

this House, but have not got satisfactory reply.

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true the hon. member was very active and very vigorous about these projects. One point was about the destruction caused by the National Highway No. 5 which was acting as a sort of dam, which resulted in the collapse of a number of houses in that area. I got into touch with the Ministry of Transport to provide bridges and more vent-way so that water may go out. The Ministry of Transport have agreed to construct two or three bridges and investigate further before building more bridges.

With regard to the other two schemes, we have not received so far the project reports from them, and when the project reports come we will try to do our best. In Orissa, there are so many good projects, but little money.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : प्रापने 34 मील की कोस्टल लाइन को समुद्र के कटाव से केरल राज्य में साढ़े 7 करोड़ रुपये दे कर बचाया है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि तीन जिले उत्तर बिहार के, गंगा के कटाव से कट रहे हैं। सैंकड़ों उर्बर भूमि वाले गांव उस से बहे चले जा रहे हैं। वे क्षेत्र गंगा के पेट में जा रहे हैं। उन के लिये कुछ तो कीजिये। उन के लिये 10-20 लाख रुपये का इन्तजाम कीजिये ताकि उत्तर बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा और मुंगेर जिले के गंगा के इलाकों के गांव बचाये जा सकें।

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has referred to some flood protection work. Certain amount of money is given to the Bihar Government for flood protection work and they had not been able to find money for this work. Anyway, I shall request the State Government to consider this. As the hon. Member is so much interested in this project, I shall try to see what could be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House—cut motions Nos. 7—24, 29—69 and 139—145.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60 to 62, 121 and 122, relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power”

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 30 to 34, 114 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 30—MINISTRY OF FOOD,
AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND COOPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,03,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 31—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 32—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 33—FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,79,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 114—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,24,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND No. 115—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,45,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

The Demands are now before the House.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I appreciate the opportunity given to me to express my views on the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. At the very outset, I shall refer to one of the important problems—food. What is happening with regard to food? Take sugar. Sugar is now sold in the open market at Rs. 4.50 per kilo. Government has fixed the rate at Rs. 1.75 per kilo. Something like Rs. 35 crores worth of sugar is exported to foreign countries and the world market price of sugar is 0.50 nP. per kilo. This is one of the great achievements of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. This is the episode of sugar in this country. They want to encourage the sugar industry and sugarcane growth only in particular places. I am not differentiating between one part of the country and another. If the hon. Minister Jagjivan Ram, for instance, comes from Bihar, he wants that every encouragement should be given to Bihar. No national policy on agriculture is formulated or implemented. No policy applicable countrywise, district-wise had been framed in the last two decades.

Now, take the questions of staple food; it is necessity, whether it is wheat or rice; it is a consumer article. What is the quantum of import made during the years from 1964 onwards? In 1964, it is 208.13; in 1965, it is 221.50; in 1966 it is 364.49 and in 1967 it is 354.2. Even now, they are boasting that they have got a good crop, a bumper crop and they take credit for their effort either for implementation of tractors or fertilisers or hybrid seeds ad so on, including any category that comes under imports for production in food and agriculture. It is not at all so. They cannot advance or find any reason to say that it is on account of any of these things or because of the best utilisation of the funds that there has been a betterment in agriculture or that there

has been an excess growth or improvement in the growth of corn in this country. It could not be traced to anything. If at all, it is only due fortunately to rains that there has been some higher percentage. Furthermore, it is only on account of the labour that has been put in by the unfortunate agriculturists who are struggling hard for the sake of their belly and belly alone.

Where has the sum of Rs. 500 crores which has been spent on agriculture from the Centre in all these three Plans gone? That is a question to be answered, whether it has gone to the door of the real agriculturists who are struggling day in and day out to produce food. What is the relationship between the Centre and the State? After all, in this matter, the Centre is a super-structure; it is only a policy-making body; it is only a body which is to advance certain technical and scientific research, and it has so many branches like the Seed Corporation sector, like the Food Corporation sector and so many other sectors. All this money has been diverted from big channels to these corporations and then on to certain States. What has the Centre and the States done is the question, and where has the money gone? Whether the money has gone rightly to the people is the question. It has not gone to the people. Let the Minister or any of his followers or any learned Member from the Treasury Benches or any person with political conscience in this country put the question to himself and come forward to answer that. If all this money has really gone to the common man, then I will certainly thank him or the peasant in this country will certainly thank him. Each welfare scheme, each irrigation scheme, each development scheme, each co-operative scheme and so many other branches of them—as they exist now—have the monies meant for these things reached the peasant? It is only due to the sweat of the peasant that the work is being carried on. I want to tell the Minister that he can-

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not give a categorical answer whether the money has reached the door of the people, the peasants. It has not reached them.

The Minister of State, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, is luckily here today. I am spelling out certain points which are clearly known to him and which he cannot conceal. I expect a categorical answer from him. Let me tell him the ordinary statistics about his own State. It was said that there are 8,000 co-operatives in Mysore State, and that money is flowing like water to the co-operative societies. The Minister himself has stated, however, that the big bazars under the so-called co-operative scheme had sustained losses. The so-called co-operative farming is an utter failure. All these things are going on and they are known to them. I do not know where all this money has gone. Even in Bangalore there is a co-operative. One big super-bazar has been opened. The person who has taken the super bazar gave Rs. 3 lakhs on the first day to the political party. That is how this money is spent. This money goes down the drain, the gutter and is not channelised for co-operative work. All these things make us conclude one thing and that is politics is above agriculture; it is the political interest and political concern that is consuming the money that is flowing from the Centre to the States in the name of technical know-how, scientific research and so on.

In my own constituency a person invited me to his farm and showed me a particular hybrid maize which he had taken from the Seed Corporation. This Corporation has got a method of identifying and labelling the hybrid maize. The label says that it is the hybrid maize that is packed therein. Here I am not concerned with the question whether a particular person belongs to this or that political party. I am concerned with the healthy incentives which the country should give to its people so that it could

flourish well socially, economically, politically, in fact in every respect. This person, who was an agriculturist, called me and showed me a sample of the hybrid maize. When I pursued it I found that it was not hybrid maize. But the whole stock was labelled as 'hybrid maize of the Central Seed Corporation'. It was just ordinary maize raised by the brother of a well-known person and it was sold by the co-operatives as hybrid maize. This is the seed which the ryot is using as hybrid maize.

I do not know whether there is any coordination between departments and departments and between the Centre and the States. I do not want to indulge in unhealthy criticism. At the same time, I want to go to the root of the problem because it affects the common and the poor farmer. I want an alternative to be thought of. The administration has to be run on sound lines and the culprits should be punished, irrespective of whether they belong to the ruling party or some other party.

How can agriculture be improved? Is it possible to improve agriculture? Is it possible for us to be self-sufficient, even surplus and compete with other countries in the world instead of going with a beggar's bowl and squandering our hard-earned foreign exchange and even gold? Can we not put a stop to this particular problem?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power was saying something about Shri Nijalingappa and the Sherawati project. He has simply narrated that episode of the Ganges coming here from heaven. I am not at all bothered about that kind of thing. It is the money of the Commonman, not of Kamraj or Nijalingappa that is involved here. If there is a scandal and we have found that somebody is responsible, we have to punish the culprit, whoever he may

be, however high he may be. This is not a political game for cheap popularity so that one's name appears in the press. The people of Mysore demand that an impartial judicial inquiry should be instituted. That alone will give satisfaction to the people. Why is it not done? It is not being done because it will reveal things which are not palatable to people belonging to the ruling party.

Then the Minister was saying that we have undertaken a lot of projects and we are producing a lot of electricity and that, in fact, our genius has been utilized there. It is good and it is rewarding.

But can there be a comparison with that of Japan's agriculture having the benefit of electricity and power? There the poles that are erected will be fitted with the plug and a switch to operate the particular electrical implement that the country has produced. Any man will be able to plug to that pole and have free current. Any minister who had gone to Japan at the cost of the poor peasant would have seen that. Is it not a fact that current is supplied freely with co-ordination between the irrigation and electrical departments?

Why has this country not done it? What, after all, would have been the investment or loss on this considering that the subsidy on the sugar business for one year was Rs. 16 crores? Will it not be desirable to subsidise this particular item?

Then, only 15 per cent of the land is being cultivated in Japan by 15 per cent of the people. What about us? 66 per cent of us are cultivating. And what is our condition? In America, if an agriculturist is to be employed on an hourly basis, his wages are \$2, that is, Rs. 15. If he is going to work for 8 hours, it will be not less than Rs. 120. That is the condition of an agricultural labourer in America. What is our fate? Here, unfortunately, our labourer, with his bullocks, yoke, implements and everything of the

archaic age, tills the land from morning till evening and gets Rs. 2 without any food or any other remuneration.

What is the contribution made by this Government towards bettering the lot of the ryots who form 67 per cent of our population according to today's figures and not 80 per cent according to old figures? What is the advantage given to labour?

Why has this happened? It is mainly because the Government is not giving finance. There is a great gap today between the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Morarjibhai and Shri Jagjiwan Ram, not because they are different. They are in combination so far as their personality, their institution and their policy in other respects are concerned; but so far as agriculture is concerned, Shri Jagjiwan Ram has failed to influence Shri Morarjibhai, who controls the pocket of every man, whether he is industrialist or an agriculturist, and say, "This is my requirement; it is not my personal requirement but this is the requirement of the country."

We cannot cheat 66 per cent of these innocent people who are paying indirect taxes. We have pledged in our Constitution, "We, the people of India". On their behalf we boast here on the floor of this House, the Lok Sabha, from every corner that we have got every right to amend, alter, change, do away or do anything with the Constitution. Why should we not have the courage to say to this Minister that right from matches, bidi to implements, tractor or any article, that he is going to purchase or the co-operative societies are going to sell, on all these articles indirect taxes are to be paid and even agricultural sales-tax? That is an indirect tax. This is the money which is going to come to the purse of this Government. Whether it is the Congress Government or otherwise, I am not bothered. Whoever may be the ruler, I only want to bother about this, that this is the money he pays, who is the consumer. This is another 420 that the Govern-

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ment is doing. They are going to say that the consumer means only a respectable officer who makes all laws under the name of so many things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume and conclude his speech day after tomorrow.

Hon. Member may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazi-
pur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the country self-supporting in food. (14)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide assistance to farmers for increasing food production. (15)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement minor irrigation schemes. (16)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of intensive cultivation programmes. (17)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of fodder. (18)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of grain storage capacity. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate assistance in the cultivation of commercial crops. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to save crops from locusts and insects. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make efforts to make the soil more productive. (22)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide incentive to tobacco growers. (23)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide incentive to cane-growers. (24)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote fisheries. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check adulteration of fertilisers. (26)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of central afforestation schemes. (27)].

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check denudation of forests in the country. (28)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop improved breed of cattle. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Community Development Schemes. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption rampant in Cooperative Societies and to make them work efficiently. (31)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala. (62)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue food subsidy to deficit States as in the previous years. (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to procure adequate quantity of rice and wheat from surplus States. (64)].

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce expenses on the administration. (106)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix the maximum salary of the officers as Rs. 1,000. (107)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend facilities to the non-gazetted staff to enable them to make the both ends meet. (108)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the number of officers. (109)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

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[Failure to check the bureaucratic attitude of the officers. (110)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent misuse of funds in the name of plant protection. (113)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay proper price to sugarcane growers. (114)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check continuous fall in the production of sugarcane. (115)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special financial assistance to cane-growers. (116)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide improved seeds of sugarcane to farmers. (117)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct feeder roads in areas where cane is grown. (118)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide large number of tubewells in cane-growing areas. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check locust menace. (120)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to successfully implement the All India Survey Scheme regarding use of soil and land. (121)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the experimental farms more effective. (122)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check wastage of money in the purchase of machines and equipment. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay fair price to tobacco growers. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage cane production. (125)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give wide publicity to the method of preparing sugar from beet-root. (126)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay emphasis on preparation of sugar from beet-root. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect sugarcane from pests. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect crops from pests. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take any action against officials pilfering pesticides. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give wide publicity to the use of pesticides among farmers. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impart training in the use of pesticides. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the prices of pesticides. (133)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make wide use of pesticides. (134)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the wastage and pilferage of pesticides. (135)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in prices of chemical fertilizers. (146)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check irregularities in the distribution of chemical fertilizers. (147)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the development of fisheries. (148)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up fish production. (149)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper assistance to farmers for producing fish. (150)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to successfully utilise sub-soil water resources to solve the irrigation problem. (151)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ram Avatar Shastri]

[Failure to lay a net work of wells in villages. (152)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of wells in each village in the country. (153)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise sub-soil water. (157)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise sub-soil water in Gangetic Plain for irrigation. (158)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 10, 1968/Chaitra 21, 1890 (Saka).