able to sell it. Therefore, if we can have a research centre, we can see how it can be converted into alcohol. With alcohol we can run automobiles: scientists say we can do it. Therefore, it is quite necessary for us to open research centres.

Now, these purchases must be made by this Corporation. If this is to be done, we must nationalise all the trade. Therefore, we must canalise the purchases. Unless these purchases are canalised and exports are canalised, it is not possible to control these private traders or businessmen and capitalists and to protect the interest of the peasants.

I want to make one more point. Now we are meeting with natural calamities like floods, cyclones and droughts. We are not able to control them. Mr. H. M. Patel, Prof. Ranga, 60 economists and other political leaders of our nation have asked the UNO to constitute.

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

a fund, Natural Calamities Mitigation Fund, for helping the developing countries. If we can achieve that, if our Government, especially our Minister, can move the FAO and other world organisations to constitute that Fund. we can get money and see that the sufferings on account of these calamities are mitigated.

Then we can have crop insurance. In that we should provide not only for fall in production but also for fall in prices so that the farmers may not get unremunerative prices.

VENKATASUBBAIAH P. SHRI Mr. Chairman, Sir, (Nandyal): must congratulate the Mover of the Resolution for having brought forward this Resolution. Though Hon. Member, Shri Dinesh Joardar, not present to move the Resolution, Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar has, very stoutly, defended the cause of farmers. The deep concern expressed by the various Members who participated in this debate goes to show that it is high time that certain concrete steps were taken by the Government to protect the interests of the farmers who raise cash crops. Perhaps, in this context, Mr Charan Singh's 'Kisan Rally' becomes more relevant to highlight the problems of the kisans

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you attending it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Perhaps, Mr. Barnala may be one of them. I want to point out certain anomalies. But before I do so. would like to read from the Reserve Bank's report with regard to the economy in 1977-78. They say that was sluggish:

"...sluggishness and uncertainty injured the Indian economy, imports shot up and exports slumped, industrial growth was 'disappointing', money supply went up substantially, and while wholesale prices decreas-"sed, the retail prices increased."

Coming to food production and production of other agricultural modities, they say:

prices to growers

"The output of foodgrains reacha new high at 126 milHon tonnes—an improvement of five million tonnes over the earlier peak touched two years Several ago. cash crops—sugarcane, tea. and cotton-also recorded a substantial improvement in production levels. The larger use of fertilisers and good and well-spread rainfall contributed to the increase.'

But the anomaly is this. While the prices of cotton slumped, the prices of textiles have gone up. While cigarette manufacturers have earned record profits this year, the price of tobacco has come down. Why are we having this anomaly? When there is increase in production, there should be some mechanism by which you have to protect the interests of the farmers. This is the anomaly. Where production goes up, prices slump and the farmers suffer. I would like bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister, who is here, that he should have an integrated approach with regard to agricultural production, that is, for food crops as well as for cash integrated approach The should be like this. Number one is supply of inputs in time at reasonable prices. Inputs include irrigation and power too. In certain States tariff for power has been increased so much that small farmers are not able to use power. The irrigation rates have increased manifold. It is having a disastrous effect on the cost of production in the country.

(2) About the infrastructural arrangements the government propose to take, the infrastructural arrangements include marketing storage and a good communications system. A farmer in a remote village grows cash crops and by the time he brings it to the market, because of the condition of the roads and the high price he has to pay for the transport,

he is not able to market his produce. So top priority should be given to infrastructural facilities.

Another important factor is about the institutional finance. Bank finance must be readily available for farmers especially the small and marginal farmers.

Important commodities like tobacco earn yearly hundreds of crores of foreign exchange and pay to the Central Exchequer to the tune of Rs. 300 crores by way of excise duty, there is no support price for the tobacco grower whereas paddy and other crops have support prices. There is no support price for the tobaccogrower. There is no support price for the cotton-grower. Unless there is a support price and that support price is remunerativev, the middlemen are getting the largest benefit. As I said, the cigarette manufacturers have earned a record profit whereas the STC has to go to the rescue of the growers in Andhra Pradesh purchase tobacco at a throw-away price. STC is not able to purchase tobacco from the growers whereas the cigarette manufacturers are purchasing it at a throw-away price. Same is the case with cotton. These factors have to be borne in mind.

The last point is about crop insurance. Crop insurance must ensure that there should be some sort of a protection to the farmers on what he grows. Crop insurance has only remained as a slogan on paper. We have to take vigorous steps to give protection to the farmer.

The last point I want to make is that small farmers and marginal farmers agencies have been set up in this country. There is a DPAP programme. These programmes must be given some teeth and finance provided to small and marginal armers. They should be protected because all these years the green revolution has benefited only the big landlords. There has been a terrible disparity

and imbalance between the small farmer and the big farmer because whatever facilities that are provided by the government have been usurped by the big landlords to the detriment of the small farmers. That imbalance also has to be corrected.

Another point is with regard exports. Why is this government reluctant to export sugar and onions which the hon. Member has pointed out? Onion-growers are in great distress in this country now. Why should they not continue exports which have been done previously? They have stopped export of sugar without making alternative arrangements for proper distribution of sugar and also for providing employment and enhancing the purchasing power of the common man. Without enhancing the chasing power of the common man, he cannot purchase the sugar. He has no money to purchase.

I would only urge on the Minister that this resolution was instrumental in highlighting some of the important problems of the farmers especially those who grow cash and commercial crops. I would urge upon our hon. Minister to evolve a strategy, to evolve a method by which farmers should not suffer and they get remunerative prices and they are not penalised for the simple act of serving the country by increasing agricultural production.

With these words I thank you for the opportunity you have givevn me to speak on this Resolution.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): First of all I want to thank the mover of the Resolution because it has given us an opportunity to highlight the problems faced by farmers growing cash and commercial crops.

The Government for several years now are not giving proper prices to the agriculturists.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Sir, in my opinion, several times I had said that also, I think, there can be no dispute that in this country the worst sufferers are our agriculturists. Our friends also said the same thing. There is no guarantee for the remunerative price of their agricultural Yesterday we also had a products. about it. Since 1954 or discussion 1956 or so from the Food Corporation of India also there is no guarantee for the price. We were of course happy in the initial stage when the FCI came to our rescue. The same is the case with regard to the tobacco.

You may be aware that the Tobacco Board was constituted only for the benefit of the tobacco growers. But, still, the growers are suffering more friend than ever before. My hon, Venkatasubbaiah would share the same thing with me. Only recently the Agricultural Prices Commission had invited the tobacco growers to offer their suggestion. Sir, I can tell you from my own experience that tobacco is being sold at Rs. 2700 or so a ton. This is the price which the tobacco growers are getting. In the Guntur market also the price may be at Rs. 2,500 or so-not more than Rs. 3,000 a ton. I may tell you that persons owning Pan shops are better off as compared to the farmers owning 25 acres of land in the rural areas. They have been able to give better education to their children whereas the poor farmers who are owning 25 acres of land are unable to give right type of education to their children.

Ours is a poor country and it depends on 75 to 80 per cent of agricultural people. I have to congratulate the lady Member for having brought forward this Resolution. In Andhra Pradesh, in the rural areas, the agriculturists are suffering because they are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. I hope the Communist friends will agree with me that the agricultural labourers cannot be maintained unless something is done with regard to fixing up of a remu-

merative price to the agricultural products of the farmers. In my part of the State, so far as agricultural problems are concerned, all people belonging to the Communist Party (M) or C.P.I., Janata Party and the Congress have joined together cognising this problem. Our Chief Minister has also issued a circular to implement certain schemes. But the officers are not cooperating with him. This is an unfortunate thing in our country. We depend on our officers for each and everything. There is no experienced person in the Agricultural Prices Commission represented. I would urge on the hon. Minister that the Agricultural Prices Commission should be constituted with experts who have knowledge on commercial crops, food crops etc. Then only it will be possible for the Commission to fix a rmunerative price for the products.

Sir. I have forgotten to table my amendment. I know that our Food Minister, Shri Barnala is taking a lot of interest in agriculturists. I would request him to include a representative on a part-time basis in the Agricultural Prices Commission while fixing the prices for the agricultural commodities. What is the harm in having such a representative there?

In our State, we grow tobacco. But, there is no remunerative price given for paddy. There is no storage facility given by the Government. They have stopped this facility even in Haryana and Punjab—surplus states. My request to the hon. Minister is that whether the States are surplus or deficit, he should see to it that either private godowns or government godowns are provided for storing the grains. I was told 20 per cent of our agricultural produce was ruined on account of the lack of storage facilities.

Now, I come to groundnut. In 1972-73 the groundnut production was to the tune o 4.09 million tonnes whereas in 1976-77 it rose to 5.26

million tonnes. But what is the price that it fetched. It was very low. So many producers of groundnut Andhra Pradesh were ruined. It seems either our Agriculture Minister has no voice or he is not able to convince other ministers. The same thing happened to sugarcane and tobacco. They are also importing cotton. Three to four years back there was surplus in cotton but not now. they say the price is normal now but three years back they encouraged all the farmers to produce cotton but as the price of cotton became very low Andhra many fairmers in Pradesh ruined. Government take care of the farmers and only then our country will be able to survive. I do not want to blame present government entirely. viously also we did not do much but this government promised to get a price of Rs. 150 per quintal for wheat but they have not fulfilled their promisc. Tobacco is the major foreign exchange earning commercial crop but see the building of the Indian Tobacco company and the plight Only the cigartobacco producers. ette manufacturers have been benefited. You must rectify this. Although you wanted to rectify yet you have forgotten. Please consider all these things.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I do not want to blame your party. We are all Indians. After having been elected we are the representatives of all groups. I am a representative not only of agriculturists but of the entire country. So, in this context I would like to urge upon the government to get remunerative prices to the farmers and there should also be crop insurance. You can save the country only by saving the agriculture community which is 70 per cent of our total population.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support 3625 I.S-20.

this resolution wholeheartedly. This resolution correctly represents the aspirations and sentiments of crores of kisans who have been trying for the last so many years for a reasonable remunerative price for their produce.

Sir, it is not only the case that crores of kisans are demanding this. Various representative organisations of kisans and kisan sanghs have placed their view points before the Government, before the respective Ministries and before the Planning Commission. They have demanded that unless these kisans, who are the backbone of agricultural country like ours, are given enough protection for their products, the national economy cannot be set right.

Sir, you know: I need not narrate. What has happened in the last two years? It has been expressed in this House on various occasions. What is the condition of the jute grower? What is the condition of the cotton grower? What is the condition of the rubebr grower? What is the condition of the miserable tobacco grower? And, Sir, what is the condition of the growers of the major foreign-exchange earning products of my State,-coconut and rubber? These peasants are forced to resort to distress sale. Because of what conditions? Because of whom? Who is exploiting the situation really? The monopolists and the industrialists who are using these raw materials for their industrial production and the traders; it is they who take the benefit out of the whole thing. What is the impact of the economy in our villages? Sir, unless the peasant is given a remunerative price, unless he is given a fairly reasonable margin of what he produces, how can he just have an incentive and an impetus to go on with his agricultural operations? And unless he does his agricultural operations in time, what is the future and fate of those agricultural workers who are dependent upon this particular vecation? That also affects an important section of our people.

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agricultural workers cannot even aspire for jobs for three months in the year. That is the position in which our economy has been put during this period.

It has been our experience during the past two years of 1977 and 1978 that tobacco growers have been forced to sell their products at distress price. Those people who have been sitting tight over their necks like the monopolists and the industrialists have been amassing money like anything. See the fate of the jute-growers in West Bengal. They have to sell their products at distress price. Even the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission have not been implemented. They were forced to sell the whole thing at this distress price. Who is exploiting these people? It is these jute industrialists and the jute barons who are exploiting them. It is these people who are amassing money at the cost of the sweat and blood of these poor peasants. What is the machinery envisaged? How is this mechanism going to work? What is to be done in the larger interests of our economy, in the larger interests of our nation? Unless the agriculturists who form the majority in this country, who are really the backbone of this country, and of our economy, are helped in every way, our economy cannot be set right in any way.

Now I am sorry to say this: There is no difference between the earlier Government and this Government because the attitude of this Government towards the agriculturists is deplorable. I am sorry to say this. just want to cater to those industrialists who just take more and more acres of production of raw materials, produce their things and sell them in the market. If you take the comparison, what is the price of any commodity which has been put in the market, which has been produced by the industrialists out of these raw materials of the poor peasants? Has that price come down? Has the peasant been benefited by this price rise or

price fixation? No. They are still at the mercy of everyone. The poor agriculturist is being exploited like anything.

That is why, Sir, at least this time, some agriculturists are raising their heads, organising themselves, and demanding all these things.

Sir I would like to point out in this juncture two important points regarding my State where the agricultural producers are being put to difficulties; one is the question of rubber and the other is the question of coconut. Regarding rubber, our Government here is acting just in favour of these big industrialists of the tyre industry, like Dunlop, Firestone and all these companies. This they do, at the risk of hundreds of the rubber growers in our State. Our State Government has repeatedly represented, repeatedly demanded and appealed to this Government not to import rubber at the cost of the rubber-growers. But in all these matters their demand has just become a wild cry and it has gone futile. So, the rubber growers are demanding from the Government, why cannot the Government have a remunerative price for rubber in the interest of the rubber growers, as also in the interest of the economy of Kerala? That is one point which I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister. Stop this import of rubber. Save the rubber grower. Save the economy of Kerala and save the country and do justice to a vast section of agriculturists who produce products which earn a good amount of foreign exchange.

Then, Sir, one more point and then I conclude. This is regarding coconut. Kerala produces almost 90 per cent of our coconuts. In Kerala, after the land reform, there is no big estate owner, there is no big coconut planter. Every household has got two or three coconut trees. Every middle class family, lower-middle class family, uppermiddle class family has got coconut trees in the compound of their houses. What is the position now? Coconut is now fetching a very reasonable price.

One thousand coconuts fetch about Rs. 1000. The Kerala Government has been demanding, appealing and even begging the Government of India not to import copra and coconut oil from outside the country. What is the misconception going on in the heads of the Government? The Government treats the coconut oil as an edible oil. But it is not. It is a commercial oil. 60 per cent of the total production of the coconut oil in the country is used for the commercial and industrial purposes. The statistics shows like that. Now what is going on in the country? With all the assurances and promises, with all the representations from the Kerala Government and the M.Ps. of Kerala State. import of copra and coconut oil is being continued. price of the commodity has come down and the economy is in shambles. In this context, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution. In the interest of the nation, in the best interest of the economy, I would request the Government to please see that remunerative prices are given to the thousands of growers of rubber, coconut, tobacco, cotton, jute and other things.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (महरमा) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोग कांग्रेसी हुकमत में एक नारा लगाया करते थे "पेट हैं खाली मारे भूख " बंद करों दामों की लुट ।

यह नारा हम लोग 15-20 साल तक लगाते रहे ग्रीर इसलिए लगाते रहे कि गांवों के दाम कभी भी दूर नहीं हो सकते भ्रगर देश के किसान की उपज की प्राइस के सवाल को तय नहीं कर लिया जाता **।** जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भ्रपने मेनिफेस्टो में यह कहा या कि हम शहरों ग्रीर गांवों के ग्रन्तर को दूर करेंगे और गावों की गारीबी दूर करने के लिए उचित श्रीर श्रावश्यक कदम उठायेंगे । सभापति महोदय, यह ठीक है कि हमारे कृषि मत्री जी खुद किसान हैं, वे किसानों के दद को जानते हैं लेकिन प्रफसोस है कि जब गेहें, चावल भ्रीर धान का वक्त भ्राता है तो वीफ मिनिस्टरों को बलाते हैं भ्रौर कहते हैं कि इन का दाम क्या होना चाहिए। उन से दाम तय करने को ^{कहते} हैं। चीफ मिनिस्टर ग्रीर मंत्री महोदय कभी पांच रुपये मन बढ़ा देते हैं, कभी दस रुपये मन ^{बढ़ा} देते हैं श्रीर यह सोचते हैं कि जैसे किसानों को बहुत बड़ी राहत दे रहे हैं। इस तरह की नीति ^{श्र}भी भी चल रही है। लगता है जैसे किसानों पर ^{दया} करके उन्हें भीख दे रहे हैं।

सभापित महोदय, मैं भापके जरिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रस्ताव भ्रभी सदन के सामने है, श्रगर सरकार भीर मंत्री महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें तो हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीवी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है। शहरों की भ्रमीरी का कैलाण वह सकता है भीर गांवों की गरीवी का पाताल पाटा जा सकता है।

सभापित महोदय, हम जहां से ग्राते है वहां पर किसान जूट, पटुग्ना नकदी फसल के रूप में पैदा करता है। हमारी पिल्लक ग्रण्डर टेकिंग कमेटी इस सवाल पर दो साल से विचार कर रही है ग्रीर उसने प्रपत्नी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जूट पैदा करने में जितना खर्च होता है, उसके लिए किसान को ग्रगर मुनाफा देना है ग्रीर उसका खर्चा उसको दिलाना है तो जूट की कीमत तीन-सौ, माढ़े-तीन-सौ, रुपये क्विटल होनी चाहिए। उत्पादन खर्चा जोड़ कर पिल्लक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग ने जूट का दाम कम से कम साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये श्रीत क्विण्टल निण्चित करने की सिफारिश सरकार से की है तभी किसान को जूट की खेती में कुछ बचत हो सेकती है।

सभापति महोदय, ग्रभी क्या स्थिति है, वह में भ्रापको बताना चाहता हूं। दूसरे महायुद्ध के समय भीर अंग्रेजी हकुमत के समय किसान को जुट का दाम 90 रुपये, 100 रुपये मन मिलता था भौर उस समय जटका बोरा चार भ्राने में भाता था। ग्रब जुट की कीमत सौ रुपये से घट कर 50-60 रुपये पर मा गई है स्रीर यह कीमत भी किसान को बेचने के वक्त नहीं मिलती है। जब जूट बेचने का वक्त माता है तो वेगन नहीं मिलता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान की भ्रपना जट 70, 80, 90 स्पये के बजाय 40-45 रुपये में वेचना पडता है। श्रीर बोरा यानी बैग जब किसान बाजार में खरीदने जाते हैं तो एक बैग का दाम सभी 5-6 रुपये देना पड़ता है। जब किसान को एक मन के दाम 90 रुपये मिलते थे तब जुट का एक बोरा चार मने में बिकता था म्रौर मब जब जट के दाम घट कर 50-60 रुपये पर मा गए हैं तो बोरे के दाम साढे चार, पांच भ्रौर छः रुपये तक चले गए हैं। देश की यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि किसान जो चीज पैदा करता है उसके दाम तो घटते जाते हैं लेकिन किसान को जो चीज बाजार से खरीदनी ' होती है उसके दाम विगत 15-20 माल से ब्रासमान को छते जारहे हैं। 15-20 साल पहले एक मन धान किसान बेच कर चार पांच जोडे धीती खरीद लेता था लेकिन ग्रव एक जोड़ा धोती खरीदने के लिए उसकी डेढ पीने दो मन धान बेचना पड़ता है। ग्रीर इस तरह किसान की बहुत ज्यादा ग्राज लूट हो रही है। जिसके चलते वह गरीबी की कीचड़ में फंसता जा रहा है।

इस वास्ते यह जो प्रस्ताव स्राया **है इसको** सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए। इससे गांवों की हालत मुधरेगी स्रोर गांवों स्रोर शहरों का जो झगड़ा चल रहा है वह भी ठीक हो सकेगा। गांवों की

(श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव) गरीबी को दूर प्रगर ग्राप करना चाहते हैं को भापको दाम बांधने के सवाल को एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में प्रपनाना होगा भौर किसी सिद्धान्त को सामने रख कर ही किसी कृषि जन्य पदार्थ के दाम तय करने होंगे। मभी जो प्रइस कमेटी है वह जो मन में भाता है दाम तय कर देती है। एक प्रिसिपल को सामने रख कर ही किसी वस्तु के तय होने चाहिएं फिर चाहे वह कारखाने की वस्तु हो या खेती की वस्तु हो। हर वस्तु के दाम उसकी प्रोडक्शन कास्ट को महेनजर रखते हुए तय होने चाहिए। यदि एक मन धान पैदा करने में हम को 50 रुपया खर्च करना पड़ना हैतो उसका डेढ़ गुनादामतो कमसे कम होना ही चाहिए भीर वह किसानों को मिलना ही चाहिए। पन्सिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी ने जुट की प्रोडक्शन कास्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक विवटल जुट के दाम साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये कम से कम किसान को देने की सिफारिश की थी। स्रभी किसान को मुश्किल से 125 रुपया एक क्विटल का मिल रहा है। इस तरह से ग्राप देखें किसान की कितनी ल्ट हो रही है । उसी तरह से, गेह, कपास म्रादि जो कुछ भी कियान खेत में पैदा करता है उस के दाम बिल्कुल नीचे रहते हैं भीर किसान जो चीज बाजार से खरीदना है उसके उसको बहुत ऊंचे दाम देने पड़ते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गांव दिन प्रति दिन गरीब होते जा रहे हैं, ध्वस्त होते जा रहे हैं ग्रीर शाहर दिन प्रति दिन तरक्की करते जा रहे हैं। मैं समझताहं कि इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेने से ही गावों की गरीबो दूर हो सकती है। ग्राज हालत यह है कि जो करोड़पति थे वे ग्रुप्ति बन गए हैं। प्रंप्रेजों के बाद कांग्रेसी राज में जो करोडपति थे वे म्राज **भरवपति हो गए हैं।** गांवों की गरीबी तभी कम हो सकती है जब इस प्राइस के सवाल को तय कर दें, एक सिद्धांत को ब्राधार मान कर ब्राप दाम तय करें। तभी यह जो गरीबी की समस्या है इसका समाधान हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव जो सदन में रखा गया है इसको श्राप मान लें भीर इसके मुतादिक काम करें। ऐसा भगर मंत्री महोदय करेंगे तो उनको हजार हजार धन्यवाद मिलेगा श्रीर नये गांव का निर्माण होगा।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : इस विषय में बिल्कुल भी विवाद की गुंजाइश नहीं है कि खेती से जो चीज पैदा होती हैं उनके दाम सस्त हो रहे हैं क्योंकि स्वयं वित्त मंत्री महादय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इस चीज को कुछ दिन पहले स्वीकार कर लिया था और कहा था कि यह जो मामान है खेती का यह सस्ता हो रहा है। उन्होंने कहा था:

"In the last three months, that is. between November 12, 1977 and February 11, 1978, there was a net price rise in cases such as barley,

moong, ghee, meat, groundnuts and groundnut oil, tea, soap, cotton cloth, jute manufacturers, and cement"

में वित्त मंत्री का ही उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने कहा है कि जो खाद्यान्न हैं जैसे राइम, ज्वार मसूर, उड़द, पोटैटोज, ग्रोनियनज, एग्ज, फिण, णगर, खण्डमारी, गुड़, वनस्पति, मस्टर्ड ग्रायल एण्ड टरमरिक्म ग्रादि, इनके दाम कम हो रहे हैं, ग्रीर जो मिलों में बना हुग्रा मामान है, उनके दाम ज्यादा हो रहे हैं। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, यह मरकार का कहना है। ग्रब मवाल यह है कि क्या हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री को यह शोभा देना है कि किमानो की चीजों के दाम कम किये जायें ग्रीर ग्रीद्योगिक चीजों के दाम ज्यादा किये जायें श्रीर ग्रीद्योगिक चित्रों है।

मारी जगहों पर ग्रमी तक हम किमान का गुण गाने रहे ह, लेकिन उसके साथ बराबर ग्रन्थाय हुआ है। हम ग्रापक सामने यह रखते हैं कि काटन-रा 1977 में 200 रुपये था जो कि ग्रगस्त. 1978 में घटकर 168 रुपये हो गया, लेकिन काटन क्लाथ जो 1977 में 176 रु 0 था वह ग्रगस्त. 1978 में बढ़ कर 183 रुपये हो गया। सभापित महोदय, मेरे पास ग्रगर समय होता तो मैं मारी बीजा के ग्राकड़े ग्रापके सामने रखना कि खेती के सामान की कीमतें घटती रही हैं ग्रीर ग्रीद्योगिक बीजो की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं।

इस्पात, सीमेंट ग्रीर माब्न के मूल्य बढ़े हैं, लेकिन पटमन ग्रादि जिनकी चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं इसके दाम कम हो रहे हैं। ग्रगर मूल्यों की यही नीति प्रपनाई जाती रहेगी, तो किमान का मेक्दण्ड ट्रंट जायेगा ग्रीर ऐमा होने से भारतवर्ष की ग्रयं-व्यवस्था ग्रस्त-व्यस्त ग्रीर छ्वस्त हो जायेगी। इस-लिए कम समय होने के कारण मैं कुछ मुझाव ग्रापक सामने रखना चाहता है।

एक बात तो यह है कि हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि जो अोद्योगिक सामान है भीर जो कृषि का सामान है, उसके मूल्यों में कुछ अनुपान होना चाहिए कि नहीं । डा० लोहिया कहा करने थें कि फिनिण्ड गुड्ज भीर रा-मैटीरियल की रेणियो बननी चाहिए, यह हमारी मूल्य नीति का एक खम्भा होना चाहिए । हम नहीं कहने कि क्या रेणियो हो, जो डा० लोहिया ने कहा, उसको मान लें, मैं उनकी पार्टी में कभी नहीं रहा, लेकिन जो भ्रच्छी यान उन्होंने कही है, उमको स्वाकार करना चाहिए ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) उन्होंने बरी बात तो नहीं कही है।

डा॰ रामजी सिंह: कुछ लोगों को ^{डा॰} लोहिया के नाम से चिढ़ हो जाती है, इस^{लिए} ^{मैते} कह दिया।

मैंने इसीलिये कहा कि यह सोचने की बात है, अगर रेशियो स्थापित नहीं करते हैं तो कभी प्रदर्शन होते हैं। ग्रभी हाल में प्रदर्शन हुना ग्रीर ग्रापने गेहं का 5 रुपये बढ़ा दिया, यह प्रच्छा किया। मचमुच में जनता पार्टी के समय में, यह बात सही है कि गृह के कुछ मृत्य बढ़ाये गये हैं, भीर चीजों के भी बढ़ाये गये हैं, इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात है। यह फर्स्ट स्टेज है, एमर्जेन्सी ट्रीटमैंट भी कर रहे हैं इसलिए आवश्यक है कि आप रेशियो बनाइये और कच्चे माल व पक्के माल में डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा भन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सिद्धान्त के रूप में म्राप मान लेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा। यौद्योगिक मिल-मालिकों की लाबी काफी मजबत है, वह लोगों को खरीदते है, यह हम देखते हैं, बेचारे खण्डसारी वाले, किसान छोटे-छोटे लोग होते हैं, वह म्रागे म्रा नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए हम निवेदन करेंगे कि ग्राप दोनों चीजों का एक रेशियो बनाधे ग्रीर इसके लिये जो इस संकल्प के मुदर ने रखा है कि संसदीय समिति बनायें, ग्रगर वह न भी बनावें तो एक समिति बनाइये जिसमें तकनीकी लोगों को रिखये, संसद के लोगों को भी र्राखये श्रीर एक नेशनल पालिसी बनाइए, नहीं तो किसान भूखे मरते रहेंगे, रैली करते रहेंगे और कुछ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वह संगठित नहीं है ग्रीर दूसरे लोग संगठित हैं। दूसरा हमारा यह कहना है कि जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीणन की फिलास्फी पिछले तीस वर्षों में रही है वह गलत है। हम इसीलिए कहते हैं कि इस को देखना होगा। वह कहते हैं कि ग्रगर हम जटका दाम ज्यादा दे देंगे, कपास का दाम ज्यादा दे देंगे, पटमन का, तम्बाक का दाम ज्यादा दंदेंगे तो उस से इन्फ्लेशन हो जोयगा। ग्रर्थ-शास्त्र का यह दर्शन है, मैं नहीं समझता है। यह गलत है। ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राइमेज कमीणन की तीस वर्षों की इस फिलास्फी को उलट देना चाहिए ग्रीर इस को समझना चाहिए। जहां ग्राप ने किमानों के प्रतिनिधियों को इस में दिया है वहां छोटे छोट किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इस में दीजिए।

तीमरी बात हम यह कहेंगे कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि प्रीटोगिक वस्तुमां की कीमतें नढ़ रही हैं। योर कृषि वस्तुमों की कम हो रही हैं तो एक काम हो सकता है। या तो सणकत ग्रीर सक्षम रूप से प्रशासन को इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और नहीं तो दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि इस के लिए सणकत को आपरेटिव हो और उस को आपरेटिव में सरकार का भी हिस्सा हो। चव्हाण माहब बैठ हैं, उनको लगेगा कि यह कैसी बात कह रहे हैं लेकिन उस सहयोग समिति को सबल बनाने के लिए सरकार भी उसमें हिस्सा में जिस से डिस्ट्रेस सेल की स्थित न पैदा हो जैसे प्रान्ध में तस्बाकू का डिस्ट्रेस सेल हुमा, वह न करना पड़े और इस तरह से कि मानों के हितों की रक्षा हो।

हम समझते हैं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव म्रहिल्या जी ने रखा है जोरदार जी के बदले में उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। उस में म्रगर म्राप संशोधन कुछ चाहें तो कर लें लेकिन एक समिति तो जहर म्राप इस के लिए नियुक्त करें ताकि प्राइसिंग पालिसी के बारे में म्राप को वह सुमाब दे सके। इससे स्वारकार का भी लाम होगा।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, I support the resolution moved by the hon. Member. I would like to say a few words about this. India is an agricultural country and nearly 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. In spite of all these things, it is unfortunate that there is no scientific body to fix the prices of agricultural goods. If you go through or examine the functions of the Agricultural Prices Commission. you will find that they are far from satisfactory. It is always under the political influence. It does not care about the sentiments or the factual position or the prevailing conditions among the farmers. It is blindly carrying out the instructions of the party in power.

Therefore, the Government come forward with constructive measures so as to help the farmers to form a scientific body by collecting all facts and figures, demand and other things in the country so that we can assess the factual position prevailing in the country. So far, neither the past government nor the present Government is serious about these measures. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to think about these conditions and come forward with constructive measures and form a scientific body to fix prices of agricultural goods so that the remunerative prices may be paid to the farmers in future.

Now the Government is having this agency, that is the marketing society. If you examine the functions of the marketing society, you will find that its functions are very poor, because there is no adequate fund with the marketing society.

We know all the commission agents or private agents. They give more advance to agriculturists. So, they are preferring these agents instead of marketing society. Unless the Government grants a large amount of money to the marketing society, we cannot expect that the marketing society can function successfully. Therefore, to get

[Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Arunal

remunerative price for the farmer or help the farmer, the Government must grant an adequate amount of money or the required amount of money to the marketing society.

17 hrs.

Now, if you examine the prices of the agricultural goods throughout the country, you will come to know what they are. When the monsoon is successful, when the rain fall is above the average there is surplus production or marginal surplus production with the result that there is an automatic fall in prices. My suggestion to the government is that when there is a successful monsoon or above-average rainfall, government need not hesitate to export at least 25 per cent of the agricultural produce to other countries. Then only we can give remunerative price to the farmers. This year the Government has granted permission to export chillies so that there is some remunerative price to chillies in our state. But if you take onion, the government has not permitted exports and farmers have been seriously affected. I am an agriculturist myself and last month I sold 36 bags of onion for Rs. 115 because there was no market and one cannot keep onion for months together: there was damage and 36 bags got reduced to 15 bags and I sold them at Rs. 115 because there was no export permitted. In granting export licences the government is following a partial policy. You take into account what is happening in Chandigarh or Delhi; you are not taking into account what is happening in Hyderabad or Ernakulam or Trivandrum or Madras. In granting permission for exports government should be impartial. If farmers are not getting remunerative prices, they are unable to give adequate wage to agricultural Jabourers; naturally incomes are kept at a low level and people remain poor. Toot is why I say the entire economy depends on agriculture. There is no difference of opinion in this House that remunerative prices should be paid to ariculturists; I do not know why the government is still hesitating. at least in future government should come with constructive measures so as to help the farmers.

prices to growers

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): resolution contains two specific recommendations: firstly the House should appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the twin problems, namely, fixing remunerative price for the cash crops and seeing that remune. rative prices are made available to the growers. It is known to the Government, to the House that there is an economic phenomenon in our country. the growing disparity between the price of agricultural products and industrial goods and we can ignore this phenomenon only at our peril. As my time is short I do not want to discuss this matter in greater detail but the government's policy should be directed towards taking steps to narrow and bridge the yawning gap and disparity between agricultural commodity prices and the prices of industrial products. The Janata government's economic policy is 'so-called' rural orientation and if the economic phenomenon is not given proper shape and direction it cannot be really rural-oriented I have to say that the Indian economy is a capitalist economy. During the last three decades the Government of India under the pretext of the so-called mixed economy, has developed nothing but a capitalist economy in the country. They have taken to the path of capitalist development and this has led to the growth of monopoly capitalism houses. Under monopoly the disparity between the prices of raw materials and finished products must continue to grow. That is the economic phenomenon which nobody can ignore. If they ignore it, they do so at their own peril. I want to remind them of this basic economic phe nomenon economie governing the I have got statistics show that never has there been and

year during the period 1971—78 when there has not been a gap between the prices of agricultral commodities and industrial commodities and this gap has been continuously growing. My first point is whether the Government considers it necessary and desirable even at this stage to revise the policy which creates this disparity and widens it. That is the question to be directed at them.

My other point is, APC is a machinery which is not for the interest of the growers. This is another fact which the House should note for certain. The APC has all along been working against the interests of the grower. I have got a press cutting which describes the actual situation in regard to cotton price. I quote from the editorial which appeared in *Tribune*, Chandigarh:

"This year also the purchase and support policy follows the all too familiar pattern. The Centre has fixed Rs. 225 a quintal as the price for average varieties of cotton, even through the minimum cost or cultivation worked out by the Punjab Agricultural University experts ranges between Rs. 350 to 400."

Does it require any explanation as to for whose interests the APC is working? APC has fixed the support price of raw cotton at Rs. 255 per quintal whereas the experts of the Punjab Agricultural University have worked out that the cost of production ranges between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. You can imagine the concomitant effect on rural economy.

Coming to jute, my State is an unfortunate State because it has taken to jute cultivation. On the last occasion I described the plight of the jute growers. The economy of jute is the economy of West Bengal. I would like to quote the main recom-

mendation made by the Public Undertakings Committee;

"...the cost of production of jute per acre for the study as a whole in turn worked out to Rs. 377.34 per quintal including the bye-product and Rs. 344.34 per quintal excluding the cost of the bye-product."

What has the APC done? It has fixed the support price of raw jute at Rs. 148. I made a rough calculation and found that for each quintal of jute a peasant family is losing Rs. 28 to 40. Some journalist made an estimate saying that crores of rupees are being taken away from the growers and the five monopoly houses in West Bengal are amassing fabulous profits.

Therefore, I feel it is in the interest of the Janata Party, if they are true to their professions about following a rural-oriented economic policy, if they really want to give their economic policy a rural bias, to seriously take into account these two or three economic factors, instead of just being guided by two or three experts of a Commission because that will not provide the real thrust to the rural economy which it now needs.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) सभापित महोदय, इकबाल ने कहा या — उठो मेरी दुनिया के गरीबों को जया दो काख के उमरो दरो दिवार हिला दो जिस खेत से दहकां को सयस्पर नहीं रोटी उस खेत के हर गोशये गंदुम को जिला दो।

भ्राज यह णेर पूरी तरह से लाग होता है। किसान पैदा करता है और उसकी पैदावार की कीमत सरकार मुकरंग करती है। सरकार की एक एजेंसी ए० पी० सी०, एश्रीकल्चरल प्राव्यक्ति कसीणत है। जिस तरह से एक डाक्टर, अगर किसी आदमी के दर्द हो जाए तो ए० पी० सी० की पुड़िया देता है ताकि उसे टेस्परेरीली आराम आ जाए उसी तरह से यह कमीभन जो कि ए०पी० सी० है, वह भी किसान को युरिया देगा ताकि किसान का दर्द हल्का हो जाए। क्या बात है कि जो चीज किसान पैदा करता है उसकी कीमत सरकार मुकरंग करती है?

of commercial crops (Res.)

चौधरी बसबीर सिंही

बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि किसान का एक बेटा एप्रोकल्बर मिनिस्टी की गद्दी पर बैठा है चौर वह किसान की हर हालत को समझता है। क्या वह छाती पर हाथ धर कर कह सकता है कि काटन के लिए जो 255 रुपये प्राइस मकर्रर की है वह दूरस्त है ? ग्रागर वह कह देंगें कि दुरुस्त है तो हम इस सवाल को छोड देंगे। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर माहब इस बात को जानते हैं जो काटन की प्राइस 255 रुपये रखी गई है वह कम है। यह किमानों के माथ काड है, बहुत बडा धोखा है। प्रगर किसान की जेब में पैसा जाता है तो शहर में रौनक होती है। भीर उसकी जेब में पैमा नहीं जाएगा तो शहर में कहां से रौनक भायेगी ? भ्राज से पांच साल पहले काटन माढे चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर थी ग्रीर पांच साल के बाद जब हर बीज की कीमत दगनी हो गई है तो काटन की प्राइस म्नाधी हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय, भाप जानते हैं, कि यहां पालियामेंट के बाहर पंजाब के किसानों ने डिमास्टेशन किया था। ब्राज वे जेलों में बन्द हैं। उन्होंने यहां बंपना कपाम जलाया था। जिस तरह से इकेवाल ने कहा था कि हर गं। खये नदम को जला दो, उसी तरह से उन्होंने भ्रपना कपास यहां ला कर जलाया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस से हमारी रोटी पैदा नहीं होती है उस को हम जलाते हैं। भगर किसान के मन में यह बात ग्रा जाए कि जो जीज उसके बच्चों को रोटी नहीं दे सकती, है उसको जलाना ठीक है तो हिन्दुस्तान कहा जाएगा ?

जो किसान के लिए ग्राज बात करते हैं वे किसान की रेती को एण्टी हरिजन रेली कहते हैं। जब किसान अपने लिए इकटठा होता है तो बडे सरमाय-दारों भीर बड़े बड़े किसानों के दिमागा में एक जहर भर दिया जाना है कि यह रैली एण्टी हरिजन है। किसान रैली को कहा जाता है कि यह एण्टी हरिजन है। किसान ग्रगर ग्रपने हकक के लिए लडता है, इकटठा हो कर सामने आता है तो जो सरमायदार लोग है वे इस तरह से गलत प्रचार करते हैं। उन्होंने एक लाबी कायम कर रखी है श्रौर उसी का नतीजा है कि किसान श्रौर हरिजन जो खेतों में काम करते हैं उनकी लड़ाई करवाने की बातें सोची जाती हैं।

जो पैदा करता है उसको श्रपनी चीज का ठीक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो देश कहा जाएगा। एक बार यह नारा लगाया गया प्रोह्युस ग्रार पैरिश। यह नारा है प्रोह्य्स एण्ड पैरिश । गन्ना ज्यादा किसान ने पैदा कर दिया तो सरकार के मामने ग्रीर उसके सामने एक संकट भाकर खड़ा हो गया। छोटे बजीर साहब जो हैं उन्होंने कहा था कि गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हो गया है इस वास्ते सरकार के सामने एक संकट भ्राकरेखडा हो गया है। मैं कहंगा कि जो पैदा करता है उसको ग्राप इंसेंटिव दें, उसकी जो मेहनत लगती है उसका मुनाफ़ा, उसका एवजाना उसको मिलना चाहिए। तभी देल ग्रागे बढ़ेगा।

माप इनफ्लेशन का खयाल न करें। भाव बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़ने दें। माज कैसी विग्रम्बना है कि कपास तो सस्ती है भौर कपड़ा इतना ज्यादा महंगा है। यह कहां की इकानोमिक पालिसी है, कहां की थ्यूरी है ? मैं समझता हूं कि किसान को उसकी उपज का पूरा पूरा पैसा भ्राप दिलवाएंगे तो देश खशहाल होगा भीर भापको धन्यवाद देगा।

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of two hours allotted for this will be over by 5.21. So, let us extend the discussion by a few minutes, so Minister speaks and the mover replies.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-TURE AND IRRIGATION SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I will not be able to conclude within that

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue on the next day.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Then why not allow some Members to speak on this?

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar); I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members have sent their names have already spoken.

SHRI YUVRAJ: I have moved amendment, and I have been here all the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the Minister will reply on the next day. Shri Yuvraj.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The next resolution is an important one in the name of Shri Sivaji Patnaik. Kindly see that it is moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the Minister will reply on the next day, it will not be possible.

C. K. CHANDRAPPAN SHRI (Cannanore): There is time for the Minister to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: May I make a submission? If you kindly postpone the time for Half-An-Hour discussion, if we take up the Half-An-Hour discussion after 15 minutes, the Minister can reply and the mover also can reply and the next resolution can be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not be possible for the Minister to reply within such a short time.

भी युवराज (किटहार) सभापति जी, पूर देश में किमान खाने के प्रश्न के प्रतावा वाणिज्यिक पसलें की पैदा करते हैं, उस में से पटमन, शुगर केन ग्रीर कपाम यह तीन मुख्य फसलें हैं। यह ठीक है कि कहीं चाय की भी खेती होती है, कहवे की भी खेती होती है, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से किमान 3 फमलें सारे देश में पैदा करते हैं। किन्ही प्रान्तों में पटमन की खेती होती है, किन्हीं में ईख पैदा करने हैं ग्रीर दक्षिण भारत के कुछ प्रान्तों में कपास की खेती करते हैं।

ग्रापको प्राइस पालिसी फार रा काटन फार दी ईग्रर 1978-79, जो कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रार्डम कमी जन की रिपोर्ट है, उसे देख कर ताज्जुब होगा कि किसान जब ग्रपनी कपास बेचता है तो उसे क्या दाम मिलते हैं। जिस तेजी से किसान खेतों में मई पैदा करता है, उसी तेजी से उसकी कीमत गिरती जाती है। 1977-78 का टेबल प्राइसेज के बारे में है, मई महीने में यह 1540 रुपये प्रति क्विटल था कपास का, भ्रीर धीरे घीर वह घटता गया भ्रीर सितम्बर के ग्रन्त में उस की कीमत 1535 रुपये हुई । यह गजरात की है । इस के स्रलावा हैं कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल, पंजांब में सब जगह ग्राप देखेंगे कि जहां शुरू में कीमत ग्रधिक थी वहां हर महीने कुछ न कुछ कीमत घटती गई है। यह कपास की हालत है। शुगर केन की दशा ग्राप जानते हैं, कई दिनों से इस पर यहां बहस हो रही है कि शुगर केन जो किसान पैदा करता है, एग्रीकल्बरल प्राइस कमीजन इसके दाम 9 साढे 9 रुपये निर्धारित किये हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this resolution is now over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend

the time, say, by half an hour so that this may be taken up next day allotted for the Private Members' Business?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: If the time on this resolution is extended, that will mean another very important resolution in which we are all interested—perhaps, they are not interested—will not be taken up. The time allotted for this resolution is over. The discussion should be completed and we want that the next resolution should be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to reply; he will need time. The mover of this resolution has also to reply. It is not possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We do not mind taking up the Half-An-Hour discussion at 6 O' Clock. Let us sit for half an hour more. It you want to extend time, we propose let us sit beyond 6 O' Clock, upto 6-30. Let us finish this discussion at 6 O' Clock and take up the Half-An-Hour discussion at 6 O' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 26 says:

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business."

It is not more than 2½ hours. In that case, the rules are to be amended.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: We can waive that rule and extend it by half an hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: it is possible; it has been done in the past. You cannot give a ruling like that. We have waived the rule on many occasions, in this House, by allowing other members to move their resolutions before the Minister's reply. The precedents are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up on the next day allotted for the Private Members' Business.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It will not be taken up on the next day because there is no more next day coming for the resolutions. Next week is the last week of the session. Unless you allow it to be moved, it will go by default. Let us waive rule 26 which you read out. If that rule is waived, the Half-an-Hour Discussion can be taken up at 6 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are well aware that rules can be suspended only with the permission of the Speaker and not otherwise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It can be done with the permission of the Chair. With a Chairman, from the panel of Chairman, sitting in the Chair, rules have been waived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand the importance of that Resolution as well. For the time being, the time for this Resolution is extended by half an hour; it will be taken up on the next occasion, on the day fixed for Private Members' Business—Resolutions.

धी युवराज: किसान जो ईख पैदा करता है किस तरह उस में उस का शोषण होता है भीर बड़े बड़े उद्योगपित जब उस से चीनी बनाते है तो बाजार में वह उन को कि-तनी मंहगी खरीनी पड़ती है! ...(ध्यवधान....)

K. SHRI C. CHANDRAPPAN: There are precedents in this House. When it was necessary, when House felt and the Chair also felt that certain motions could be discussed and should be discussed, we waived rule 388, and allowed the Members to move their motions before the Minister replied. It happened in the case of a motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also in the case of one motion by Shri Samar Guha. I would like you to cooperate with us and waive that rule and allow this Resolution by Mr. Sivaji Patnaik to be moved,

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, that can be taken up. Certainly permission may be allowed if the House agrees....

of commercial crops (Res.)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Then I move formally:

"That Rule 388 be suspended for the time being without making it a precedent and Mr. Sivaji Patnaik be allowed to move his Resolution."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find from the records that such proposals were put up previously, but the Chair has not agreed in previous cases.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You carefully go through the records, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I find from the records.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You will find these precedents in the case of a motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and also in the case of a motion by Shri Samar Guha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are quite correct. But that proposal was not acceded to by the Chairman.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was accepted and the motions were moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was not accepted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It was accepted in presence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Later on it was not accepted.

SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN; do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have gone through the records. That is the case.

भी युवराज: मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि ये तीन जो मुख्य पैदाबार की फसलें हैं जुट, काटन आंह गुगर केन उस में झाप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से जो ये उत्पादक किसान हैं उनका शोषण होता है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon, Member will continue on the next occasion-on the day allotted for Private Members'

Resolutions. The Minister will intervene and the Mover also will reply.

Now, let us take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17-30 hrs!

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
TERMINAL BENEFITS TO BEAS-SUTLAJ
LINK WORKERS, TALWARA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let us take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Bhagat Ram.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Now you are calling him. You are really creating...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will show you the records and you will be satisfied.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I could have raised the matter of quorum and got the House adjourned but I do not want to do it.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर): समापति महोदय, मैने ९ सगस्त, 1978 को एक क्वैशवन भेजा या जिसका नम्बर था 3456/355। क्वैश्वन यह या:

- (a) Whether the Co-ordination Committee of Beas-Sutlej Link workers of Talwara had drawn Government's attention towards discrimination while giving terminal benefit to the workers;
- (b) How many workers got terminal benefit and the number of those who did not get the same;
- (c) whether there is a great resentment among the workers against this discrimination and the Co-ordination Committee has started agitation; and
- (d) whether Government propose to give terminal benefit to the remaining workers?

इसका रेप्लाई मुझे यह दिया दिया गया थाः

(a) Government is not aware of any discrimination in the grant of benefits under the rules, to the workers?

(b) to(d). Do not arise.

मैं समझता था कि शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को गलत-फहमी दुई हो, उनको इस बात की जानकारी न हो इसलिए मैं ने फिर इस सेशन में इसी क्वैश्वन को रिपीट किया, उसका रेफेन्स देकर मैंने पूछा:

- (a) under which rule some workers had been given terminal hanefit and others denied;
- (b) the number of those who got the terminal benefit and those who were denied; and
- (c) whether Government propose to give terminal benefit to the remaining workers?

मुझे श्रफसोस है कि इस बार भी मझे जो उत्तर दिया गया उस में पहले की गलती पर परदा डालने की कोशिश की गई। मेरे क्वैश्चन नं० 3538 का गलत उत्तर दिया गया । इस में कहा गया कि 1947 का जो इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्युट्स ऐक्ट है उस के क्लाज 25 (एफ) (के) के ग्रन्डर रिट्रेन्चमेन्ट कम्पेनसेशन दे दिया गया है । ग्रब इसकी जो ग्रसली पोजीशन है वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। यह जो कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट है उम के ग्रंतर्गत जो बताया गया है वह ग्रमली टर्मिनल बेनिफिट नहीं है। योडे से वर्कस को तीन तीन महीने का टर्मिनल चेनिफिट के रूप में वेतन मिला है जब-कि वहां तलवाड़ा भ्रौर सुन्दर नगर जो डैम्स हैं उन पर 50 हजार से ज्यादा वर्कर्स काम करते रहे हैं। उन्होंने श्रपनी जिन्दगी का बहत ही कीमती भाग वहां पर लगाया है । इस से पहले उन में से बहुत सेवर्कर्स ने भाखड़ा डैम पर काम किया था। उन्होंने सर्दी गर्मी की कोई परवाह न करते हुए दिन रात काम किया था। 425 से ज्यादा मीतें हो गई । हजारों लोगों की लोग नाकारा हो गए। एक्सीडेंन्ट में किसी का बाजू ट्ट गया, किसी की टांग ट्ट गई ग्रौरेकिसी का कुछ ग्रौर हो गया। इन लोगों नें इतनी मेहनत कर के डैम को तैयार किया जिसका श्राज देश में बिजली और मिचाई के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है । यह मजदूर जो कथित हरा इनकलाब लाये उस से करोड़ों का बेनिफिट भाज देशको मिल रहा है । लेकिन जो ऐसे मजदूर हैं इन लोगों को टिमनल बेनिफिट नहीं दिया गया, जब कि दूसरे लोगों को--मैं उन के लिये विरोध नहीं करता है, मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहत ग्रच्छा काम किया है -- दिया गया, जा इन्जीनियस थे या ऐसे वर्कर्स थे, जो रेगुलर थे । .लेकिन जिन्होंनें प्रपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी, ब्राप के डैम को तैयार किया. उन को नहीं मिला । इस लिये मुझे उम्मीद है--मिनिस्टर साहब ग्राज इसी हाउस