

[Shri M. R. Masani]

1969, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1968, and ending on the 30th April, 1969, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

Committee on Public Undertakings

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्न प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ :—

"कि इस सभा के सदस्य, लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों नियम 312-ख के उपनियम (1) द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से, 1 मई, 1968 से आरम्भ होने वाली और 30 अप्रैल, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये अपने में से दस सदस्यों को चुने।"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1968 and ending on the 30th April, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ :—

"यह सभा राज्य सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सभा 1 मई, 1968 से आरम्भ होने

वाली और 30 अप्रैल, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए इस सभा की सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति के साथ सहयोजित करने के लिए राज्य सभा से पाँच सदस्य नामनिर्दिष्ट करने के लिए सहमत हों और राज्य सभा द्वारा इस प्रकार नामनिर्दिष्ट सदस्यों के नाम इस सभा को बतायें।"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1968 and ending on the 30th April, 1969 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.48 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—contd.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. We have still got five hours which is the balance of the time for the Food debate. And today we have the Non-official business from 4-00 P.M. or so. Therefore it will overflow to Monday. The hon. Minister will reply on Monday, I think, by about 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock. Let us fix up the time on Monday.

Shri B. N. Bhargava.

12.49 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker In the Chair].

श्री डा० ना० भागंब (भजमेर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत

मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के 21 वर्ष पश्चात् तथा तीन पंच वर्षीय विकास योजनाओं की पूर्ति के उपरान्त भी खाद्यान्न की समस्या को राष्ट्र हल करने में समक्ष नहीं हो सका, यह एक गम्भीरता का विषय है। पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में हमने प्रधानता कृषि को दी। परन्तु द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति व औद्योगिक विकास की आवश्यकता को महसूस करके प्राथमिकता हमने मूल उद्योग धन्वों को दी तथा कृषि को दूसरा स्थान दिया। तृतीय योजना में हमने अपनी गलती को महसूस किया तथा कृषि को पुनः प्राथमिकता दी। आज तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के उपरान्त खाद्यान्न व कृषि की जो स्थिति है वह हमारे देश के कृषक की दशा का जो कि अत्यन्त साहसो व मेहनती है उसकी लम्बी दर्दनाक दास्तान व बेबसी की कहानी का दिग्दर्शन मात्र है।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, जिसकी करीब 80 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि और उससे सम्बन्धित धन्वों पर निर्भर करती है, उसके उपरान्त भी हम खाद्यान्न के मसलों में अब तक स्वावलम्बी और आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो सके, मेरे विचार से इस समस्या की गहराई में जाने की आवश्यकता है। इसका मुख्य कारण है—कृषक को प्रकृति के प्रकोप से अब तक संरक्षण न दिया जाना, भूमि पर कृषक को अभी तक अधिकार व स्थायित्व की भावना न मिलना तथा भूमि में अच्छी काश्त करने हेतु उसको सारे साधन और तकनीकी जानकारी पहुंचा कर उसमें आत्म-विश्वास की भावना को पूरे तौर पर जाग्रत न कर पाना। ये ऐसी चीजें हैं जो हमें अभी तक सफलता प्राप्त नहीं करा सकी हैं। हमारे देश के अधिकांश भाग वर्षा वाले चार महीनों पर निर्भर रहते हैं, वह भी कभी पर्याप्त कभी अपर्याप्त, कभी समय पर और कभी असमय होती है—यह ऐसा प्रकृति का प्रकोप है, जिसे हम नजर अन्दाज नहीं कर सकते, जिसके लिये हमें कोई भी उपाय करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं राजस्थान के जिस जिले से आता हूँ अगर वहाँ की परिस्थिति का हम अनुमान लगायें तो वहाँ पर हमेशा एक वर्ष के बाद दूसरे वर्ष सामान्यतया अकाल की परिस्थिति बनी रहती है। पिछले दो सालों में देश को भयंकर अकाल का सामान करना पड़ा। उससे कुछ बातें हमारे देश के सामने आईं और सरकार ने भी इस समस्या की गम्भीरता को पहचाना। पिछले साल बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो कि एक प्रकार से खाद्यान्न के भण्डार हैं, जब वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ा, तो लोगों का ध्यान उस ओर गया। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे राजस्थान का प्रश्न है—मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वहाँ की परिस्थितियों तो सामान्यतया इसी प्रकार की रहती हैं। वहाँ का कृषक एक प्रकार से उस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने का आदी हो गया है, हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने का यहाँ पर आवासन दिया था और उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही भी की गई, मगर जितना जोर इस पर दिया जाना चाहिये था, सम्भवतः नहीं दिया गया। मैं अपने जिले की बात कहता हूँ कि मेरे जिले में कृषकों ने कोई ऐसी कसर नहीं छोड़ी, चाहे कूप खोदने का सवाल हो, चाहे बीज का सवाल हो, चाहे उर्वरक का सवाल हो, लेकिन जो सबसे मुख्य चीज है, जिससे देश की खाद्यान्न समस्या हल हो सकती है वे हैं सिंचाई के साधन जब तक हम कृषकों को सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराते, तब तक वे सदैव ही प्रकृति के प्रकोप का भाजन बने रहेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय पर हमें बड़ी गहराई से सोचना होगा। जैसे कई वक्ता पहले कह चुके हैं यह समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है जिसको हमें सब समस्याओं से प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। हमारे सिंचाई मन्त्री राव साहब ने कहा है कि अगर उनको 850 करोड़ रुपये मिल जाय, तो वह हमारी सिंचाई की जितनी भी अपूर्ण योज-

[श्री ब० ना० भागव]

नायें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति कर लेगे और उससे खाद्यान्न की जो स्थिति है, उस पर काफी बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आज खाद्यान्न की कमी का मुकाबला करने के लिये यह आवश्यकता है कि हम खाद्यान्नों का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करें। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से, हालांकि समयाभाव के कारण सिंचाई मंत्रालय की जो मांगें थीं, उस पर बोलने का मुझे अवसर नहीं मिल सका इस सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण बसले की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वैसे तो हमारे जो सिंचाई मंत्री हैं, वे भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और खाद्यान्न मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि राजस्थान में राजस्थान-नहर की जो परियोजना है, अगर हम उस योजना को जल्द से जल्द पूरा कर देते हैं तो न केवल सामरिक दृष्टि से जो हमारे बोर्डर हैं उनकी सुरक्षा की समस्या को हल कर लेते हैं, बल्कि हम देश के अन्दर 25 लाख टन अनाज जितना अनाज हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा है उसके चौथाई हिस्से की पूर्ति भी कर लेंगे। इससे हम 125 करोड़ रुपये की बचत कर लेंगे, और दो लाख फैमिलीज़ का पोषण भी कर सकेंगे। राजस्थान नहर योजना की सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वहाँ पर जो जमीन इस समय बंजर पड़ी हुई है और जैसा हमने देखा कि गंगा नगर जिले का इलाका इस नहर से आज सरसब्ज इलाका हो गया है, उसी प्रकार से अगर हम इस नहर को वहाँ पर पहुँचा दें तो वह इलाका भी सरसब्ज हो सकता है। पहले यह योजना थी कि 1968-69 तक इस योजना पूर्ति हो जायेगी, लेकिन अब हमको 1970 तक का आश्वासन मिला है, कहा गया है कि 1970-71 तक यह योजना पूरी होगी। अगर इन पिछले दो वर्षों में वहाँ पर जो प्रगति हुई है, उस से कुछ शंका हमारे दिल में उठती है। कई दफा आर्थिक दृष्टि से सहयोग न देने के लिये बहाना ले लिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट

सीलिय के अन्दर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम ने सिंचाई के विषय पर, अधिक ध्यान न दिया, तो हमारी जो खाद्यान्न समस्या है वह और भी गम्भीर होती चली जम्यगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब हम ने योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ किया था, तब हम अपने पानी के केवल 17 प्रतिशत भाग का उपयोग करते थे। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस तरफ काफी खया लमाने के उपरान्त भी हम केवल 36 प्रतिशत पानी का ही उपयोग कर पाये हैं। 64 प्रतिशत पानी ऐसा है, जिसका अभी भी उपयोग करना है। इसी तरह से जितना हमारा कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र है, उस के केवल 22 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र को ही हम सिंचित कर सके हैं, बाकी जो हमारा कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र है, वह बगैर सिंचाई के है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी खाद्यान्न समस्या हल हो तो यह निश्चित बात है कि हम को बाकी की जितनी बातें हैं, जो कृषि विकास के कार्य हैं, चाहे बेल-फेयर के कार्य हैं, उनको अनेहदा रखना होगा और इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि जब तक सिंचाई का मामला हल नहीं करते, कृषक को पानी नहीं देते, तो चाहे कितने भी उपाय कर लें यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे जो कृषक हैं, उन को परिस्थिति आज ऐसी है कि जब तक उन को संरक्षता नहीं देते, जब तक उनके सम्पत्ति नहीं देते, जब तक उस के अन्दर जमीन के प्रति अनन्त की जावना पैदा नहीं करते, तब तक इस समस्या का हल पैदा नहीं हो सकता। इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि उन के भूमि सुधारों के काम को प्रथमिकता दें। जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है मुझे खुशी है कि वहाँ पर जितने भी सम्भव हैं, उनका उन्मूलन किया गया है, कनष्टकारों को जमीन का मालिक बनया गया है और उस के करिये उनके अन्दर अनन्त की भावना जन्मी

है। मगर वहाँ का काश्तकार कमजोर है, गरीब है, उसके पास साधन नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ ही लोग हैं जिनके पास साधन हैं। हमने सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के जरिये उन गरीब काश्तकारों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से उन्नति करने का प्रयास किया, मगर हम देखते हैं कि उसका ज्यादातर प्रभाव सक्षम काश्तकारों पर पड़ा है। जितने भी दूसरे साधन हैं, चाहे सहकारिता के द्वारा हों, या अन्य उपाय हों, उनका लाभ अधिकतर सक्षम काश्तकारों को ही उपलब्ध करा पाये हैं। इस लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि हम इस प्रकार का क्रेडिट स्ट्रक्चर बनायें जिससे जो भी काश्तकार है, जिसके पास अगर थोड़ी जमीन है, तो उस को भी ऋण ठीक तरीके से और ठीक समय पर उपलब्ध हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech after lunch.

13 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—contd.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri B. N. Bhargava to continue his speech.

श्री ब. न. भार्गव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि हम खाद्यान्न समस्या का निराकरण करना चाहते हैं तो हमें कृषक को उसकी आवश्यकतायें ग्राम स्तर पर ही पूरी करनी पड़ेंगी। सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम की जो तीन संस्थायें हैं, उनको मजबूत करना पड़ेगा। सहकारी समितियों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से और ग्राम पंचायतों को प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाना पड़ेगा। हमने जनतंत्र को नीचे तक पहुँचा दिया है, इस कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव से वहाँ जनता में जागृति और चेतना पैदा हुई है।

मगर हमें देखना होगा कि जिस प्रकार से उद्योग के लिये कम व्याज पर रुपया मोहैया किया जाता है उसी प्रकार से कृषक को भी रुपया मोहैया करें ताकि वह अच्छी खेती कर सकें, अपने खेत में वह अच्छी उर्वरक डाल सके, और उन्नत किस्म के बीज भी डाल सके। इसके लिये हमें व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

इसके साथ-साथ मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि जिस प्रकार से आप उद्योग के लिये रिसेशन पीरियड में संरक्षण देते हैं उसी प्रकार से जब एक किसान कुआँ खोदता है, मेहनत करता है, अपने जीवन की तमाम कमाई लगाता है परन्तु 100 या 125 फीट के ऊपर भी पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होता तब बड़ी विषम कठिनाई आ जाती है, उसके लिये भी आप को कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। किसान जो इतना परिश्रम करता है उसे आपको अधिक साधन उपलब्ध कराने होंगे ताकि वह अपना पूरा रोल भूदा कर सके।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक चीज और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें हमारे यहाँ ग्राम-सेवक हैं, प्रसार अधिकारी हैं उनमें कोई इंस्टिट्यूट नहीं रह गया है। उनको एक टेक्निकल ज्ञान होता है लेकिन एक काश्तकार को जो अनुभव होता है, वह अनुभव उनको नहीं होता है। तो हमें एक काश्तकार के अनुभव का और जो पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के अधिकारी हैं उनके टेक्निकल ज्ञान का समन्वय करना चाहिये। इस के लिये मैं मन्त्रालय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि गाँव के स्तर पर 15 या 20 एकड़ का एक-एक फार्म बनाया जाये और उनकी जिम्मेदारी ग्राम सेवकों पर डाली जाये।

इसी प्रकार से जो पंचायत समिति के जितने फार्म हैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी वहाँ के कृषि प्रसार अधिकारी पर डालें नहीं तो जो अधिकारी हैं उनका ज्ञान केवल किसानों को ही उनके पास अनुभव नहीं होता है और जो

[श्री ब० ना० भार्गव]

फायदा कृषकों को इन अधिकारियों से मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि उनकी तनख्वाहें और वेतन हैं उसके साथ इन्सुटिव के तौर पर अगर वह फार्म को स्वावलम्बी और आत्मनिर्भर बना देते हैं तब उनको शुद्ध लाभ में से कुछ भाग मिलना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंचायत राज संस्थाओं के अन्दर जो अधिकारी भावना व लगन से काम करते हैं उसके लिए भी वही व्यवस्था है और जो उसके अन्दर कोई काम नहीं करते हैं उनके लिए भी वही व्यवस्था है। इस पर हमें बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा ताकि जो अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिले और जो कुछ काम नहीं करते या उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं होते उनको हम दंडित भी कर सकें तब कहीं जाकर जितना इस कार्यक्रम को जो योग और सफलता मिलनी चाहिए वह मिल सकेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं एक मिन्ट में केवल थोड़ा सा उपभोक्ता भंडारों के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। उपभोक्ता भंडारों की स्थापना की योजना भारत सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं की संरक्षणता के लिये रखी और उसे जनता का सहयोग भी मिला। कुछ अंशों में उसे सफलता भी मिली मगर जिस ढंग से वह चलना चाहिए वह चल नहीं पाता है। उस बारे में थोड़ा बहुत मूमे अनुभव है। जो भंडारों से सम्बन्धित योजना हम बनाते हैं उससे भंडारों का स्वाभाविक और प्राकृतिक विकास होना चाहिए उसमें कई प्रकार की बाधाएँ आती हैं। हमें यह चाहिए कि हम कर्मचारियों के शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करें और यह देखें कि जो अनुदान, ऋण, इत्यादि दिये जाते हैं, उनके उपयोग की ऐसी व्यवस्था हो, जिससे सहकारिता का स्वाभाविक विकास न रुक सके।

अधिकारियों की एक बड़ी सेना सहकारी

समितियों पर लादी जाती है वह एक भार के रूप में उन पर आती है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि जैसे जैसे उस की क्षमता बढ़ती जाती है उसी अनुपात और आवश्यकता के अनुसार उन पर अधिकारियों का भार बढ़ना चाहिये। हमें भंडारों की स्थापना से पूर्व अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए अन्यथा होगा यह कि नये नये भंडारों में अप्रशिक्षित व अनुभवहीन अधिकारियों के कारण भंडारों की सफलता संदिग्ध रहेगी। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने से पूर्व प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था आवश्यक है। समय दिये जाने के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

श्री ना० रा० पाटिल (भीर):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लोक सभा का शीतकालीन सेशन समाप्त होने के बाद अपने वीड मनदार संघ का दौरा किया। उस में मैंने जो कुछ देखा वह आप के सामने इस उद्देश्य से पेश कर रहा हूँ कि भारत के कुछ प्रदेशों में किस प्रकार की परिस्थिति है। वीड जिले में ता० 11 जनवरी 1968 के आसपास जो शीत लहर आयी थी उस से उस जिले की मांजरा, सिदफणा, गोदावरी इन नदियों के आसपास के प्रदेशों के अन्दाज़न 426 ग्रामों में क्षति की और 180224 एकड़ जमीन में बोई गई ज्वार वगैरह की फसलें मुर्बा गई। इस वजह से किसानों व खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर बहुत बड़ी आपत्ति आयी है।

वीड और उसके आसपास के प्रदेश में ओलावृष्टि और शीत लहर के कारण जो अग्रणीत नुकसान हुआ है और उस कारण कृषक गए और खेती करने वाले मजदूरों पर क्या गुजरी इस तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैंने वीड और उसके आसपास के प्रदेशों का दौरा किया। रबी फसल की कुछ प्रदेशों

के कृषक गणों ने मेरे पास आकर अपने प्रदेशों के समाचार मुझे सुनाये। कृषक गणों पर इस प्रकार की और इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आपत्ति इसके पहले कई वर्षों में आयी नहीं थी। शीत लहर के कारण खेतों में खड़ी फसल अर्थात् ज्वार, हरबरा और रबि की और फसलें मुर्झा गई। अधिकांश ज्वार और हरबरा खेतों में ही मुर्झा गया। इस प्रकार कृषक गणों के हाथों में आने वाली फसल निसर्ग के इस प्रकोप के कारण छिन गयी। हजारों एकड़ भूमि में बोई हुई रबी की फसल मुर्झा के नष्ट हो गयी। जिन खेतों में 150 से 200 क्विंटल तक ज्वार होती थी 1 क्विंटल भी हुई नहीं (या हो नहीं सकती)। पिछले वर्ष की एव्हरीज (सरासरी) रबी फसल को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा पता चलता है कि पिछले वर्ष गाँवों में रबी फसल के दौरान 700,15000 और 200,000 क्विंटल ज्वार हुआ था।

इस साल तो रबी की फसल पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा बहुत अच्छी थी और इस कारण इस साल तो कृषक गण के लिये गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा ज्यादा ज्वार हो सकती थी। लेकिन जहाँ ग्रामों में रबी की फसल शीत लहर से नष्ट होने के कारण कृषक गण अपना सब कुछ खो बैठे। साल की सारी मेहनत रबी फसल नष्ट होने से बेकार हो गई और इस वजह से ग्रामीणों के सामने वर्तमान वर्ष में क्या करें यह प्रश्न जोरों से आया है। भूकम्प की आपत्ति से भी यह आपत्ति बड़ी नजर आती है। कृषक गण के चेहरों पर का सारा तेज निकल गया और वह चिन्तामग्न हो गये हैं। देखते देखते लुट जा कर के वह रो रहे हैं। कई किसान अपनी खोई हुई फसल को देख-देख कर रो रहे हैं। क्या करें, कैसे करें यह उन की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। उनकी बनाई हुई सारी योजनायें मिट्टी में मिल गई। इस प्रकार भयंकर आपत्ति में सरकार को किसानों को दिलासा दे कर उनमें आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। सरकार अगर इसे

करने में पीछे रही तो किसानों में अत्यन्त निराशा पूर्ण वातावरण का निर्माण होगा। किसान वर्तमान वर्ष के लिये साधन जुटा कर खेती की आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने में असमर्थ रहेगा। इस से खेती का उत्पादन कम होगा और राष्ट्र का बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान होगा।

ग्रामों के किसानों व खेतों पर मजदूरी करने वालों की यह दयनीय स्थिति हुई तो आगे चल कर उनको गाँवों में काम मिलना मुश्किल है। वह अब लड़कों बच्चों सहित जहाँ काम मिलने की आशा है वहाँ जा कर रह रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों को यह चिन्ता लगी हुई है कि गाँवों में रह कर उनका क्या बनेगा। मैंने खुद पटोदा, पांचग्री, वाडोना, पिपलगाव घाट, चौसाला, पारगाँव, सुलतानपुर, कानडी, गोल गंडी, लोणी, जोड हिंगणी, जेव पिररी, नफार-वाडी, कडा, धानौरा, पिपलनेर वगेरह ग्रामों की रबी की फसल को प्रत्यक्ष देखा। जिन ग्रामों में मेरी सभार्यें हुई उनमें आने वाले लोगों ने मुझे अपने अपने भागों में नष्ट हुई रबी की फसल से परिचित किया। मेरी माहिती के अनुसार बीड जिले के पटोदा, बीड, केज, ओवाजोगाई आदि तहसीलों के बहुत बड़े भू-भाग में रबी की फसल शीत लहर के कारण नष्ट प्रायः हो गई। गोवराई, माजलगाँव और आष्टी तहसीलों के कुछ ग्रामों में अतिवृष्टि व शीत लहर के कारण रबी को बहुत सारी फसल नष्ट हो गई। बागापती फसलें, जैसे कि केले, अंगूर, उस (गन्ना) और अनेक फलों के बागीचों को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचा। मेरी दृष्टि में किसानों पर आई हुई यह बहुत बड़ी नैसर्गिक आपत्ति है। इस प्रकार की आपत्ति में पड़े हुए किसानों को सब प्रकार की सहायता देना सरकार का प्रथम कर्तव्य है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार सब तरह के उपाय अपना कर के किसानों को व खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को उन पर आई हुई दैवी विपत्ति से बचाने के लिये अंशतः राहत जल्द से जल्द दे तथा

[श्री ना० रा० कटिल]

वर्तमान वर्ष का जमीन का महसूल माफ करे और जिन ग्रामों में से वह कसूल किया गया है उसे वापस करे।

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR (BELGAUM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. While doing so, I would like to point out the status given and the treatment accorded to agriculture in our Indian economy. Agriculture is one of the basic industries of our country and 75 per cent of our population depends on agriculture. Yet, the treatment given to agriculture is not adequate and is far less than what it merits.

Here I would like to quote some figures of the allotments made and the loans advanced to agriculture for its development in the Third Plan and the fruits we reaped from agriculture. The population of our country which is depending upon agriculture is of the order of 75 per cent whereas only 4 to 5 per cent are depending on industry. The allotment of money during the Third Plan for agriculture was of the order of Rs. 499.97 crores whereas for industry it was Rs. 962.3 crores, which is twice as much as for agriculture. Loans advanced to agriculture amounted to Rs. 380 crores whereas for industry it was Rs. 753 crores. If we compare this with the amount of wealth produced both by agriculture and industry we will see that even after 20 years of independence Government has not done enough justice to agriculture. While the wealth produced by agriculture is Rs. 6,800 crores the wealth produced by industry comes to only Rs. 2,800 crores. So, I would urge upon the Government to see that more and more funds are remarked for the development of agriculture and the betterment of the farmer.

On the other hand, it is our misfortune to see the development of official hierarchy in our country. Most of our resources are spent on building empires of official machinery. For an onlooker the entire machinery of the Government of India exists for the security, pomp and luxury of the employees. In the agricultural sector

alone the TA, DA and salaries of the Central Government officers come to Rs. 5.34 crores for the year 1967-68. In addition to this, if we take into consideration the expenditure on TA, DA and salaries at the State level, it will be an alarming figure.

Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of India now to concentrate more on policies and programmes inside the country and to attend to international obligations and nothing beyond that. Most of the talented personnel who could show their ability, skill and capacity for greater production, should be functioning near the farmer. But instead they are now concentrated in Delhi where we do not grow even a blade of grass. Therefore, it is high time that the Government of India thought of a revolutionary change, both in the staffing pattern, and policies and programmes to intensify agricultural production.

The battle for self-sufficiency in food cannot be fought in State capitals like Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. It is a grim battle which can be fought only by the man behind the plough, the man on the field. Therefore, the basic need is to improve our agriculture by (i) enriching the soil and (ii) strengthening the hands of the man behind the plough.

Recently, the Administrative Reforms Commission has appointed a Study Team to go into the important aspects of agriculture and its development. They have made very important and far-reaching recommendations. I hope, the Government will take into consideration and try to implement them as early as possible.

Since I could not have an opportunity to speak on the Demands of Irrigation and Power I just want to touch upon the importance of irrigation for the agriculture sector. We, living in Maharashtra and Mysore, have been begging of this Government for the last one year to see that justice is done for developing our irrigation potential. Maharashtra and Mysore hardly enjoy the privilege of 6 to 7 per cent of irrigation while Andhra, Madras and other States in the south and UP in the north

have the privilege of having irrigation potential of 30 to 40 per cent. The all-India standard of 26 per cent is far for us to reach because 6 per cent is too meagre. 3½ to 4 crores of people living in the Krishna basin, both in Maharashtra and in Mysore, have to look to the skies for the development of our irrigation. No amount of help or subsidy can help us. The farmer must be made available the water because unless water is made available in an area where rainfall is hardly 10 to 15 inches he cannot but depend on some dams or large irrigation projects. Both Governments have been fighting for this tooth and nail but it is our misfortune that very little response is coming forth. If the Agriculture Ministry wants that there should be self-sufficiency in food in our country, I would urge that they should also play their part to see that each State is able to harness its water resources available at its command and make use of the natural resources at its command. Unless this is done no amount of our efforts can succeed in solving our food problem. It is an irony of fate that States are not being given free hand to exploit their natural resources.

We have in our country measures to control the financial assistance to States. We have to depend on the Centre for financial assistance. We prepare our own humble projects for harnessing water but when we send our projects, whether it is minor or major irrigation project, our projects are delayed to such an extent that there is a sense of frustration. We thought that there was only financial control and food control but now water control is also coming and is impeding the progress of our country.

There are some misgivings when we say all these things, that we are not happy about Andhra Pradesh using its water. We are very, very happy; we are proud that Andhra Pradesh is able to produce a lot of paddy and food and is able to harness enough water. But we cannot be denied growing even one crop a year. Andhra Pradesh today has the privilege of growing three crops in an area of 30 to 40 lakh acres whereas our farmer in Mysore and Maharashtra Krishna basin, where the great river Krishna flows, are not able to utilise the water. This is something like there is dinner at one end of the table

without appetite and at the other end there is appetite but no dinner.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): May I just correct him? A wrong impression may go round...

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: We are very happy that Andhra Pradesh could grow more and more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may correct the facts; you need not correct the impression because it is a personal impression.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I heard him say that Andhra Pradesh grows three crops in 30 lakh acres.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Yes, and I still stand by that.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The total area under irrigation in Andhra Pradesh is 63 lakh acres out of which 31 lakh acres is under tanks. Godavari and Krishna both have got about less than 20 lakh acres and out of those 9 lakh acres are under Godavari; of the 9 lakh acres only 3 lakh acres are under second crop and we never know what a third crop is.

Out of 12 lakh acres in Krishna basin, we have got only 1 lakh acres under registered second crop and we do not know what third crop is. These are the figures.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: In this *garbar*, I could not hear my hon. friend well. I will finish in two minutes because some time was taken away by the member.

The present irrigation potential developed under Nagarjunsagar alone is of the order of 40 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The total is 20 lakh acres only.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: I stand by my figures; these can be challenged at any time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I am not raising any controversy. I want the House to have a correct appraisal of what is happening. Nagarjunsagar is sanctioned for 21 lakh acres. That is all. It is not 40 lakh acres. Out of 21 lakh acres, nothing has yet come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all. Otherwise, it will be difficult.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am very sorry for my interruption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The impression that he has gathered or the information he has collected is his own information. If it is incorrect, there are the Treasury Benches to correct it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I have given the correct figures.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : Sir, I am very happy as an Indian that Andhra Pradesh has made such a headway in irrigation and this goes to the credit of our country. But it is the duty of Andhra Pradesh to see that their neighbours are also fed. It is not their duty to expect Maharashtra and Mysore to go them to beg for waters. Krishna basin is the privilege of all the three States and they must be given equitable share of water for utilisation. So, I would urge upon the Food and Agriculture Ministry to use its good offices to see that irrigation potential that is locally available both in Maharashtra and Mysore is utilised.

Lastly, I say that there has been huge rise in the expenditure on the official machinery—I stand subject to correction I am only quoting the figures 1967-68. For the Community Development programme, in the Ministry of Community Development, an amount of Rs. 67.2 crores was asked for the final approved outlay was of the order of Rs. 28 crores. Here is a peculiar case when we have not cared to reduce the staff when the allotment was slashed down. It comes to this that we had to spend about Rs. 22 crores over the services for the plan outlay of Rs. 5.8 crores on community development. So, it is high time that Government realise that we should slash down our expenditure whenever our programmes are reduced. I would appeal to the Government to see that such huge expenditure on official machinery is curtailed.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture,

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Department of Food and Agriculture is analogous to that of an unwanted baby and nobody is willing to father that. This has been the tragic state of affair of our country in the last two decades.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These babies are nursed by Centre as well as the States, though unwanted.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It has too many fathers. Too many cooks spoil the broth. That also could be said.

One thing which stands out very strikingly is the fact that, after two decades, we still are labouring to evolve an effective national policy with a long-range objective in view. The policy which we evolve today must serve not only the conditions that are obtaining today in our country but also the situation that might develop after a decade or two. The Food and Agriculture Ministry has always been, as I submitted earlier, an unwanted baby. Why I say this is because when allocation of portfolios takes place when a new Ministry comes into office, we find the leaders quarrelling amongst themselves to get at the Home portfolio, to get at the Finance portfolio, to get at the Defence portfolio, but nobody quarrels to take up a challenging assignment like that of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in this country. It is true not only of this country ; it is also true of the other countries as well..... (Interruptions) developing as well as developed countries. I know, even in the Government of the U.S.A, the Department of Agriculture is an unwanted Department ; many a time that Department has to be forced on somebody.....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : The Minister has said that he would reply on Monday. We have been hanging on here since yesterday.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Shall I yield the floor to Mr. Sheo Narain ? If he is so anxious, I will yield the floor to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am not opposing him.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I was recalling that, even in developed countries, the Agriculture Department, has been a very neglected Department, but there, it is for altogether different reasons. The reasons there are the problems of plenty and the problems of bounty, but here it is a problem of scarcity, it is a problem of famine.

Here I am reminded of a statement which Mr. Gunnar Myrdal made recently in a book which has been published :—

It is an interesting study on the drama of poverty that is found in the South-East Asian region with particular reference to India.

“In India I doubt communism has a chance, but starvation and disaster do have a chance.”

What is the aftermath of starvation and disaster when they are round the corner ? The natural corollary that would follow is that communism would creep in. That is the reason why I want the Government to go about with a certain sense of seriousness and with a certain sense of urgency, which has been so very sadly lacking in the last few years in our conduct of economic and agricultural affairs.

We have repeatedly called upon the Government to implement the land reforms. That was the slogan which the Government took up as a policy when they drafted the Second Five-Year Plan. They wanted to create an egalitarian society. They wanted to create an atmosphere or a situation in this country where the tiller would be the master of the land. After 20 years, are we anywhere near that goal ? Is that objective anywhere near our sight ? I have to say very sadly that the enthusiasm that we have shown is rather lukewarm, rather negative. And this does not fit in well with our pronounced ideas of achieving a socialist State. Many a time when we go round the country, when we go to these employment exchanges, we find thousands and thousands of our able-bodied young men and women queuing up before the employment agencies. They would like to get a

job, some kind or the other. I know, Sir, a person who has graduated from a college and he would like to be an attender in an office because he has to find a living, he has to carve out a future to exist in this country. Now, Sir, does this not provide an opportunity for the Government to canalise the able-bodied men in this country to some creative effort in our country ? And that is the reason why the Socialist Parties in this country have made a suggestion and the suggestion has been repeatedly made, to create a Land Army. Well, if you are allergic to call it a Land Army, call it by whatever name you want, but create you must, an institution, an instrument through which we can achieve the twin purpose. The first purpose would be to find employment or to canalise the creative instincts amongst the youth of the country, the unemployed, the educated unemployed as well as the uneducated unemployed, so that they could find such a pleasure in being at the service of this great country of ours. The second objective we would be achieving by the creation of an instrument like the one I have spelt out is that we would be certainly taking the country further along towards achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

Sir, we have heard this before and even before Mr. Jagjivan Ram became the Food Minister of the Government, we were told that self-sufficiency is going to be achieved in the year 1968 or 1967.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not by 1968. By 1971.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Now you have been saying that. In view of the drought conditions prevailing last year, now our self-sufficiency date also moves a little away. Now we are told and we are asked to believe that by the year 1971 we are going to be self-sufficient in food production and the explanation that is given or the excuse that is given by the Government and the Ministry is that the Indian farmer is at the mercy of the vagaries of monsoon. Yes, Sir, I have read about it when I was a little school boy, that we are at the mercy of the monsoon, and there are so many other countries which are equally at the mercy of the monsoon, but they have found a break-through in agriculture. Sir, here, I would like to recall the

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

strides that Pakistan has made in the last 20 years in the field of Agriculture, in the field of food production and I learn from some authorities that by the year 1970 Pakistan is going to be self-sufficient in food production. Some of the optimist economists in Pakistan believe and it is further reinforced by outside observers which confirm that Pakistan is after all going through for a major break-through in agriculture. With the completion of the Tarbala dam on the Indus river, Pakistan is going to revolutionise their agricultural sector.

Now, what is wrong with our Government and what is wrong with our Department of Food and Agriculture? Sir, I come from a district where we have the intensive cultivation for paddy and I am given to understand that in a few districts in the whole country Government have taken up a few areas for intensive cultivation of paddy, jowar and every other kind of food crop. Sir, I know how the ryot, how the farmer in my district feels about this Package Programme which is being implemented since 1962. Give the farmer necessary fertilisers, provide him with the seeds, provide him with the technical know-how, provide him with the equipment and the farmer is not shy, he is not hesitant to grow more because, by growing more, not only he would be helping the country, but he would be helping himself and no farmer that I know of, would be unwilling to help himself. But, what is happening there? It is a set-up wherein you find only the establishment and nothing else and that is true of the Community Development and the National Extension Service Scheme. If I may say so, Sir, these Schemes have become not farmer oriented but they have become jeep-oriented schemes. Sir, the Community Development and the National Extension Service Scheme and the Package Plan in Mandya and Tanjore, they have all become jeep-oriented schemes. No officer belonging to the Department of Agriculture would be willing to get away from the jeep and go to the fields, and get to know the real problems that the farmer faces. So, Sir, it was the late Lal Bahadur Shastri who made an announcement in the previous Lok Sabha that the Government was seriously

considering the possibility of withdrawing all the jeeps from these Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Schemes. The sooner it is done the better it would be for the country and the better it would be for every one of us.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : How to work in the rural areas without Jeeps?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Let them go on cycles. Let them go in cars. I do go on cycle... My rural area is as much the type of the rural area which is there in your parts.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Do not talk of urban areas.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : You should be elevated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I do not know what the hon. Member is talking about.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I am entitled to have my opinion. And my hon. friend is entitled to have his own opinion. I do not know if he has had a chance to speak on this particular Ministry's demands.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You are talking in the air. Jeep is a necessity in the rural areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he no right to criticize a particular aspect of administration? He has a right to criticize.

SHRI SHEO NARAYAN : Shastri ji had given an assurance in this House on that.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव) : योग्यता के आधार पर चौधरी की उपाधि नहीं मिलती है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I am entitled to have my own opinion as my hon. friend

on the other side is entitled to have his own opinion.

Sir, I now come to the Co-operative sector.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That should be the last point.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : That will be the last point that I would deal with. About these cooperative societies, I do not know the way that they are functioning in all the States of our federal set-up. But with a little experience that I have about the working of the Cooperative Societies in Mysore State, I would like to make a few observations with reference to the functioning of these cooperatives. They were ushered in with the objective which is quite laudable. The object was to replace the middleman. Till then the merchants' were the middleman and they were the liaison between the Government and the consumer. To replace those middlemen the cooperatives were introduced. And those institutions were ushered in with great expectations. Sir, after seeing some of these cooperatives which have worked in my State to which my hon. friend Shri Shivappa has drawn the attention of this House very rightly, I might further add that these cooperative societies in Mysore State are in a state of anarchy. Their accounts are not being looked into and the auditors have not been able to do the job that they are supposed to do. In respect of many of these cooperative societies it can be said that they have become the breeding ground for corruption. Our moral values are being reduced and polluted and these cooperative societies are at the root of that. I know that there are a number of cooperative societies which are not functioning at all. All that they have is a name plate in front of the office. This morning the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture was saying with reference to the sale of sugar that the idea was to allow sugar to be distributed at controlled rates and being channelised to users directly through the cooperative societies. And when the cooperative societies are not functioning how do you expect the sugar which is being allotted to the particular cooperative societies to reach the consumer in this state in the villages?

This is a point which I would like the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to ponder over. In Mysore State itself.....

15 hours

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : There is an Assembly in Mysore also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The Mysore Minister has made a statement that more than 2000 co-operative societies are not functioning in Mysore State. But we take ultimate responsibility for that. If we do not take ultimate responsibility, who else can take that responsibility?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The Assembly there.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : We have to give a certain direction to the State Governments. After all, they are at the mercy of the Centre ; for ; for allotment they have to come to the Centre ; even though they have their sugar factories in the co-operative as well as the non-co-operative sector, ultimately the Centre is the Lord that decides from Delhi how much quota Mysore State is going to get in regard to sugar. It is there that the Centre can bring to bear its influence on the State Government and they can put their foot down and say that this is not the way to conduct co-operative societies. Thus, they have got to pull up the administration of co-operation in Mysore State.

With reference to the starting of sugar factories there are lots of sugar plants which have come to be uneconomic and they are very much so up in the north particularly in U.P., but down in the south there is a great potential for the expansion of the sugar factories and sugar plants particularly in Mandya district where I come from. There we have already two sugar factories ; one is a joint-stock company and the other is in the co-operative sector. I must say that in the co-operative sector, the sugar factory is doing a fairly good job of it.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : That is also in Mysore State.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : We have made another application to start one more sugar plant in the co-operative sector. That has been pending for—I should be fair to the Minister, and I would not say, a fairly long time, but—a considerable length of time. I would request the hon. Minister to take an early decision with reference to the application that has been made by the Bharatiya Sahakari Sakkarai Society...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : If they raise the finance, I will give the licence.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : They have given an undertaking that they are going to raise the finances, and, therefore, the hon. Minister can give the letter of intent to them.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I will give that letter of intent.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Anyway, I would like him to consider this also and thereby help us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Annasahib Shinde.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Before you call the hon. Minister to speak, may I know how much time you are going to allow him ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : About 20 to 25 minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I shall try to finish in 20 minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : How much is the hon. Member prepared to allow him ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : About 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House should realise that I am trying to accommodate in this debate particularly those Members who have never had any opportunity to speak...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : You are saying that your idea is to give a chance to those Members who have not spoken at all so far to speak in this debate. Why should you treat this subject so poorly ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not treating it so poorly. After the ten-hour debate is over, when the hon. Minister replies, the time taken by the hon. Minister of State who intervenes now will be taken into account. So, hon. Members need not complain about that.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna) : You say that you are going to allow those Members who have never opened their mouths. I would submit that they will never open their mouths...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not correct. The hon. Member ought to realise...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We should also be given chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain is speaking almost every day on every subject. He is a very prominent Member of the House...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Therefore, you should give me chance to speak.

But this is the way you are behaving with us.

श्री अन्सुल गनी बार (गुडगाँव) : आपने मुझे किसी भी डिमांड पर बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I would raise the question of quorum then. Let the House go on without quorum.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, naturally some hon. Members are anxious to speak and I will not therefore, take long. I hope I will not cause them inconvenience.

A number of hon. Members have participated in the debate and made very generous observations about the functioning of the Ministry, especially the present position of crops in our country. I am

thankful to all of them. I must also take this opportunity to thank the many hon. Members of this House who visited Karnal, Ludhiana and IARI a few days earlier. I am glad politicians, VIPs and MPs have started taking interest in research organisations and production programmes in the farm. I convey my sincere thanks to them.

A number of points have been made by hon. Members. As the time at my disposal is very limited, I may not perhaps be in a position to cover all of them. Since my senior colleague would be replying to the debate, I seek the indulgence of hon. Members if I do not cover some of the points touched on by them.

Shri S. M. Krishna preceded me. At least he was good enough to say that in Mysore a co-operative sugar factory is going on well. I am glad he has made this observation because all along he has been trying to make out that nothing is going all right so far as food and agriculture policy is concerned. At least he was generous enough to say that there is a co-operative sugar factory which is working well. But may I tell him that this is because of Government's policy to encourage co-operative sugar factories in India. I do not want to deal with this point at this stage, but since he made the point that everything is wrong concerning Government's food policy, I would like to tell him that in the last two years we faced very difficult conditions and but for the appropriate policies followed by Government, I do not think we would have been in a position to avert a major disaster, as we have done, in our country.

This year has been a very favourable one from the point of view of climate. Our foodgrains production is likely to exceed 95 million tonnes. Cotton production is likely to be 20 per cent higher than 1966-67 and is expected to touch the 1964-65 level. Even in regard to jute, the production is likely to exceed 63.6 lakh bales.

But the point is: what are the factors which have led to this result? Dr. Karni Singh was good enough to say that 10 per cent credit should be given to Government for the higher production. I will not go into percentages. But may I submit that it is not only favourable weather because of

which we are going to have a very good production; no doubt, favourable weather is an important factor in our conditions, but we have had similar years of favourable weather and still not such good production. For instance, in 1964-65 we had a very favourable weather, but even then our production did not exceed 89 million tonnes. Similarly we had good weather in 1958-59 and 1961-62, but our production did not exceed 78 or 82 million tonnes in those years. So definitely some deliberate human efforts have contributed to our production. We should try to make an effort to find out what are those factors which have contributed to this higher production. If we analyse them properly, we will be able to attribute it to appropriate policies of Government. I have no doubt in my mind with appropriate policies in future we shall be in a position to attain self-sufficiency in our country.

The first element, according to me, is a very enterprising class of farmers coming up in our country, in all parts of it. This is a very encouraging fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where are they coming from?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: If he will go with me, I am sure he will be convinced. I am prepared to take him round, and being a sincere and honest hon. Member, he will be convinced about my argument—if he accompanies me.

It is such a healthy sign that young farmers are coming forward everywhere who understand the importance of seed, how fertiliser has to be applied, how irrigation management has to be made, what plant protection measures are to be carried out etc. That means they understand all the essential elements of modernisation of farming, and this is happening from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Never before in the history of our agriculture have we seen such enthusiasm as we see today among the farmers.

Secondly, I would also like to mention that in this the price policy of the Government has also played a very important role. Many hon. members have said that the farmers must get a remunerative price. I entirely share that sentiment because it is such an important element, and the ex-

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

perience all over the world indicates that unless the farmers are assured a remunerative price, production of agriculture cannot be ensured in the long term. Therefore, it has been the effort of the Government of India to see that the prices which are fixed from time to time are remunerative prices. We may have some dispute whether a particular price is on the high side or low side, but if we examine the structure of 1964-65 prices and the prices declared by the Government of India in 1967-68, hon. members will be convinced that it has been the effort of our Ministry to see that the farmers are given reasonable price and that they get their due share, so that there is the necessary incentive for them to engage in more intensive farming activity.

For instance, the Agricultural Prices Commission suggested a price range for wheat between Rs. 66 and Rs. 73, while the Government of India has taken a decision to fix the procurement prices between Rs. 76 and Rs. 81. Whatever may be the shortcoming in this, to my mind this is every reasonable price, because, after all, we have to balance the interests of various sectors, but we have to give priority mainly to the interests of the farmers and this has been decided from that angle.

The other important factor which has contributed to production is the contribution of science, our scientists and our research organisations. As the House is aware, we have reorganised the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, we have made it an autonomous body. That is not the only important point. The most important point is that we have now co-ordinated all India research projects. We have been carrying on research in this country since 1929 onwards, but it was not properly co-ordinated. Some research activity was going on under the aegis of the agricultural departments of the State Governments, there were some agricultural colleges carrying on this activity and some research activity was being carried on by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. But now, whatever may be the administrative control, all the research activities in this country are co-ordinated under the aegis of the ICAR. It has had such a healthy impact, such a good effect

that what took 10 or 15 years before we are in a position to achieve in five or six years. The impact of science is so great that all over the country farmers in thousands turn to research institutes and scientists, they meet them, they make enquiries.

Many hon. members have complained about the prices of seed. How has it happened? The farmers have become so knowledgeable now that as soon as a new variety is evolved by the scientist, even before it is released, they try to get some seed from it. Many times, farmers who have got some seed because the trials took place on their farm, do not actually return the seed to the Institute, but pass it on to other farmers. There has been such a craze for new seeds all over the country that I am told that some farmers purchase seed at the rate of Rs. 200 a kilo. I am not trying to justify this, but the point is that this new awakening among the farmers about new seeds is a very healthy sign, and we have to see that our farmers are ensured good seed. I have no doubt that with the establishment of the National Seeds Corporation we are taking care to see that the necessary high yielding variety seeds are made available to farmers at reasonable prices.

We have also passed a Seed law and we have framed rules in consultation with the State Governments and we shall enforce them shortly. I should like to ask for the co-operation of the hon. Members in the enforcement of this Act because all the future development of agriculture is going to be based on good and improved seed.

We have eight agricultural universities, one each in Punjab, U.P., Mysore, Andhra, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. In Maharashtra they have passed law. Bihar and Kerala have taken the initiative to draw up project reports. Assam also has drawn up a Bill. May I assure all the State Governments that we want at least one agriculture university in each State and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of India are prepared to support and finance them according to a set pattern.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL
(Samastipur): Due to very sad conditions

and financial stringency the Bihar Government cannot do this.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We shall try and see what we can do. I am prepared to send some officers to look into this matter.

We are going to have a very important organisation called the nuclear research laboratory in the ICAR in co-operation with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and we are going to use atomic power and nuclear energy to develop our agriculture, which is going to be a very important development in our country.

A number of Members complained about the availability of tractors, improved implements etc. I know there has been some difficulty in regard to the supply of tractors. Ultimately the problem will be solved only by increasing indigenous production. We are taking it up with the Industry Ministry. The indigenous production is gradually going up, from about 7,000 last year to more than 10,000 tractors this year. The licensed capacity is 30,000 tractors per year. We have delicensed the tractor industry. We want more and more entrepreneurs to come into this field to manufacture tractors and improved agricultural implements.

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI (Baghpat) : What about light tractors ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Even in regard to that, a public sector project is under the active consideration of the Government of India and if private parties come forward, Government will be prepared to encourage them to undertake the manufacture of the tractors of lower horse power range. Next year we are importing about 3,000—4,000 tractors and according to the programme given to us by the manufacturers about 16—17,000 tractors are likely to be produced in our country. This is a sector which had been lagging behind and it needs a big push. There is now more and more demand for machinery and tractors.

In order to give good seed to the farmers, we are going to have big seed farms, one in each State. We have already established one in Orissa. A number of other proposals are under active consideration.

Availability of good seed would be ensured when these come into existence.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Distribution of seeds should not be done through private parties ; they make money.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We cannot completely ban the distribution of seeds by private parties. The national seed corporation is helping through its certifying agencies and we are also encouraging the State Governments to have their own seed corporations and their own certifying agencies.

I hope the State Governments will exercise their discretion in seeing that the farmers are helped so that proper certifying agencies are established in our country and proper organisations come about in the States for making seeds available to the farmers.

Many hon. Members have rightly stressed the importance of minor irrigation. I entirely share the view that minor irrigation is very important because, first of all, as soon as we have minor irrigation projects, we get quick results as compared to the major or the medium projects. And hon. Members will be convinced that we have been trying to see that more and more funds are made available to minor irrigation projects. For instance, during the first Five Year Plan, only Rs. 54 crores were provided for minor irrigation. During the second Five Year Plan, Rs. 140 crores were provided. During the third Plan, the total came to the figure of Rs. 377 crores. Hon. Members will find that in 1966-67 alone, we spent about Rs. 152 crores on minor irrigation both from the plan sector and the institutional sector.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much was raised from the States ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : He can enquire from the States. Minor irrigation programmes in all the States are going on very well. We should not be unnecessarily criticising the programmes which are going on very well. In 1967-68 we spent about Rs. 171 crores and it is proposed to spend about Rs. 222 crores in 1968-69. So, it will be seen from this that as compared to our approach to this problem in the past we are giving more and

[Shri Annasahib Shiade]

more importance to minor irrigation projects. I have no doubt that in the years to come it will be the effort of my Ministry and the Government of India to see that minor irrigation gets its due place in the financial outlays provided.

Some hon. Members raised the point of crop insurance. I have no doubt in my mind that in our country crop insurance is very important and that is why the Government of India has accepted in principle that there should be a provision for crop insurance. Already a Bill has been framed in consultation with the Law Ministry and that has been circulated to the State Governments. It took sometime before we received the comments from the State Governments. But now we have received the comments of the State Governments and the matter is before the Government and I think we may take a decision on this matter very soon and we will be coming before the hon. House for translating it into law.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Have all the States agreed ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Not all, but nobody has objected. Ultimately the States will have to implement it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are hurdle-makers ; you go a head with it !

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Shri Ranjit Singh made a point about the Indian Agricultural Service. About this also, as far as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is concerned, we are of the view that we must have an Indian Agricultural Service, and we have accepted it in principle. But in this also the concurrence of the State Governments is necessary because, as the House is aware, agriculture is a State subject.

Then, a point has been raised whether there is adequate storage facility in the country. I know that storage facility is very important and in the years to come, when the volume of production is likely to be more and more, the storage facilities are likely to assume considerable importance. But even now, hon. Members need not have any fears that we are not having adequate

storage facilities at least for the current year, because in the State and the Central sectors, we have at the moment a storage capacity of 7.2 million tonnes and at least 6 to 6.4 million tonnes are available for storing food. In the immediate future there must not be any difficulty, but in the long run we are looking to the problem and we are trying to undertake a new programme for having additional storage capacity in our country.

I do not want to take much time of the House, because some more hon. Members want to participate in the debate. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : Sir, when I rise to participate in the discussion which concerns the most vital problem which confronts our country today, my heart goes out to the millions of Indians who do not get a square meal a day, particularly in my State, which is the biggest deficit State in the Union. It is a tragedy of our social system and economic life that this should happen after 20 years of independence. I could show beyond any shadow of doubt by quoting irrefutable statistics that during the last 20 years, a vigorous and concerted effort has not been made to tone up our agricultural production and gear it to the needs of the nation. Out of the cultivable land, only 45 per cent is sown up to this date. Out of this 45 per cent of sown land, only 15 per cent is sown more than once. The increase in production is only 7 grams per capital. Yet, we speak of bumper crops and achieving self-sufficiency within two years.

Government spent Rs. 1519 crores since 1951 on major and medium irrigation projects, but more than Rs. 2400 crores on the import of foodgrains from U.S.A. under PL 480. Had this amount been used for irrigation purposes, our dependence on borrowed food would have ended. Out of the total of 357 million acres of land under cultivation, we are having only 88 million acres under irrigation. The rest is left to the mercy of nature.

These telling facts open our eyes to the bitter reality that the Congress Government had no food policy at all. Shri Jagjivan

Ram get on to Railways from Communications and travelled on to food. Wherever he went, he made a mess of it.

There has been no coordinated approach with regard to the implementation of a national food policy. Nationalisation of food trade is a demand raised by the people many a time. The Government is not daring to do it. The middlemen in the food trade are appropriating the bulk of the profit in food trade. During the crop season, they accumulate large quantities of food-grains at a cheaper rate and then sell it to the consumers later at a higher price.

Since the Government was not sincere in food trade, they started the Food Corporation of India with a capital of Rs. 100 crores. But they procured only 3 per cent of the needs of the people. They are not ready to procure the surplus food from the swindlers of the surplus States, who are not willing to part away with the surplus. The deficit States suffer and starvation is the result.

Now, I come to the white elephant of this Government policy—the FCI. The administration expenses—the wage bill—of FCI last year came to Rs. 2.25 crores. 20 top-heavy officials of the FCI are getting a salary over Rs. 2000 a month.

15.30 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

The Chairman is getting Rs. 4000 per mensem. The maintenance cost of buildings in 1966-67 alone comes to Rs. 6 lakhs and the maintenance cost of their vehicles comes to Rs. 50 lakhs. The rent of godowns comes to Rs. 40 lakhs. The yearly procurement target of the Food Corporation of India is only six million tonnes, rats and bandicoots eat through its godowns nine million tonnes. Sir, the Food Corporation of India is a disgrace and shame to our public undertakings. Its failures are engineered by the Government with a deliberate conspiracy to tar the public undertakings. If the Food Corporation of India has helped anybody, it has only helped the rats and bandicoots and the bandicoots in the Government.

The basic factor in agriculture is the down-trodden hard-working peasant in

India, and no agricultural programme will succeed till he is liberated from the yoke of feudalism. Land reform alone can release new energies in a productive system.

I come from a State which is having the highest density of population. For the first time in history the Communist Government there introduced a Land Reform Act in 1957-59. But the implementation of it was sabotaged by the Congress at the Centre by dismissing the Ministry. After the elections, when the Congress came to power, with its brutal majority, it not only scrapped away that Land Act but also brought a Reactionary Land Act or land reform.

SHRI INDERJIT MALHOTRA : What is happening now ?

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : You can see that in the near future they will be bringing another Land Act.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You have forgotten your reforms now.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I would like to ask Shri Jagjivan Ram, has the Congress Ministry in any State where the Congress are in a majority or during the last so many years during which they have been running governments in the States found it possible to bring a progressive land reform ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Everywhere.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I warn the Government that the peasants of India are not going to tolerate this nonsense. Your police lathis and tear-gas cannot help you any further.

Almost everyday on the floor of this House mere talk of intergration, unity, and oneness is heard. But, Sir, how can you achieve unity when one part of the country is starving, when the Government is making a seditious attempt to bring politics in food ? Those States which have elected non-Congress governments are being discriminated against by not supplying them adequate food.

May I come to the state of affairs in my State. Yesterday I got a telex message from the Food Minister there, Shrimati

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

K. R. Gouri. I would not take much time of the House in reading that message. It reads like this :

"During the year 1965 the Government of Kerala received 9.11 lakh tonnes of rice from the Central Government. The quantity of rice received in 1966 was 7.61 lakh tonnes and in 1967, 5.41 lakh tonnes. The quantity of rice distributed as ration during the year 1967 was 6.13 lakh tonnes. The difference in receipt and distribution issue in 1967 was made good from the paddy procured from the State. The quantity of wheat distributed during these three years was 3.12 lakh tonnes, 3.03 lakh tonnes and 4.55 lakh tonnes respectively".

"The quantity of rice and wheat allotted to the State and received in the State from the beginning of January 1967 to the end of December 1967 are as follows :"

I am not going to read the figures for every month. I am reading only the total. The total allotment of rice is 627,007 tons and actual receipt is 540,758 tons. The total allotment of wheat is 367,200 tons and actual receipt is 453,356 tons. The figures for the period January 1968 to March 1968 are as follows—here I am reading only the total—allotment of rice is 190,990 tons and actual receipt is 136,800 tons; allotment of wheat is 127,500 tons and actual receipt is 108,100 tons. The message goes on :

"On account of the inadequate receipt of stock full ration could not be supplied throughout this period stop from the beginning of March 1967 till 20.5.1967. Government issued ration at the rate of 160 grams of rice and 90 grams of wheat per adult per day stop from 21.5.67 to 3.6.67 this was reduced to 80 grams of rice and 160 grams of wheat. But the rate of ration was raised to 120 grams of rice and 160 grams of wheat from 4.6.1967 to 8.7.1967. Stop during these months Government also allowed the people to draw an additional quantity of 80 grams wheat if they wanted in order to make up the short supply in rice stop. During the last week of December being Christmas

and Ramzan week the rate of issue of rice was enhanced to 120 grams stop issue of wheat continued at 160 grams. But the additional quantity of wheat allowed to draw was reduced to 40 grams stop. During the first week of January 100 grams of rice and 160 grams of wheat was issued per adult per day and those who wanted additional wheat were allowed to draw 60 grams to make up the shortfall in rice..."

I am not going into all the details for want of time.

"The price of coarse rice was not revised stop. The price of other varieties was revised as follows :

Medium 84 pies to 85 pies per kg.

Fine 97 pies to 110 pies per kg.

Superfine (2) 102 pies to 115 pies per kg.

Superfine (1) 110 pies to 125 pies per kg.

Superior Basmathi 135 pies.

Wheat 55 pies to 67 pies per kg.

The enhanced price is met by Govt. and it is not passed on to consumer."

Because the enhanced price is not passed on to the consumer, the State Government is suffering a loss of Rs. 25 crores. I feel that the Centre is bound to make good that subsidy. If the Centre is not going to recoupe that subsidy, naturally the state exchequer will have to bear it.

I feel that it is the duty of the Central Government to allot to the State of Kerala 75,000 tons of rice every month. If they are not going to give us 75,000 tons of rice every month, then they must allow us to purchase it in the open market outside the State and continue the subsidy to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. With these remarks, I conclude my speech.

SHRI G. S. MISHRA (Chhindwara) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I contend that the problem of India's agriculture, now, has not remained confined to agriculture alone; it has engulfed the whole social order, the economy and the body-politic of India. The

result is that the very roots of democracy have been shaken and our independence is exposed to danger. For occupation and livelihood of 80 per cent of India, completely depends on agriculture and the underdeveloped economy of the country and that too of the rural society, which constitutes the bulk of India, is the root cause. The gap between the rural and urban India has widened too much. The urban society has become so rich that it squanders money over all sorts of smuggled luxuries and liquors while the villagers could be seen standing in queues before the recommending authorities and co-operative banks for petty loans of a few hundred rupees.

The tragedy of the development of this disparity is the result of faulty planning and administrative approach. Due to more stress on industrial development the administrative machinery has turned to be import-minded because there lies the unearned money for the officer, the businessman and the industrialist. And ultimately PL-480 has become more important than our own agricultural resources with our administration.

Giving less attention to development of agriculture, the administration remained concerned with collecting and providing at cheaper price the foodgrain from the farmers. The increased cost of bullocks, their maintenance, labour as well as other necessities of agriculture and those of the farmers added to the cost of agricultural produce. The administration never bothered to fix the price of the farm produce after taking into consideration the cost structure as it was never an object of the administration to bring down the cost of farm producing methods. Therefore, the introduction of modern technology was never pressed into our agriculture. It is why industries to cater to the requirements of agriculture could not develop in the early years of independence.

I have already mentioned that the actual cost of produce was never taken into consideration for fixing the prices. It ultimately resulted in the change of crop pattern leading to uncontrolled agricultural cropping by the farmer. It resulted in less production of foodgrains and added by two droughts in some parts of the country, dearth of foodgrains became very acute and rampant. The prices of foodgrains soared

to unexpected maximum and the farmer surrendered the minimum to collection of levy but actually sold the produce to the consumer or to the smuggler at much higher price. Only by resorting to this practice he could make some money which he wants to invest now in farm machinery, tractors, fertilisers, better seeds at any cost. In spite of this, the tragedy is that the administration has not learnt any lesson and has fixed the price of the agricultural produce without taking into consideration the cost. Hence, again the unremunerative prices would again start and end in the same vicious circle. Those farmers who want to purchase tractors and other farm machinery which would help more production at less cost and labour are not at all being helped, instead the import of tractors has been restricted and the farmer is being forced to purchase the first requisite, the tractor, its spares or even tyres, at more than double the price in the black market being helped to develop and flourish under the shadow of the careless bureaucracy which is more interested in PL-480 imports than stressing the development of our resources. This is the time when all resources should have been made available with every incentive and encouragement. If this opportunity is missed, it will be missed for ever and we will never be excused.

The root cause of the failure of agricultural development is the policy of price fixation and I am sure, nothing would be done to redress the mistakes done in the past. It is not only my opinion but that of our Minister, Shri Annasaheb Shinde. He has mentioned in one of his books :—

“In India proper attempts to ascertain cost structure of agricultural produce has never been made. After independence whatever attempts were made in this direction were ineffective. The agriculture is the main occupation of the people of India, and it is very sad to witness the plight of such an important constituent of Indian economy. The election manifesto of the Congress Party and often repeated statements of the Government and reports of the 5-year plans always expressed to give remunerative returns to the farmers for his produce, yet so far any effective machinery has neither been set up nor there are any chances

[Shri G. S. Mishra]

for this. This is the root cause of imbalance in the Indian economy".

Just now, the hon. Minister, Shri Annasahib Shinde, said that the Commission for fixing the grain prices has done something. But I think they have also not taken into consideration the cost structure. The Agriculture Price Commission is merely an eye wash. The prices announced by the Commission are irrational, impractical and detrimental to the interest of the farmer. Out of the total National income, about 51 per cent comes from agriculture and so also 53 per cent of our export trade comes from agriculture. If the cost of production in agricultural commodities is reduced, which can be achieved after ascertaining cost required, naturally, the margin of profit will be more. National income would, naturally, increase and the export trade would go up.

There is no doubt that use of farm machinery and tractors will cut the cost and also increase the production. Again, it will bring more area under better farming condition and the farmer will get more time to develop other faculties. But present conditions of farm machinery and tractors is very deplorable. The total number of motor vehicles in India is 9,66,000, private cars number 3 lakhs and tractors only 58,000. But actually in agriculture, the number is only 34,000—about 3 per cent of total motor vehicles. Bombay city has more cars than tractors in agriculture of the whole of India. This is our development in farm machinery.

Similar is the condition of fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides. The whole production and availability of fertilisers can only be 10 kg. of nitrogen and 2 kg. of phosphorus per acre, a miserably shocking progress, which will require centuries to become self-sufficient in this most important requisite of our agriculture and the price of fertilisers is the highest in the world. It naturally affects the cost of production. This adds to injury.

The irrigation and power constitute very important factors in agriculture. But, at present, our state of affairs is shocking. We are irrigating only 27 per cent of our cropped land. This includes all irrigation facilities available before the Independence.

In regard to power supply, 10 per cent

of rural electrification has been achieved within two decades whereas the State like Madhya Pradesh, having highest cropped area, next to U.P., could not achieve even 2 per cent. Not only this, about 80 per cent of the whole power produced goes to industry and domestic luxuries and the remaining 20 per cent for railway traction, street-lighting and irrigation, etc. This is the treatment meted out to 80 per cent of India.

Concluding, I must thank the agriculture research workers for the advancements in the field of seed genetics. But without proper tilling, proper application of fertiliser, insecticides, irrigation facilities and profit margin, our progress, in this field, would be of little value. Our farmers would continue to be exploited, in politics, on sentimental grounds unless concrete efforts are put up to bring out the peasantry out of poverty and drudgery. The exploitation of this nature is threatening the very roots of our democracy. Improve the conditions of agriculture by time saving, more producing devices and see the wonders the farmers would create.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुड़गांव) : चैयर-मैन साहब, "आख जो कुछ देखती है, लव पे आ सकता नहीं, महवे-हैरत हूँ कि दुनिया क्या से क्या हो जायेगी।" हमारी सरकार पिछले दो बरस इन्द्र देवता और किसान को माली देने में लगी रही। इन्द्र देवता से को यह शिकायत थी कि वह वर्षा नहीं करते और किसान से यह शिकायत थी कि वह चोर हैं और यह गल्ला वह अपने घर में दबाये हुए हैं, उससे जबर्दस्ती गल्ला वसूल करना चाहिए। मैं खुश हूँ कि इस दफा कांग्रेस सरकार बड़े फ़सल और गौरव से कहती है कि हमारी बम्पर क्राफ़्ट हो गई है।

इनका तकवुर इनके आगे आ रहा है। पहले गुड़गांव में स्नो-फाल हुआ और एक करोड़ रुपये की फसल जाया हो गई। अब महाराष्ट्र में हो गया है और वहां भी कई करोड़ रुपये की फसल जाया हो गई है। फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि हम 95 मिलियन टन फसल खस दफा बैदा कर रहे हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, पहले किसान को यह कहा जाता था कि हम तुम्हारी कीमत का ध्यान रखेंगे, उसको गिरने नहीं देंगे, तुम हमको गल्ला दो। आज बमर का। हुई है और श्री जगजीवन राम जी, जो गांधी जी के भगत हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह मुझे यकीन दिलायेंगे कि इस वक्त किसान की जो फसल हुई है, जो पिछले तीन सालों से तबाह हो रहा था, ये अपना रुपया खर्च करके उसके भाव को गिरने नहीं देंगे और पिछले सालों में उसकी स्थिति जितनी खराब हुई है, उसको सम्भालने में ये मदद देंगे।

चेयरमैन साहब, इनके पास न वेयर-हाउसेज हैं और किसान के भले के लिये, जिसका नाम ये रात दिन लेते हैं, अन्ना साहब ने भी कहा है कि मेरे आर्ग्युमेन्ट्स को कोई चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकता, मैं मानता हूँ भगवान भी चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकता, मैंने तो क्या करना है। तो इनके पास वेयर-हाउसेज नहीं हैं, जिसमें कि ये किसान के गल्ले को बचाने के लिये रख सकें इसके लिये 18 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। अगर किसानों की जिन्दगी को आपने कायम रखना है, उसको गल्ले की मुनासिब कीमत देनी है, तो वेयर-हाउसेज का इन्तजाम बहुत जरूरी है। मगर यह तो दिवालिया सरकार है, इन के पास रुपया नहीं है। इनके पास रुपया किसके लिये है ? अपने बजट का 40 फीसदी ये डिफेन्स पर खर्च करते हैं, उसके मुकाबले एपीकल्चर पर कितना खर्च करते हैं, ये जारा अपने गिरहवान में मंहुह डालें तो इनको शर्म आयेंगी कि 40 फीसदी डिफेन्स पर खर्च करके न चाइना से हमें एक मील भूमि वापस दिला सके हैं और न पाकिस्तान जैसी छोटी सी चिड़िया से ये हमें एक मील भूमि वापस दिला सके हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, यह कांग्रेस सरकार अपोजीशन वालों से कहती थी कि हमें तम्बाबुन दो, कोआपरेशन दो, नहीं तो यह मुल्क डूब जायगा, मगर खाद्य का मसला हल नहीं हुआ। मैं इन से पूछना चाहता

हूँ कि पाकिस्तान जो हम से कमजोर है, जहाँ न कोई इण्डस्ट्री थी, न कोई विजनेस था, सब हिन्दू भाई वहाँ बिजनेस करते थे, इन दिनों उनको तो भूखा नहीं मरना पड़ा। उनके यहाँ गल्ला सस्ता क्यों बिका और हमारे यहाँ मंहगा क्यों किया, ये इस पर कभी गौर करें। चेयरमैन साहब, इसका इनके पास यह जवाब है कि हमारे देश में बच्चे बड़े पैदा होते हैं, सबको नपुंसक बना दो। आप सब टीके लगवाली अपनी श्रीलाद बन्द करो। कांग्रेस वाले मुल्क के राजा हैं, पहले वह श्रीलाद बन्द करें, अपने आप काम हो जायगा, उससे खुराक का मसला हल हो जायगा....

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : पहले आप ही बन्द करें।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : स्वामी जी, मेरे तो एक ही है। मेरे अर्ज करने का मतलब यह था कि इल मसले को इतना लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये। इन्द्र देवता की मेहरबानी को अपने हिम्मत नहीं मानना चाहिये।

भाई रणधीर सिंह खुश हों, चाहे नारायण हों, किसान को - न पंजाब के किसान को, न हरियाणा के किसान को, न उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान को, न बिहार के किसान को, न बंगाल के किसान को, न केरल के किसान को, न मद्रास के किसान को, हम मदद कर सके। अगर कर सके होते तो आप खुद ही लोचो, इन सब स्टेटों में, सिवाय हिमाचल के जो एक छोटी सी स्टेट है और जहाँ कुछ पैदा नहीं होता, पंजाब में आपका राज्य नहीं था, हरियाणा में आपका राज्य नहीं था, यू० पी० में नहीं था, बिहार में नहीं था, मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं था, मद्रास में नहीं था, बंगाल में नहीं था, केरल में नहीं था आखिर ऐसा क्यों ? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को अगर एक मजबूत सरकार देनी है, तो अभी इनको यद्दी पर कायम रहना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर ये अपनी यद्दी के आप ही दुश्मन हो जायें, आप ही चाहें कि अपने आप को तबाह कर लें, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। सिवाय इसके कि मैं अर्ज करूँ.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : दुआ करो ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : दुआ तो मैं करता हूँ। लेकिन ये तो आपस में ही टांग खींचते हैं। चव्हाण इन्दरा को टांग खींचते हैं, इन्दरा मोरार जी भाई की खींचती हैं, और मोरार जी भाई जगजीवन राम की खींचते हैं और जगजीवन राम की कौन खींचता है, खुदा जाने। इस में मैं क्या करूँ, मेरे पास इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है।

मैं मशकूर हूँ, चेयरमैन साहब, कि आपने मुझे दो मिनट दिये, वह भी काफ़ी हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह मसला ऐसा है कि जिसमें इन की ओर हमें बिल्कुल साफगोई से काम लेना चाहिये कि किसानों के साथ ईमानदारी के साथ आपने व्यवहार करना है या नहीं। किसान आज नहीं तो कल आपको खा जायगा, अभी इतनी स्टेटों में तो खा चुका है। इन्दिरा कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से आखिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर है, खुदा के लिये कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से आखिरी हो लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी का खात्मा कर के न जाना। अगर डेमोक्रेसी खत्म हो गई, तो फिर अयूब की तरह फौजी राज होगा और उसको कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। अगर आप इसी तरह से धोखा करने रहे, किसान के साथ बेइन्साफी करते रहे, तो यही नतीजा निकलेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आपकी तो बोलने की आदत बनी हुई है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैंने क्या करना है। जगजीवन राम जी, आप गांधी जी को भूल गये, आपकी सरकार गांधी जी को भूल गई, गांधी जी के बताये हुए रास्तों को भूल गये इसी लिये आपको 40 फीसदी वोट मिले, आपोजीशन को 60 फीसदी मिले, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आप गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हो। अगर आप में जरा शर्म हो, गैरत हो तो आपको रिज़ाइन कर देना चाहिये, क्योंकि आप मैजोरिटी का भरोसा नहीं ले रहे हैं।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य का मसला ऐसा नहीं है जिसको लाइटली लिया जाय। आज नहीं तो कल हमको मौका मिलेगा, तब हम आपसे बातें करेंगे.....

श्री जगजीवन राम : बदख़वानी की आदत छूटती नहीं है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मेरी ऐसी कोई ऐसी आदत नहीं है। मैं तो आपका एडमायरर हूँ, लेकिन एडमायरर होते हुए भी कहता हूँ कि खुराक का मसला ऐसा है कि आप उसको इस तरह से टेक-अप करें और चाहें कि दो मिनट में तकरीर खत्म कर दी जाय, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है।

15.55 hrs

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

आप ही ईमानदारी के साथ बताइये, किसान के साथ क्या हो रहा है। जितनी ड्रैन्ज आपने बनाई हैं, उनमें कितनी ड्रैन्ज कामयाब हुई हैं। जितनी भी कॅनाल्ज बनाने की कोशिश की गई है, सब हैपहेज़र्डली की गई हैं और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गांव के गांव डूब गये हैं, सारा गुडगांवा उनकी वजह से बरबाद हो गया है, सिर्फ़ इस लिये कि आप गलत और निकम्मी स्कॅम में बनाते हैं। अगर आज भी आप सम्भल जाय तो देश का भला हो सकता है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि देश में आपकी ताकत रहे, क्योंकि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आपोजीशन में अभी कोई ऐसी पार्टी नहीं है जो कांग्रेस की जगह को सम्भाल सके, देश का इन्तज़ाम कर सके। आप मेहरवानी करके सम्भलने की कोशिश कीजिये, मैं आपका दुश्मन नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप दुश्मनी करेंगे तो याद रखिये बिल्कुल वही हथूर होगा—विनाश काले विपरीत बुद्धि—हुआ करता है। आप बरवाद होंगे। यह आपका आखिरी दिन है, अगर सम्भल सको तो संभलो, वरना आपको डूकूमत डूब जायगी, कांग्रेस सरकार यहां नहीं रह सकेगी। अगर डेमोक्रेसी गई, तो गांधी जी को सानत भी आप पर पड़ेगी।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گورڈ گاؤں)]

چریمن صاحب ”آنکھ جو کچھ دیکھتی ہے۔ ب
پر آسکتا نہیں۔ محو حیرت ہوں کہ دنیا کیسے
کیا ہو جاتے گی۔“

ہماری سرکار پچھلے دو برس سے اندر
دیوتا اور کسان کو گالی دینے میں لگی رہی۔
اندر دیوتا سے تو یہ شکایت تھی کہ وہ درشا
نہیں کرتے اور کسان سے یہ شکایت تھی کہ
وہ چور ہے۔ اور وہ غلہ اپنے گھر میں دباتے
ہوتے ہے۔ اس سے زبردستی غلہ وصول
کرنا چاہیے۔ میں خوش ہوں کہ اس دفعہ
کابھی سرکار بڑے نخر اور گورڈ سے ہستی
ہے کہ ہماری بمبر کرالیں ہو گئی ہیں۔

ان کا خبر ان کے آگے آرہا ہے۔ پہلے
گورڈ گاؤں میں سونوال ہوا اور ایک کروڑ
روپیہ کی فصل ضائع ہوئی۔ اب مہاراشٹر
میں ہو گیا ہے۔ اور وہاں بھی کئی کروڑ
روپیہ کی فصل ضائع ہو گئی ہے۔ پھر بھی
یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم ۹۵ ملین ٹن فصل اس
دفعہ پیدا کر رہے ہیں۔

چریمن صاحب پہلے کسان کو یہ کہا جاتا
تھا کہ ہم تمہاری قیمت کا دھیان رکھینگے۔
اس کو گرنے نہیں دینگے۔ تم ہم کو غلہ دو۔
آج بمبر کر اپ ہوئی ہے۔ اور شری گجپون رام
جی جو گاندھی جی کے بھگت ہیں۔ مجھے اُمید
ہے کہ وہ مجھے یقین دلائیں گے کہ اس
دقت کسان کی جو فصل ہوئی ہے۔ جو
پچھلے تین سالوں سے تباہ ہو رہا تھا۔ یہ اپنا
رُوبر خرچ کر کے اسکے بھاؤ کو گرنے نہیں
دینگے۔ اور پچھلے سالوں میں اسکی استھتی
جتنی خراب ہوئی ہے اس کو سنبھالنے
میں مدد دینگے۔

چریمن صاحب۔ ان کے پاس نہ ویر ہاؤسز
ہیں اور کسان کے بھلے کے لئے جن کا یہ نام
رات دن لیتے ہیں۔ ان کا صاحب نے بھی
یہ کہا ہے کہ میرے آرگینٹس کو کوئی چیلنج
نہیں کر سکتا میں مانتا ہوں بھگوان بھی
چیلنج نہیں کر سکتا۔ میں نے تو کیا کرنا ہے
تو ان کے پاس ویر ہاؤسز نہیں ہیں جس
میں کہ یہ کسان کے غلہ کو بچانے کے لئے
رکھ سکیں۔ اس کے لئے ۸ کروڑ روپیہ
چاہئے۔ اگر کسانوں کی زندگی کو آپ نے
تائم رکھنا ہے۔ اس کو غلہ کی مناسب

قیمت دینی ہے تو دیر یا دیر کا اختتام
بہت ضروری ہے۔ مگر یہ تو دیوالیہ سیرکلا
ہے۔ ان کے پاس روپیہ نہیں ہے ان کے
پاس روپیہ کس کے لئے ہے۔ اپنے بیٹے
کا۔ ۴ فیصدی یہ ڈیفنس پر خرچ کرتے
ہیں۔ اس کے مقابلے ایگزیکٹو پر کتنا خرچ
کرتے ہیں۔ یہ ذرا اپنے گرمیاں میں منہ
ڈال کر دیکھیں تو ان کو شرم آئے گی کہ
۴۰ فیصدی ڈینس پر خرچ کرنے کے بعد بھی
ذہ جائزہ سے ہمیں ایک سیل بھومی داپس
دلا سکتے، میں احمد پاکستان جیسی چھوٹی
سی چڑیا سے یہ ہمیں ایک سیل بھومی داپس
دلا سکے ہیں۔

چیرمین صاحب۔ یہ کانگریس سرکار۔
اپوزیشن والوں سے کہتی تھی کہ ہمیں تعاون
دو۔ کو آپریشن دو۔ نہیں تو یہ ملک ڈوب
جائے گا۔ مگر کھادیہ کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوا۔
میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ پاکستان جو ہم
سے کمزور ہے۔ جہاں نہ کوئی انڈسٹری تھی
نہ کوئی بزنس تھا۔ سب ہندو بھائی وہاں
بزنس کرتے تھے۔ ان دنوں ان کو تو بھوکا
نہیں مرنا پڑا۔ ان کے یہاں غلہ سستا کیوں
بکا۔ یہ اس پر کبھی غور کریں۔ چیرمین صاحب۔

ان کے پاس اس کا یہ مطلب ہے کہ ہمارے
دیش میں نیچے بڑے پیدا ہونے ہیں۔ سب
کو پنک بنا دو۔ آپ سب اپنے ٹیکے لگولو۔
اپنی اولاد بند کر دو۔ کانگریس والے ملک کے
لا جا ہوں۔ پہلے وہ اولاد بند کریں۔ اپنے
آپ کام ہو جائیگا۔ اس سے خوراک کا
مسئلہ حل ہو جائیگا۔

شری مہنت رگھو بے ناتھ (گوکھ پودہ)
پہلے آپ ہی بند کریں۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ سوامی جی میرے
تو ایک ہی ہے۔ میرے عرض کر لے گا مطلب
یہ تھا کہ اس مسئلے کو اتنا لائٹلی نہیں لینا
چاہیے۔ اندر دیوتا کی مہربانی کو اپنی ہمت
نہیں ماننا چاہیے۔

بھائی رندیر سنگھ خوش ہوں چاہے
نارض ہوں۔ نہ پنجاب میں کسان کو۔ نہ ہریانہ
کے کسان کو نہ ہتر پردیش کے کسان کو۔
نہ بہار کے کسان کو۔ نہ بنگال کے کسان کو۔
نہ کیرل کے کسان کو۔ نہ مدراس کے کسان
کو ہم مدد کر سکے۔ اگر کر سکے ہوتے تو آپ خود

ہی سوچو ان سب ٹیٹوں میں سولے ہما چل
گے جو کہ ایک چھوٹی ٹی سی ٹیٹ ہے اور جہاں
کچھ پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ پنجاب میں آپ کالاج
نہیں تھا۔ ہریانہ میں آپ کالاج نہیں تھا۔
یو۔ پی میں آپ کالاج نہیں تھا۔ بہار میں
نہیں تھا۔ مدھیہ پردیش میں نہیں تھا۔ سندھ
میں نہیں تھا۔ بنگال میں نہیں تھا۔ کیرل میں
نہیں تھا۔ آخر ایسا کیوں۔ میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ
ہندوستان کو اگر ایک مضبوط سرکار دینی
ہے تو ابھی ان کو گدی پر قائم رہنا چاہیے
لیکن اگر یہ اپنی گدی کے آپ ہی دشمن ہو
جائیں۔ آپ ہی چاہیں کہ اپنے آپ کو تباہ
کریں تو میں کیا کر سکتا ہوں۔ سولے اس
کے کہ میں عرض کروں

ایک ماہیہ سدھیہ۔ دعا کرو۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ دعا تو میں کرتا ہوں
لیکن یہ تو آپس میں ہی ٹانگ کھینچتے ہیں۔
چوہان اندرا کی ٹانگ کھینچتے ہیں۔ اندرا
مورارجی کی ٹانگ کھینچتی ہے۔ اور مورار
جی بھائی جگجیون رام جی کی ٹانگ کھینچتے
ہیں۔ اور جگجیون رام کس کی کھینچتے ہیں۔
خدا جانے۔ اس میں کیا کروں۔ میرے
پاس اس کا کوئی علاج نہیں ہے۔

میں مشکور ہوں۔ چیر میں صاحب کہ
آپ نے مجھے دو منٹ دئے۔ وہ بھی
کافی ہیں۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ یہ مسئلہ ایسا
کہ جس میں ان کو اور ہمیں بالکل مات
گوئی سے کام لینا چاہیے۔ کہ کسانوں
کے ساتھ ایماذاری کے ساتھ آپ نے
کام لینا ہے یا نہیں۔ کسان آج نہیں
تو کل آپ کو کہا جائے گا ابھی اتنی
ٹیٹوں میں تو کہا چکا ہے۔ اندرا کانگریس
کی طرف سے آخری پرائم منسٹر ہے۔ خدا
کے لئے کانگریس کی طرف سے آخری ہو۔
لیکن ڈیموکریسی کا خاتمہ کر کے نہ جانا۔ اگر
ڈیموکریسی ختم ہو گئی۔ تو پھر ایوب کی
طرح فوجی راج ہو گا اور اس کو کوئی
ردک نہیں سکیگا۔ اگر آپ اسی طرح
دھوکہ کرتے رہے۔ کسان کے ساتھ
بے انصافی کرتے رہے تو یہی نتیجہ کلیگا۔
شری جگجیون رام۔ آپ کی تو بولنے
کی عادت بنی ہوئی ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار میں نے کیا کرنا
ہے۔ جگجیون رام جی۔ آپ گاندھی جی کو
بھول گئے۔ آپ کی سرکار گاندھی
جی کو بھول گئی۔ گاندھی جی کے بتائے
ہوتے راستوں کو بھول گئے۔ اس لئے

آپ کو ۴۰ فیصدی ووٹ ملے، اپوزیشن کو ۷۰ فیصدی ملے۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی آپ گدی پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ اگر آپ میں ذرا بھی شرم ہو غیرت ہو تو آپ کو زانسجی کر دینا چاہیے۔ کیونکہ آپ مجھ جی کی بھروسہ نہیں لے رہے ہیں۔

اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ خوراک کا مسئلہ ایسا نہیں ہے جس کو لائٹلی لیا جائے۔ آج نہیں تو کل ہم کو موقع ملے گا تب ہم آپ کے بات کریں گے۔۔۔۔۔

شری جیجیون رام۔ بدزبانی کی عادت چھوٹی نہیں ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ میری کوئی ایسی عادت نہیں ہے۔ میں تو آپ کا ایڈیٹر ہوں۔ لیکن ایڈیٹر ہوتے ہوئے بھی کہتا ہوں کہ خوراک کا مسئلہ ایسا ہے کہ آپ اس کو اس طرح سے ٹیک اپ کریں کہ دو منٹ میں تقریر ختم کر دی جاتے تو یہ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے۔

آپ ہی ایمانداری کے ساتھ بتائیے کہ ان کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ جتنی دیر آپ لے بناتی ہیں۔ ان میں کتنی ڈیریز

کا میاب ہوئی ہیں۔ جتنی بھی کینا لڑنا ہے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ سب سے پہلے ریڈی کی گئی ہیں اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ گاؤں کے گاؤں ڈوب گئے۔ سارا گورڈ گاؤں ان کی وجہ سے برباد ہو گیا صرف اس لئے کہ آپ غلط اور نجی ٹیکمیں بناتے ہیں۔ اگر آج بھی آپ سنبھل جاتیں تو دیش کا بھلا ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں تو چاہتا ہوں کہ دیش میں آپ کی طاقت رہے۔ کیونکہ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اپوزیشن میں ابھی کوئی ایسی پارٹی نہیں ہے جو کانگریس کی جگہ کو سنبھال سکے۔ دیش کا انتظام کر سکتے۔ آپ مہربانی کر کے سنبھلنے کی کوشش کیجئے۔ میں آپ کا دشمن نہیں ہوں۔ لیکن اگر آپ دشمنی کریں گے تو یاد رکھئے بالکل وہی حشر ہوگا۔

”دناش کالے وپریت بدھی“ ہو کرتا ہے۔ آپ برباد ہونگے۔

یہ آپ کا آخری دن ہے۔ اگر سنبھل سکو تو سنبھلو ورنہ آپ کی حکومت ڈوب جائیگی۔ کانگریس سرکار یہاں نہیں رہ سکیگی۔ اگر ڈیموکریسی گئی تو کانگریس جی کی لعنت بھی آپ پر پڑے گی [

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to say that an element of non-seriousness and politics has been introduced in the Food and Agriculture debate. My hon. friend, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar spoke just now and I never heard a word, I never found any observation in his speech regarding the agricultural situation in this country and any suggestion to the Government as to what they should do for improving their agricultural policy.

I would like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed and tributes paid by the Minister of State, Shri Annasahib Shinde, to our agricultural workers and farmers of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech on Monday. Now we may take up Private Members' Business.

16 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-seventh Report

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विषयक तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 27वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 10 अप्रैल, 1968 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 31A, 168, etc.)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

श्री श्रीलाल नथ (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मद्रास का नाम बदल कर तामिल नाड रखने की बात आई है, मैं उसकी मुखालिफत करता हूँ। यह नाम जो रखे गये थे वह स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन एक्ट के मातहत सन् 1956 में रखे गये थे। उस समय श्री वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार थी और आज भी वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार है। इसमें कहा गया है कि यह जनता की मांग है इसलिये जनता की भावनाओं का आदर होना चाहिये। उस समय भी वहाँ पर जनता रहती थी लेकिन उसने मद्रास के नाम पर कोई एतराज नहीं किया था।

मैंने भी इसी प्रकार के एक बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस करने की कोशिश की थी कि राजस्थान का नाम भी बदल दिया जाये, उसका नाम बदल कर अरावली प्रदेश रख दिया जाये। राजस्थान का नाम तो वैसे ही आज के सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न में ठीक नहीं बैठता है। जब राजाओं को हमने एक जगह बिठा दिया तो फिर राजाओं के नाम से किसी स्टेट का रहना ठीक नहीं मान्य होता है। ऐसा नाम रखा जाना चाहिये, जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आन्वेक्ट्स में कहा गया था, जिसकी कोई कल्चरल बेसिस हो, लिगुइस्टिक बेसिस हो या जियोग्रैफिकल वैल्यू हो। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने और होम मिनिस्ट्री ने मेरे बिल को इजाजत नहीं दी। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह बिल अब यहाँ पर कैसे आया है, कैसे इसकी इजाजत दी गई है।

यह बिल जो आपके सामने है, उससे साफ जाहिर है कि देश में कुछ ऐसी शक्तियाँ पनप रही हैं जोकि इस देश का लैंग्वेज के नाम से या किसी और नाम से विभाजन करना चाहती हैं। हमारी जो पुरानी संस्कृति बनी हुई है या जो हमने बहुत सोच-समझ कर स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन जैसे बड़े-बड़े कमीशन बिठा कर इन नामों को चुना है, उसमें वे परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। यदि यही इच्छा है, गवर्नमेंट चाहती

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