

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, 1968, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications"

DEMAND No 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,42,00,000 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, 1968, in respect of Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)"

DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,15,57,000 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, 1968, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications."

10.22 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 32 to 37, 121 and 122 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. 32—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation"

DEMAND No. 33—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,89,000 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, 1968, in respect of Agriculture"

DEMAND No 34—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research.'"

DEMAND No 35—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Community development Projects and National Extension Service.'"

DEMAND NO. 36—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,07,83,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,60,04,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 121—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,76,61,76,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

DEMAND NO. 122—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,10,59,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

Shri Lobo Prabhu.

Dr. Karni Singh: On a point of information, Sir. I wish to make a request. In 1952 when the Parliament had met, many times the Speaker had given Members of Parliament who were new an opportunity to initiate debates.

Mr. Speaker: That is not to be raised now.

Dr. Karni Singh: This is a thing for future also, not only for this debate.

Mr. Speaker: Even for the future it cannot be discussed now.

Dr. Karni Singh: Other parties should be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I know; most of the parties have suggested that to me. But it should be discussed between yourselves first. Till you, the parties of the Opposition, discuss it between yourselves, naturally, I am just continuing like this. It is better we meet one day.

Shri Ranga: It has been a tradition throughout and I do not see why there should be any kind of a discussion among ourselves at all

Dr. Karni Singh: You must give everybody a chance.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi). Will you give me a chance?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Lobo Prabhu

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Sir, I hope, I will be able to speak without having to yield my place again to others. The subject is a very important one. With thousands, millions starving and dying, food is not a subject in which there is room for party politics. It is not a subject in which criticism has any place unless it is constructive. It is not a subject where mere repetition for ten hours should pass for

rhetoric. It is a subject which we must examine with care, with a great deal of thought and with a sense of responsibility which perhaps has not been realised so far. It is a subject which has been with us for 30 years, since 1939 our food problem has been with us as something almost natural, something almost we cannot do without. If, therefore, I appear in any way aggressive in my debate, it is because of the age of this problem; it is because it has become a dogma. The food policy has become a dogma with the Food Ministry of fear and fumbling and I may sometimes tend to be critical, but I wish not to be misunderstood. I am trying to do my best.

I have been in the Food Ministry; I have been concerned with this problem for a very, very long time and if I do say something about it, I am saying it not only from my head but also from my heart.

Shri Sezhayan (Kumbakonam): From the stomach also.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I would like the Food Minister and the Food Ministry to consider only three tables published in the Economic Survey. The first relates to the indices of food production, the second to the indices of general prices and the third to the availability of food. These statistics, very startling statistics, seem to establish that our food problem is not rain made but it is man made; it is not God made but it is Government made. I wish to point out as well as I can that these statistics establish that everything this Government has done has gone the opposite way. Their claim that our food problem arises from population, from drought and from shortage of inputs is completely refuted by these statistics.

I refer first to the question of prices and production which these statistics disclose. The present availability is of 14.2 ounces and the present price index is 215 for foodgrains and 252

for food articles. In 1952 when the availability was less when the availability was only 13.9 ounces, the index was only 100. So, it is apparent that with a greater availability you have an index which is more than twice. There is, therefore, no connection between availability and price.

The second question is about the effect of population. These figures of availability make allowance for population. After making that allowance, we have 14.2 ounces per head. Just let us see what this means. 14.2 ounces is only one ounce short of the general average for the last 16 years—15.3 ounces. Is it starvation, gentlemen, to be one ounce short? I think, our problem, looked at from those figures, is one which is not explained by the ministry's policies and by anything which the Ministry has yet put out. Then this particular figures of 14.2 ounces must be moderated. A third of the population is under nine years of age or over 65 years of age, they are presumed to consume only half of the ordinary adult ration. This means that our ration today is something in the region of 18 ounces, the highest possible cereal ration in the world, and yet, we have a famine, yet we have to go begging for grains. I want the figures to be explained. Those figures are there. What I imply is this. There is a difference between what is available and what is consumed, between the ration of half a pound or eight ounces, which is allowed in all our towns and this figure of one pound or 14 or 15 ounces. There is a difference and this difference is made up by the food policies of the Government.

The second factor to take the blame is rains or monsoon and that is also one of government's making. This is a country of continental proportions where there is always drought in one place and flood in another. If you look over, you will find that between one year and another, the difference is not so much. Perhaps I may remind the hon. Minister that last year about this time we were all congratulating ourselves that there was a good monsoon,

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

but laterly it has developed—at least the Food Ministry says that—to be the worst monsoon, the record for a hundred years or more. How can that be? I would not deny that the people are not starving in Bihar, I would not deny that there is shortage, but that shortage is made by the Government. If you put the imaginary line across Bihar and say that not one grain shall go to Bihar from the neighbouring States, the people there are bound to starve; the shortage is going to be exaggerated, the people are going to go short of food. What happens? Please listen to the other factor. Without a crop, the largest proportion of the people have no work they have no purchasing power and this lack of purchasing power is matched with an increase in prices. That is your famine in Bihar, that is the famine made not by rains but by man, not by God but by Government.

I come to the third factor, the shortage of inputs. It is always said that the Government is doing its best and that is not realised—this policy regarding fertilisers. The production last year of 72.3 million tonnes is the same as the production in 1955-56. Since then, I would like the Minister to mark the increase in fertilisers, from 1,00,000 tonnes to 9,40,000 tonnes this year; there has been no shortage but the crop production is the same as it was ten years ago. Take irrigation. In 1955-56, 246 lakh hectares were irrigated, at present there are 350 lakh hectares irrigated. What has happened to this water? Why has the production not gone up since 1956? That means that in spite of this water, this insurance against a bad monsoon, your production remains the same! Take the other item, expenditure of Government including the expenditure on community projects; it has risen from Rs 90 crores in 1960 to about Rs 250 crores in 1965.

With all these inputs, what has happened to our production during the last ten years? It is where it was. There is only one answer to this and that is, the controls. The controls of

Government have been responsible for what we are suffering today.

I can illustrate that in another way. You can see three different phases of controls. In 1952-53, Government suspended controls and the production index by 1956 had risen by 20 points and the price index had fallen by six points, it fell more; it fell more in 1954, it fell to as much as 30 points. The production also rose from 54 million tonnes to 69 million tonnes. So from this one act—I am very proud of that one act for which my leader, Rajaji, was responsible; of course, a great leader on the other side, Mr. Kidwai, was also responsible—you increased production and you reduced the prices.

Now we come to the next phase, 1956-62. In that phase, controls were reimposed, not in a very definite way but fortunately for this country, in a wise way administered by, I would say, a good Minister or a very capable Minister, Mr. Patil, relaxing them all along even after they were enforced. The production went up by 10 points in the index, but the price went up by 16 points.

We come to the third phase, from 1963 to the present, the phase of controls, the phase of Kamaraj Ministers, I mean, the phase of the de-Kamarajed Ministers. What happened? During that period, your production had gone down by ten points and your price index has risen by 115 points. These statistics are there for any one to see in the Economic Survey. Never in the history of this country has there been such a rise in prices in just four years.

Now we must examine as to what happened in 1963. What changes in policy and procedure were there, what brought forward this change, this increase in price, this fall in production. I will make one statement. Today, the controls have made cultivation a crime. I am not referring only—my hon. friends are there watchful—to the Preventive Detention Act and to

the ghoreas threatened by the communists against the landlords. That is, of course, an extreme manifestation of making a cultivator a criminal. But even the other things, everything that the Government has done since 1962-63, have discouraged production.

I shall begin with the six changes which took place after 1963. The first is procurement. What is procurement? I think, there are a good many of our friends there who are quite familiar with the procedure, how the village-officers fix a very high quota for the weak and the poor cultivators and a very light and favourable one to the rich. The rich man again turns around and makes his money by profiteering by hoarding because he feels that what he has lost—according to him, without reason—must be made up from the public. Therefore, you have procurement as one barometer of prices. As procurement increases, the prices increase. I would like the Minister to verify that for himself, from 1963 as the procurement rose up from 440,000 tonnes to 47 million tonnes last year—of course, this year it has been just 27 million tonnes—the prices have continued to rise.

The second is the restriction on movement which goes down to the district or even to the taluk boundaries. Has the Food Ministry realised that these restrictions only put a premium on smuggling and black-marketing, that the risk involved in smuggling, that the costs and wastes involved in smuggling have to be made up by higher prices and that every contraction of the free area of movement means new levels of differences, new rises, constant rises, in prices?

The third change made was that procurement was extended from rice to wheat and other coarse grains. It was not realised that these grains, not being controlled, were able to make up for the deficiency in rice.

The fourth change made was that procurement would be made not only in surplus States as before but in

deficient States. I do not know what logic this was that in a place where there was not enough food, Government should come and say 'please give us', or rather not 'Please give us', but 'Give us what you have because we want to store it' perhaps for rats and perhaps for other persons worse than rats. But this simple logic did not strike Government that to procure where there is a deficiency was not only cruel but very very—I would not use the word 'stupid' but—unwise.

Shri S. Kandappan: Let him use the proper word.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The fifth change was the introduction of rationing, and the waste involved in rationing. Why does the Food Ministry not take note of the fact that in Delhi 500,000 ghost cards have been recently discovered? 500,000 cards mean that one-seventh of the population receives a double supply. This is not all. I am informed that in Delhi quite a large part of the population eats in hotels. These people also draw their rations without giving up anything to square up with the food that they get in the hotels. This is what ration means. Ration means waste, ration means deception and ration means the loss of food for those who want it.

Lastly, we come to the most important consideration of the constant rise in prices to which Government have also contributed by raising their own procurement prices. It is natural that when prices will rise only fools will sell in a hurry; other will only sell what is necessary to meet their requirements and the rest must go into hoarding. This is the reason why in the midst of plenty people are perishing. You have encouraged dishonesty, you have encouraged greed, you have encouraged the worst forms of exploitation....

Shri Sonavane: Has the Speaker encouraged all this?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am not referring to you, Sir.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): At least do not encourage interruptions like this

Mr. Speaker: He is suggesting that the hon. Member is expected to address the Chair.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am not addressing the Chair but our friend there, if he likes

Mr. Speaker: But he is not expected and he is not permitted to address him; he is expected to address the Chair.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I have used the term 'you' in a generic sense, but I tender my apologies to the Speaker for it.

I would request the Government of India to undo what happened in 1963. It is not difficult. During the next three months, they can suspend restriction on movement; they can suspend procurement, because in the next three months there is no procurement, there will be rain and people will be busy and hardly any grain would come to the market. This will have a psychological effect. This will prove to you that these curbs which you are putting are the cause of rise in prices. If you want to stimulate movement into the market ...

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): 'You' means the 'Chair'.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am sorry. If Government wants to stimulate movement to the market, they have already a provision in the Essential Commodities Act to acquire grain and to requisition grain at fixed prices. Let this be done, let this be done with the producers, and let them be paid the procurement price and then the grain will come to the market for a better price. If after three months, there is no improvement, if after three months our people are not saved from the famine which Government expect in July, they can return to their controls again. Let them try this for three months. It is a very important issue, an issue of life and death to our people, an issue

which has been made worse by the Suez Canal trouble, an issue which has been made worse by many other difficult circumstances. I would beg of Government that in this period there should be a moratorium on the policy followed since 1963.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): So that the banks may monopolise all the grains.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I do not want my attention to be diverted because my time is limited.

The next point that I wish to make is in respect of production. With the crash programme of production Government are very hopeful of achieving an agricultural revolution with better seeds, with more fertilisers and so on. But may I point out that with all this, when the Chief Ministers were here, Government did not realise that they were giving them only Rs. 6 crores as grants and the rest as loans and still they are short of Rs. 20 crores. Government do not want to give them enough money even to execute the plans that they have? For irrigation, the Food Minister should demand of the Finance Minister that there should be no limit to the expenditure

So far as irrigation works are concerned, I am glad to refer to you, Sir, now and say that about a fortnight ago, you had said that if the expenditure on Bokaro to the tune of about Rs 1000 crores were suspended, all the irrigation works in the country could be accomplished. So, we have the support of the Speaker who was in the Steel Ministry before and who should know what Bokaro is. So, the Food Minister has to press the Finance Minister to give him as such money as he can for irrigation.

The next plan that I would suggest is this. About one-seventh of the total area is culturable waste. Let it be given to anyone who wants to cultivate it. If people cultivate it, they will employ labour and they will produce food. Let not Government keep it fallow in the hope that the landless labour will some day have it

My third point is in regard to the scrapping of prohibition. One could weep when one sees these idle palmy trees standing; when toddy could feed the hungry people, one could weep that people struggling for the sugar which these trees can produce it but for a policy which is completely out-dated.

I now come to the most relevant part and the last part of my speech, about the budget, and about what economies can be effected. I want to emphasise one thing that for raising taxes totalling to Rs. 115 crores, the Finance Minister has started a process of inflation which has sent up the prices of the food articles from 232 points to 253 points. In the last six weeks, due to these Rs. 115 crores of new taxes, the prices have risen by 21 points, the highest ever reached and that too in anticipation of those taxes; very few of those taxes have been enforced and only the railways have raised their rates, but 21 points have been registered in the price of food-grains and 10 points in the general index. Rs. 115 crores represents only 2 per cent of the total expenditure of Government which comes to Rs. 5:50 crores. Can Government not make 2 per cent economy in their Ministries? Is it so difficult? The economy is only to the extent of 2 per cent. The Finance Minister himself had considered a cut of 10 per cent necessary. Why should he not insist that a 2 per cent cut be imposed on all Ministries? That would enable us to forget these taxes. That will start a fall in prices. As for the Food Ministry, I can indicate many cuts. For instance, I do not know if the Minister is aware that once last year in the secretariat of his Ministry the number of officers had been raised from 247 to 360. When we are thinking of economy, the number of officers in the Ministry is raised. When we are thinking of economy, the grant to the ICAR has been raised from Rs. 7.6 to Rs. 12.8 crores, the grant for Lew agricultural schemes has been raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores and the grant for capital expenditure has

been raised from Rs. 2.6 crores to Rs. 3.6 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Now, is it necessary in a year when we are so short of money to indulge in these expenditures? Then they are making a provision of Rs. 24 crores for trade losses in foodgrains. Have they considered that with this big gap between purchase price and selling price, a provision of Rs. 24 crores for trade losses is something that must shock the conscience of this country, that must even shock the conscience of the world?

So in the name of the people of India, I demand that these figures assembled by me may be considered. If they can be answered, well and good. If they cannot be answered, they may be accepted. At least, I hope the Food Ministry after 30 years—I was myself in the Food Ministry; I see Dr Rao; he was also there....

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: The hon. Member set the process in motion.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I hope after 30 years some light will dawn on the Food Ministry so that some day in the future it may not be said that the Food Ministry worked only in the dark.

Shri T. Ram rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Sheo Narain rose -

Some hon. Members: Let Shri Sheo Narain speak.

Mr. Speaker: No, on the last day.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): I was at the top.

Mr. Speaker: No question of top or bottom.

Shri Randhir Singh: You have put me at the bottom.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down? I have already called Shri T. Ram.

श्री सु० राम (भरारिगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता एक ऐसा विभाग और एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर हम सब को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार रचना चाहिये। खाद्य का सम्बन्ध कृषि से होता है, लेकिन पिछले बीस सालों में हमारी कृषि नीति असफल रही है। कृषि नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए हमारे देश के नेताओं ने जमींदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया और नये सिरे से बेस्ट लैंड, बंजर भूमि तथा जंगल तोड़वा कर बेटी करावाने की योजना बनाई। इस प्रकार हर स्टेट में किसी न किसी रूप में जमीन की हदबन्दी की बात चलाई गई और इस सम्बन्ध में कानून भी बनाये गये। मैं और प्रदेश के बारे में तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं बिहार की स्थिति को जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक बालिष्ठ भर जमीन भी नहीं निकल पाई। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर जमीन की सीमाबन्दी करने की बात चलाई गई थी, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई।

प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी कृषि नीति कारगर क्यों नहीं हुई। मैं साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण यह है कि पार्लियामेंट और एसेम्बलीज में सर्वहारा वर्ग के नुमायदे नहीं आ सके। भले ही हम उसके नाम पर नुमायंदगी करने आए हों, लेकिन ईमानदारी के साथ उस की नुमायंदगी यहाँ नहीं हो रही है। हम जो यहाँ आए हैं हम जमीन जोतने वाले आ.ए. और हम सर्वहारा वर्ग की तकनीकों को नहीं समझने हैं।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि रेल के मजदूरों और कारखानों के मजदूरों की हड़ताल और उन की यूनियनों की चर्चा तो बहुत होती है, लेकिन बेटी की पिछड़ी हस्त और बेटी पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दर्दनाक स्थिति

की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। खाद्य नक्सलवाड़ी की घोर सारे देश की नजरें खींची हुई हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उनको चीन या पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न मिला रहा है और मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ, लेकिन आखिर उन घटनाओं की वजह क्या है? इस की वजह यह है कि पिछले बीस सालों में बेतुह मजदूरों की दर्दनाक स्थिति के बारे में कांग्रेस और दूसरी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने बेशक सोचा तो जरूर है, लेकिन उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कारगर ढंग से काम नहीं किया गया है। आज भी उनकी हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। उनके पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है, जोतने की जमीन की बात छोड़ दीजिये। उन पर कर्ज का बोझ सदा हुआ है और खेत जोतने वाले उन पर मनमाने ढंग से ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं।

हम लोग जो डेमोक्रेसी के रास्ते के पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस के नेता हों और चाहे दूसरे दलों के, जो सर्वहारा वर्ग के हमदर्द होने का दावा करते हैं, हम जात-पात के भागे झुक जाते हैं। हम सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोगों के बोट तो लेते हैं, लेकिन जब उनको उजाड़ा जाता है, तो कुछ कहने या करने की हमारी हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि कहीं हमारे बोट खराब हो जायेंगे और हम पार्लियामेंट या एसेम्बलीज में नहीं आ पायेंगे। बुनियादी सबाल की तरफ किसी भी पार्टी के नेताओं का ध्यान नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये डिमांडज तो फूड और एग्रीकल्चर की हैं।

श्री सु० राम : जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ, उसका एग्रीकल्चर से ही सम्बन्ध है। जब तक एग्रीकल्चरल नडरिमेंट नेबरज को जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी, जब तक जमीन की सीमाबन्दी नहीं की जायेगी, जब तक जमीन की व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा, जब तक खेत में काम करने वालों का हीसला नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा, तब तक म

ती हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसूच्य अन्न-उत्पादन कर सकेंगे न अपने देश का विकास कर सकेंगे और न ही देश का डिफेंस कर सकेंगे। चाय हम अमरीका से भीख मांग रहे हैं। यह कितनी शर्म की बात है कि जिन छोटे छोटे देशों का हम नाम भी नहीं जानते हैं, वे आज हमें दानस्वरूप खाद्यान्न दे रहे हैं और हम लाचारी में उनसे ले रहे हैं।

मैं बेतिहर मजदूरों पर बल इस लिए दे रहा हूँ कि जब पिछले बीस सालों में बेती पर काम करने वालों का हौसला बुलन्द नहीं किया गया, तो क्या हम उनसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वे हमारे देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेंगे? चूँकि हमारी कृषि नीति मफल नहीं हो सकी, इस लिए हम अपनी जरूरत के खाद्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सके हैं। किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश के लिए बीस साल के अन्दर अपने लायक खाना न पैदा कर सकना शर्म और कलंक की बात है। अगर हम अपने लायक खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन नहीं कर सके, तो हम अपनी सुरक्षा भी ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से हम अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं और यह बेकारी, महंगाई बगैरह जो है उसको भी हम दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

17 hrs.

मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी को सलाह देना चाहता हूँ उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन की हदबन्दी कुछ कारगर ङंग से करनी चाहिए और साथ साथ उसकी चकबन्दी भी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन चकबन्दी की एक शिकायत सुनने में आती है और वह यह कि जहाँ जहाँ यह हुई है अफसर लोग जमीन पर ठीक से योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं होने देते। इसलिए इन मामलों की तरफ भी हमको ध्यान देना होगा।

खाद्य की समस्या को हमें राष्ट्रीय या प्रान्तीय स्तर पर नहीं सोचना चाहिए, अपितु हमको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खाद्य नीति को लागू करना होगा। यह जोनल सिस्टम यह

क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था कि अनाज यहाँ से न जाय और वहाँ से न चाये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। बिहार के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, भारत देश के वह भी रहने वाले हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सारे देश के नागरिकों को खिलाने की जवाब-देही है तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कहाँ का कानून है और कहाँ का यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध है कि संकट की अवस्था में पंजाब का अनाज बिहार के अन्दर नहीं जा सकता है? इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि खाद्य नीति को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लागू करना चाहिए और यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध वाले जितने कानून हैं उनको कात्थ करना चाहिए।

मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह खाद्यान्न का काम व्यापारियों के ऊपर न छोड़ा जाय बल्कि सरकार इसमें अपना सक्रिय पार्ट भदा करे। यह सरकार एक समाजवादी सरकार है और देश में समाजवाद लाने का दावा करती है और उसने खाद्य के मामले को अपने हाथ में लिया था। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस खाद्यान्न व अनाज के काम को अपने डिपार्टमेंट से ठीक से कराये और उस पर कारगर ङंग से प्रमल कराये। आज बात चलती है कि चावल नहीं मिल रहा है बिहार को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन एक बात मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश के अन्दर अनाज नहीं है तो फिर अनाज 500 रुपये मन भी नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरह अगर देश के अन्दर चीनी नहीं है तो 15 रुपये किलो भी चीनी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन चार रुपये किलो चीनी जितनी भी आप खरीदना चाहे है वह उपलब्ध है। इसी तरह से चावल भी मिल रहा है और 90 रुपये या 100 रुपये मन यदि आप चावल खरीदना चाहे तो जितना चाहें आपको चावल उस रेट पर मिल सकता है। कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर कमजोरी कहाँ है, खामी कहाँ है?

[श्री तु० राम]

में बिहार की बात कहता हूँ। जब से वहाँ पर संयुक्त सरकार बनी है तो वहाँ के मिनिस्टर्स अक्सर कह दिया करते हैं कि बिहार में एक भ्रादमी की भी यदि भूखमरी से मौ होगी तो यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जवाबदेही होगी। केन्द्र की पालिसी तो एक लेबी लगाने की थी अर्थात् : जितना ज्यादा अनाज किसानों के पास हो उन से वह अतिरिक्त अनाज ले लिया जाय, उन से कुछ कट्टीव्यूशन लेबी के रूप में लिया जाय लेकिन लेबी को हटा दिया गया। दिनरात चौगुने जो अनाज के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं तो उसका आखिर कारण क्या है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी प्रान्तीय सरकारों से सहयोग लेना चाहिए और एक लिमिट भाव की निश्चित कर दी जाय, 60 रुपये, 70 रुपये या 80 रुपये मन की कि इससे ज्यादा दाम पर कोई अनाज न बेचे इस तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों में मलाह मसविरे के बाद एक दाम निर्धारित कर दिया जाय लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि कोई कंट्रोल नहीं ही रहा है। कहीं तो 100 रुपये मन बिक रहा है तो कहीं पर 125 रु० मन बिक रहा है और कहीं पर 80 रुपये मन बिक रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर सक्की के साथ आप कदम नहीं उठायेगे तो यह खाद्य मकट केवल तीन महीने ही देश में बना रहने वाला नहीं है बल्कि यह काफी लम्बे अर्ध तक चलने वाला है। कृषि नीति को सफल करने के लिए खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि चौमुखा विकास हमारे देश का हो ताकि देश अपने उन्नति के पथ पर बड़े। इसके लिए हमें खाद्यान्न की समस्या को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। अगर खाद्यान्न के हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। आप के माध्यम से सरकार को मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का काम अगर स्नोडाउन भी करना पड़ा जाय, तो 5 साल के लिये उसे बर्बाद करना चाहिए लेकिन खाद्यान्न का काम युद्धस्तर पर किया जाय। उदाहरण के लिये जैसे

इरिगेशन का काम है उसे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता सरकार को देनी चाहिए। हमारे पूर्व बफसाओं ने बतलाया कि अयुक्त योजना बन्द करने से हम इरिगेशन का काम कर सकते हैं तो बैसा करने में हमें हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए। खाद्य तथा कृषि नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आज तक जो इस बारे में हमारी डिलिमिल नीति रही है उसका हम परित्याग कर दें। हमारी इस डिलिमिल नीति का ही यह परिणाम हुआ है कि योजना बनने पर भी हम उसको कारगर ढंग से लागू नहीं कर पाये हैं, उसे अमली जामा ठीक तरह से नहीं पहना पाये हैं।

मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार के पास यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचित क्षेत्र, इरिगिटेड ऐरिया जो है वह 15 एकड़ से किसी परिवार के पास में ज्यादा जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ जितने भी खेत पर काम करने वाले मजदूर लोग हैं, 2 एकड़ जमीन तो मिलनी ही चाहिए लेकिन इस 2 एकड़ जमीन के साथ साथ हल, बैल बीज और चार महीने का खाना जब तक दूसरी फसल नहीं हो जाती तब तक खाने के लिये सरकार को सुहैया करना चाहिए। ऐसा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठा कर ही आप देश की सुरक्षा ठीक प्रकार से कर सकते हैं और जो आपका प्रोग्राम है जो आपकी पालिसी है उस पालिसी पर आप चल सकते हैं वरना आज तक देश के अन्दर जो डिलिमिल नीति चलती रही है वही अगर चलने दी गई तो हम आज की तरह असफल होते रहने वाले हैं।

सामुदायिक विकास की बात में केवल एक मिनट में कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो अच्छी जमीन थी वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट ने प्रदर्शन करने के लिए हरियाणा के बैल उन्नत बीज उन्नत हल से नैस होकर उस फार्म पर काम करने में भी बाटे में रही और किसानों को उस तरफ मुखातिब नहीं कर पाई लेकिन सरकार अपने तरीके से

बेती करने के मामले में किसानों को प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर पाई और हर फार्म में बाटा पड़ता गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसान जो पहले उनके बेती करने के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को अपनाने लगे थे इसके बाद उनका ज्ञान फिर से अपने वही पुराने हल और बैल से बेती करने की तरफ मुखातिब हो गया। इस तरह से जो नये वैज्ञानिक व आधुनिक तरीके से बेती करने का सरकार ने उन फार्मों में प्रदर्शन किया था जो योजना बनाई गई थी वह असफल रही और एकेज पैदावार पुराने तरीके से ज्यादा की गई है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता कि वह इस खाद्यान्न की समस्या को एक राष्ट्रीय आधार पर टैकल करे और इसमें सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष वाली भावना को न आने दे। न ही सरकार को खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करते समय अगर कोई अपनी गलती दुस्त करनी पड़े तो उसे करने में उसे हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए और उसे इज्जत का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। सरकार को मुस्ती के साथ एक निश्चित योजना बना कर सभी दलों का सहयोग लेकर इन मसलें को हल करने का प्रयत्न तत्काल आरम्भ कर देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि व खाद्य मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ए० इ० शर्मा : (अमृतसर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के अन्दर जितना अन्न का संकट है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 1943 के बाद इस 1966-67 के अन्दर दूसरी बार हम इस स्वतंत्र भारत के अन्दर एक ऐसे प्रकाल को देख रहे हैं जिसके अन्दर मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने बिहार प्रदेश को एक शमशान के रूप में पाया।

यह अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 20 वर्ष इस देश के अन्दर स्वतंत्र भारत को सरकार को काम करते हुए हो गये और आज जो देश का किसान आकाश की ओर देख कर दादल के लिए तरसता हुआ

अपने खेत में उपज होने के लिये देखे मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह सरकार के माथे पर एक कलंक है। इस देश में सन् 1951-52 के अन्दर जितना उत्पादन होता था, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज 19 वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी इस देश का उत्पादन 20 प्रतिशत में अधिक नहीं बढ़ पाया है। 20 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पिछले 19 या 20 वर्षों के अन्दर देश के साधन जिस प्रकार जुटाये गये हैं, धरनों कृषियों की भारी भरकम योजनायें जिस तरीके से बनी और देश के सारे साधनों को जिस प्रकार से इस पर लगाया गया, उसके उपरान्त भी हमें आज पहले से ढाई गुना आयात विदेशों से करना पड़ रहा है। अपना पेट भरने के लिये हमें दुनिया के देशों से 20 वर्ष पहले से ढाई गुना अधिक अन्न मगाना पड़ रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आज भारत के खेत क्यों केवल भूख पैदा कर रहे हैं। खेत में देने की ताकत है, किसान में लेने की ताकत है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य सबसे बड़ा यह है कि दोनों के बीच किस प्रकार दीवार बन कर यह सरकार और उसकी दुर्नीतिया खड़ी हो गई हैं जिससे किसान की लेने की ताकत कुंठित हो गई और भूमि की देने की ताकत कुंठित हो गई। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या है सरकार की खाद्य नीति और क्या है सरकार की आयोजकता नीति। क्या सरकार ने किसान का बल बढ़ाया है? उस के देने की शक्ति बढ़ाई है? खेत तो गावों के अन्दर हैं, जमीन गावों के अन्दर है। मैं कहूंगा कि गावों को दृष्टि में रखकर, जहाँ अन्न उत्पन्न होता है, उसको दृष्टि में रख कर, सरकार की योजना नहीं चली।

सरकार की करल इंटेंसिव योजना नहीं है। 10, 15, 20 गावों को सजाने के अन्दर सरकार के सारे साधन समाप्त हो गये। आज किसान के लिये आने जाने के

[श्री व० व० शर्मा]

साधन नहीं हैं, उसको अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। देश के नेताओं ने नारा लगाया दिल्ली के देवताओं से लेकर प्रदेशों में मत्स्यलोक के मानवेंतर लोग नारे लगाते रहे: धन्न उगाओ, धन्न उगाओ, धन्न उगाओ। न धन्न उन नेताओं के पेट पर उगना था, न धन्न उन की भेजों और फाइलों पर उगना था। जितनी खेत की आवश्यकताएँ थीं उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था। सरकार और सरकार के ढांचे को जाकर के खेत पर देखना चाहिए कि किसान की आवश्यकता क्या है। उस को अच्छा बैल चाहिए था, उसको अच्छा बीज चाहिए था। उसको बोनो की सहायता चाहिये थी। बीज को उगाने के लिये पानी चाहिये था। आज इन सब चीजों के लिये किसान तरस रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के जो अपने छपे छपाये आकड़े हैं वह इस बात की मुह बोलती नन्वीरे है कि इन सब चीजों में सरकार बुरी तरह से विफल हुई है। न सरकार किसान को अच्छा बीज पहुंचा पाई न उसे बोनो में सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और न उसे पानी प्राप्त हुआ है। हमारे देश के आंकड़े यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जितनी सिंचाई नीचे आई हुई भूमि है उस में जो 15 प्रतिशत उत्पादन अधिक हुआ है उतना ही बिना सिंचाई के हो सकता था। यह दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार के लिये विचार करने का विषय है। या तो सिंचाई पूरे तौर पर नहीं हो पाई या भूमि के अन्दर हम इस प्रकार की उत्पादकता नहीं पैदा कर सके। हम वह सुविधायें नहीं जुटा सके जिन से सिंचाई के बाद डबल क्रॉपिंग की जा सके और अधिक उत्पादन की प्रेरणा दी जा सके। हम यह सब कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं।

सरकार ने नारा लगाया "जय किसान" मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जैसे हम देखते हैं कि कसाई भी जब बकरी को हलाक

करने के लिये जाता है वही कलमा बोलता जाता है पकित कलमा बोलता जाता है और सब बकरी हलाक की जाती है, बड़े मियां जानते हैं किस तरह से बकरी हलाक करते हैं उसी तरह से सरकार की ध्यान पर "जय किसान" का कलमा भी रहा और पी० एल० 480 की कटार भी रही और वह भारत के किसान को जवा करती चली गई। प्रतिवर्ष जितने करोड़ रुपये हम अमरीका और दूसरे देशों के देते हैं अगर सरकार किसानों की हासत को सुधारने के लिये इस रुपये की मदद लेती तो किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाता और देश की धरती शस्य श्यामला हो कर यहाँ के लोगों की भूख को मिटाती।

आज स्वेज नहर पर एक राजनीतिकता का फाटक लगा हुआ है आज वहाँ घड़गे पड़ गये हैं। रोज मंत्री महोदय गिड़गिड़ा कर कहते हैं कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोशिश फलवती नहीं हो रही है। हम मंगवा रहे हैं लेकिन वह आ नहीं रहा है। यह अड़गे तो पड़ेगे क्योंकि संसार हमारे लिये रुकने वाला नहीं है। हमें अपने देश की परिस्थितियों पर विचार कर के सारी चीजों का आयोजन करना पड़ेगा।

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को बैल देने की दृष्टि से हम को विचार करना होगा। पूंजी अर्थशास्त्र के अन्दर एक सापेक्ष परि-क्षाया है। अगर हमारे देश का किसान बैलो से खेती करता है तो हमारे देश में गाब पूंजी है चारा, गोबर और उसी तरह से बैल पूंजी है गोमूत्र पूंजी है। आज हमारे यहाँ तरह तरह की नई नई बातें कही जा रही हैं हमारे खेतों पर पूरी तरह मेंके-नाइजेसन नहीं हो पाया आज हम अपने को इस के योग्य नहीं पाते मेंकेनाइजेसन का पूरा पैराफरनेलिया हम नहीं खड़ा कर पाये हमारे देश में आज स्किनफुल सेबर

नहीं है स्प्रेयर पार्ट्स नहीं हैं हम बीरे बीरे इस को कर रहे हैं । लेकिन जो पूंजी हमारे हाथ में है जो चीख अपने पास है उस को भी हम बरबाद करते चले जा रहे हैं । जो पास नहीं है उस के लिये किसान तरसता है । आज हम किसान के पास नये किस्म के औजार नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं । आप पंजाब को देखिये पंजाब में 25 हजार ट्रैक्टर प्रयोग हो रहे हैं लेकिन पंजाब के अन्दर कोई ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री नहीं है । ट्रैक्टर इतना महंगा है कि कोई मामूली किसान उस को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता । अगर ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त हो जाता है तो स्प्रेयर पार्ट्स नहीं प्राप्त होते । किसानों के पास गांवों में एक भी वर्कशॉप नहीं है । किसानों के जीवन की जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइया है उन को मंत्री महोदय यहा बैठ कर नहीं जान सकते । मैं एक किसान परिवार से आया हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि बोवाई बहुत थोड़ा दिन होती है । बेल के पेट में अगर दर्द हो जाये तो तेल पिला कर बेल को चलाया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर के पेट में दर्द पैदा हो जाये तो सारा शहर घूम कर के भी उस को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता । यह हमारी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। मेरा कहना है कि हम को यह सारी चीजें हल करनी होंगी । हम को सारी चीजें पहले से किसान के पास पहुंचानी चाहियें थी लेकिन वह हम कर नहीं पा रहे हैं ।

इसी तरह से जहा तक बीज का सवाल है आप ने प्रत्येक कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्लाक में शायद 25-25 एकड़ का पुराने बीज का फार्म बनाया था । लेकिन बीज फार्म की जो पुरानी योजना थी वह विकल हो गई है क्योंकि उसके बनाने के पीछे अधिकांश कारण राजनीतिक थे । मैं पंजाब की कहानी जानता हूँ जिस प्रकार से घटिया भूमि ली गई और जिस प्रकार से उस भूमि के ऊपर काम करने वाले ढांचे ने काम किया । उस में से बीज लेती के लिये नहीं पैदा हुए

कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों के पेट के लिये हलवा मंडा बनाने के लिये ही सारा काम हुआ । निष्पीठित पर वह भूमि बेची जा रही है और पुराने छोटे सीड फार्म को छोड़ कर बड़े सीड फार्म की योजना तैयार की जा रही है कि चौबी पंच वर्षीय योजना में लगभग 13 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सीड फार्म प्रागो-नाइज किये जायें । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के सूरतगढ का फार्म 32 हजार एकड़ का है । उस का तजुर्बा सामने रक्खा जाये जो कि एक घाटे का नासूर है । आप इस पर विचार करे कि क्या यही सरकारी ढांचे की प्रमाणिकता है अप्रामाणिकता से काम करने वाले राजनीतिज्ञ ऐसा ही ढांचा तैयार कर सकते है ।

इसी प्रकार से हाइब्रिडम की बात कही गई है जो संकर बीज अनेक प्रकार के बीजों की क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग से बन रहे है । इन बीजों के सम्बन्ध में कहा जा रहा है कि पुराने बीजों को जितना पानी चाहिये जितनी खाद चाहिये हाइब्रिडिस के लिये उम में दुगुने साधन चाहिये । अधिक पानी चाहिये अधिक खाद की जरूरत है । जब पुराने मामूली बीजों के लिये हम ठीक से सारे साधन पानी आदि के नहीं दे पा रहे है तो फिर इन नये बीजों के लिये पानी कहाँ से पहुंचेगा । जो हमारी कूलें है, हमारी नहरे हैं, कुएं हैं उन की देख रेख ठीक से नहीं हो रही है । बिहार में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि वहां टैपूब बेलों के लिये कठिनाई पैदा होर ही है । हमारे खाद्य मंत्रीजी इस समय है नहीं जो कि बिहार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं । गंगा की वह धरती है । वहा पर 10-12 फीट पर पानी निकलता है । यहां पर जो राज्य मंत्री उपस्थित है वह इस बात को अपने मंत्री महोदय को बतलाये कि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आज तक वह वहां पर करते क्या रहे हैं । अब प्राय लगने पर कुएं खोदने चले

[श्री य० व० शर्मा]

है ? और वह भी इस लिये खोदना सम्भव हो रहा है कि कांग्रेस का पबड़ा वहाँ से साफ हो गया । वहाँ पर विरोधी दल वाले बैठे हैं । वहाँ अगर कांग्रेस होती तो वह कुंभा न खोदते कुंभा खोदने के लिये कमेटी बिठलाते । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो स्थिति आज यहाँ पर वह इन लिये है कि ठीक योजनायें नहीं बनीं । चोक मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में मुख्य मंत्रियों ने सरकार से मांग की कि अपने सारे साधनों को जुटा कर छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें बनाई जायें । हम 80 फी सदी साधनों को लगा कर छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें खड़ी करें ।

आज गांवों की क्या जरूरत है । हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर सब जगह वाटर लागिंग है मैन आ गई है । फलतः एक परमानेंट फीचर बन गया है । 1955 से के कर 1966 तक प्रत्येक बरसात में कोई न कोई जिला, कोई न कोई क्षेत्र बाढ़ के नीचे रहा है । पिछले दस सालों में सरकार इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्थित योजना नहीं बना पाई । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संकट है किसान के जीवन के लिये । इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या विचार करती है ?

इस के प्रतिरक्त एक बात और भी है । जहाँ तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है, किसानों को भूमि पर मिल्कियत मिलने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भी इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि किसानों के ऊपर यह बढ़ा गम्भीर संकट है । मेरे सामने मैन्वीरि-अन कंसिडरन्स इन रिकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स स्कीम की रिपोर्ट है । उस के सलाहकार लिखते हैं कि यह जो पांच जिले हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के, एक अलीगढ़ जिले को छोड़ कर चार जिले ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर जो किसान है, जो काश्तकार है, उस की कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं है । केवल यही अभाग्य देश है, जिस में बेटी पर काम करने वाले, पत्नीना बहाने वाले किसान की कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं है ।

भूमि पर जो कानूनी तीर पर काबिज है, वह मेहनत नहीं करता है । इस बजह के हमारे किसान की प्रेरणा मर नहीं है, उस का काम करने का उत्साह मर रहा है, क्योंकि दिन रात काम करने के बाव उस को पत्नी के दाम वसूल नहीं होते हैं । सरकार ने भूमि सुधार के कई कानून तो बनाए, लेकिन वह अभी तक किसान की कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं कर पाई । हम ने कितनी बार कांस्टीट्यूशन में फेर-बदल की, कितने ही कानून बनाए, जो कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज किये जा रहे हैं ।

संस्कृत में कहावत है कि गणपति बनाने चले थे और बन्दर बना बैठे । अवश्य ही भूमि-सुधार के पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य अच्छा ही होगा, वह कुछ अच्छा ही काम करना चाहती होगी, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि आज भूमि-सुधार का बन्दर का रूप हो गया है—आगे की सूड़ पीछे पूँछ के रूप में चली गई है । इस भूमि सुधार से किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है । आज किसान को कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं है, भूमि पर उस का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, मार्केट में उसको पत्नी के दाम मिले, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है उस को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है ।

जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, उस के दामों और गन्ने के दामों में जो अन्तर है, उस को देख कर सरकार की असफल मूल्य नीति, सरकार की प्रांशली और किसान के प्रति उसके अन्याय का चित्र हमारे सामने आता है आज हमारे देश में चीनी का जो आइसिस है। वह किसान के प्रति किये गये अन्याय का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम है ।

Shri Anasahib Shinde: I am glad Jan Sangh is supporting land reforms.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We always support land reforms, but do it the right way.

श्री य० व० कर्मा : मैंने कुछ में जो बात कही थी, भावद जंजी महोदय ने उस को ध्यान से नहीं सुना। वह मुझे क्षमा करें। इस सरकार की पीर से नारे तो खूब लगाए जाते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक व्यवहार का सम्बन्ध है, वह सभाधि लगा कर बैठ जाती है।

भाज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है, उस को दृष्टि में रखत हुए हमें इस सिद्धान्त को मानना चाहिए कि देश में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हो, वितरण में न्याय हो और उपभोग में सर्वसम हो। जहां तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को किसान और खेती की कठिनाईयों का विचार करके उन को समुचित सुविधाय उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक वितरण का सम्बन्ध है सरकार को एक षाद्य-नीति और एक वितरण नीति लेकर चलना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके विपरीत भाज हमारे देश को टुकड़ों में बांट दिया गया है और हमारी नीतियां टुकड़ों में चल रही हैं। हमारे सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में, उदाहरण के लिए कालका में, जहां हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ हरियाणा जुड़ता है और पठानकोट में, जहां हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ पंजाब जुड़ता है, लोग सेर सेर भर घाटों के लिए तरसते हैं। जब शोम रोटी पका कर साथ ले जाते हैं, तो बार्डर पुलिस के लोग उनसे रोटी ले लेते हैं और उसको खा-पी लेते हैं। ये टुकड़े और बेरयज हमारी वर्तमान समस्या का एक मुख्य कारण बने हुए हैं।

भाकिर यह देश एक है और उस में एक नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता थी, ताकि देश में कन्या कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक एकतावस्था की भावना पैदा होती, अन्न उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रोद्युसर को पसीने का

दाम मिलता और उपभोक्ता को सही प्रकार से वस्तु प्राप्त होती। मैं भारतीय च संघ की ओर से सरकार को कड़ई के साथ और इस सदन को बड़ी विमनोद्यता से कहना चाहता हूँ—सरकार को कड़ई के साथ इसलिए कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार नहीं से किसी बात को नहीं सुनती है—कि देश में अन्न जोनल सिस्टम को कल्प करना चाहिए। चाहे कोई सिविल स्टेट जोन हो और चाहे इतरा जोन हो उन सबको कल्प करना चाहिए। इसके कारण हमारे देश में बहुत हानि हो रही है, स्कर व्यापार बढ़ रहा है, अन्न का अपभ्यय हो रहा है, न तो खूबे व्यक्ति को सस्ते दामों पर अन्न प्राप्त हो रहा है और न बके किसान को पसीने का दाम प्राप्त हो रहा है। इसलिए यह जोनल सिस्टम समाप्त करना चाहिए।

भाज हमारे पास जो बोड़ा या बहुत अन्न है, हम सब मिल कर संयम के साथ उसका उपभोग करे। हम अपनी योजना को तीव्र करके खेती की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करे। इसके प्रतिरिक्त जो कुछ भी अन्न हमारे पास है, उस के भंडार को भी व्यवस्था करें। भाज दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति यह है कि खेत के कीड़े से लेकर दावत की भेज पर बैठे हुए कांग्रेसी नेता तक के द्वारा अन्न बर्बाद और जाया हो रहा है। बेचारा किसान तोते, कीड़े, और चूहे आदि का पुराने ढग का इलाज तो जानता है, लेकिन इन पोलिटिकन पेस्ट्स के इलाज का उसे पता नहीं है। चारों तरफ से जो राजनीतिक मकोड़े खा रहे हैं, उनसे किस प्रकार बचा जाये, वह यह नहीं जानता है। यह हम सब के सोचने का विषय है। भाज अन्न का जो दुष्ययोग हो रहा है हम सब मिल कर उसको रोकें। स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में देश को जो एक प्रेरणात्मक विद्या दी थी, यदि यह सरकार उसको कायम रखती, तो लोगोंके अन्तःकरण को और बल मिलता।

[श्री द० द० शर्मा]

भारतीय जनसंघ आंदोलन के प्रश्न को दलों का प्रश्न नहीं मानता है। यह देश का प्रश्न है, यह समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह दल से ऊपर उठ कर, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर, इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए सारे राष्ट्र की प्रेरणा को जाग्रत करे और इस सदन के सब पक्षों के साथ बैठ कर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का विकास करे।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, peasantry is the very backbone of the country. He is the pivotal figure, the very life and breath of the nation. I have to say with regret that the stature and status of the peasantry is not fully recognised. I beg to be pardoned by the treasury benches for saying that a spirit of disappointment, melancholy and frustration has overpowered the entire bulk of our peasantry in this sub-continent. He is not as energetic and jubilant as he should be. Why?

There is a saying by Iqbal

वाए नादानी तू मोहताजे साकी हो गया,
मैं भी तू, मीना भी तू, साक्री भी तू,
सागर भी तू।

There was a time when peasantry was everything. That time was not far off; it was within the lifetime of the great bard. Now the peasantry is being exploited. I warn the Government through you. Naxalbari is an indication. The peasant should be treated well, as citizen number one of this country, quite often he is being termed as God of Food, but he is not reckoned to be so. He should be a copartner in the development of the country and Government should recognise him as citizen number one in the country. Unfortunately because this is not done, he has begun to feel that he might be a precursor or torchbearer of revolution in this country. I am a Congressman, but I feel if the conditions are not harnessed, there might be a revolution in this country at some stage.

हुस्त किसान जिस से हो तसफीर के
तेरो दर्दग,
तू घरर समझे तो तेरे पास वह
तूकां भी है।

This is not what he is going to believe. Through you, Sir, I beseech the Government to read the writing on the wall. Let the farmer be treated as the first citizen and allowed to participate as such in the development of the country.

I have got a few suggestions to make in this connection. Give him a remunerative price. He is not getting even of half of what he is investing. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are a kisan yourself and you now a kisan is investing at least Rs 250 per kila for his produce of wheat. That means he should invest Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per biga.

And what is he getting? Only Rs. 30 or 35 per biga. So, firstly, he must get a proper return, a good return. Now he is running away, saying this is a losing bargain. What can we do when these millions and trillions of peasants start turning their back on agriculture, leave their hearths and homes in the villages? What will happen to this country? That is more dangerous than a Chinese attack on our frontiers, more dangerous than a Pakistani aggression, or anything of that nature. Therefore, kindly take notice of the needs of the kisan before the situation worsens further.

Then I come to marketing. Now whatever he has got is looted in mandis. He is being fleeced, he is being exploited. This mandi business must stop. You should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. You can ask the Food Corporation to do it. You have to save these poor peasants from the wolves, the exploiters and the middlemen. This is the second suggestion which I want to place before the House in all humility.

Thirdly, you should save him from the taccavi business. He does not need any taccavi loan, which is a legacy of the British. Save him also from the co-operative society type of loans. A

short-term loan is given and next year his bullocks are auctioned or his property is attached. This is the treatment which you are giving to the number one citizen of this country. So, if you want to give him loans, kindly give him for long term and at a cheap rate of interest. I know that my hon. friend, the Agriculture Minister, has much warmth for the kisan and I quite appreciate it. He is our great leader and now he is in charge of the Agriculture Ministry. He has risen from a humble beginning and he has real warmth and affection for the kisan, the poor, the down-trodden. So, I want to tell him this. Do not give a single penny to the kisan, if you want it to be returned the next year. If you want to give him loans give him loans for a long-term. The private money-lenders, the taccavi business and the co-operative societies have not been able to help the kisans and those schemes have been a thorough failure. A kisan should not have anything to do with such institutions. As I suggested in the first session of the Lok Sabha, if you can establish an Industrial Finance Corporation to grant loans to industrialists and traders, it is a big question mark why you cannot establish such an institution for granting loans to the peasants. The peasants, small or big, must be given a large amount, not a few hundreds but, say, Rs 15,000 or 20,000, to be repaid over a period of 15 or 20 years. The interest also should not be more than, say, 2 per cent per annum. The amount should be recovered in easy instalments. I know that the Minister has made a commitment in this matter and he has real warmth for the peasantry. If you want the peasantry to stand on their feet and produce more you should provide them finance on attractive terms. That is my suggestion about credit.

Then I come to crop insurance. Last time the Minister had agreed to this. Natural calamities like famine, floods, frost or vagaries of water destroy the crop of the peasants. When a small junk or bullock or a fountain pen or chattal can be insured, why not the

crop of the kisan which is worth millions of rupees? I know that the Minister wants to do it. Let him introduce the crop insurance scheme without further delay.

Another thing which should engage his immediate attention is flood control. Rainy season has already set in and there are depressions everywhere, particularly in my State. Millions of acres of land would be under water. Kindly see to it that you take immediate steps for the draining of water, either by digging drains or by pumping, because it ultimately affects the production of foodgrains. Would you believe me when I say that millions of maunds of foodstuffs are destroyed by the non provision of adequate measures in respect of flood control? Government is lagging behind in this. Kindly take immediate steps and see that floods do not do further harm to the production.

Then I come to pests and plant diseases. Would you believe it when I say that nearly about 20 per cent of our total output is destroyed by pests?

Shri J B Kripalani: 30 per cent.

Shri Randhir Singh: May be, I said 20 per cent so that it may not startle anybody. It will be between 20 and 30 per cent. Disease experts say that there are about 40 diseases and near about 85 species of special disease which attack all on a sudden the rice crop. Similarly, there are hundreds and hundreds of diseases for wheat also. So, I would request him to take biological, chemical, cultural or quarantine steps to put a stop to the deterioration or destruction of crops by pests.

My next point is about soil erosion. Nearly about 200 million acres of our land, which comes to about one fourth of the entire agricultural land of this country, is eroded. We are now told by experts that about 2 per cent of the soil of our country is eroded every year. In my own State, in Haryana and Punjab near about 80 per cent of the land is affected by erosion. This is a serious problem. Government should take note of it and take such steps as are necessary to prevent soil erosion.

[Shri Randhir Singh]

Coming to fertilizers and manures, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for the dynamic efforts he has put in to increase the production of nitrogenous, phosphatic and green manure. In this field we have made much progress and quite a good quantity is being produced. But that is a small fraction in comparison to our needs. The production of fertilizers has a direct bearing on food production. If we increase the production of fertilizers in this country, coupled with the supply of improved seeds, to which I will come later, our production of foodgrains will increase by leaps and bounds.

Then I would like to say a word about irrigation. We have irrigation only in 21 to 25 per cent of our entire land, which is a small figure. Out of 320 million acres, we have irrigation only in 68 million to 69 million acres. This is disappointing. In the First Plan, you set apart and expended Rs. 400 crores, 20 per cent of the entire amount. In the Second Plan you spent nearly Rs. 571 crores and in the Third Plan about Rs. 900 crores. I appreciate that it was quite a big amount that you have spent, but when we compare it with the size of our country, it is not sufficient.

Now we are going about with a beggar's bowl, trotting every nook and corner of the world for food, which is most humiliating. It is humiliating not only to us but also to the peasantry. It is a slur on our peasantry that this country of nearly 400 million peasants cannot provide food to our brethren. Kindly give our peasants water, electricity, good seeds and other incentives. You will see that they will give food not only for your requirements but also a surplus which you can distribute to Canada, America or some other needy country. Instead of getting food from America, we can supply food to America with compound interest. This is not tall talk but a fact. Our peasants are the best in the world, the most hardworking, intelligent and patriotic. It is a matter of shame that we have to import foodgrains from abroad.

About agricultural implements, our agricultural implement is the poor plough for hundreds and thousands of years. I would make a specific request to the Minister, through you. Produce as many tractors as possible, if not bigger ones, smaller ones or medium ones, and supply those tractors at half rates to the cultivators. I read an article day before yesterday that bullock power is proving costly and that tractor power is proving cheaper.

In my own State there is a sort of competition. My hon. friend would say that for small cultivators it will not be economic. No Sir; I have been seeing in my own village that people who have got about 10, 15 or 25 bighas of land, have been tilling their own lands and are making money out of it by tilling the lands of others also.

This bullock business has become outmoded. Now the cultivator wants more and more tractors from you. Give them the tractors and you will see that the whole thing is changed within a couple of years.

Then, there is a very serious complaint about electricity. Six or seven towns in the country are consuming nearabout 56 per cent of the entire electricity produced in the country. Stop that. The nation first, the country first, our people first and towns afterwards. Kindly see that a major portion of the electricity is supplied to the farmers and that too at half rates if you can.

Then, there are two important points. I would like to submit that you should take special notice of improved seeds and the high-yielding variety programme because canal water along with better seeds determines the yield or output of the land. If you could introduce improved seeds, the output will be greater. As per data available only 20 per cent of the land is under improved seeds these days. This is most disappointing. Experts say that it takes about 5 to 10 years to bring the entire land under the improved seeds scheme. 5 to 10 years is

a long time. Would you kindly see to it that we take to improved seeds as early as possible?

I will say something about multiple cropping also. From the harvesting of rabi to the sowing of kharif, between these two harvests, about three months elapse. This span of time of near about 90 to 100 days should be usefully employed. Exotic types of ragi, wheat, paddy, maize and jowar should be a third crop. If you do that in areas of irrigation intensity, that is, wherever you have irrigation in large quantity, you will see that it makes much difference.

Then, tubewells are proving very useful where canal irrigation is not available. In this connection I would like to submit that do not give money to the farmers for tubewells—Rs 5,000 to each farmer—because most of the money goes for bribing. I talked about it quite a number of times. Do not give the farmer the money. Give one, two or three tubewells to a village from the Government side where there is no irrigation by canal. It will change the entire situation in the village and you will see that the produce in that village goes up a number of times.

I mentioned one thing last time and this time also I will repeat it, namely, reclamation of land. Introduce this and it will be a very great incentive to the farmers. Give them grants. Why do you not give grants and concessions to kisans just as in England they have under the Agriculture Act? They are giving Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per acre to the kisan for reclaiming the land. Do it in India and you will see that the farmer will realise its importance and will feel that he has some share in the administration. Because we are not giving anything, the kisan has no interest as it is not a lucrative profession for him. If you help him because this is something of national importance, I feel that you will be able to harness something.

Then, I would like to submit about my own State. Take Haryana to the

the Denmark of India. Haryana is a boon for this country. The land of Haryana is of gold—not only land, but our animals, buffaloes, calves and bullocks. Develop them. Give them assistance and I assure my hon. friends that if you develop Haryana, every Member will have a buffalo or a cow or a bullock as a sort of a gift. You should be proud of it. Kindly cultivate this very important region of our country. It is not because I belong to that region but Haryana is like the Milan region of Italy.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Do not talk of Lyallpur.

Shri Randhir Singh: I am grateful to you.

This is a most fertile region. If you give water to this region and take notice of animal husbandry in this region, I assure you that we will be very useful for the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Randhir Singh: I had to say something about dairy also. I am grateful to you that you have given me time which I did not deserve. With this I make a submission to you again that you would take seriously what I have suggested to you and implement it for the cause of the people, for the benefit of the nation and for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You deserved that time because you said that Haryana is going to be the granary of India.

Before I call upon the next speaker I have to make an announcement.

Hon. Members 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 E. K. Naysaar (Faizhat): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure of the Land Reforms Policy (1).]

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to ban cow slaughter (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding distribution of fertilizers and good variety seeds (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Supply of foodgrains to non-Congress Governments in the States (9)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding the fixation of price for sugar cane (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Nationalization of sugar and rice mills (11)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to lift zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains (12-)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to bring forward crop insurance (13)].

Shri Ramavtar 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".

[Need to reduce the heavy expenditure on pay and allowances of high officers (16)].

Shri Bholu Nath (Alwar): I beg to move:

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

[Faulty working in the allotment of funds for short term and medium term loans to kisans in rural areas of Rajasthan (17)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Slow progress of agricultural education (23)].

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

[Need to increase the number of agricultural colleges (24)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

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

[Need to improve the working of Food Corporation of India (25)]

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

[Desirability of Intensive Agricultural District Programme (26)].

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

[Desirability of giving preference to minor irrigation schemes (27)].

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

[Need for incentives to sugar cane producers and for sugar mills (28)].

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

[Need to improve the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation (29)].

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

[Need to improve the working of the mechanised farms (30)].

Shri GadHingana Gowd: I beg to move:

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

[Failure of the Community Development Scheme, Panchayat Samitis and Taluk Committees to perform the objects for which they were intended (31)].

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

[Need to effectively implement Co-operative Department's schemes for increased food production (32)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to make the land fertile (34)].

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

[Failure to increase the production of cotton in the country (35)].

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

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains (36)].

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

[Failure to ensure disease free agriculture (37)].

Shri K. M. Madhukar (Kesaria): I beg to move:

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

[Need for making adequate arrangements for plant protection in every village (38)].

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

[Need for imparting education to grow suitable crops in changing seasons at village levels (39)].

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

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

[Need for comprehensive programme for implementing minor irrigation schemes in famine stricken areas (40)].

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

[Need for a government scheme for the manufacture of small tractors (41)].

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

[Need to make adequate arrangements for training of tractor drivers (42)].

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

[Need to test agricultural land at village level and give advice to farmers (43)].

Shri E. K. Nayamar: I beg to move:

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

[Failure of the agricultural production in India (44)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Need for preserving the plants (46)].

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

[Need for development of fisheries (47)].

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

[Failure in implementation of Intensive Agriculture Schemes at district level (48)].

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

[Need to protect plant from locusts and other insects (49)].

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

[Need to make land productive (50)].

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

[Need to increase the production of agricultural farms (51)].

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

[Need to increase the production of fruits and fruit products (52)].

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

[Need to provide incentive to farmers in order to increase sugar-cane production (53)].

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

[Need to make available minor irrigation facilities to farmers (54)].

Shri Bholu Nath: I beg to move:

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

[Need for adequate arrangement of agricultural marketing in Rajasthan (55)].

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

[Inadequate arrangement for boring operations in Rajasthan (56)].

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

[Project for ground water exploration in Rajasthan (57)].

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

[Need for starting training scheme for tractor driving in Rajasthan (58)].

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

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

[Need to give proper representation to the actual farmers and experts in farming in the delegation to F.A.O. and other meetings and conferences (70)].

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

[Failure of the scheme of youth activities in villages (74)].

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

[Failure to make proper assessment of the reports of the State Governments regarding proposals for grant

of prizes to the highest producers of paddy in the country (75)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the milk production in the country (80)].

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to invent paddy transplanter for mechanised farms (85)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced to Re. 1".

[Uselessness of Development Blocks (90)].

Shri E. K. Naysnar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Panchayati Raj in Kerala (91)].

Shri Bholu Nath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Faulty working of Community Development and National Extension Service and Local Development Works in Rajasthan (98)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure in preservation of the forest wealth of the country (95)].

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

[Need to preserve forests (96)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure of cooperative societies in benefiting the poor people (99)].

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I beg to move:

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

[Inadequate allotment of food to the Kerala people (101)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Need for development of khandsari industry (102)].

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

[Need to improve the breed of horses in India (103)].

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply fertilizer to poor and middle class peasants at controlled rates. (115)].

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to help the fishing industry in Kerala (116)].

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains to all States (133)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to explore all avenues of production of foodgrains on a war footing (134)].

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

[Need to go in for organic manure and to rationalise the use of fertilizers (138)].

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

[Need to reduce the import of foodgrains from foreign countries (139)].

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

[Need to take steps to improve animal husbandry and poultry. (140)].

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

[Need to take suitable measures for preserving the live storage and dead storage of river valley projects from being tilted up to keep the irrigation potential safe (141)].

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

[Need to rationalise the land laws 142)].

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

[Need to lift the ban on movement of foodgrains from one State to another (143)]

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

[Need to do away with top heavy administration (144)].

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

[Need to go in for intensive cultivation (145)].

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

[Need to take suitable measures for soil conservation. (146)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Constant rise in the prices of fertilisers (151)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re 1."

[Encouraging profiteering and black marketing in fertilisers. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to pay more attention towards indigenous manures such as cowdung. (153)]

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise wholesale trade in foodgrains. (154)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant money to the West Bengal Government to meet the loss sustained in supplying foodgrains at subsidised rate in the statutory rationed areas. (155)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discrimination in the supply of foodgrains to States with non-Congress Governments, particularly West Bengal. (156)].

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply the promised quantum of foodgrains to West Bengal after the forming of the non-Congress Ministry. (157)].

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

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

[Need to implement expeditiously the minor irrigation projects. (159)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Need to check increase in the price of fertilisers creating difficulty in the way of more production. (161)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check blackmarketing, theft of foodgrains, hoarding and profiteering. (162)].

Shri B. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I beg to move:

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

[Need to establish central agricultural polytechnics in every district of Gujarat State (163)].

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

[Lack of coordination between research farms and cultivators of the country. (164)].

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

[Need to make soil-testing and soil survey all over the country. (165)].

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

[Need to make water provision by developing tube wells in Bhal and Nalkantha areas of Gujarat State. (166)].

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

[Need to make provision for adequate credit facilities for improved seed, pesticides and fertilizers by closing the community development works. (167)].

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

[Need to change the structure of agricultural education in the country. (168)].

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

[Need to establish rural institutes and rural industrial estates in every taluka or block in the country. (169)].

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

[Need to establish Agricultural University in the North Gujarat. (170)].

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

[Need to develop warehousing and grain banks in the country. (171)].

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

[Need to meet more funds to develop fisheries in Gujarat State. (172)].

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

[Need to develop the well-integrated schemes of rural works in Panch Mahals and Bhal Nalkantha areas of Gujarat State. (173)].

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

[Failure to make arrangement for crop insurance (174)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for adequate development for production of cotton in the country. (175)].

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

[Need to stop giving aid for the encouragement of cooperative farming. (176)].

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

[Need to develop cold storage facilities well spread out in Gujarat. (177)].

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

[Need to induce industrialists to work for agricultural production. (178)].

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

[Need to appoint an advisory committee consisting of cultivators, engineers, and independent public men to devise schemes for the maximum use of irrigation water. (179)].

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

[Failure to supply due share of imported foodgrains to Gujarat State. (180)].

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

[Carelessness in regard to supply of fertilizers mixed with salt. (181)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to take deterrent measures against adulteration of Ghee and edible oils particularly mustard oil. (191)].

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

[Failure to help West Bengal to develop fisheries in the State. (192)].

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding fixation of price of sugar for home market vis-a-vis sale price of sugar exported (193)].

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in the price of sugar for domestic consumption. (197)].

Shri Kiruttinan (Sivaganja): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and sugar. (200)].

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

[Failure to provide water, fertilizers and cheap credit to cultivators. (201)]

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

[Failure to provide more funds for minor irrigation schemes in Madras State. (202)].

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

[Failure to bring down prices of fertilizers and to ensure sufficient supply thereof. (203)]

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

[Failure to give subsidy to Government of Madras to meet loss sustained by one measure of rice per rupee scheme. (204)].

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

[Need to maintain low price for fertilizers to encourage grow more food policy. (205)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps to introduce crop insurance scheme. (206)].

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

[Need to provide more funds for silting, deepthing and repairing of major tanks in Madras State (207)].

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

[Need to formulate special irrigation schemes in Ramanathapuram district in Madras State. (208)].

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

[Need to improve the working of the Community development blocks. (209)]

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

[Inadequate allotment of sugar to the Madras State (210)].

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

[Need to allocate more funds to fishing industry in Madras State. (211)].

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

[Need to introduce 'lift irrigation society' scheme in Ramanathapuram District in Madras State (212)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of co-operative societies. (213)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:—

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

[Need for enforcing land reforms. (214)].

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

[Need to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and in sugar. (215)].

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

[Failure to evolve a national food policy. (216)]

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

[Need for maintaining regular and steady supply of rice to Kerala. (217)].

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

[Need for concerted efforts in minor irrigation. (218)].

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

[Necessity for re-introducing subsidy for fertilizers. (219)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a Central Cattle Breeding farm for jersey breed in Kerala. (220)].

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

[Necessity for setting up one of the five large sized State farms with Russian help in Kerala. (221)].

Shri R. K. Amin: I beg to move:

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

[Need to take suitable measures for soil reclamation in Kotar area. (223)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

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

[Need for establishing a paper and pulp industry in Kerala under the F.A.O./World Bank Scheme. (224)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve the target of tobacco cultivation fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan (259)].

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

[Failure to supply enough pesticides to cotton cultivators at cheap rates. (260)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the sugar production in the year 1966. (261)].

"That the demand under the head Payment to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to help and entice tobacco cultivators to increase production. (262)}.

"That the Demand under the Head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to give Government owned fallow and forest land to landless agricultural workers for cultivation of foodgrains. (263)}.

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

{Failure to maintain the minimum necessary sugar production and distribution to consumers. (264)}.

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

{Failure to fix increased remunerative price for small scale sugar cane cultivators. (265)}.

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to provide adequate funds to states to improve minor irrigation schemes to increase food production. (266)}.

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to supply good quality rice at reduced price in all statutory, informal and modified rationing areas as well as in fair price shops (267)}.

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to provide sufficient loan facilities to peasants for agricultural purposes. (268)}.

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

{Failure to distribute cheap fertilizers and stop black marketing in fertilizer supply to peasants. (269)}.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The cut motions are also now before this House.

Shri Ramabhadra Naidu (Tindivanam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the most vital problem that concerns all of us. No one, however well he might be placed in life, can afford to ignore the claim of the hungry millions any more. The plight of the poor has reached such a pitch that almost for the past two years we are hearing reports of people dying of starvation in one part of the country or the other. When harrowing tales of the millions of have-nots of this country are echoing in all corners of the world, I am afraid, we have no moral right to stuff ourselves with all kinds of delicacies, fattening ourselves at the cost of the dumb millions.

After saying this it is but proper to find out the real causes of this apathy. Only then we can gain a proper perspective of the whole problem and without the right diagnosis it is impossible to proceed with the treatment.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the real culprit is this Government at Delhi. They have been ruling rather ruining this country uninterruptedly for the past twenty years. I am not making a wild allegation. I am saying this with a certain sense of responsibility.

While replying to the debate on Irrigation and Power Ministry's Demands, Dr K. L. Rao has stated that the Rain God cannot be blamed for the drought and that it was the absence of storage that caused the drought.

Now who is going to do the job of storing the much-needed water? Not anybody or everybody could do it. It is the Government and the Government alone that can and should do

16 However much they may argue, the inescapable fact remains that the total amount spent on irrigation in the past twenty years is less than the amount spent on defence in the last two years. This is definitely a very poor record for a country like India which is predominantly agricultural. At least now there seems to be an awareness and realisation of the urgency of irrigation for improving the economy of this country, and I hope that this feeling will be sustained and honest efforts will be made to meet our food shortages in the near future.

The same tragic tale of negligence and lack of initiative is repeated in the field of fertilisers also. I think that the per acre yield in India is the lowest in the world. With the right type and timely application of fertilisers, there is room for doubling and even trebling our yield of certain crops. But, even now, we fall far short of our demand for fertilisers, and unless there is a real drive to boost the indigenous production of fertilisers substantially, it would be difficult to make up the deficiency even in a decade, because the use of fertiliser and the demand for the same is growing rapidly day by day.

There seems to be an unhealthy rivalry going on between two Ministers as to the priority that should be given either for irrigation or for fertilisers. I think that priority should be fixed taking into consideration the prevailing circumstances and conditions at a particular area or region. In my State of Tamilnad, though there is still scope for minor irrigation, the irrigation potential is definitely limited and for obtaining higher output, we have to give priority to fertiliser. It may be different with some other States where there is still a large source of untapped potential of water and land.

In this regard I am sorry to say that the demands of my State for fertilisers and minor irrigation are not met satisfactorily by the Centre. The

attraction of fertilisers is less than half of what has been asked for, and the cost is allowed to escalate so much that it is really telling upon the cost of production of the farmer. At a time when the State Government is engaged in bringing down the cost of production of the farmer, assuring him a reasonable income for a decent livelihood, the Centre is sabotaging their efforts at the State by removing the subsidy on fertiliser. The reason given for stripping off this subsidy is very strange. The Central Government feels that the demand for fertiliser is more even when there is no subsidy. Let them remove the subsidy in wheat and see whether the demand goes down. Certainly, it won't. Demand should not be the guiding principle in fixing the price of fertiliser. They must look to the cost of production.

Sir, I strongly feel that the position in regard to subsidy should be restored. Also, the racketing that is going on with regard to nitrogenous fertiliser produced at Neyveli after the decontrol of the same, must be ended. In this connection I would suggest that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation may be asked to give the sole distribution right of the entire production to the State Government at least till the conditions improve. The 30 per cent of the decontrolled fertiliser of the Neyveli Corporation is the real source of mischief in Tamilnad and there is racketing going on in spite of the best efforts of the State Government in this regard. If the Centre is really interested in helping the Herculean efforts of the DMK Government in Tamilnad to boost the foodgrain output, some sympathy must be shown to the State and they should be helped to regulate the price of the fertilisers. Thirdly, it is the bounden duty of the Centre to meet the required quantity of the State in full. The past performance and also the present initiative of the State should weigh with the Centre in making the allocations. I hope that our State would be assured

[Shri Ramabhadra Naidu.]

of sufficient supply from the Central Government.

With regard to minor irrigation, we have got a just claim for more funds. In the previous years, the allocation for irrigation in Tamilnad was meagre and the reason always given was that we do not have rivers to harness. But now a comprehensive survey of minor irrigation potential in the State has been completed and the State is engaged in the stupendous task of tapping them all at a cost of Rs. 100 crores in a phased manner. Keeping in view the meagre allocation in the past for irrigation and the present urgency for making good the food shortage in the shortest possible time, I hope that the Central Government would meet the requirement of the State substantially, if not wholly.

Irrigation, power and fertiliser are the three important ingredients that go to make up the cost of the production. Unless the costs of these three are kept at a reasonable level, it is unfair, and will not be in the interest of the farmer, to pay him the same old price for his produce, the price that was fixed when the inputs were cheaper.

There is another item that contributes to the cost of production, namely, the agricultural labour. This, in certain places, is outweighing all other inputs in boosting the cost. Particularly in Tamilnad, in many places, acute shortage of agricultural labour resulting in the demand of higher wages is making its impact on the cost of production. So, there is a pressing need for increased mechanisation in farming. Newer and more tools have got to be made available to the farmers and particularly the demand for tractors must be fully met. Sir, in spite of the imported and indigenously available tractors, there is a wide gap between the actual demand and the supply. There are considerable, in some cases almost insurmountable, difficulties that confront the

farmers in the matter of servicing. There are three things that need the immediate attention of the Government: firstly, the supply must be assured; secondly, the farmer should be helped with loans and grants so as to enable him to purchase a tractor; and thirdly, servicing facilities must be made available at a reasonable cost and at a distance within his reach. Agricultural machines, tools and implements should be produced on a priority basis and factories set up for the same in all parts of our country. Unless these things are done, I am afraid, we cannot assure a decent income to the farmer without harming the interests of the consumer.

Before concluding, I would like to say a few words about the food subsidy. The Tamilnad Government, in some quarters, is accused of going ahead recklessly subsidising the price of rice. Even responsible spokesmen of the Central Government have said that it is not their business to bear the burden of the folly committed by the State Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to page 37 of the Economic Survey.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think, the hon. Member would require some more time.

Shri Ramabhadra Naidu: I will finish in two minutes.

...to page 37 of the Economic Survey for the current year in which I find the following passages:—

“The subsidies on foodgrains were partially withdrawn towards the end of 1966, but even so they remained high and cost Rs. 130 crores in 1966-67. The estimate for the current year is that they will cost Rs. 118 crores.”

Now, it may even be more, with the freight of the imported wheat going up owing to the closure of the Suez Canal.

Sir, may I ask this? When subsidy in tens and hundreds of crores of rupees is being given by the Centre

for wheat, is it not just and fair that they help us to subsidise the price of rice at least to some extent? If they refuse, it certainly amounts to discrimination. It may not be intentional or deliberate, but as our Chief Minister, Anna, has pointed out, circumstantial discrimination is certainly there

Mr. Deputy-Speakers: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow 18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned at Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday July 12, 1967/Asadha 21, 1889 (Saka)