

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

supplies. In reply I had said that our distribution system is an integrated system and I could not say off hand which unit is supplied by whom. In reply to Dr. Ranen Sen, I had added that it depended upon the particular place where the supply is made. In reply to another supplementary to the same question, my answer was that jet fuel is produced at all the refineries except that at Cochin.

By way of clarification and amplification, and so as to remove any misconceptions that may have been created, I would like to take this opportunity to explain the position regarding the production, distribution and sale of ATF in India.

Aviation Turbine Fuel or Jet Fuel is produced at all the refineries in India except those at Cochin and Digboi. Production is planned on a zonal basis, i.e. the total requirements of each area are met by the production of the nearest refinery/refineries. The refineries do not distribute the product. The actual distribution is done by their associated marketing companies through their own channels and through exchange arrangements they have with the other marketing companies. The actual sale of the product to the airlines is done by the various oil companies in accordance with the sales contracts they have made from time to time. Sales of ATF to foreign airlines at Indian airports are made by the foreign oil companies, with one exception; in that case, the IOC sells jet fuel to British Eagle, a foreign airline.

14.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, I would like to announce a change in the programme for discussion on Demands for Grants. On the conclusion of the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs may be taken up giving precedence over the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): That means when?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Saturday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Shrimati Laxmi Bai will continue her speech.

14.59 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—contd.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कह रहा था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बिहार का मसला बहुत बड़ा है। वहाँ की घटना सुनने और देखने के बाद बड़ा दुख होता है। हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत काम किया है वहाँ पर लोगों को बचाने के वास्ते और मैं ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को उस के लिए बघाई देती हूँ। आज बिहार में आया, कल दूसरी जगह में आयेगा अगर भगवान की दृष्टि खराब है। इसलिए हम को यह समझना है कि यह बिहार की समस्या बिहार की नहीं सब स्टेट्स की है। इस मुल्क में जो लोग रहते हैं उन को यह समझना है कि यह तो हमारी समस्या है।

वहाँ पर बहुत सा काम आप ने इन के वास्ते किया है। इस के लिए मैं मिनस्ट्री को बघाई देती हूँ। स्वीच्छक संस्थाओं ने

1,100 फी किचेन खोले हैं जहाँ पर 6,72,783 लोगों को खाना मिल रहा है और रोज 6,64,593 लोगों के लिए फ्री राशन कार्ड और एक रुपया प्रति सप्ताह देते हैं। बच्चों के लिए बाल-आहार का इंतजाम किया है। बच्चों, बूढ़ों और गरीबों का इंतजाम किया है। 1,50,098 आदमियों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में योजना कार्यों में एम्प्लायमेंट दिया है। बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं इस के लिए बधाई देती हूँ। वहाँ पर कारपोरेशन ने भी कुछ अच्छा काम किया है, मैं उन को बधाई देती हूँ। वे लोग आहार में परिवर्तन करने की बात बता रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है, हम को अपने खाने की चीजों को बदलना चाहिये। आज स्थिति यह है कि हम लोग चावल या व्हीट के अलावा दूसरी चीज नहीं खाना चाहते हैं, रोज आधा सेर या तीन पाव खाना एक आदमी को चाहिए, जब कि राइस महीने में पैदा होता है, जबकि व्हीट 6 महीने में होता है, लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो एक महीने, या दो महीने में पैदा हो सकती हैं, हमें उन चीजों पर जोर देना चाहिये, ताकि हमारी खाने की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके। हमारे हैदराबाद के राजेन्द्र नगर में आपके मंत्रालय ने एग्रोकल्चर इंस्टीट्यूट खोला है, जो बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है, उस ने कई अच्छे किस्म के पैडी के बीज उगाने के बारे में बताया है, जिससे किसानों को बहुत फायदा पहुँचा है।

15 hrs.

बिहार प्रान्त या देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों पर नजर रखते हुए हम देखते हैं कि हमारे आन्ध्र प्रान्त ने कुछ अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं, आप लोग भी उसको एप्रोशियेट करते होंगे। इस साल आन्ध्र प्रदेश का बजट बहुत डेफिसिट बजट है। बिहार तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारे राज्य को इस वर्ष ज्यादा चावल देना था, इस लिये उनको किसानों को देने के लिये 12 करोड़

रुपये का फर्टीलाइजर खरीद कर डिपॉजिट किया था, उन्होंने उस काम को भी कर लिया है। चौथे प्लान के लिये 522 करोड़ रुपया हमारे पास था जिसमें से 74 करोड़ रुपया हम ने इस साल के लिये रखा था। इस 74 करोड़ रुपये में से 62 करोड़ रुपया हमारे राज्य ने केवल एग्रोकल्चर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट और इर्रिगेशन के वास्ते रखा है, यानी बजट का तीन-चौथाई केवल एग्रोकल्चर पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात इस लिये बता रही हूँ कि आपको भी इस नमूने को देख लेना चाहिये और उस पर चलना चाहिये। बजाय इस के कि हम यहाँ पर दिल्ली में अच्छे अच्छे घरों को गिरा दें और नये नये घर बनाते चले जायें, इस काम को बन्द कर के हमें उस पैसे को केवल एग्रोकल्चर के लिये खर्च करना चाहिये।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि जो स्टेट काउन्सिल, शूगर, जूट और पैडी को बहुत अच्छी तरह से उगाते हैं, उनकी आपकी तरफ से तारीफ होनी चाहिये और उन के लिये प्राइज या इनाम भी रखना चाहिये और उन को ऐसे काम करने के लिये 10-20 करोड़ रुपये का स्टेट को इनाम देना चाहिये। उन लोगों से काम कराने के लिये आपके पास कुछ डिस्क्रिशनरी ग्रांट होनी चाहिये। आज एजुकेशन के पास, हेल्थ के पास डिस्क्रिशनरी फण्ड होता है, लेकिन एग्रोकल्चर के पास नहीं है ऐसा क्यों है? इस तरफ आपको खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं कुछ किचन गार्डन के बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूँ। कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो 15 दिन में उग आती हैं जैसे मेथी हैं, दो महीने में कद्दू उग जाता है, तीन महीने में भालू उग जाता है, ऐसी चीजों के लिये आप बहनों को सुविधा दीजिये, उनको अच्छे बीज दीजिये, इस काम में पैसा खर्च कीजिये इस से आप का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और खाने की चीजों

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

की पूर्ति होगी केवल पैडी पर ही निर्भर करने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम जी के हाथ में इस डिपार्टमेंट के आगे के में समझती हूँ कि खूब जोर से काम चलेगा, भागीरथ भी गंगा जी को नीचे लाये थे, उन को स्वयं तपस्या करनी पड़ी थी, मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे जगजीवन बाबू भी, ऐसा ही प्रयत्न करेंगे, केवल फाइलें बनाने में ही अपना समय खर्च नहीं करेंगे। आप जब इस समस्या का मुकाबला करने के लिये लड़ेंगे तो हम सब आपके पीछे हैं और आपकी मदद करेंगे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस से पहले कि मैं खाद्य, कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय पर अपने कुछ विचार रखूँ मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस समय आपके प्रदेश बम्बई में जो शूगर का अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : उस का फैसला हो गया है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : 26 जून से अब तक वहाँ पर चीनी नहीं मिली है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने अब उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की है।

श्रीमन्, तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बीत चुकी हैं और इन योजनाओं का अर्थ था कि भारत अन्न में आत्म निर्भर होगा, लेकिन मुझे सख्त अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, मजं बढ़ता गया। ऐसा हुआ क्यों? क्यों हम आत्म निर्भर नहीं हुए? एक तो नारेबाजी हुई और दूसरा अपनी कमियों और दोषों को प्रकृति के ऊपर मढ़ने का काम हुआ—ये दो काम बराबर हुए हैं। सब से

पहले एक नारा दिया गया—बंगला, गमला, छत—यानी बंगले में खेती करो, गमले में खेती करो, छत पर खेती करो जब इस से कुछ नहीं हुआ तो वन-महोत्सव चला, जब इस से भी अनाज की कमी पूरी नहीं हुई, तब सलाह दी गई कि अब अनाज की जगह फल और दूध इस्तेमाल करो, जब अनाज ही नहीं खा सकते तो फल और दूध कहां से खायेंगे। अन्न में मांस खाने की बात है। हमारे गेंदा बाबू जो कांग्रेस दल में हैं और जब वह उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री बने तो यहां तक सलाह दे डाली कि चूहे खाओ। . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह आपकी पार्टी में सीधे होंगे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमारी पार्टी में तो ऐसी पागलपन की बात नहीं करते थे, लेकिन जब आपके यहां पहुंचे गये तो करने लगे।

अन्न में स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी ने एक ऐसा इलाज बताया कि जिससे कि शायद भारत में अनाज की कमी ही नहीं पड़ेगी— सप्ताह में एक दिन भूखे रहो। इस समय 1 करोड़ 30 लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया जाता है, यदि और ज्यादा कमी पड़े तो सप्ताह में एक दिन और छोड़ देने से काम चल जायगा— बहुत बढ़िया नुस्खा है। इस रास्ते पर चल कर मैं कहूंगा कि भारत अनाज के मामले में कभी भी आत्म निर्भर नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जितने हमारे खाद्य मंत्री हुए हैं उन का खेती से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं था और भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री पाटिल तो रात दिन सेठों के बीच में बिचरा करते थे, किसानों से उन्हें क्या मतलब? नौकर शाही का भी खेती से कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि नौकरशाही तो खास तौर से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते ही नहीं हैं। इस तरह

से मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो पायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं ऐसा मानूँ कि आपका खेती के साथ बहुत गाढ़ा संबंध है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जरूर है, इसे मान कर चलिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : हमारे बारे में भी गलत धारणा न रखियेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं भ्रमी के मंत्री महोदय के बारे में गलत धारणा नहीं बनाऊंगा। मुझे हमदर्दी है कि ऐसे मौके पर खाद्य मंत्री बने हैं, कहीं इन्दिरा जी ने आपको फंसाने के लिये तो यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाल दी है—आप सफल हों, मैं यह कल्पना करता हूँ।

जो हमारे नये खाद्य मंत्री हैं, वे जरूर धरती के भ्रादमी हैं, खेती से संबंध रखते होंगे और जो लोग भूखे मरते हैं, उनका भख से वास्ता होगा। इस लिये यदि आपको कुछ करना है तो मौजूदा रास्ते पर चल कर आप खाद्य के मामले में भ्रात्म निर्भर हो सकेंगे, मुझे इस में शंका है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया था कि तीसरी योजना में 30 प्रतिशत भनाज में वृद्धि की जायगी लेकिन हुआ क्या ? मैं कुछ आंकड़े देकर बताता हूँ—

सन 1961-62 में नहीं के बराबर, सन 1962-63 में 5 फीसदी घट गया, सन 1963-64 में 3.7 फीसदी बढ़ा, सन 1964-65 में 10.5 फीसदी बढ़ा,

सन 1965-66 में लक्ष्य 10 करोड़ टन का था, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ और हालत इस समय बहुत खराब है। फिर क्या हुआ ?

इस से बराबर निराशा बढ़ती गई और हर वर्ष हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रति वर्ष 24 लाख टन, दूसरी में प्रतिवर्ष 31 लाख टन, तीसरी में 50 लाख टन, 1964-65 में 60 लाख टन, और 1966 में यदि रूप्यों में हिसाब लगायें तो 523 करोड़ रुपये का करीब करीब 1 करोड़ 30 लाख टन भनाज हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि भ्रम के बारे में इस योजना का क्या नतीजा रहा है।

तीसरी योजना के जो लक्ष्य थे वे पूरे नहीं हुए। अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई के जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया था कि 128 लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। जो लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ वह 75 लाख एकड़ का हुआ। अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रों पर उन्नत बीज का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था वह 1480 लाख एकड़ भूमि के लिए किया गया था परन्तु 470 लाख एकड़ भूमि के लिए ही उन्नत बीज दिये जा सके। नाइट्रोजनधारी खाद के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि इसका उत्पादन 690 हजार टन होगा लेकिन यह हुआ 190 हजार टन ही। भूमि संरक्षण भी असन्तोषजनक रहा। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मद्रास में तो कुछ काम इसके बारे में हुआ लेकिन बाकी कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ। पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में 27 लाख एकड़ की बात कही गई थी। तीसरी में 110 लाख एकड़ की बात कही गई और चौथी में 200 लाख एकड़ की बात कही गई है। पता नहीं यह योजना पूरी होगी या नहीं और यह लक्ष्य पूरा होगा या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की मंत्री महोदय को पांच और योजनायें बनानी पड़ेंगी अगर वह चाहते हैं कि सारी जमीन को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाए।

जब यह स्थिति रही है और सफलता आपको नहीं मिली है तो इस सब का जो

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

दोष है वह सारे का सारा बादल पर मड़ दिया गया है, मानसून पर इसका दोष मड़ दिया गया है। कभी सूखा पड़ गया और कभी बाढ़ आ गई, यह कह कर आपने छटकारा पा लिया। इसी के बीच में भारत की खेती बरबाद हो रही है। सूखा जब पड़ा या बाढ़ आई तो दोष दिया गया इन्द्र को। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सूखा और बाढ़ से इन्द्रा बचा सकती थी। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इन्द्र और इन्द्रा के बीच में किसान पिटता रहा है, उसकी खेती चौपट होती रही है।

इस समय कुल खेती 36 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि पर होती है। जिस भूमि को इस में से इस समय पानी मिल रहा है वह करीब नौ करोड़ एकड़ है चौथी योजना पूरी हो जाएगी तो बारह करोड़ एकड़ तक पानी पहुंच जाएगा। यह तब होगा अगर चौथी योजना पूरी हो जाए। तब भी 24 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि बचेगी। अब इसका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो सारी भूमि के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 70-80 वर्ष का समय चाहिये। इन 70-80 बरसों में दुनिया कहां पहुंच जाएगी, दुनिया कहां चली जाएगी, क्या इस पर भी आपने ध्यान दिया है। मंत्री महोदय जानते होंगे कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से जो सिंचाई के साधन थे उन में कुएं और तालाब भी हुआ करते थे उनका हिसाब किताब भी रहा करता था। अब तालाब समाप्त से हो गए हैं। लेकिन वे भी इन आंकड़ों में शामिल हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गंगा का मैदान है, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का जो इलाका है वह अकेला ही देश को अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकता है। इन दो प्रान्तों को चाहिये क्या? इनको पानी चाहिये, जमीन के नीचे जो पानी है वह सिंचाई के लिए चाहिये। यही एक मात्र चीज उनको

चाहिये। यही सब से जरूरी चीज है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गंगा के मैदान के नीचे जो पानी के स्रोत हैं, जो पानी के झंडार हैं, जो नदियां हैं, उनका अच्छी तरह से अभी तक प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। इस तरफ आपने ध्यान भी नहीं दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को चाहिये क्या? उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रधान मंत्री चाहिये, इसके अलावा और तो किसी चीज की उसको जरूरत है नहीं। मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े पेश कर रहा हूँ। मद्रास राज्य में पानी की सुविधायें उतनी आसानी से नहीं हो सकती हैं जितनी आसानी से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं क्योंकि मद्रास के आसपास हिल्स हैं, आसपास का इलाका पहाड़ी इलाका है, लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है? श्री रामा रेड्डी जो कि कांग्रेस संसदीय दल के मंत्री हुआ करते थे उन्होंने एक सक्कुलर निकाला था और उस में कुछ आंकड़े दिये थे। उन्हीं आंकड़ों को मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि मद्रास में पम्प जो हैं, कुएं या नलकूप जो हैं जिन के जरिये से पानी खींचते हैं वह इस समय 1,35,313 हैं। इसके मुकाबले में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल आप लें। यहां क्रमशः 5937 और 11377 हैं।

हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : जानते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जानते होते और हया होती तो कुछ करते।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : आपके चरण सिंह जी अब वहां पर हैं, उनको कह दो कि लगा दें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पूर्वी इलाका है, वह बहुत ही उपेक्षित

है। इस सबन में जब उसके बारे में आवाज उठाई गई तो एक आयोग नियुक्त किया गया, एक कमेटी वहां गई लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में बुंदेलखण्ड का इलाका है। वहां जमीन ज्यादा है और आबादी कम है। उस जमीन का भी अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। लेकिन उस ओर भी विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

अब मैं आपके सामने रासायनिक खाद की बात को रखना चाहता हूँ। इस पर बड़ा जोर दिया जाता है। सब से पहले तो पानी की आवश्यकता होती है और फिर खाद की होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जितने भी हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शहर हैं जितना उनका कूड़ा होता है वह बहुत बढ़िया खाद हो सकती है। दिल्ली में ही खास तौर पर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह कूड़ा गड्डों को पाटने के काम में आता है। शहरों का जो गंदा पानी है वह भी अच्छी खाद का काम दे सकता है। लेकिन आज वह पानी नदियों के पानी को गंदा करने के काम में लाया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों की तरफ अगर आप ध्यान दें तो काफी खाद पैदा हो सकती है।

खेती में सबसे ज्यादा जिस चीज का अभाव है वह पूंजी का अभाव है। किसान के पास पैसा नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक ने 1961-62 में एक सर्वे किया था। उस के फल-स्वरूप यह पता चला कि 1962 में करीब 24 अरब रुपया कर्ज का किसानों पर था। उस में सरकारी और सहकारिता की ओर से जो रुपया आया वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की ओर से 131 करोड़ आया तथा सहकारी बैंकों की ओर से 236 करोड़ आया। यह कुल कर्ज का पन्द्रह सैकड़ा है। एसी जब स्थिति है तब कि तरफ से खेती की तरफकी हो सकती है, किस तरह

से हम अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर बन सकते हैं। खेती की इस तरह से उपेक्षा करके हम इस काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं

इसका दोष व्यावसायिक खेती पर भी मड़ा जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि कुछ भूमि व्यावसायिक फसलें पैदा करने में, नकदी की फसलें पैदा करने के काम में आती हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय व्यावसायिक खेती में केवल 19 प्रतिशत भूमि है। और ये व्यावसायिक फसलें विदेशी पूंजी अर्जन के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं क्योंकि सूती कपड़े, चाय, चीनी आदि से हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। इससे कोई नुकसान नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हमारी खेती की उपज किस तरह से बढ़े जो इस वक्त नहीं बढ़ रही है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि जमीन पर ज्यादा दबाव है। अमरीका के, रूस के, आस्ट्रेलिया के, कनाडा के, मुकाबले में यह ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन लंका, पाकिस्तान, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और जापान के मुकाबले में यह सही नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में फी व्यक्ति जमीन खेती की ज्यादा है लेकिन उपज बहुत कम है। जापान के मुकाबले में भारत में फी व्यक्ति छः गुना भूमि है, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में उत्पादन बारह गुना कम है। जब ऐसी स्थिति खेती की हो तो किस तरह से काम चल सकता है।

भूमि सुधारों पर भी बहुत जोर दिया जाता है जो सही भी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधारों के बारे में जो कानून बने हैं उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। प्रो० वी० के० आर० वी राव जो आज मंत्री हैं, वह जब योजना आयोग में थे तो उन्होंने कहा था "इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आफ लैंड रिफार्मर्स" के सफा 260 पर कि जो हद बन्दी का कानून है, उसका जो उद्देश्य था कि जमीन बंटे

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

भूमि हीनों में और खेत मजदूरों में, वह पूरा नहव हुआ है। उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। मैं मिसालें दूँ कि बिहार में हदबन्दी का कानून बना लेकिन अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ। बिहार में पांच हजार, छः हजार और 23 हजार और 24 हजार एकड़ वाले किसान हैं। यह है जमीन के वितरण की हालत : यह है भूमि सुधारों के कानून की हालत। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हो रहा है। वहाँ भी यही हाल है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : (बेतिया) :
उत्तर प्रदेश में आपका मंत्रीमण्डल है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उससे क्या हुआ?
मैं उसका इस बात में समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि जमीन को बांटो। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी मैं यही कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह के लोग आज सरकार में हैं और जिस तरह की सरकारी मशीनरी है उस में कभी जमीन बंट नहीं सकती। उत्तर प्रदेश में बागों को छूट है। अगर हजार बड़े हजार या दस हजार एकड़ भूमि में बाग है तो वह भूमि भी हद बन्दी कानून के अन्दर नहीं आती है।

आज खेती के बारे में कोई चिन्ता व्यक्त नहीं की जाती है, लोगों को अनाज देने के बारे में ही चिन्ता की जाती है। आप दिल्ली को ही देखें। दिल्ली वालों को अनाज चाहिये, साग सब्जी चाहिये और जो यहाँ की जमीन है वह बड़े बड़े सेठों और अमीरों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए एकवायर हो रही है। आज भी हजारों एकड़ जमीन एकवायर करके आपने रखी हुई है। इस रास्ते पर चल कर कोई काम नहीं होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार कानून सख्ती से लागू हो, ईमानदारी से लागू हो, जिस उद्देश्य के लिए यह कानून बनाया गया था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : इसको उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर करेंगे या जगजीवन राम जी करेंगे? उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास काफी जमीन है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमें खुशी है कि माननीय विभूति मिश्र जी हम से कह रहे हैं कि हम को करना चाहिये . . .

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास बहुत जमीन है यह इन्होंने लत आरोप लगाया है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि अभी राम को राज्य नहीं मिला है, अभी विभीषण को राज्य मिला है। महामाया प्रसाद जी और चरण सिंह जी आपके यहाँ के ही तो हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि राम-राज्य कायम हो जाये।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में एक पांच सात बरस की व्यापक योजना बनाई जाये। लेकिन श्री जगजीवन राम इस योजना को तभी कारगर कर पायेंगे, अगर सारा मंत्रि-मण्डल उन का साथ दे। कानून बना कर सादगी, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई का वातावरण तैयार किया जाये और शौकीनी तथा मौज मस्ती के वातावरण का अन्त हो और वह तभी होगा, जब कोई भी व्यक्ति 1500 रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च न करे और इस प्रकार जो रुपया बचे, उसका सिंचाई में डाल दिया जाये। मैं श्री मिश्र को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम दिल्ली कर सकती है और वह उस से यह काम करवायें।

खेती और सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में किसी असफलता के लिये जो अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हों, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। आज तक किसी अधिकारी पर किसी प्रकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली गई है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि मंत्रालय के पास केवल

कागजी काम और कागजी तरक्की की रिपोर्ट्स आती रही हैं। हमारे एक अधिकाारी, रन्धावा साहब, 1965 में गोडा और फैजाबाद गए थे और उन्होंने ने रिपोर्ट दी कि वहां पर बड़ी तरक्की हुई है, बहुत खेती हुई है और सिचाई की बहुत व्यवस्था की गई है, आदि। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि वहां पर केवल कागज पर कुएं बने और कागज पर ही खेती हुई। हमारे आफिसर जाते हैं और सर्टिफिकेट दे देते हैं कि बड़ी तरक्की हुई है। अगर वाकई तरक्की होती है, तो वह कहां चली जाती है? सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि जिना अधिकाारी के रहते हुए कोई काम न हो, उस की मुअतिली और बर्खास्तगी को जाये। जब तक इस प्रकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जायेगी, तब तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

आज हमारे देश में किसान का आदर नहीं है, श्रम का आदर नहीं है। मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बताता हूं। एक बार मैं अपने जिले के विकास खंड कार्यालय में गया। मैं उस वक्त भी एम० पी० था। गर्मी के दिन थे और मेरा सिर कपड़े से ढका था। मैं बी० डी० ओ० के दफ्तर में गया और उस की खाली कुर्सी पर बैठ गया। वहां पर एक कर्मचारी आया और कहने लगा कि बी० डी० ओ० की कुर्सी पर कैसे बैठ गए। उस के बाद एक दूसरा कर्मचारी आया। उस ने मुझे पहचाना और कहने लगा कि माफ कीजिए, इन्होंने ने आप को पहचाना नहीं। मैं ने उस को कहा कि तुम तो ज्यादा बेइज्जती कर रहे हो कि जिस को पहचानते हो, उस को कुर्सी पेश करते हो, दूसरे को नहीं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब विकास खंड अधिकाारी के कार्यालय में मेरा यह हाल था, तो बेचारे किसान का क्या हाल होगा। कलेक्टर, तहसीलदार और सहकारिता विभाग, सब में यहाँ स्थिति है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि श्रम का आदर हो, दफ्तर के बावू और कलेक्टर आदि को कम तनखाह दी जाये और किसान, कृषि के विशेषज्ञ, मेहनत-मुशकत करने वाले को ज्यादा तनखाह और इज्जत दी जाये अगर देश में

इस तरह का वातावरण होगा, तभी हक श्रम के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो पायेंगे, बर्ना नहं।

मैं सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मेरे दल के और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। मैं इतना कह देना चाहता हूं कि सामुदायिक विकास ने चाहे कुछ और किया हो या न किया हो, लेकिन उस ने गांव-गांव में भ्रष्टाचार जरूर फैला दिया है। विकास-खंडों में जीपों के बेजा इस्तेमाल, शौकीनी, रंगीनी, मीज-मस्ती और गलत कागज को भरने के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं होता है। अगर यह सरकार समझती हो कि देश काफी तबाह हो चुका है, अगर उस में हिम्मत हो, अगर उस ने कोई नई तारीख लिखनी हो, तो इस स्थिति का अन्त होना चाहिए।

जहां तक सहकारिता का सम्बन्ध है, अगर सारे देश में उस की जाच करने के लिए एक कमीशन, आयोग, नियुक्त किया जाये, तो इन में हजारों करोड़ों रुपयों का गबन और भ्रष्टाचार मिलेगा। सहकारिता का मतलब है सांशेदारी। लेकिन सहकारिता कैसे चलेगा? महाराजा पटियाला और महाराजा कर्णसिंह के साथ गांव के किसान की क्या सांशेदारी चल सकती है?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : माननीय सदस्य की सरकार के एक मंत्री, श्री रामानन्द तिवारी ने कहा है कि बी० डी० ओ० को बनाए रखा जाये, उस को एबालिश न किया जाये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : श्री रामानन्द तिवारी गलत कर रहे हैं। मैं उन की वाकाल नहीं करने जा रहा हूं।

सहकारिता बिना बराबरी के नहीं हो सकती है। अगर इस कसौटी पर कसा जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान संसार का सब से अधिक असमानता वाला देश है, क्योंकि चाहे सामाजिक दृष्टि से हो और चाहे आर्थिक दृष्टि से, छोटे और बड़े में इतना बड़ा अन्तर दुनिया में और कहीं नहीं है। कहने को हम पचास

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

करोड़ हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में केवल पचास लाख लोग ही ऐसे हैं, जो समृद्ध जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, जो हजारों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, जिन को भूख का कोई अनुभव नहीं है, जिन को बाढ़ से कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है और जिन्हें महंगाई से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है।

सरकार अनाज और कपड़े आदि के दाम निश्चित करती है, उन पर कंट्रोल लागू करती है, लेकिन निश्चित दाम पर वे चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। अगर पैसे, दो पैसे का फर्क हो, अगर चार छः आने ज्यादा पर भी मिल जायें अगर कहीं कुछ ज्यादा दाम हों और कहीं कुछ कम, तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि कंट्रोल भाव पर चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। इस का भी इलाज जरूरी है। आज बम्बई में चीनी छः रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलती हैं।

अगर श्री जगजीवन राम इन कुछ कामों को करने में सफल होंगे तो मैं कठमुल्लेपन में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ, मैं उन को बघाई दूंगा। लेकिन जिस रास्ते पर यह सरकार अबतक चलती रही है, अगर वह उसी रास्ते पर चलेंगे वहाँ बांसुरी बजाते रहेंगे तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I talk of food, you and the House will excuse me if I say, in this food discussion Congressmen have very severely criticized the Government but when an Opposition Member criticizes the Government in the same terms they begin to fret and protest. This is not a very reasonable attitude of mind. It is just like a woman who knows that her child is wrong and beats her child but when another person does anything in that respect she begins to resent.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: That is natural

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let us not act like women; of course, it is natural to women.

I would also suggest one thing. After all, the Congress is in a majority and this government does what it likes because it has the support of that majority. Having that majority they should be more sure of themselves than be irritated by the criticism of the Opposition.

They also say that the Opposition is bent upon creating confusion in this House. Why do they want to add to that confusion? If they allowed the Speaker to settle these matters, I think, they would save a great deal of the time of this House.

Sir, yesterday I was listening to the speech of the Deputy Minister of Food.

An hon. Member: Minister of State.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am sorry. It is difficult for me to keep trace of all the grades of ministers also are there.

He was reeling out to us figures; they were very illuminative and complimentary to the Government. But he did not answer the statistics that had been given by Shri Lobo Prabhu and which have been given before that in this House about the production that has increased according to the statistics of the Government from 55 million tonnes in 1951 to 88 million tonnes in 1960-62. It is an increase of 55 per cent.

We are always told that we are producing babies at a fast rate but I hold that we have produced in these years according to the statistics of the Government more food than babies. The percentage of increase of babies is about 30 while the production has increased by 55 per cent according to the statistics of the Government. If the Minister of State wants statistics, I have got some statistics of the food

that was despatched from Delhi and the food that was received at the other end in Bihar. In January, what was sent was 175,000 tonnes of food and what reached Bihar was 174,000 tonnes; in April, 191,000 tonnes were despatched from here and what was received in Bihar was 175,000 tonnes; in May, 218,000 tonnes were despatched from Delhi and what reached Bihar was 188,000 tonnes; in June, 201,000 tonnes were despatched from here and what reached there was 132,000 tonnes. I may have made some mistakes in recording these figures. If I have mistakenly taken them, I stand to correction. May I know if these figures are right or wrong? Why should there be any difference between what is despatched and what is received at the other end? Who is responsible for this? May I request the Food Minister to see who is responsible for this? Those who are responsible for not sending food which is given to them for despatch to an area that is suffering from famine are responsible for murdering people and such people must be taken to task. Unfortunately, our Government makes laws which are never carried out.

I was talking about production. Even when there was 88 million tonnes of production, the then Minister of Food, Shri S. K. Patil, sent for a good deal of grain from America. When he was asked why he was getting food from America, he said, "We are building up a buffer stock." Then, there was the drought. I would like to know what happened to that buffer stock. We never heard of it again. If we calculate according to figures given, I think, every individual in India would be able to get 12 to 13 ounces of food per day. Are we able to supply that much? There must be something very defective either in our distributive system or in the purchasing power of the people. You have to examine that. I am sure, if these things are tackled, there will be no deficit of food according to the figures given to us by the Government itself. But what happens is this. The Government

gives us the figures. When we quote them against the Government, the Government authorities say that these figures are not correct figures. But when they quote figures against us, they say that they are absolutely correct.

Yesterday, we got figures about so many wells dug and many acres of land afforested. How many trees died, that was not given; how many wells went dry and produced no water, that was not given. But we were asked to accept these figures. When there is drought, the Government discovers the merit in these small projects, the minor irrigation schemes. What were they doing for all these twenty years? Why did they not think of it before? During all these twenty years, food has been sent for from abroad. They think of minor irrigation schemes only in the drought year and that also to satisfy their critics that they are doing something. If they had really taken to the task of agriculture more seriously, there would have been no deficit by this time.

Then about fertilisers, we are told that they are having so many factories. May I submit that the organic manure is more important than the chemical fertilisers? Have the Government made any effort to see that this organic manure in India is saved and is not waste away as fuel? Have they supplied to the poor people in the villages with cheap fuel so that they may not burn the valuable and important organic manure?

Then about co-operatives, we are told that the Government have established co-operatives. But what happens in these co-operatives? I am very sorry to say that the politicians have entered into them. In one place, I saw when the Prime Minister went there the Co-operatives presented him with a purse of Rs. 1 lakh and he accepted that purse. Co-operatives are public institutions.

An hon. Member: In Madhya Pradesh?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Whatever the Pradesh may be; I do not want to name it. There are birthday celebrations of Ministers and I have seen that the co-operatives contribute to these birthday celebrations to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश में दादा ?

श्री जी० बा० कृपालानी : कहीं भी हो भाई, मुझे उत को ले कर क्या करता है।

I am only concerned with facts. Who are responsible for it, is the other people's concern. Co-operatives are public institutions and they are financed by the public. In the Khadi institution, even the highest person who goes there will never get even half an inch of cloth as sample without money. This is public money and Gandhiji has said that it must be used as if it were our own money. I am afraid, this Government has taken the words of Gandhiji very literally; they use public money as their own money.

Then, we have been promised by the Minister of State that this country would be self-sufficient by 1971. I do not know when our Minister of State came in Parliament. But I am sure, the Food Minister remembers that this promise was made to us from year to year since Independence. It was made by every Food Minister. During the Second Five-Year Plan, talking upon planning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who knew something of every subject, told us that, after the Second Five-Year Plan, not only would we be self-sufficient but we would also export food. Are there any old members here who remember this?

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He said that we would earn very useful foreign exchange. May I humbly ask this young man to be very careful about making promises? I do not say that the Food Minister himself is making any such promise. He knows the history of all these promises and he is

not likely to make any such promise. It is better, you do some thing than make promises.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is the promise of the Plan; long before I came in.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That is the promise of the Plan. That has also been the promise of every Food Minister. He perhaps has not yet had any occasion to make a promise, but his assistant did make a promise that the country would be self-sufficient by 1971. I am quite surprised why our Food Ministry does not send some of its people to some foreign countries from which we can learn. I had been to Israel. But the Food Ministry will never send anybody to Israel; I do not know why. It was a barren land, and Israel has made it into a garden. In Israel nobody possesses more than seven or eight acres of land, but they have all aspects of co-operatives. They have a co-operative shop. What is the function of that shop? Its function is not merely to give loans, but that shop keeps all the instruments of production, for instance, tractors; they keep good seeds and they give advice to the cultivator; when the crop is ready, they take over that crop and sell it in the market for the cultivators. By these means I have seen people holding seven or eight acres of land having a refrigerator, a television set, a broadcast receiver, a motor car and so on and they are also sending their children to college for higher education. They are able to do this with just seven or eight acres of land. But we shall have nothing to do with them. All right, let them have nothing to do with Israel, but let them send their people to study how they have been able to produce a garden in that barren land. How have they done it?

I went there and I saw how they had done it. There was yet another desert land which was to be cultivat-

ed. I saw that the old president of Israel Mr. Ben Gurion was living there in the desert 80 miles away from his capital, and having a telephone there, and keeping a house in the capital; sometimes, if he overstayed he remained there in his house in the capital, but otherwise he would return to his kibutz and work there; his wife was also working. I had to go to his place in ankle-deep mud because there had been rain. He talked to me. What did he talk to me? He talked to me about Buddhist philosophy. He talked to me about yoga; he never talked to me one word of politics. I told him 'What is this that you are talking'. He said 'I am interested in these things'. They are interested in politics; they are interested in world affairs, they are interested in philosophy and they are interested in many other things in which our people are not interested.

I had been to Formosa last year. None of these Ministers would ever go or send any assistant of theirs or any administrator to that prohibited land. Formosa is an original or founder-member of the UNO, and yet we have nothing to do with it. Even from the old point of view, the enemy of an enemy is a friend, but we do not consider these things. We are so frightened. We have nothing to do with it. I asked the people of this little island how it was that they had made it so prosperous. They said 'We did not do as you did we gave no attention to capital industries, and we did not start with steel mills. What we did was first to give our attention to agriculture and the production of things that were needed by the people for their every-day use.' 'That is how we have come to have so much agricultural surplus that we can send it out'. They sent out 60 million dollars worth only of bananas in one year and 60 million dollars worth of sugar. They send packets of food to the mainland to tell the Chinese people how prosperous they are. They told me that they have double the number of tourists that we get in the whole of India. It is a small island. There are no Taj

Mahals there; there are no Jumma Masjids there; there are no places of historical interest there. Nothing of the sort. Yet people go there to see how they have been able to make this tremendous progress. The population there is 850 per square mile while we have 400. They have been able in less than 20 years—less than the time we had—to make that island so fertile.

I asked them: what did you do? They said: 'When we came here, it was a refugee government. When we came, everything was in the hands of the Government. As soon as the people could invest money, they handed over the industry to the people to run it for themselves either on a cooperative basis and or on a proprietary basis, on the basis of joint stock company. There is no restriction there on anybody going and establishing a factory. There the question does not arise whether it is private sector or public sector; it is all for the good of the nation; it is all for increasing production.

So I would advise our Food Minister not to be so obtuse as our Defence Minister or our External Affairs Minister, but to have an open mind. send his people to these countries from which we can learn much and bring that knowledge and act accordingly. I hope he will do it and our land will again prosper and we will not have to send for food from abroad from such a poverty-stricken country as Italy in Europe.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gurupadaswamy.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हर स्टेट को बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का मौका प्राने वाला है ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : हर स्टेट से किसी न किसी को मौका मिलना चाहिये, ताकि वह अपनी बात रख सके । अगर बहुत से

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

मिनिस्टर इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो हमारा सारा समय चला जायगा।

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I have been trying to catch your eye for the last four months and still not succeeded. I have never opened my mouth after my election and people in my constituency are thinking that I am enjoying Delhi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request him to be patient.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu): I would suggest whatever time you are giving to members, you should give 5 minutes less to the Minister because they must listen to us and then Shri Jagjivan Ram will speak.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of all parties here...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Then why are you violating it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not violating it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: You are not allowing us an opportunity. Now two Ministers will have spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trying to so adjust that all get an opportunity.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: At the end, the hon. Food Minister will reply. Before that, you should give other Members an opportunity. Why are Ministers being allowed to speak? You allow other members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get your chance.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि मिनिस्टर महोदय जो बोलने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं क्या वह कांग्रेस पार्टी का समय ले कर खड़े हुए हैं। अगर व. कांग्रेस पार्टी का समय ले रहे हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सब मिनिस्टरों कांग्रेस पार्टी का टाइम लेते हैं।

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Why should Ministers be allowed now? They have a right to speak any time, whereas Members are not so entitled. You are not giving us time now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ministers intervene to explain policies and answer certain points raised from this side. I entirely agree with you. This feeling in the House I would like to convey to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I will try to extend the time.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I appeal to you to allow all sections to speak at least once. After that the Ministers can take time, two hours or three hours, but they must know the viewpoints of the members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Cabinet Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, ultimately will take a whole survey, but minor points are raised, and it is expected that some reply should come forward. You will get your time.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): It is not a question of time alone. After all, at the fag end members are asked to speak for a few minutes after tiring the House.

Secondly, yesterday itself Government should have taken note of it, when Mr. Shinde was speaking, the general concensus in the House was that the Minister should not take so much time. After that again today another Minister. Again Mr. Jagjivan Ram. I would like you to take this into consideration.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Why can't you give one round to all sections first?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will not lose a single minute.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: That we know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the points that you make will be taken note of. Let us proceed. This is a very sensitive element in our life I know.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): I have no objection to the Ministers speaking here, but I want that the Business Advisory Committee, while fixing the time, should take into consideration this fact also that three Ministers will speak on the subject, whereas all the States are interested. What will the Ministers say? They will state only the policy, they will give a reply, but we have to represent our constituency also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I said just now, I am going to convey the feeling of the House to the Minister concerned. We will extend time. Secondly, it is not a question from this side. Yesterday as I said many members from that side also are eager to speak, but the Minister, when he wants to intervene, should not be obstructed, because he has got to state policy matters.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): When you are suggesting that the time will be extended, I would like to know from the Chair whether the deadline fixed of 21st July is going to be extended. If that is not going to be extended, by this method you are really depriving the House, which has to do it once in a year, viz., to discuss the budget of the country. And therefore, when you are giving this stop of extending the time, you would really be doing a disservice to the House. Please allow me to say that. (Interruptions.) Therefore, this has got to be very carefully taken into consideration, because what we have found is, for instance, for the defence budget where this country is spending a thousand crores of rupees annually we had only seven hours. Food is such a vital subject. Yesterday the hon. Minister of State took more than an hour. Since he sat down, there has been hardly one hour of discussion, and now another Minister is going to initiate other

policies. I really don't know what is going on. We are in your hands. My submission is that you must see that the House is able to discuss the budget of the country properly. If you say that the time will be extended, it only means that on the 21st of July the guillotine will come and we will suffer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely agree with the general proposition that the the budget session should provide opportunities to discuss every Ministry, if possible. The Business Advisory Committee has taken all this into consideration.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): No discussion; no money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members suggest that the time taken by the Ministers should be taken into consideration and I say that we will consider that point.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): What about his allegation that you are doing a disservice to the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the generosity of the House.... (Interruptions.)

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow the hon. Minister will have to reply at 2.30 or 3 p.m. Therefore, whatever time is available is available. Tomorrow is Friday. Ten hours are allotted. Tomorrow one more hour and we will be finishing ten hours... (Interruptions.) Hon. Members may kindly sit down; they should not make it a habit of standing up and interjecting at whatever stage we are. I am saying that time should not be extended because the External Affairs

[Mr. Speaker]

is coming and you will lose the other demands. Time has been extended by one more day, that is this Saturday and next Saturday also so that some more demands could be covered. Two or three more demands could be covered. If you go on extending the time for these demands, nobody would be the loser except the House and the country. Therefore, I suggest that we keep it to ten hours, whatever may happen. After finishing ten hours, the Minister will reply.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): No other Minister should intervene.

Mr. Speaker: Since he has been called, I would request him to finish in ten or fifteen minutes because on policy matters the Cabinet Minister will speak. The other Minister also has spoken and I do not think the other Ministers can enunciate policy matters.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Sir, ten hours were fixed. You should remember that we represent some constituencies and we wish to place some facts before the House. We cannot be content with Minister's replies or because some other Members from that side speak. We have also to put forth some points. Therefore, if some more demands are to be guillotined, let the time be extended for this Minister so that Members can speak.

Mr. Speaker: Some more demands will have to be guillotined.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Let them be, if they have to be . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: No; this cannot be done.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Since this morning, two Members from the Opposition have spoken; now the Minister is going to speak and then another speech from that side will come. If the time is not extended, where is the opportunity for us all to speak

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the Minister start now.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किसानगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से अपोजीशन के सदस्यों के लिए टाइम-लिमिट है क्या उसी तरह मंत्रियों के लिए भी कोई टाइम लिमिट है ।

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the about it. They are taking the time of the Congress; they are not taking your party's time anyway. Your party is getting the full time, whatever is allotted to you. Within this time which has been taken in these interruptions, at least one more Member could have spoken on the Demands! Let the Minister start now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the generosity of the House, and I am also happy that so many hon. Members have taken such a keen interest in food and agriculture. I promise my friend Shri Pilloo Mody that I would co-operate with him fully and try to be as brief as possible.

Yesterday, my colleague, Shri Shinde, tried to cover some ground and replied to certain points raised by hon. Members. Today, I propose to deal with a few other points. The rest of the ground will be covered by my able and respected colleague, the Food Minister, sometime tomorrow.

I find on the list 14 cut motions in regard to community development and panchayati raj. Some cut motions question the efficacy of the community development. Some other cut motions refer to the need to improve the working of the community development. A few cut motions consider it a wasteful exercise.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They cancel each other out.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: These, as my respected, erstwhile leader Acharya Kripalani has said, cancel each other out. In a way, they are mutually exclusive and sometimes they are contradictory. At the outset, let me answer one important question: whether community development should continue or not. Later on, I shall indicate what modifications we propose.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That means it is not working properly.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Let me say what I have to say, and then you have your own judgment. It appears to me that some doubting Thomases in some quarters have been suggesting that the community project and panchayati raj institutions have not been working well. Therefore we have got to reconsider the whole position, and certain suggestions have also been made that community development may go. But may I humbly say that judging from any point of view, objectively, there are strong reasons for continuing community development and panchayati raj institutions. The reasons are incontrovertible, indubitable.

Shri Pilo Mody: Congressmen will make a lot of money out of it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I will deal with it later on if there is time. Firstly, there has got to be a community approach to community development. If we concede that there has got to be community development, that the rural areas have to be changed and transformed, then this concept of community development has got to be accepted. Local initiative, local leadership, have to be harnessed; local resources, human and material, have to be mobilised and the programme and machinery have got to be set up to bring about this economic change and social transformation in rural society. This is being done by the community development and panchayati raj institutions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Question.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: They offer the necessary programmes to bring about the social and economic change in rural areas. At this point of time, after 16 years, when we have experimented and also successfully established such institutions in various parts of the country, to say that they are wrong to me is wrong. To cry a halt to them is like crying a halt to democracy itself, because the alternative is departmentalisation of various functions. When if we decide today that community development and panchayati raj institutions should be wound up, we will be taking the country back to the times of British raj.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): Now the corruption is decentralised.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That is a fringe which should not be mixed up with the basic concept.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Have the BDOs been dispensed with in some States as useless persons performing no function?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: BDOs refer to the structure, not to the programme. Some States are thinking of having an alternative staff structure. For instance, in M.P. and some other States like Haryana, Punjab, etc., they are thinking of abolishing the BDOs. In M.P. they have SDOs instead of BDOs. There has been some re-thinking about the staff structure, but so far as the basic elements are concerned, there is no change at all. If we change our approach and policy in regard to community development and panchayati raj institutions, I am afraid once again in the rural areas the traditional forces, the obscurantists forces and the well-to-do classes will gain control. (Interruptions). There is no alternative to community development. If my opinion is asked, I would say that there has got to be more community development on right lines.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It has not been on right lines so far?

Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said that block jeeps would be withdrawn. Are you going to implement that assurance?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I agree that jeeps have got to be used properly. They should not be withdrawn.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Your predecessors were not good enough to do it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Some members have criticised the past performance of community development. There is nothing like full satisfaction. We are not full satisfied. This is an institution which has been there for the last 16 years and it is our task to see that the superfluous frills and weaknesses and some of the wrong practices are removed to strengthen this machinery.

May I inform the House that there was a sort of a study made by the Central Institute of Community Development recently, and according to the preliminary report the level of awareness about community development among the villagers is quite widespread. They have examined nearly 7000 people.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They were suffering from T.B. or what?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Out of 7000 people nearly 86 per cent... (Interruption).

Shri Piloo Mody: Let us not interrupt him; this is his maiden speech.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: This is not my maiden speech. I have made a number of speeches in this House. Perhaps Shri Piloo Mody has come to Parliament for the first time.

Shri Sonavane: These city people do not want to hear the problems of rural areas.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Sir, according to this report, 86 per cent of the people have said that they are aware of the community development, its programme and various activities. Various surveys made have

indicated that community development and its programme has really created a certain amount of impact in the rural areas.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): May we have some idea of the achievements of community development? We do not want opinions, we want facts and figures.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: The same question was also raised yesterday, whether community development has done any good to agricultural development. For the information of the House I would like to say that the community development agency has helped the farmers to realise the importance of better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and various other improved practices.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair]

In the field of social service the contribution of community development to create the community assets in the villages is significant. For instance, about 44,2000 drinking water wells have been constructed in the rural areas.

An Hon. Member: Without water.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: This has been achieved with a sizeable public contribution (Interruption). Sir, I have no time to answer these questions now. Hon Members can discuss with me in the lobby and I will tell them everything.

Some 375,000 kilometres of approach roads have been laid and more than a million latrines have been constructed. The establishment of about 4,800 primary health centres has effectively helped the expansion of medical services in the rural areas. Special emphasis has been given to the programme of adult education.

We have also tried to see that the weaker sections of our community get

a lot of assistance from the community development programme.

For the information of the House I may say that we have suggested to the State Governments to re-define the concept "weaker sections of society". We have suggested to them to include within the definition scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers, landless labourers, sub-marginal cultivators and tenants belonging to such cultivation, nomadic tribes and traditional artisans excluding master craftsmen and the State Governments have been taking steps on the lines suggested.

The welfare of the weaker sections of the society has been assigned a statutory status in the panchayati raj institutions, and many panchayati raj bodies have constituted special committees to look after the welfare of the weaker sections

The most important aspect of the community development is, to my mind, that over a period of years this agency has been able to create a series of community assets in the rural areas... (Interruptions). There is no time, I may be allowed to go on.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the Minister be allowed to go on.

Shri K. Anirudhan (Chirayinki): The Speaker informed us that the hon. Minister will take only ten minutes. He has already taken 25 minutes. So, he should be asked to curtail his speech.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Perhaps the hon. Members do not want me to meet their objections.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: In this context, the discussion of community projects should not take more than two minutes, because we are discussing the subject of food and agriculture and community project comes in only

by the way. But, all the time he has been talking of community projects.

Mr. Chairman: He will deal with the subject with which he is concerned. (Interruptions) I would request hon. Members not to waste the time of the House like this. Let the Minister go on with his speech.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I have started by saying that there are 14 cut motions on panchayati raj and community development projects. So, I am really sorry to hear from the hon. Members that I am devoting a lot of time on that. I am only dealing with the questions and points raised by the hon. Members by way of cut motions.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: This is not a discussion on community development but the whole subject of food and agriculture.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: In the community development areas we have special programmes like applied nutrition programme, rural works programme and drinking water programme in selected areas which give considerable strength to the weaker sections of the community. Special co-operative programmes also have been evolved. Labour co-operatives, washermen's co-operatives and so many other co-operatives are taking root in helping the vulnerable sections of the society in rural areas. But I must confess that a certain amount of benefit has gone to the well-to-do sections of the society. Therefore, in future it will be our endeavour to see that this distortion is corrected and the community development programmes in future would help more the weaker sections, the vulnerable sections of society.

I know, hon. Members are very much exercised over some of the weaknesses which we find in the community development projects. We are

[Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy]

aware of those problems and we are not avoiding those problems. There has been some wastage in the community development areas. There may be a certain amount of corruption, maybe malpractices; but may I say that in a case like this where we have to deal with millions and millions of people, creating institutions for their benefit, certain fungus growth may be there. I am not justifying it at all. It should be our concern and it is our endeavour in future to see that such malpractices and corrupt practices are avoided and superfluous fringes and frills are also cut out.

From this point of view we called a meeting of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj some time last year and we have taken up the suggestions made by the participants there. Also, we have had a number of discussions, a series of discussions, with various experts and now we have formulated a new policy for community development and panchayati raj. The main approach of this new policy is to avoid unnecessary activities from the community development work, to streamline the administration and to pinpoint the issues which are important.

We have said that agriculture and family planning should be given top priority and programmes of local relevance subject to the availability of resources and also subject to the convenience of the State Governments, should be taken up. We have also said that special activities like the rural manpower programme and applied nutrition should also be taken up in selected areas. With a view to streamlining and strengthening these various institutions in the country we have asked the State Governments that the three-tier system of panchayati raj should be completed in all the States as quickly as possible.

In regard to the size of the blocks we have left it to the States. We

have no objection if there are changes made by the State Government in respect of personnel but we have told them that at no time at any cost the agricultural programme should suffer; the agriculture extension staff in the community development areas should be maintained, if possible strengthened, and this draft policy has been circulated to the State Governments for comments. When we receive their opinions we will be able to formulate this new policy and we will take the House also into confidence. Later on we will adopt the policy as the new policy of the Government of India... (Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: He is concluding.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): He is taking the Congress Party's time.

Mr. Chairman: He is consuming his own party's time. You cannot object to it.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Speaker announced that he will speak only for ten minutes.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I am taking the time of my party... (Interruption).

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले (चांदनी चौक):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई टाइम लिमिट है या नहीं ?

Mr. Chairman: He is taking his party's time. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Umanath: The time is precious... (Interruption).

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : आप के पहले दो अध्यक्ष बदल चुके हैं लेकिन उन की स्पीच बराबर चल रही है ।

Shri K. Anirudhan: He is actually wasting the time of the House...

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: टाइम जरूर कांग्रेस का है लेकिन सुनना तो हमें पड़ रहा है ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I repudiate these insinuations. I am not taking the time of the Opposition at all (*Interruption*) I am not yielding.

An Hon. Member: He has not said anything.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I have said many things. You have no patience to hear.

Mr. Chairman: I appeal to the Members to listen to him patiently.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: The Members of the Opposition have tabled 15 cut motions under the Department of Cooperation. These cut motions deal with agricultural credit, expansion and diversification of cooperative movement and discrimination towards non-Congress States in the matter of cooperative assistance. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Chairman: I would again request the Members to listen to him in silence.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Taking the question of political discrimination to non-Congress States, I say the cooperative assistance released by the Government of India is linked to the purpose of each State in the field of cooperative development and also its capacity to raise its own funds. Therefore, I say, there is no discrimination at all. According to this formula, any State Government can take the help of the Centre subject to the general availability of funds allotted to this Department, the matching funds from the Centre, provided the State Government also will find its own resources. In 1967-68, so far the Central assistance has been released to four States for agricultural credit stabilisation funds and the releases to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the two non-Congress Governments, are far heavier than those released to Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The figures are: Bihar—Rs. 50 lakhs, Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 57 lakhs, Rajasthan Rs. 30 lakhs and Uttar Pradesh—Rs. 1.50 crores.

An hon. Member: What about other States?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: The Central assistance has been released to only four States so far.

The lady Member on the Congress side, Mrs. Mohinder Kaur, raised a question about the interest rate charged by the co-operatives from the cultivators. She has said that the interest rate is on the very high side. The position is that the Reserve Bank lends at 4 per cent for short-term and at 4½ per cent for medium-term loans. The cultivator gets the loan at 9 per cent or 10 per cent. The average margin charged is 1 per cent by the apex banks, 2 per cent by the Central Government and 2.5 per cent by the primary co-operatives. The Reserve Bank helps the co-operatives upto 40 per cent only; 60 per cent of the money has to be mobilised by the co-operatives themselves through deposits. The interest paid on these deposits range from 4 per cent to 6.5 per cent. The co-operatives charge the pooled rate of interest from the cultivators. We have, however, requested the State Governments to examine the position at each stage of lending and try to make the margin reasonable, commensurate with the services rendered by these institutions.

Lastly may I say that we have been taking a number of steps to improve the pattern of assistance and the efficiency of the co-operative structure and to diversify its activities? Since 1965-66, the crop-loan system has been introduced progressively in various States. We have been stressing the importance of the credit-worthiness of the purpose as against the credit-worthiness of the individual. By this arrangement a lot of tenants, i.e., share-croppers, will be able to get the benefit.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: May I enquire how far it is correct that only 3 per cent of the loans given by the co-operatives go to cultivators whose assets are less than Rs. 1,000? The co-ope-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

rative movement is not for the poor tenants, but for the rich land-owners and the political supporters of the party in power.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I repudiate the insinuation.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: It is a statement of the Reserve Bank.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I repudiate the insinuation in the latter part of his question. About the first part, it is true....

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Then what has he repudiated?

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: Why does he not listen to me?

About the first part, it is somewhat true that the well-to-do sections of the rural society have got the largest benefits out of the co-operative credit structure, and we are equally concerned about it. It is for that very reason, that we have changed the system of assistance. That was what I was saying. Hereafter, we will be giving increasingly assistance on the basis of crops and not on the basis of security of land. The credit-worthiness of the purpose will be the more important consideration in future than the credit-worthiness of the individual concerned. So, it will be our endeavour to see that this pattern of assistance reaches every village and covers all the States by 1968.

It is our approach to see that all these institutions based on co-operation, the co-operatives of various varieties and kinds, the Community Development and the Panchayati Raj institutions are integrated and co-ordinated, so that all these agencies get more strength and more vitalisation and the vulnerable sections of the society, and the village economy as a whole, will be the beneficiaries of the results of their activities. Whenever we make criticisms about these institutions we have to bear in mind that we are still in the initial

stage of development and it is very wrong and dangerous to say that these institutions have outlived their purpose. Time is very short indeed. Sixteen years is a very short period...

An hon. Member: Not for him.

Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy: I am saying that sixteen years is too short a period in the history of a country.

Therefore, the whole objective and the strategy of village development is integrated development and putting into service the whole net work of institutions for various kinds of activities. In this task, we have to eradicate various weaknesses and various mal-practices and also mobilise a large amount of resources so that they may play a very key role in the task of change and transformation of the rural society.

I thank you and also the hon. Members for the indulgence that has been shown to me.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I just seek one clarification from the hon. Minister? The hon. Minister has given an impression to the House that the community development project and its administration has helped the weaker sections. Since he is quite new to this Department, I do not want to put him in a tight corner. All the reports which have been submitted after a thorough examination of the community development project and its administration both by Indian and foreign teams have said that the caste system has been reintroduced in the Community Development Administration and they have also fortified this caste system in most of these areas. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a thorough study of it and then give his considered view before the House.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I also put at the disposal of the hon. Minister some information which is within my personal experience? The offi-

cers of these community projects always stay with the richest landholders, and they eat there and they do things for them and nothing for what he calls the vulnerable section of our society.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: (Quilon): And travel with a lady clerk.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Two hon. Ministers have intervened in the food debate and some truths have come out from their speeches. And we had some truths revealed to us by the hon. Minister who spoke just now.

Even after twenty years of Independence, what is the position of our agrarian economy? Even after we have had three plans, what is the position? Our agrarian crisis is deepening. It has been accepted in several documents that famine conditions prevail in six States. Even in surplus States like Madhya Pradesh, starvation deaths have taken place. As announced by some Sarvodaya leaders, within six months, 204 starvation deaths have taken place even in a surplus State like Madhya Pradesh. In Bihar also, starvation deaths have taken place. What is the reason? Why is this situation prevailing even after three plans? **Shri J. B. Kripalani** had pointed out that during the First Plan, our leaders had said that after the completion of the First Plan period, we would become self-sufficient. But even after the Fourth Plan, what is going to be the position? The target fixed for achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan is 120 million tonnes. An economist of the Bihar University has explained:

On the basis of trends of production of the major agricultural crops over the last fifteen years, perspective planning has estimated that an output of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains could have been expected in 1965-66 if weather conditions had been normal. In fact, because of drought and other reasons, production was down at 72.3 million tonnes.

"If the rate of growth of the past 15 years is maintained in the Fourth Plan and if there are normal weather conditions, the food production will be 106.2 million tonnes".

It will never reach 120 million tonnes. Even after three Plans, we find that the landlords and rich landholders, blackmarketeers and hoarders are exploiting the poor peasants and agricultural labourers. That is the main reason why the agrarian economy is in a crisis and even starvation deaths are occurring. We remember the Bengal famine of 1943. 30 years ago, our great poet, Mahakabi Vallathol had written about famine and death:

Marikka sadharanam; vishappil dahikalalo Nammude natcil matram

'Generally people will die, but people will flame in hunger only in our land'.

After 20 years of Congress rule, the same position prevails. Starvation deaths are taking place. What is the reason?

Yesterday the hon. Minister of State, **Shri Shinde**, challenged the non-Congress Ministries in 8 States, who have come to power for the first time in 1967, and asked: why do they not implement land reforms? After 20 years of Congress administration, these 8 non-Congress Ministries came into power only three months ago. And he is challenging them to implement land reforms . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): I did not challenge them.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I am prepared to challenge him.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What I said was this: if they implement, we shall support them.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: This is after 20 years of Congress rule.

Shri K. Anirudhan: We are going to do it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: In Kerala, we are going to do it. I will explain it.

The All India Rural Household Survey Committee set up by the National Council of Applied Economic Research under Dr. P. S. Lokanathan stated that last year, 1965, the income of the rural community is as follows: 35.14 crore people in rural India had an average income of 68 P. per head per day. That means not one meal even a day. The average daily income of the last 10 million of the rural population was 27 P. This is after 20 years of Congress rule and independence. One crore of agricultural labour and poor peasants get a daily income of 27 P. This is not said by a Communist, but by Dr. Lokanathan. 50 million people get 32 P. and another 100 million get 42 P. per head per day. This is 20 years after independence. Why?

This is our socialism. The crisis in the agricultural sector and the industrial sector is reflected in the Economic Survey of 1966-67 which says:

"While agricultural output was somewhat higher than in 1965-66, it was well below the record level of 1964-65. Import of food-grains had to be substantially increased. Production actually declined in many Industries based on agricultural raw materials and the growth rate of industrial output was rather low. There was, nevertheless a marked rise in prices, particularly of food-grains".

After 20 years of Congress rule. the agricultural position is like this.

The ministry put forward some new measures, a new strategy. What has been the crux of this policy? The new strategy announced in this House on May 30th in reply to Unstarred Question No. 803 is: inject some inputs into agriculture and wait for output. This input is either creation of irrigation potential or extension of community development or NES blocks or soil conservation projects

or improved varieties of seeds or fertilisers or use of some new agricultural practices like the Japanese method, Chinese method etc., and provision of agricultural credit. Where does all the credit go? To the rich monopoly landowners, that has been accepted by the ministry itself.

The second point is to ignore the man behind the plough and avoid drastic changes in the socio-economic set-up.

Is it a new strategy? It is an old strategy. In 1930, 37 years ago, W. Burns, a British agricultural expert, in his book *Technological Possibilities of Agriculture in India*—he had been in India—talked of raising agricultural production by 30 to 50 per cent by better irrigation facilities, better manuring and use of good seeds etc. So, this is not a new thing. After 20 years the same thing is repeated. Such an approach was the basis of the grow more food campaigns in the early post-second world war years. This has been the basis of our agricultural planning during all the three plans although emphasis has been shifting from one topic of input to another.

In the first plan it was river valley irrigation and power projects. Then it shifted to the use of chemical fertilisers and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Now it is the high yielding variety, Taichung, Tainan etc., hybrids.

What have we achieved? During the three plans we spent nearly Rs. 2,000 crores on development of agriculture and another Rs. 1,431 crores on development of irrigation, but our need for import of foodgrains went on increasing, and we spent during the three plan periods nearly Rs. 2,500 crores on food imports.

During the period 1950-51 to 1962-63 we spent nearly Rs. 1,000 crores on development of irrigation alone, but the proportion of net irrigated area to net sown area which was 17.6 per cent in 1950-51 moved up to only 18.9

per cent in 1962-63. This is not due to drought, this is not due to world wars as explained by the Finance Minister when he replied to the budget debate.

Between 1950-51 and 1962-63 agricultural production is believed to have gone up by 42.4 per cent and food production by 35.9 per cent, but there has been an expansion of the net sown area also in this period by 14.6 per cent. Hence, our planning effort can claim credit for an increase of 28.9 per cent in 13 years. 1962-63 was a normal year and not a year of low production.

Despite increasing foodgrain production by nearly 44 per cent, the ration is 10 oz. in some States, 15 oz. in some others, while it is merely 4 to 5 oz. in Kerala, and scarcity conditions prevail in large parts of the country. The entire system of rationing and fair price shops are to be maintained by imports. The availability of foodgrains per adult per day was 17-18 oz. in 1966. This year in Kerala we get 4-6 ozs. What is the all India average in 1966? I have given that. Nearly one-third of the foodgrains that we produce or import is lost in transit or storage. All these go to show that we have failed to introduce a national food policy or to produce enough despite huge expenditure. We failed even to distribute on an equitable basis what we produced and imported and have allowed people to starve and die in scarcity areas. We failed even to store properly the precious grains. The main reason is the attitude to the actual tiller. There are nearly 750 lakhs of wastelands in our country. The Government of India has not been able to complete a survey of these lands and find out how much of it could be immediately brought under cultivation. The survey so far conducted indicates that 53 lakhs of acres of land are available and more will be discovered later on. We have talked so much about land reforms. But the recent report on the implementation of the land reforms prepared by the Planning Commission tells us that

even the most elementary land reforms have not been completed. The intermediaries have yet to be abolished in many States. Fair rent is even now a dream in many places and security of tenure is yet to become a reality in almost every State for share croppers and sections of tenants. At will evictions go on merrily. There are no proper land records and so on. All these had been accepted by the land reforms implementation committee.

At the last conference of Chief Ministers, our Food Minister spoke about implementation of the land reforms. The necessity for the implementation of the land reforms is recorded in 1957 by the agrarian reforms committee headed by Mr. Asoka Mehta. Without implementing land reforms, you cannot increase production without giving land to the tiller and distributing it to the agricultural labour, you cannot increase production without becoming self-sufficient. You spend money and the blackmarketeters and hoarders get the benefit.

My last point is about the food position in Kerala which is precarious. On the floor of this House, on May 31st, the Agriculture Minister assured us that he would send 70,000 tons to Kerala every month. But in June the quantity was reduced by 24,000 tons and for July the reports say it would be reduced by 35,000 tons. They are violating their assurance. During the last fifteen years they cheated the peasants and agricultural labourers and they violated all the assurances. Now they are starving the people of Kerala. If this situation is going to continue, the people are not prepared to die of starvation; they will fight and die a heroic death.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rajasekharan. You will have five minutes.

Shri Rajasekharan (Kanakapura): Sir, I am sorry I have been given only five minutes, and I cannot possibly finish my points within such a short time; however, I would like to

[Shri Rajasekharan]

point out one or two important problems which are agitating the country. I would first like to refer to the Ministry of Food. Here, there have been cut motions which have been moved in this House, pointing out about the non-supply of food to non-Congress governments. As you know, the reason is due to the failure of rains in certain States and also the delay caused by the West Asian situation.

Another point which has been made in some of the cut motions is with regard to the national food policy. Here, I would like to say that a national food policy can be evolved only after taking into consideration the various aspects which we are facing on the food front. I would like to emphasise here that the food problem is a very complex problem; it cannot be solved just in a haphazard way. We would like to take into account all the factors and statistics which are available as far as food production in this country is concerned. But, if you take the statistics which we are getting in this country, I would like to say that they are not correct, because the very basis of the collection of those statistics is quite wrong. Hence we are not able to arrive at the exact deficit in production. However, I would like to point out here that it is very essential to have a national food policy. I hope our hon. Minister will give due consideration to this. This is a problem which has been facing us time and again—so that a suitable policy can be evolved very early not only for the betterment of the farming community but to solve the food problem of the country as a whole.

Here, I would like to offer my own suggestion. The food habits of the people have to be changed. Otherwise, I am afraid we will not be able to solve the problem at all. For instance, if you take Kerala, the people there would like to eat more rice which is in short supply not only in India but even in the countries where

rice is being grown on a large scale, because their production is decreasing every year. So, we have first to change entirely the food habits of the people. Here, I must congratulate our scientists who have evolved good strains in paddy, in wheat, in bajra and in so many other grains. But unfortunately we have not been able to make use of those strains in large areas where we think they could be used. The reasons are many. I would not like to go into the details. I would only like to refer to some of the problems which are being faced by our farmers. First of all, I would take up the fertilisers. Yesterday, some hon. Members were mentioning about the rise in fertiliser prices.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Minister was saying that the prices could not be brought down. I would like to point out here that due to devaluation the price of fertilisers has gone up by 57.5 per cent. It is due to the Government's action that the prices of fertilisers have gone up. So, I demand that the Government should come forward to extend the subsidy which it had promised to give to the farmers. I think thereby the farmers would be able to get the fertilisers at a cheaper cost.

I would here like to point out that though there have been cut motions and there have been many suggestions, unfortunately, most of the Members have failed to mention anything about research. Whatever advance they have made in the western countries in the matter of production. It is due to research that they have been able to produce more. Yesterday, when our hon. Minister was praising our scientists and the farmers, my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody was a little bit impatient. He does not understand that it is due to re-

search that most of the western countries have been able to increase food production. I must congratulate our ex-Minister for Food and Agriculture, Mr. C. Subramaniam, who was responsible for encouraging the scientists, with the result today we see hybrid seeds used in many States. Government should consider giving more help and finance to agricultural research.

17 hrs.

I would quote from a bulletin brought out by the ministry to illustrate the poor attention we have been able to give all these years to agricultural research:

"To give an instance of the inadequacy of the support that has been available one may mention the Indian Agricultural Research Institute founded in 1905, which is not only the main national research centre for agriculture but at present the main nursery of the new generation of scientists required to incite and sustain an agricultural revolution. In recognition of its role the University Grants Commission invested the Institute with the powers of an University in 1958. It is well known that it maintains a very high standard of instruction as a result of which students from not only all over India seek admission but also those from other countries. Yet in this institution not even a single additional hostel room has been provided since 1951. For the expansion of staff and research facilities only Rs. 96.40 lakhs were provided during the entire Third Plan, and the scientists of the institute who are full of ideas and energy had to look to PL. 480 funds to provide additional urgently required funds. It is hardly necessary to point out that the research efforts during the Fourth Plan period must match the magnitude of our food needs and the urgency to make India self-sufficient in

food and other urgently required agricultural produce."

This would illustrate what a poor attention we have been able to pay to agricultural research.

If we go through the figures, we have been able to spend on agricultural education, during the third plan only about Rs. 30 crores compared to Rs. 135 to Rs. 140 crores spent on providing industrial education in so many institutions. Therefore, Government must provide more facilities and open more agricultural colleges and schools, particularly in rural areas, so that the farmers' sons will be able to learn the new techniques which have been evolved. At the same time, agricultural extension has to be strengthened more.

As you know, irrigation is one of the most important things for agriculture. We have to provide more irrigational facilities. There is limited scope under major and minor irrigation. Therefore, we must tap the underground water for irrigation.

I wanted to refer to a few other points also, but due to lack of time, I am not able to do so. I hope Government will take into consideration all the points which I have been able to mention.

✓ 17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: ABOLITION OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES AND PRIVY PURSES OF FORMER RULERS OF PRINCELY STATES

Mr. Speaker: Before I call on Shri Madhu Limaye to raise the discussion . . .

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Sir, one hour will not be sufficient. The time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: That is the time allotted. We have been extending it. Even if we extend the time by half-an-hour, according to the rule any Member who has previously intimated can be called to speak. Al-