

ber of matters come up, as you have yourself said, and it is not as if each and every matter will take the form of a formal motion. It is much better if you allow a few matters to be raised just like this, under Rule 377, and this requires no more than a statement from the Minister thereafter. And this would take only a minute or two for this matter to be stated and the Minister may make a statement thereof at a convenient time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Kindly sit down. I will explain it. The position is like this. It is for the Speaker to assess which will come today, what will come the other day, etc. and what will come under Rule 377; but that is a different matter. When you just get up abruptly and spring a surprise like this, how is it possible? When such humble submissions come in a very emphatic and shouting manner, they become a problem for me! If that is the type of humble submission, I don't know, what will be the other types of submissions.

Order please. I have passed on to the next item. Shri R. V. Swaminathan.

12.19 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76— Contd.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation—Contd

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** (Madurai): Sir, Agricultural production has gone down for the past three or four years continuously due to failure of the monsoon. This is the situation in the country as a whole but in Tamil Nadu this year there is complete failure and very difficult condition exists in Madurai, Ramnad and some other districts. People are under horrible conditions, due to failure of monsoon. Even the hon. Minister, Mr. Shinde visited Madurai and Ramnad districts and he has seen

the condition there himself, and he knows how horrible the conditions are there. It is not only foodstuffs production which has failed but power-cut is also there. Power has also failed. Today even in the month of April there is 75 per cent power cut which has been imposed in Tamilnadu. We don't know how long this is going to be there. Food is not there; power is not there; even water is not there; in the city of Madras water is being given once in two days or three days. Such is the horrible condition there. How are we going to solve the problem? Whoever rules the State, the Centre, cannot shirk its responsibility. The Centre has got its responsibility which it must discharge. The people have given us the mandate and we have to fulfil that. Therefore, I would like to say that the Centre has got a duty and it must discharge this duty. The Ministry has to perform its duty so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Already some relief measures have been taken which have given some relief to the poor farmers but the small farmers and the marginal farmers find it difficult as they could not get any help. They have no money. Whatever little grain they have produced with the help of lift irrigation, well irrigation, etc. is also being taken away by the departmental people, in the name of procurement. We cannot understand why this is being done specially when the Minister knows that there is a failure of monsoon and he has himself seen with his own eyes the conditions of Tamil Nadu. Why is the procurement being introduced there? Suppose in a house, a family, consisting of four or five people, has got 20 bags of paddy. The departmental people will go to them and say that they should only keep ten bags with them and the balance they should part with. The balance of paddy is hardly sufficient for this family for four or five months. What will they do for the rest of the year?

In Tamil Nadu, in certain Districts the farmers are forced to sell fifty

per cent of their paddy at Rs. 45 per bag whereas in the border area of the neighbouring Districts it is being sold at Rs. 100, per bag. See the difference between these two. This position should be realised by the Government and they should try to solve this problem. The Government has fixed the price very low. They have fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 70/- per quintal. It is not really known how the price is fixed by them at low level. We do not know whether they have taken into consideration the cost of cultivation, cost of living conditions etc., etc. before fixing the price. For example, even the fertiliser is not made available freely to the farmers. Even if it is available, it is available only at a very high price. A farmer is not able to get it directly in the open market. He has to purchase it at the black market with exorbitant price.

These things are not at all taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission. It is hightime that the Commission is abolished. No farmers in the country have got any confidence in the Agricultural Prices Commission. Perhaps the Minister might have got confidence in them. The farmers have lost their confidence in them. Even the Members of Parliament have lost their confidence in them. They are not able to prevail upon the Government to give the farmers the adequate quantity of fertilisers at a reasonable price. Government is not able to convince the Commission. If the Commission says something, they simply have to accept it. I think it is not fair at all. The Government should themselves take up this question and fix a remunerative price.

I now come to river valley scheme. Cauvery Water dispute is there. When new parties are formed with States they start fanning out regionalism. And the Ministers are naturally afraid of these regional slogans. A new dispute has been created for the past two years or so by some small but vociferous people. In order to satisfy them they simply support

them. Somehow or other the Tamil Nadu Government is not able to manage this with Karnataka Government. Sir, it is not only in regard to Cauvery. There are many rivers. There are hundreds of river valley schemes in the country. In each State, they have got a problem. When we talk to hon. Members, we find that all of them have got problems in regard to the river valley schemes. Therefore, what is the duty of the Government? Government should come forward and appoint a high powered commission, river valley commission, with full powers and they should settle the matter. There is no use of convening Conferences of Chief Ministers and Irrigation Ministers, talking to them, trying to persuade them and then failing in the end. In the end, they come out with a statement that the talks have failed, and therefore, they are not able to settle the matter. How long you can do this? Is it not the time to take it up? I would appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Government that they should take it up and appoint a high powered commission.

Sir, in regard to fertiliser, it is unfortunate that the installed capacity is not being properly utilised and I understand that only 50 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised. What is the reason? They may say that there is coal shortage, there is power shortage and so on and so forth. They can go on giving reasons, one or the other. But what is the solution? Therefore, Government should come forward and take up the question of producing more fertiliser and see that this is properly distributed to the farmers. Now, there are so many agencies. All these agencies have completely failed and farmers are not able to get fertiliser at reasonable price. Therefore, Government should take steps to see that fertiliser is made available to the farmers at reasonable price.

Sir, then, there is the problem in regard to water. Leave alone water for irrigation purposes. There should be sufficient water for drinking pur-

poses. The Krishna River scheme was there, to supply water to Madras city. This has been there for a long time. The area was in Madras State before 1947 or 1948. It was a composite State. Most parts of Andhra Pradesh except the Hyderabad State area, Malabar district in Kerala as well as South Kanara were all in the then composite State of Madras. At that time, this scheme was drawn up. Then, there was some trouble and a separate Andhra State was created. Now, they say that they will not give the water. We talk about integration. We also say that we should think in terms of one country and that we are all Indians. When you talk of integration and when you talk of one country, you should also see that your brothers living in one corner of the country do not suffer for want of water. If you are not able to give drinking water, what is the use of talking about integration? The leaders of the country should come forward and tell the people that they should not raise such kinds of objections.

Sir, I have already submitted about the price. Sir, agriculture is in the safe hands of our leaders like Babu Jagjivan Ram and Shri Shinde. We have able leaders. Yet, trouble and difficult condition is there in Tamil Nadu. Power shortage, Food shortage, water shortage for drinking and what not. To be or not to be is the question in Tamil Nadu now. There is something wrong in the State of Denmark. There is something wrong in the Tamil Nadu. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to visit the State once again and see the conditions there so that proper help can be given to the people of Tamil Nadu.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB, SHINDE):** have extensively toured the State. Shri R. V. Swaminathan: With these words, support the demands.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhondhuka):** Mr. Speaker, if agricultural production has to be maximised, the

greatest attention has to be given to four factors. First, seeds should be of the right quality, improved, high-yielding varieties of seeds. Then fertilisers, pesticides and water. As regards these four factors, it is interesting to see that Government or the Ministry does not appear to have paid any attention to certain malpractices that have crept into these matters. Take, for instance, seeds. There is no mention at all of the fact that a large percentage of these so-called improved or high-yielding varieties of seeds is adulterated. What steps has Government taken in this regard. Is it not of vital importance that seeds should be pure and unadulterated? Their effect on production is very great. Therefore, from this point alone, all possible steps should be taken to prevent adulteration. The farmer suffers because he spends money on costly seeds in order that he may get the best possible yield, but finds that the seeds are adulterated. Why has not Government taken up this question in its own hands? Every State Government interferes in this matter. In fact, multiplication of seeds is done under the order of the Agriculture department in State after State and yet when it comes to their quality control adequate machinery does not exist.

Then you come to the question of fertilisers. Again these are of vital importance. What has happened? At one single stroke, Government has doubled the prices of fertilisers and expects farmers to procure them in the required quantities knowing full well also that Government fixes the prices of what they produce at a level which makes it impossible for the farmer to pay these high prices for fertilisers.

The previous speaker referred to the Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commission has fixed the price, say, of wheat, at a certain level without taking into account the cost of production of the farmer. Yesterday, a member of the advisory committee to the APC stated that he has sent in his resignation for what use

was it for him to remain on the committee if no importance was ever attached to the advice tendered, on such a basic matter as cost of production? If cost of production is not taken into account, it is difficult to see on what basis the APC fixed the prices. What are the considerations that weigh with the Commission if not the cost of production? This is a very important point to which, the Minister, it is hoped, will give a very full and detailed answer. It is not enough to repeat what the Commission says. What is needed is positively to state the reasons for not giving any weight to the cost of production. Several agricultural universities have carried out surveys—that is to say objective evidence exists—and the results of these surveys are available. Punjab University carried out a survey and other research students have so and have pointed out what the cost of production would be. For instance, in regard to wheat, they have arrived at the finding that the cost of production would be in the region of Rs. 120. Yet the procurement price fixed is Rs. 105. What is the justification for this, in the face of the fact that the price of fertiliser, an important input, has been doubled?

Now the third ingredient, pesticides,

Similarly, pesticides. The prices have increased considerably and what is worse, many types of pesticides that are in the market today are adulterated. What steps have the Government taken to ensure that the pesticides that are in the market for sale to the farmers are of the right quality and are not adulterated ones? Is there any machinery? In regard to drugs at least in name, there is a drug controller in every State to see that the drugs sold are not adulterated. In regard to pesticides, have you set up any machinery to ensure that pesticides are not adulterated?

Last, but not the least important factor for maximisation of agricultural production is water. They say they have programmes for increasing irrigation facilities. During the Fourth Plan they wanted to bring in a consi-

derable additional area under irrigation so that they could have assured water supply. They have similar programmes in the Fifth Plan. Why is it that a number of these projects are not completed within the time-schedule that is laid down? Why is it that a number of most desirable projects are not even taken in hand for years for one reason or another and the majority of them are held up because of inter-State water disputes? What steps have been taken by the Government to resolve those disputes? They say that they have no powers? What is the good of their saying so when the ruling party is today in a position to pass any legislation that it desires, even to amend the Constitution as often as it likes? And yet it does not take steps to settle these issues, which would result in self-sufficiency in food-grains and also in respect of many vital cash crops needed for important industries. Why is it that we are unable to take any steps to settle these disputes and allow them to continue with no end in sight? A little while ago I think a statement was placed on the Table of the House saying that there were 157 projects which were outstanding because of inter-State river waters dispute. They take pride in the fact that they succeeded in getting eight of them out of this list; instead of being delayed they are going to be taken in hand. But what about 149 more projects which cannot be taken on hand and there is no knowing when they are likely to be taken up. One project which seems to me very important is the Narmada project and it is a great pity that it should have been held up for so long, as many as 18 years. I do not propose to say more about that, however, because it has been referred to a tribunal and it must take its course. I appreciate that. But even there, is there no way in which the all powerful Central Government could bring in all the parties together and bring about a solution much earlier exactly as they managed with regard to eight projects? Even if you leave Narmada

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out, why do you not take a hand in bringing about a solution in regard to the remaining 149?

You claimed that you had brought about an agreement among the Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments, but within a few days it came to nothing. Why is it that the Central Government does not take a continuous and sustained interest in the solution of these inter-State river disputes? Do they think that they are of no importance? Since these 149 projects can provide irrigation water to several million acres of land, these disputes merit the highest importance. I consider this ought to receive your most earnest attention.

Further, the Government does not appear to attach much importance to the proper use of water. The problem to using the water in the most economical manner possible has not been given enough attention and the result is that very often the projects are ready, but the water which is already in the reservoir is not carried to the fields. Then, when it is carried to the fields, the farmers are not taught how to utilise the water to the last advantage with the result that a very substantial quantum of the water is wasted, which results not only in depriving other farmers who need the water and are ready to use it, but actually it also does harm to the soil by increasing its salinity. Knowing all this, should it not be the bounden duty of the Government to see that the proper use of water is taught to the farmers, is insisted upon? There is no reason why Government should not make water more costly, the water which they manage to bring and make available to the farmers after spending a large amount of money. What harm would there be in fixing water rates at a level which would make the farmer realise that he must use that water sparingly, correctly and at the right time? Wherever water is charged at reasonable prices, not excessive prices, the farmer takes great care

to see that he does not waste it, but we do not seem eager to insist on this, but rather encourage the wastage of water, so that even that much water which you are supplying by spending thousands of crores of rupees, is not being put to the best use.

I have just emphasised the factors which would enable agricultural production to be maximised if only attention were paid in the right manner to see that the ingredients are made available, to see that they are pure and unadulterated, and to see also that the farmer is given right advice and guidance in the proper use of water and in the proper application of pesticides at the right time.

It is true you have extension services, but these services, believe me, are not doing their job as it should be done. You claim to have covered the entire country with more than 5,000 blocks, but these services do not carry their advice and guidance to the small and marginal farmers at the right time and in the way in which it ought to be done.

I would finally say only one word regarding the small and marginal farmers for whom you have developed schemes. Have you considered to what extent, apart from spending the money allotted you have achieved satisfactory results in this field? I have reason to believe that the return you have got is very little. I have no doubt that the bulk of the money has been spent more in the staffing of the various schemes introduced with great fanfare than in ensuring that the benefits intended reach the small and marginal farmer. The achievement is very little in terms of increased agricultural production. Although you say agriculture is being given the highest priority, even on these special schemes to assist the small and marginal farmers, you have imposed substantial financial cuts. That means, whatever advantage you may have originally sought to gain from these schemes, those also you have not thought of

worth while insisting upon. I once again suggest that these factors may be paid greater attention, so that agricultural production may increase to the maximum extent possible.

**SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL** (Jalgaon): Sir, while I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I would like to make a few observations. Agriculture is the vital sector of our economy. I must express my satisfaction and offer compliments to the Government for facing the most crucial and complicated problem of rising prices. Sir, if we take into account the last year's economic background of our country, every conscious citizen would definitely admit that the trend of rising prices was alarming and it was a great challenge to the country and to the Government. But it is a matter of pride for us to see that the reverse graph of prices, particularly the prices of foodstuffs, is also easing the situation and showing a downward trend in prices. This is a great achievement, for which I must offer my compliments to the Government.

Going through the various reports of the Ministry and examining the balance sheet of agricultural economy one thing by way of conclusion is certain and that is, the future of Indian economy will be depending mainly on nature, i.e. climatic conditions at least for some years to come. So far as the irrigation potential and utilisation are concerned, I entirely agree with the basic views expressed by Dr K. L. Rao. He said that the total irrigation potential created in the country is not very satisfactory. In some of the States, the average irrigation potential is very disappointing. The overall average for the whole country is about 22 per cent. But in some States, the irrigation potential is as low as 7 or 8 per cent. If we take into account the resources position of the various States which are having this low average irrigation potential.

they will have to be put in a different category, as the most backward States. That is the basic thing. For that the Planning Commission has been giving top priority for some schemes. The integrated area development programme, which has been accepted by this House, is a step in that direction. It has been suggested that if in some States there is some bottleneck or some backwardness, priority must be given to the schemes in those States. Some sort of balance must be kept in view and imbalances must be removed. That was their approach. But that has not been actually brought into practice.

Coming to research in dry farming technology, taking into account the changing average rainfall in the various seasons, they are thinking of different cropping patterns in different States. We are expecting that something will come out of it. But I am sorry to say that the performance of the extension service has not been very satisfactory.

Then I come to power and fertilizers. I can understand the difficulties in the matter of generation of power by hydroelectric projects, because of the inadequate rainfall during the course of the last three years. But I fail to understand the performance of the thermal power projects during the course of the last two or three years, especially when we were expecting something more during this critical period. I am sorry to say that the thermal power projects have not performed even up to 60 per cent of the standards prescribed by the Government and the targets laid down by the Planning Commission. This is very disappointing. So, I would request the Government to tighten its machinery for all public undertakings. Particularly power and fertilizer undertakings. When the country has made a huge investment to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores to 8,000 crores in these public undertakings, the people are expecting some very substantial return. But we are not,

getting that return, particularly from power and fertiliser projects. The reason for this is inefficiency. As a solution for it I would request the Government to tighten up the administrative machinery.

Coming to the public distribution system, I have nothing much to say about it. The food situation has eased to some extent because some of the States have set up the public distribution system.

The real problem in the country is not actual shortage but the general psychology of shortage deliberately created by the vested interests in the country. Government have already started taking action against the vested interests but the Government must pursue them more vigorously, because the vested interests are creating an atmosphere of scarcity in the country.

Coming to the procurement of food, I do not find any guidelines. After giving guidelines to the States, the matter is supposed to have been discussed in the NDC. They have given the guidelines. But it has been ultimately left to the discretion of the State Governments to finalise their programmes to procure foodgrains. According to my information, it is not because of the shortage of foodgrains that the procurement is not actually gaining momentum. It is the liberal policy of the Centre which has left it the discretion of the State Governments, or the goodwill of the State Governments, to procure foodgrains. It is a national problem. I fail to understand why the Central Government, while accepting the responsibility of giving work to the needy workers and labourers and supplying necessary foodgrains at reasonable prices to needy people who are living below the poverty line, is adopting a liberal policy in the matter of procurement of foodgrains by leaving it to the discretion of the State Governments to procure foodgrains.

I have studied this problem in some of the States. The targets laid down

by the Central Government are not even 10 per cent of the total production. On the one side, we give promise to the people and the country as a whole that we will be in a position to supply the necessary foodgrains at reasonable prices, at the rate of 5 kg. in rural areas and 8 kg. in urban areas, excluding the rationing areas like Bombay and Calcutta; even in rural areas, the people are not getting even 1 kg. or 2 kg. of foodgrains. It is not that the agriculturists have not got the foodgrains with them. It is the liberal policy of the Central Government regarding procurement of foodgrains that is responsible. It has been left to the discretion and goodwill of the States to procure foodgrains. That is why the State Governments are not very keen about the procurement. They are just building the central pool and the buffer-stock also.

In this connection, regarding procurement of foodgrains, I would like to make one more point and that is about pricing policy. We are not getting the required amount of foodgrains from the agriculturists because we are not paying them adequate price for the foodgrains. Some of the people are wondering in the country whether this Government has got any pricing policy. During the last four Plans, have you got any pricing policy which is supposed to be based on economic parity? No. That is the reply given. That is very disappointing. The stage has come in the life of the country when we must lay down very sound economic principles for having pricing policy so that no section of the society will have any grudge or any complaint against the prices laid down by the Government.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon one or two points regarding panchayat raj, cooperative movement and rural development. These are very important institutions which have been entrusted to this Ministry. Panchayat raj, cooperative movement

and rural development were the very favourite ideas, dreams, of our great leader Panditji. I do not think due attention is being paid by this Ministry, by the Government, to these institutions by way of giving grants or having programmes. The network of cooperatives and panchayati raj is there. We have been incurring a lot of expenditure by way of salaries to these people. But actually, they do not do any work. There is no work for them. So also is the case with rural development programme. These are very important institutions so far as the involvement of the people is concerned. They have to carry out the responsibility to the country at this very crucial time.

Regarding distribution system, so far as cooperatives are concerned, they can carry out the responsibility for the distribution of essential commodities. If we assess the over-all performance of this Ministry, I think we can say that, like any other Department, the Ministry and its whole network is suffering from inefficiency. This administrative inefficiency is there which the Government should try to improve.

My final request to this Department—particularly as it is a very important Department—would be that the demand of the times is the optimum use of man-power, land, labour and capital and if we basically neglect these things and if we do the job haphazardly, I think it is not going to help us.

श्री. र.म. हेडगाऊ (रामेड) अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान होने हुए भी हमारे यहां कृषि की उपेक्षा हो रही है। वास्तव में आज हमारा देश अनाज के बारे में स्वयं पूर्ण होना चाहिए था किन्तु 27 सालों में हम इस सत्य के नजदीक नहीं पहुंच सके। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हर वर्ष हम को अनाज के लिए बाहरी देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हमारा बहुत सा पैसा

अनाज के लिए बाहरी देशों को देना पड़ रहा है। यहां दीगर खर्च जो हो रहे हैं इस देश के उत्थान के लिए वह भले ही स्वाभाविक और वास्तविक हों परन्तु मैं यह कहूंगा कि कृषि की उपेक्षा कर के दीगर योजनाओं में पैसा लगाना कहा तक उचित है? आज हम देखते हैं कि देश में नई नई इमारतों का निर्माण हो रहा है। अभी लोक सभा के नजदीक एक बड़ी भारी इमारत बनी है। कई प्रान्तों में विधान सभा की इमारतें बन रही हैं, मंत्रियों के बंगले बन रहे हैं और एम पीज तथा एम एल एज के निवास स्थान भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। पंचायतों की इमारतों का निर्माण हो रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि जहां अनाज का सर्वास्व हमारे देश में प्राथमिक मबाल है वहां इस की उपेक्षा कर के मारा पैसा जो इन निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है क्या यह उचित है? यह मारा पैसा हम में न खर्च कर के पानी और खेती की व्यवस्था के लिए इसका एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा लगा दिया जाता तो अनाज का सर्वास्व हो सकता था। परन्तु हमारी सरकार इस की उपेक्षा कर रही है।

आज देहानो में खेतियार और छोटे किसानों जो हैं उन की इतनी उपेक्षा हो रही है कि खेती के लिए उन को उचित मात्रा में कर्जा नहीं मिलती और कर्जा भी मिलता है तो पूरी रकम उन के पास नहीं पहुंचती है, उस में भी कुछ परमिटज अकनरान में लेकर के नेता लोग मार देते हैं। खाद की जो समस्या है, रासायनिक खाद हमारे किसानों को पूरी मात्रा में नहीं मिल रही है। उस के दाम इतने बढ़ गए हैं कि छोटे किसानों रासायनिक खाद का उपयोग अपनी खेती में नहीं कर पाते और जो गोबर बरकरह की खाद देहातो में होती है उस का भी जनाने में इतना उपयोग हो रहा है कि वह खाद भी खेती में पूरी मात्रा में नहीं पहुंचती।

पानी का जो प्रश्न है, वास्तव में खेती का उत्पादन पानी पर निर्भर है। हमारे देश में कीरडबाहु जमीन जो है जिस में पानी नहीं



मिलता, जिसकी फसल ऊपरी निर्यात के पानी पर निर्भर है, ऐसी जमीन बहुत सी है। उस के लिए अगर पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो देश में अनाज की कमी नहीं हो सकती। हमारे देश में कई बड़ी नदियां बहती हैं, कई छोटी मोटी नदियां हैं, नाले हैं, बाघ हैं, पुराने तालाब हैं, लेकिन उन की दुरुस्ती नहीं होती। नदियों का 80 प्रतिशत पानी ममूद में बह जाता है। लेकिन बाघ बना कर उस पानी को रोक कर खेती को देने की योजना हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में आज तक नहीं बन पाई है। मिस्र के तौर पर मैं कहूंगा कि मण्डरा जिले में बेनगगा बहती है। बेनगगा प्रोजेक्ट का एक बड़ा भारी प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में सर्वे हुआ लेकिन सर्वे होने के बाद आज करीब 40 साल हुए हैं। उस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। बेनगगा प्रोजेक्ट यदि पूरा हो जाता तो विदर्भ मध्य प्रदेश और छगंध की लाखों एकड़ भूमि पानी के नीचे आनी और इतना ही नहीं मध्य भारत में खेती के जरिए प्रवास का भी पूरा इन्जाम हो जाता और बिजली का भी उस में निर्माण होता। लेकिन उस की उपेक्षा हो रही है। बास्नव में हम के पीछे भी एक राजनीति चलनी है कि जिस प्रदेश का नेता कुछ विशेषता रखता है राज्यकर्ताओं के साथ वह तो अपना हिस्सा ले लेता है और जहाँ के नेता कुछ बैसी अपनी करतूत नहीं रखते उन के यहाँ के विकास की उपेक्षा कर दी जाती है। विशेषतः विदर्भ के बारे में तो यह हमेशा से चलता आया है। जब विदर्भ मध्य प्रदेश में था तब उस की उपेक्षा की गई और आज महाराष्ट्र में है तो आज उस की इतनी भारी उपेक्षा हो रही है कि आज विदर्भ का कृषक बहुत ही दुखी है। पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र में जो सब की खेती होती है उस सब की खेती करने वालों के लिए कई योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं लेकिन विदर्भ की जमीन कोरडवाड़ा जमीन है, उस के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इस प्रकार से असंयुक्त विकास की योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं और विकास में भी राजनीति

चलाई जाती रही तो देश का संयुक्त विकास कभी नहीं हो सकता। जो पिछड़े भाग हैं वह पिछड़े होंगे और जिस भागों के प्रभावशाली नेतृत्व के लोग सत्ता से संबंध रखते वाले हैं वे अपने क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कोई न कोई योजना लेते रहेंगे।

हमारे देश में बंजर जमीन बहुत है। उस को भी हम जोन में ला सकते हैं। लेकिन उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। जमीन का बटवारा करते समय इस बात के कई उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं कि जिनके खेती है उन के पास ही वह जमीन जा रही है। सरकारी जमीन का बटवारा करते समय उन को ही प्राथमिकता देकर राजनैतिक दाबपेच से उन को खुश रखने के लिए जमीन उन्हीं को दी जा रही है लेकिन जो जमीन पर काम करने वाले आदिवासी, हरिजन और भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं उन को वह जमीन नहीं दी जा रही है। वे मांगें में अर्जें देते हैं, कलेक्टर से मिलने हैं, मंत्री के पास निवेदन लेकर जाते हैं, मगर उन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उन को जमीन नहीं दी जाती है। आज हमारे देश में लाखों एकड़ बंजर जमीन हैं। भूमिहीन मजदूर आदिवासी और हरिजन जो ईमानदारी से मेहनत कर के खेती का उत्थान करना चाहते हैं उन में उस जमीन का बटवारा कर देना चाहिए। और सिर्फ बटवारे से ही काम नहीं चलेगा उन को उस जमीन के विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहयोग जब तक सरकारी स्तर पर नहीं देते तब तक उस का विकास नहीं होगा। कई जगह ऐसा भी हुआ है कि जमीन पट्टे पर दी गई लेकिन विकास के लिए सुविधा नहीं दी गई। इसलिए वह जमीन बैनी की बैनी ही पड़ी है। तो जमीन देने के बाद पांच साल के अन्दर उस का पूरा विकास भी होना चाहिए और उस के लिए सरकार को पूरी मदद भी करनी चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विदर्भ में कार्रगारों की स्थिति बड़ी उपेक्षित है, हम उन के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पा रहे

हैं—जान-बूझ कर नहीं दे रहे हैं या इस के पीछे क्या राजनीति है—मेरी मन्त्र में नती आता है। आज खेती करने वाले कृषक दो विभागों में बंटे हुए हैं—एक बड़े काश्तकार हैं जिन का नाम हजारों एकड़ जमीन है। उन्होंने सीलिंग के डर के कारण अपनी जमीनों को असग-असग फैंमिली मेम्बरों में बांट दिया है, लेकिन वास्तव में एक-एक फैंमिली के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, इतनी जमीन है कि उन को मालूम ही नहीं है कि हमारी जमीन कहाँ कहाँ पर है। दूसरे—वे काश्तकार हैं जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जिन के पास 2 एकड़, 5 एकड़, 10 एकड़ या 15 एकड़ जमीन है। वास्तव में इन छोटे काश्तकारों का बहुत ही उपेक्षा हो रही है। सरकार की ओर से जो बीज और खाद का बटवाया होता है, बड़े काश्तकार उस में से अधिक में अधिक हिस्सा ले जाते हैं, इसलिये कि उन की पहुँच नेताओं और भ्रष्टारान तक है और छोटे काश्तकारों को कुछ नहीं मिलता। ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होना चाहिये। छोटे काश्तकारों की उपेक्षा करेंगे तो देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता।

आज काश्तकार जो पैदावार करता है उस को उसकी पैदावार का उचित दाम मिलना चाहिये। आज सभी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन गेहूँ के दाम 105 रुपये रखे गये हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि यह दाम किस हिसाब से बैठाया गया है। उत्पादन खर्चा लगा कर और सास भर मेहनत करने के बावजूद भी काश्तकार को जीवन के लिये पक्षोप्य मात्रा में खेती से लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। खेती के उत्पादन खर्च को देख कर, किसान की मेहनत को देख कर कृषि उपज का मूल्य निर्धारण होना चाहिये। गेहूँ के दामों पर फिर से विचार करते वक़्त इन सारी बातों पर विचार करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

कपास के बारे में सरकार की कौन-सी नीति है? कपास कई प्रांतों में होती है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में एकाधिकार कपास कारखाने की योजना जारी की जाती है और

वह भी किस ढंग से—केन्द्रीय सरकार के बलबूते पर। केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा देगी तो उसका भुगतान किया जायगा। आज कपास का 30 प्रतिशत दाम काश्तकार को दिया जाता है और 70 प्रतिशत तुरन्त नहीं दिया जाता है—इस तरह में कैसे काम चलेगा और यह 30 प्रतिशत भी एक दम नहीं दिया जाता, उससे कपास ले नी जाती है और बहुत से चक्कर काटने के बाद उसको वह पैसा मिलना है। यह नीति मन्तोपजनक नहीं है—इस पर सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज ऐसे बहुत से भ्रष्टारान और नेता लोग कृषि के प्लानिंग में बैठे हुए हैं जिनको उसका कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि उनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि मूमफली पेड पर लगती है या जमीन में लगती है। उनको इतना सा भी ज्ञान न होने हुए वे प्लानिंग कमिशन में बैठे हुए हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि प्लानिंग करने वक़्त जो हमारे कृषक हैं, जो मदियों से यह काम करने आ रहे हैं उन लोगों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। उन कृषकों को प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिये। उनके विचारों के आधार पर ही योजना बना कर हम कामयाबी पा सकते हैं।

पानी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है इस देश में जितने नदी और नाले हैं उनका अधिकार पानी बेकार चला जाता है। उस पूरे पानी को कृषि के लिये किस ढंग से इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं—इसके बारे में देश-व्यापी प्लान होना चाहिए और ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि एक बून्द पानी भी फोकर में न चला जाय। एक-एक इंच कृषि उर्ध्वन पानी के नीचे लाई जाय, तब मुझे विश्वास है कि अन्न उत्पादन के काम में थोड़े ही दिनों में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

हम देखते हैं कि आज उद्योगों को प्रधानता देने की बात चल रही है। मैं उसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन आपको यह देखना होगा

कि प्राथमिकता किसे दी जाय। आज हम बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों पर खर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कृषि हमारे देश का एक महान उद्योग है, एक प्रधान उद्योग होने के बावजूद भी उसकी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं और यही कारण है कि अनाज के मामले में आज हम दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर हैं। यदि यह स्थिति अधिक दिनों तक चलेगी तो मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह कृषि प्रधान देश बूबे बिना नहीं रहेगा और यह सरकार भी इसके साथ-साथ डूबेगी। ऐसी अवस्था नहीं आनी चाहिए। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार सज्ज हो जाये। कृषि का प्राथमिकता दे कर सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएँ कारगराने की दी जाये।

श्री जयलाल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि और सिंचाई का जो विषय आज हमारे सामने है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसा मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा—हमारी अनेकी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनी, लेकिन हमारे प्लानर्स ने कृषि और पशुपालन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उस का यह परिणाम है कि आज लोगों को खाने की अन्न नहीं मिलता और पीने को दूध नहीं मिलता। हम को 27 वर्ष आजाद हुए हो गये, इस बीच उद्योगों में हम ने काफी उन्नति की। जहाँ हमारे यहाँ एक सूई भी नहीं बनती थी, आज बड़े-बड़े जहाज, मशीनें और हर तरह का सामान बनाता है और करोड़ों रुपये का सामान विदेशों को बेचा जाता है। लेकिन जो भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, जिस की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या कृषि पर काम करती है, उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—27 वर्ष गुजर गये आज भी हमारा देश अन्न के लिये विदेशों का मुहताज है, हमें विदेशों से अन्न मंगाना पड़ता है। आज से 25-30 वर्ष पहले ज्यादातर लोग भौटा अनाज खाते थे, नेहूँ नहीं खाते थे, परन्तु आज 90-95 प्रतिशत जनता नेहूँ खाती है। क्यों? इसलिये कि नेहूँ का भाव दूसरे अन्नधान्यों के अन्तर्गत है। नेहूँ 105 रुपये

निबंटल है, जब कि गन्ना 206 रुपये निबंटल, मटर 200 रुपये निबंटल, मूँद 200 रुपये निबंटल है। इसलिये नेहूँ ही एक ऐसी चीज है जो हर भारतीय अपने और अपने जानवरों के लिये काम में लाता है। इस की उपज जितनी होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं हो रही है। हमारी आबादी जिस तेजी से बढ़ी है, पैदावार उस के मुताबिक नहीं बढ़ी है। इस तरफ हमारे प्लानर्स ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर हमारे प्लानर्स ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया होता तो हमारी हालत कुछ दूसरी होती। आज हमारी आर्थिक दशा बहुत गिरी है, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ खाने की अन्न नहीं है, हमें विदेशों से करोड़ों रुपये का मत्ता मंगाना पड़ता है। यदि इस में हम ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की तो न मालूम हमारी क्या हालत होगी।

खेती के वास्ते पानी अन्यावश्यक है। अच्छा बीज और खाद होनी चाहिये, अन्न होना चाहिये, पैसा होना चाहिये—तब खेती की उन्नति हो सकती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पानी की समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है। मैं इस समय आगरा की समस्या के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित चाहता हूँ। आगरा राजस्थान के बाँडेर पर है और सन् 1952 से, जब से कि मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य हुआ हूँ, तब से पानी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बीच मे काफी काम किया, नहरों के काम में काफी प्रगति हुई, लाखों रुपये नहरों को खोद कर देने में लगाया गया। तब से हम को यही कहा जाता रहा कि राम बंसा डैम बन रहा है, उस के आगरा को पानी मिलेगा। आज राम बंसा डैम बन भी गया, लेकिन उस से आगरा और मथुरा को एक क्यूबिक पानी भी नहीं मिल रहा है, जब कि वह पानी हरियाणा, दिल्ली और राजस्थान को दिया जा रहा है। आगरा आज भी पानी के लिये मोहताज है। इस लिये मैं फिर आग्रह-पूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक

हमारी पानी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, तब तक हम कृषि के क्षेत्र में उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

कृषि का ज्यादातर सम्बन्ध पशुधन से है । पशुधन और कृषि देश के महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग हैं । भारत में पहले दूध की नदियां बहती थीं, इतना दूध होता था कि लोगों को पानी की जगह दूध पिलाया जाता था, लेकिन आज इतना अभाव हो गया कि लोगों को मुश्किल से 10-5 प्रतिशत लोगो को ही दूध मिलता होगा, 90 प्रतिशत लोगो को न दूध मिलता है, न छाछ, भी, मक्खन आदि मिलता है, कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है, उनकी सेहत गिरती जा रही है । तो मैं कहूंगा कि कृषि के साथ-साथ हम को पशुधन का भी ध्यान पूरा-पूरा रखना चाहिये । 25 वर्ष पहले हमारे देश में हजारों काम-खेतु गांवें होती थी जो काफी दूध देनी थी । लेकिन आज एक गाय मुश्किल से 1 2 या 3 किलो दूध देती है जब कि इंग्लैंड, हॉलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा में एक-एक गाय 40, 50 किलो तक दूध देनी है । वहां दूध की नदियां बहनी हैं । हमारे प्लानर्स ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया । पंजाब में जरूर कुछ अच्छे पशु हैं लेकिन नस्ल सुधार का काम नहीं किया जा रहा है । मंत्री जी को कैटिल बीड को सुधारना चाहिये, ताकि आम गरीब जनता को पीने को दूध मिले । हमारे देश की आर्थिक अवस्था तभी सुधर सकती है जब खेती और पशुधन की रक्षा करें और उस में प्रवृत्ति करें । आज से कुछ साल पहले 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय थी जो कि आज 30, 40 हजार करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है । लेकिन वह आमवनी दूसरे साधनों से बढ़ी है, खेती से नहीं बढ़ी है । आज हर खाने की चीज का अभाव है । मूग, उद, राईसा की दालें, 200 रुपये प्रति बिन्टल मिलती है जब कि और चीजें सस्ती हैं । खेती के सिंचे पानी की बहुत आवश्यक है जिस से खेती और पशुधन को बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज से 2500 वर्ष पूर्व भगवान महावीर के आनन्द, कामदेव, जैसे श्रावक थे जिन के पास हजारों दुधारी गायों के मुकुल थे । उस समय यात्रियों को पानी के बजाय दूध पिलाया जाता था लेकिन बाद का विषय है कि आज दूध का इतना अभाव है कि आम गरीब जनता को एक बून्द तक दूध नहीं मिलता ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय कृषि और पशुधन पर पूरा ध्यान दें ताकि देश की जनता को संतोष मिले और आज जो बैचेनी तथा चबराहट है वह दूर हो । और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम खेती और पशुधन को बढ़ावें ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का अत्यन्त आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का समय दिया ।

श्री बलदेव सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस अनुदान पर बोलने का मौका दिया । हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है लेकिन हमें हर साल बाहर से अनाज मगाना पड़ता है । इस का कारण यह है कि हमारी सरकार भी किसानों के प्रति श्रद्धा नहीं रखती । किसानों को उतना माल का दाम और आहर नहीं मिलता जितना कि वह मेहनत कर के पैदा करता है । यहाँ पर खेती करने के लिये पानी की जरूरत है, खाद और अच्छे बीज की जरूरत है । मुझे याद है कि 1970 में यहाँ पर वैक्सिकन नेट्स का बीज लोगों में बांटा गया और कुछ पैदावार लोगों ने म. । और उसी अमाने में देश में हरेत कृन्ति की बात आयी, काफी उस का प्रचार हुआ । पर मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आज की कोई नया बीज बनाया गया या नहीं ? या उसी बीज को और बेवतन किया गया कि नहीं ? कोई कच्चा

बीज उस के बाद नहीं छाया । किसान उसी पुराने बीज को ने कर चल रहे हैं ।

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

नवियों के पानी के झण्डे सारे देश में चल रहे हैं । लेकिन जिन्होंने द्यूब बीज लगाये हुए हैं वहां पर बिजली नहीं मिलनी । मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा की बात मालूम है कि वहां पर किसान को रात को 2, 3 घंटे ही बिजली मिलती है और वह बेचारा कड़कड़ाती सर्दी में रात में खेत में पानी देता है । फिर भी उस को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिलती । जब मे माननीय जगजीवन राम जी कुछ मही बने उसी दिन से बीके बीके पर बारिश होती गई जिस की वजह से उत्तर भारत में गेहू की फसल इस बार बहुत अच्छी है । मैं इन के लिये बाबू जी को बधाई देता हूँ । अच्छी फसल होने का यह फल मिला कि सरकार द्वारा जो ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोमोज कमीशन है वहां सब किसान के दुश्मन है जिन्हें मान के बारे में पता नहीं कि उसको कितनी सुविधाओं का सामना कर के यह फसल मिलनी है । जहां पाला पड़ता है रात में उस वक़्त वह खेत में काम करता है । उस की मेहनत को यह कमीशन कभी नहीं सोचना । और भाव मुक़रर कर दिया 105 रुपये प्रति किबंटल । समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां से यह हिसाब लगाया । मुझे किसी ने बताया कि कमीशन बाने यह कहते हैं कि 95 रुपये प्रति किबंटल किसान की लागत आती है । अगर उन की यह बात सही भी मान ली जाय तो क्या किसान 10 रुपये किबंटल ही मुनाफा लेंगा ? जो 5 एकड़ का किसान है, जिस के यहां 20, 25 किबंटल गेहूँ पैदा होता है सारा गेहूँ बेच कर उस को 250 रुपये का ही मुनाफा हुआ । तो क्या उस छोटे किसान की साख की मेहनत की कीमत इसकी ही है ? इतने में वह क्या कर सकता है ? जब किसान पैसावार बढ़ाता है तो खर्च बढ़ जाता है ।

हमारे देश में धालू काफी पैदा हुआ और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो यह हमल है कि उस को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । 8 रुपये किबंटल के हिसाब से धालू बिक रहा है । सरकार चाहती है कि पैसावार बढ़ाये । लेकिन उस का उचित मूल्य किसान को नहीं मिलता । आज बहाने कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के लिये जगह नहीं है । अब कुछ सरकार ने धालू खरीदने का सिलसिला शुरू किया है ।

आप कपास को देखें । पिछले वक़्त कपास का भाव 600 रुपये किबंटल था । इस दफा 300 रुपये प्रति किबंटल हो गया । जब किसान ने महाराष्ट्र और दूसरे प्रदेशों में ज्यादा कपास पैदा की तो बाधा भा. हो गया । इस में क्या किसान को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ? जब आप बाहर में घनाज लेंते हैं तो 250 रुपये प्रति किबंटल के प्रिमाब में खरीदने हैं और यहाँ सबसिडी दे कर गरीब आदमियों को राशन में वह घनाज खाने को देने हैं । अगर किसान को ही आप उस की उपज का अधिक दाम दे तो वह और ज्यादा पैदा करेगा और आप को बाहर से महंगा घनाज मगाना ही नहीं पड़ेगा, माफ ही अच्छा गेहूँ लोगों को राशन के जरिये खाने को भी मिलेगा । तो क्यों न देसी घनाज को भी सबसिडी दे कर राशन के जरिये लोगों को खाने को दिया जाय ?

इन अनुदानों में भूमि सुधार और फालतू भूमि के प्रलाटियों की महायता की योजनाएं रखी हैं । जब सरपस भूमि बांटी जाती है तो किसी को 2 एकड़, किसी को 3 एकड़ मिलती है । आज आबासी बढ़ने की वजह से हर किसान की जमीन छोटी रह गई है । छोटे छोटे किसान जिन को जमीन बांटी जाती है 2 एकड़ या 3 एकड़ उनके पास क्या जरिये हैं । वह खरीद सकते, द्यूब बीज नहीं लगा सकते । तो बीज से ही खेती करेगा । 2, 3 एकड़ की पैसावार तो उस के बीज ही का खर्च है ।

इसलिए कल जो माननीय नाथू राम निर्घा ने कहा था वह ठीक ही कहा था कि हर गांव के अन्दर छोटे किसानों में कुछ किसान परिवार इकट्ठे कर के उन को सरकार ट्रैक्टर से जुताई की सुविधा दे और उन का किराया उन से ले ले। गवर्नमेंट ट्र्यूबल लवाकर पानी की सुविधा दे और उन से पानी का जो मूल्य है, वह ले ताकि वे लोग मूसीबत में न रहें। इसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट अच्छे बीज और अच्छी खाद किसानों को दे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब - हा, तक रेट का सम्बन्ध है, गेहू का पेट पिछले साल भी 105 आप ने रखा था और इस साल भी 105 रुपये रखा है किन पिछले साल जहा उस को 26 रुपये का एक कट्टा खाद मिलता था वहां हम साल उस को 52, 53 रुपये देने पड़ रहे हैं। पिछले साल डी० ए० पी० का एक बोरा 56 रुपये में मिलता था लेकिन आज वह 105 रुपये में मिल रहा है लेकिन गेहू का भाव आप ने 105 रुपये ही रखा है। यह चलने वाली चीज कैसे है।

मैंने नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट एक दिन अखबार में पढ़ी और कल निर्घा साहब ने भी इस बारे में बताया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जब आप ने 105 रुपये का भाव रखा है, तो आप बिमान से 12 परसेन्ट या 15 परसेन्ट लेवी के नीचे पर लेना चाहते हैं, तो ले लीजिये लेकिन उसके बाद उसको छूट दे दीजिये कि वह बाजार में जाकर अपना गहू बेचे। इससे किसानों को तसल्ली हो जायेगी। अगर बाजार में उनका गेहू कम भाव पर बिकेगा तो यह सम्भवेगा कि गवर्नमेंट ने उसको अच्छा भाव दिया है और अगर ज्यादा पर बिकेगा, तो उसको कुछ फायदा हो जायेगा। अगर 12, 15 परसेन्ट लेवी का गहू लेने के बाद उसको बाजार में अपना गेहू बेचने की छूट दे देंगे, तो इससे दो फायदे होंगे। एक तो इससे किसानों का भला होगा और किसानों की मासूमगी बूझ हो जायेगी और दूसरा यह कि

राशन में लोगों को जो अनाज कम मिलता है, वह उनकी बाजार में मिल जायेगा। आज मजदूर जो है, उसका आपके छः छटाक के राशन में कहां पेट भरता है। उसको तो सेर, मवा सेर अनाज रोज चाहिये क्योंकि वह फावड का काम करता है और वह बाजार के चक्कर काटता है और तीन रुपये किलो के हिसाब में भी उसको गेहू नहीं मिलता है। आज दिल्ली शहर की क्या हालत है। वहां पर कहीं में कोई चीज नहीं आ सकती है। दिल्ली में हरियाणा नजदीक है, और वहां के लोग यहां पर आते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग यहां पर आते हैं और राजस्थान के मजदूरों ने सारी दिल्ली की शान को बनाया है। आज राजस्थान का मजदूर दिल्ली में है लेकिन वहां में अनाज यहां नहीं आ सकता है। छ. छटाक राशन में मजदूर का पेट क्या भरेगा और जिन्हे माहब, राशन का गेहू तो आप भी खाने होंगे। आप उसकी गणना देखिये। मैं आपको बताऊं कि कोटला मुबारकपुर का जब इन्वेन्शन हो रहा था, तो एक मरीज औरंग ने राशन का गेहू मेरे सामने रख कर कहा कि आप कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस को वोट दो, और ऐसा गहू आप हमें खिलाते हैं। आज हमारे देश का किसान इतना अच्छा गेहू पैदा करता है और आप न उसको अच्छा भाव देंगे और न इज्जत देंगे। यह क्या तरीका है ?

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप यह जरूर कर दीजिये कि लेवी का इतना गहू देने के बाद, किसान अपना गेहू बाजार में बेच सकता है और दिल्ली में हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश से गेहू लाने की इजाजत दीजिये। यहां पर हरियाणा के मेम्बर आप पालियामेंट हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और दूसरे आफिसर्स हैं लेकिन वे अपने यहां का पैदा किया हुआ गेहू भी नहीं खा सकते हैं। यहां के लोगों की जमीनें एकबारह हुईं और उन्होंने यहां आ कर जमीनें लीं। . . (अव्यक्त)

बन) . . क्या छ' छटाक रासन में भजवर का पेट धरेगा । किसान जो वहाँ पैदा करता है उसको यहाँ दिल्ली में भनाज लाने की आप इजाजत दीजिये । मेरी जमीन हरियाणा में है और मेरा गहू वहाँ पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन मैं 'हा रासन का गन्दा गहू खा रहा हूँ । दिल्ली के किसानों को आपने छूट क्यों नहीं दी कि वह अपने घर में इतना भनाज रख सकता है । मैं शिन्दे साहब के कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी यह बात बाबू जी तक पहुँचा दें कि दिल्ली के 112 गांवों की जमीनें एक्कायर हुई हैं और उन्होंने बाहर जाकर जमीनें खरीदी हैं और वहाँ पर भनाज पैदा किया है लेकिन वे अपना पैदा किया हुआ गेहूँ नहीं खा सकते । कहा यह जाता है कि परमिट ले लीजिये । हमारे दो महीने परमिट लेने में लग गये और दो बोरे गहू लाने का परमिट मिला । अब हरियाणा से 25, 30 मील की दूरी से कैसे वह दो बोरे गहू आयेगा । ट्रम्प के अन्दर रख कर दो बोरे गेहूँ आएगा या ट्रक के अन्दर रख कर दो बोरे गेहूँ आयेगा । आप कम से कम यह कर दीजिये कि दिल्ली के बाहर से गेहूँ लाने की इजाजत दे दीजिये । आज कल तो आप भी दिल्ली के हो गये हैं । जो दिल्ली में आया, वह दिल्ली का ही हो गया । दिल्ली में जो पॉलिथामेंट के मेम्बर हैं उनके यहाँ पर प्लांट है और प्लैट है और वे यहीं के बागिन्दे बन गये हैं । सबके सामने यह मुसीबत है, जो मैं कहा रहा हूँ । मैं चाहूँगा कि मेहरबानी करके इतना कर दीजिये कि जो किसान दिल्ली के बाहर से अपना पैदा किया हुआ अपने खाने लायक भनाज लाना चाहे, उसको भनाज लाने की इजाजत हो जाये । आप रासन के हिसाब से ऐसा कर दीजिये और पूरे साल की एक बारमिट उसको दे दीजिये ताकि वह बाहर से गेहूँ ला कर खा सके ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता था । उपस्थित महीबन, आपको पता है कि किसान के दो महीने एक कचल पर लगते हैं और दो महीने दूसरी कचल पर लगते हैं और उसके

बाद वह काफी लम्बे खाली रहता है । तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के अन्दर जो किसान के लड़के मैट्रिक और बी० ए० पास करके देहातों में बेकार फिर रहे हैं और नौकरी के लिये जगह जगह चक्कर लगाते हैं, उनके लिये छोटी छोटी एग्री-इंस्टीट्यूट गांवों में लगा दी जायें जिससे गांवों में छोटी छोटी चीजों का प्रोडक्शन हो और गांव वाले वहाँ से वह माल खरीदे और दूसरे लोग भी खरीदें । इस से उन लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सकेगा और गांव वालों की जरूरतों भी पूरी हो जायेंगी ।

अभी सेठ साहब ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही और उनका हम बारे में एक रेंज लूशन था था जोकि नहीं आ सका था लेकिन अपनी बात को उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से यहाँ पर आज रख दिया । उन्होंने पशु-पानन की बात कही और भी दूध की बहुत बढ़िया बात कही । कहा जाता है कि पहले भारत में दूध की बढ़िया बढ़ती थी ।

अंजली सहीबरा बाई राय (सागर) : अब तो बाय की दुकानों पर बाय की नदियां बहती हैं ।

अं: बस प सिंह हमारी बहन बता रही हैं कि बाय की नदियां बह रही हैं । जैसा कि सेठ साहब ने कहा है मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पशुधों की नसल में सुधार लाना चाहिये । शिन्दे साहब, आपने इसके अन्दर काफी पैसा रखा है और आप दूसरे मुन्कों से कुछ बाय भी खरीद कर लाये हैं लेकिन वह बहुत कम ताबाब में हैं । हरियाणा और पंजाब के अन्दर कुछ बोड़ी सी अच्छी बाय और बेंतें होती हैं लेकिन दूसरे मुन्कों से जो बाब आती हैं उनसे वहाँ पर अच्छी नसल पैदा की जाय तो वे और भी ज्यादा दूध देंगी । आप हमारे देश के अन्दर दूध की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और आज तो सब जगह दूध ही बसती है । चाहे जमीन का बच्चा हो और चाहे नरीय का बच्चा हो, कुछ छोटे ही वह बाय बचका

है और दूध नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि दूध उसको दिखानी ही नहीं देता है। आज हमारे यहां दिल्ली में बिज्ज, दुग्ध योजना है लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दूध नई दिल्ली में और बड़ी बड़ी काल निया में ही मिलता है और शरीर आदमी को वह नहीं मिल पाता है। जे० जे० कानोनी, ने जो आदमी रहते हैं, उनको वह दूध नहीं मिल पाता है। उनको भी वह दूध मिलना चाहिये।

मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया और मैं कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्रालय की भावों का सम्बर्धन करता हूँ।

**SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA** (Uluberia): The food problem must be considered as the most serious national problem. When the poverty of our country is growing, unemployment is increasing and prices are rising, and the problems cannot be solved in a piece-meal way, we should consider where lies the main root of our problem and how to solve it.

At present whatever the Government does for agriculture only serves the interests of the big land lords. This has been accepted by the Planning Commission. The Raj Committee's Report says that ten per cent of the families in the rural areas get two-thirds of the total agricultural production. They are money lenders and big land-owners.

In West Bengal the Government has imposed a levy which is not sufficient, but even that levy is not given by 171 Congress M.L.As. and nine Congress Ministers. The big land-owning interests are crippling everything in the agricultural economy and in the present state of affairs you cannot solve the real agricultural problems of our country. That must be understood. Without solving the agricultural problems of the rural areas where 80 per cent of our people live, you cannot solve the unemployment or any other national problem.

You need not dismiss it because it is coming from an Opposition Member. Even American and British economists have said the same thing. Miss Barbara Ward has written in a recent issue of *Span* that in the developing countries with the development of production, poverty is growing, unemployment is increasing. She says that Japan by radical land reforms has miraculously solved its national problem and trebled agricultural production. She further says that India can solve its economic problem if it undertakes radical land reforms.

Mr. McNamara with his clear understanding of the economic situation of our country said a few months ago that India must either undertake radical land reforms or face an agrarian revolution.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK** (Kanara): You are very lucky that there is nobody to object to that name here.

**SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA:** Even if an enemy says the truth, we must admit it.

If all the lands of the big land-owners having over ten acres of wet land or 15 to 20 acres of dry land are taken away and distributed among the real tillers, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the poor landless people and help is given to them, then our national economy can be revived. These big land-owners may take to industrial development. You can understand that if the purchasing power and productivity of the vast masses of our public is increased, our agricultural production is bound to increase, our industrial production is bound to grow. Also this vicious circle of price rise, of controlling food-grains, raising their prices, killing the people and workers and profiteering will not exist. Our country will be put on a strong, healthy footing.

This is the situation which we must consider and for this reason I say that radical land reform is the only solution. Mere departmental functioning



and partial solutions will not help us. Not even research and development of good seeds, fertilisers and water & bank loan benefit us so long as you do not undertake radical land reforms successfully because all the benefit will go only to the big owners. It will only increase poverty, raise the price of agricultural commodities and create a dead-lock in the total national economy.

So I ask the Minister to consider the problem seriously and take the help of the masses for putting the national economy on a proper and healthy footing. Then our unemployed young men will be able to get jobs. You need not give them jobs, they will get jobs when there is sufficient development of agricultural production and growth of the home market. They will not come to the Government for jobs. They will have their own jobs according to their qualifications and our country can develop in a proper manner.

I have many other things to say, but I shall put this problem only before the Minister. He may kindly consider it seriously and let me have the answer and his views. I would like to know whether he considers my proposal as logical. I say, do not proceed further in an illogical manner and do not intensify the crisis in the country.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHI** (Sangli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I must express my satisfaction over the realisation by the Government that the agriculture and irrigation need top priority in the country's economy and that has been envisaged in the Presidential Address. It has been stated therein—

“Meanwhile, the annual plan for 1975-76 is being prepared giving emphasis to economic stability and increased investment in crucial sectors—agricultural production, irrigation, fertilisers, power, steel, coal and oil exploration.”

Simultaneously, I want to pose a question to the Government whether they are serious about the situation

that is prevailing in the country i.e. nearly 1/3rd of the crop area in the country is drought prone area. As many as 13 States in the country are having drought prone areas. I would suggest that the merit of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States should be judged by the manner in which success is achieved in making these areas drought resistant. But the difficulty is about the finances which have to be provided to these areas and for these projects. We are told that 54 districts together with contiguous areas in another 18 districts have been identified as chronically drought affected. Many members from different States have raised the question of identifying similar areas in the States and financial assistance. But Government very reluctantly says: “Maharashtra State Government proposed extension of the coverage under the drought prone areas programme, but it has not been possible to accept the same due to constraints in resources.” My submission is that if the Government is alive to the problem and as has been mentioned in the President's Address which I again quote:

“Programmes under the Small Farmers Development Agency and those for Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labour, drought prone areas and the command areas are being accelerated”

I emphasise the word ‘accelerated’. But there is a difference between what has been stated in the Presidential Address and the reasons given for not extending the coverage of this particular scheme to certain areas because of paucity of funds. Why is this contradiction?

While dealing with this programme of drought prone areas some difficulties have been experienced by the people. They are thinking in terms of water sheds to be selected in each taluk for operation of the programme. The unit of operation will be a water-shed which can be described as a catchment area of drainage sys-

dam of nalas and rivulets. No bank branches are located in some of these areas which is a pre-requisite for the purpose. I would suggest that this condition of the availability of a branch of bank for selection of watershed should be done away with. The nationalised banks must as a principle open their branches in such watershed areas, and charge lower rate of interest from the cultivators with a weaker footing.

My second suggestion is that preferential rate of interest should be charged from the agriculturists who are residing in these drought prone areas. I hope that Government would ultimately feel the necessity of recognising additional areas from Maharashtra State that are drought prone and provide adequate financial assistance to them.

My third point is regarding the World Bank's assistance to such drought prone areas. We are told that up to now the World Bank have agreed to finance six projects viz., Ahmednagar and Sholapur in Maharashtra, Jodhpur and Nagpur in Rajasthan, Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh and Bijapur in Karnataka under the drought prone areas programme, with a total of Rs 35 million spread over a period of 5 years. There should be some norm for selection of the drought prone area. I would request the authorities concerned to have a look at the map of the two States—Maharashtra and Karnataka—in which Sholapur (Maharashtra) and Bijapur (Karnataka) fall. My Constituency Sangli falls in between these two districts. I know not why my Constituency (Sangli) which too had already been declared as drought prone area should be excluded for the purpose of giving benefits of the scheme which are being given to Sholapur (Maharashtra) and Bijapur (Karnataka).

We are told that some projects have been recommended for assistance to the International Development Association. I am glad that so far the major beneficiary State has been the Andhra Pradesh in this respect.

There are two projects; for Godavari Barrage Project a sum of \$45 million has been sanctioned for the purpose of assistance and another is Pochampad which has received assistance from the World Bank or International Development Associations of the tune of \$39 million. Even though conceding that it is a major beneficiary, I am glad. While complimenting the Andhra Pradesh Government for having secured a substantial amount of this assistance, I submit that the three projects from Maharashtra—Warna, Krishna and Bhima the locations of which have already been approved and which are going to benefit the drought-prone areas in Maharashtra should be seriously considered for getting the immediate assistance from the International Development Association.

Yesterday I heard Dr. K. L. Rao propagating his theories and urging the Central Government to give an additional amount of Rs 250 crores for completing some 13 or 14 projects which are in an advanced stage of construction. I have no objection to it but what about our suggestion for removing the imbalances in the irrigation potential created in different States? Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which together constitute nearly one-fourth of the country's crop area have the least percentage of irrigation—one to the tune of 8 per cent and the other 11 per cent. I suggest that Government must do everything to remove these regional imbalances in the growth of irrigation potential and must give weightage to those States which are lagging behind in this particular aspect.

We are told that in the last season, the statutory minimum cane price was fixed at Rs. 88 per m.t. linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. Since then there have been substantial increases in the prices of inputs as well as in the prices of other competing agricultural crops. On the basis of increase in prices of wheat, paddy, cotton etc., the minimum cane price on parity level basis

works out to Rs. 125 per metric tonne of sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery. Besides, there have been increases in the prices of fertilisers, pesticides and other inputs. So, I submit that the minimum cane price needs to be revised to Rs. 150 per metric tonne of sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery. Government is professing that they are giving incentives to the sugarcane growers and doing everything to see that this industry flourishes. Yesterday I heard a member from Andhra complaining that Maharashtra Government is encouraging growing of commercial crops. It is not whole truth. Maharashtra has ideal conditions for sugarcane growing and therefore, every effort must be made to see that this crop is grown in good conditions.

Coming to sugar exports, I submit that this year Maharashtra contemplates to produce about 13 lakh tonnes of sugar compared to last year's 9.5 lakh tonnes. This is a good achievement. I request that while considering the export of sugar, the Government of India must select Maharashtra for priority in supplying the sugar for export because it is situated in a particular vantage position. So, instead of collecting sugar from other States, Maharashtra should be given this opportunity.

14 hrs.

It is stated that from this year the factories are statutorily required to share 50 per cent of their excess realisation from the sale of free sugar with the cane-growers by way of additional incentive. Taking into consideration the exorbitant increase in the cost of production of sugarcane and with a view to give further incentives to the cane-growers I would suggest that a method should be formulated whereby the cane-growers would be allowed to share in the profits accruing either to the Government or to the factories from the contemplated export of sugar.

Much is said about the Agricultural Prices Commission and its way of arriving at the price. I personally hold some five acres of land. I am prepared to hand over this land to any member of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Let him cultivate this land in the way he likes and, taking into consideration the cost of production, fix a remunerative price which the cultivator should get.

Lastly, a word about the Food Corporation of India and its working. The medical expenses incurred by the employees of the Food Corporation in the year 1972-73 was Rs. 223.50 lakhs and in 1973-74 Rs. 229.76 lakhs. The overtime allowances paid to the employees in 1972-73 came to Rs. 107 and odd lakhs and in 1973-74 Rs. 125 and odd lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From the medical expenses that you have read out it looks as if it is a Sick Corporation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Food Corporation has some 50,000 employees. So, on an average every employee gets Rs. 600 per year by way of medical expenses and another substantial amount by way of overtime. Actually, the burden of these payments has to be borne by the cultivators and the consumers in the country. Every effort should be made to reduce these expenses as much as possible. When the cultivators are not getting any overtime or other allowances, why should these employees alone be paid such allowances?

With these remarks, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

मीनसो सहीदरा बाई राज(सागर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले हमारी  
कमेटी राजस्वा, नुजरात और महार स्टू गई  
थी। वहाँ बड़ी तकलीफ है। पानी न बरसने के  
कारण वहाँ गन्ना नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ हरिकन

और आदिवासी भूखों मर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ बाँटने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। फूड आफिसरों द्वारा गल्ले का बंटवारा ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। होमियार और दलते-पुर्जे लोग गल्ला ले जाते हैं, लेकिन गरीब और हरिजन आदिवासियों को केवल दो या तीन छटांक गल्ला मिलता है। उनको बड़ी तकलीफ है।

इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में भी पानी नहीं बरसा है। रायपुर और बिलासपुर में धान सूख गया है। जिससे जनता बड़ी परेशानी में है। गरीबों को चावल नहीं मिलता है। बड़े आदमी चावल ले जाते हैं। जो राहत-कार्य खुले है, उनमें कुछ लोगों को काम मिलता है, लेकिन बहुत से लोग बेकार हैं, उनको काम पर नहीं लगाया जाता है और वे भूखों मर रहे हैं। वहाँ नहीं तरीके से गल्ले का बंटवारा नहीं होता है। रायपुर और बिलासपुर में देहात के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह प्रदेश भेजे कि वहाँ की जनता के लिये गल्ले का सही बंटवारा हो। फूड आफिसर और बाढ़ लोग जनता को परेशान करते हैं। वे सही तरीके से गल्ला नहीं बाँटते हैं और अपना घर भरते हैं। जनता भूखों मरे, इसकी उनको कोई परवाह नहीं है।

भूमि-सुधार करके हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भूमि दी जाये। पहले ट्रैक्टर से जुतवा कर गरीबों को ज़मीन दी जाये। चार पाँच एकड़ में उनका गुजारा नहीं चल सकता है। आज बैलों की जोड़ी भी तीन चार हजार रुपये से कम में नहीं आती है। सरकार को गरीब भूमिहीन लोगों और हरिजन आदिवासियों को बैल, बीज और तकली देनी चाहिये, जिससे वे सही तरीके से खेती कर सकें और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

मैंने कभी नहीं देखा है कि सेंटर के मंत्रीयक्त ने गन्नाओं का डीरा किया है। भायद

वे अपने अपने जेबों में जाते होंगे। उनको पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करना चाहिये। जिन राज्यों में पानी नहीं बरसा है, वहाँ की स्थिति खराब है, वहाँ गल्ला और पैसा भेजना चाहिये।

गांव-गांव में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ खुली हैं, लेकिन उनके द्वारा किसानों को सही तरीके से रुपया नहीं दिया जाता है। किसान कुंए, बाघ और तकावी के लिये पैसा लेने के लिये भटकने रहते हैं। नौकरशाही सही तरीके से रुपया नहीं देती है। सरकार को यह आदेश देना चाहिये कि जहाँ किसान रहते हैं, वहाँ जा कर रुपया बाँटा जाये। हमारे यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार का बड़ा बोल-बाला है। जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार करने हैं, वे पकड़े में नहीं आते हैं। वे रात के 12 बजे पैसा मागतें हैं, किसान बड़े परेशान हैं। किसान साल भर मेहनत करके गल्ला पैदा करने हैं। आज उनकी हालत खराब है।

मैंने गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव दिया है कि नेवी की गेहूँ का जो 105 रुपये मूल्य तय किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है, इसलिये उसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम 125 रुपये किया जाये। हम इस पार्टी के हो या उस पार्टी के, हम सबको वोट लेने के लिये देहात में किसानों के पान जाना है। आज किसान हमको याचिका देते हैं। वे हमको गांव के भन्दर नहीं जाने देते हैं। इसलिये कृषि मंत्री से मेरी अपील है कि गेहूँ से भव को कम से कम 125 रुपये रखा जाये, ताकि किसानों को सन्तोष हो। जब तक किसानों की दशा नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। जब हम कुम्हार के महौने में मालू का बीज लेने जाते हैं, तो हमको दो रुपया किलो के हिसाब से मिलता है, लेकिन अब वह एक रुपये का दो किलो बिक रहा है। तो बताइये, किसान कैसे उत्पादन करें? यदि आप सबा रुपये गेहूँ का मूल्य नहीं रखते हैं तो किसान कहते हैं कि आपके साल हम चना ज्यादा बोएंगे क्योंकि चने का भाव ज्यादा है, दो सौ डाई सौ रुपये तक चने

का भाव मिलता है और गेहूँ का भाव आप 105 रुपये रख रहे हैं। जब आप हमारा गेहूँ 105 रुपये में लेंगे तो हम गेहूँ क्यों बोयें, हम क्या क्यों न बोयें? वैसे तो गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि गल्ला ज्यादा महंगा करने से और सब चीजें महंगी हो जायेगी। लेकिन आपने गेहूँ का भाव 105 रुपये रखा है, उससे और चीजें तो सस्ती नहीं हुई। आप बाजार में और चीजें भी 105 रुपये के भाव में बिकवाइये। और चीजें तो उसी भाव पर मिल रही हैं, कोई भी चीज सस्ती नहीं हुई। और किसान का गल्ला आप 105 रुपये में ले रहे हैं। इससे किसान में खलबली मची है और किसानों में जाधो जो नाना प्रकार की गालियाँ बकते हैं। इसलिये आप 105 के बजाय सवा सौ रुपये गेहूँ का भाव रखिये जिससे किसानों को सन्तोख हो और हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाये तो हमें गालियाँ न मिलें। किसानों के ही आपको वोट मिलता है तब आपका बहुमत बनता है। शहरो में बहुमत नहीं आता। शहर वाले तो आपको हरा देते हैं और किसान कहना है कि हम कांग्रेस को वोट देगे। इसलिये आप 105 का भाव रखने की जिद न करिये। बोनम की बात आप करते हैं। क्या बोनम आप देगे? हमें नहीं चाहिये बोनम। हमें तो सवा सौ रुपये का भाव दीजिये। और आपको गेहूँ देने के बाद जो बाकी बचना है वह हम चाहे छठ सौ में बेचें, दो सौ में बेचें या चार सौ पाच सौ में बेचें उससे आपको क्या ताल्लुक है? आप ऐसा करने तो गेहूँ आपको ज्यादा मिनेगा और बाजार में भी ज्यादा गेहूँ बिकेगा और 105 रुपये का भाव रखेंगे तो गेहूँ नहीं मिलेगा। उचित क्षम न मिलने से हमारा बहुत सा गेहूँ उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे सूबों में बाहर चला जात है, रहा हो बहुत है। ऐना समझा है इसलिए आपस मपीन है। आप ऐसे कदम उठाइये जिससे किसान को सन्तोख हो। वैसे तो जब से बाबू जगजीवन राम जी इनके मंत्री हो कर आए हैं तब से भाव कम हुये हैं। लाखों रुपया व्यापारियों का

हूब गया है, बिजनेस खरीद कर के रखा था वे रो रहे हैं। काफी खम्बी उम्मीद हुई है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का जो तरीका है बंटवारे का वह सही नहीं है। सही तरीके से बंटवारा हो उसके लिये आप कदम उठाइये।

नौकरशाह जो हैं इन से हम बहुत परेशान हैं। हमारा तब्ला पलटेंगे तो वह नौकरशाह लोग ही पलटेंगे। मिनिस्टर लोग तो रोक नहीं सकते हैं। भाव बोलबाला अष्टाचार का है। पटवारी, नहसीलदार, कलक्टर हमारी मुनने नहीं। कैसे हम शासन चलाएंगे? आप को निगाह रखनी चाहिए, दस दस साल से नौकर एक-एक जिले में पड़े हुए हैं। कबो दस-दस साल रखते हैं एक जगह पर? तीन साल में दो साल में उन का तबादला करिए, दूसरे लोग आएँ। एक जगह ज्यादा दिन रखने से वह कोई काम नहीं करते। कष्ट है कि जाधो, जहा शिकायत करनी हो, करो ऐसी स्थिति में हम कैसे घाने बढ सकते हैं? कैसे हमारा विकास हो सकता है? आप तो यहा बैठे हैं। इसने से काम नहीं चला। अगर आप सही कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो त हम इस पार रहेंगे न उस पार रहेंगे। जनता बड़ी गालियाँ दे रही हैं, हम कहा तक सहन करे? आप और चीजें बद कर दीजिए, सड़क बनाना बद कर दीजिए, दूसरे विकास के काम बद कर दीजिए, लेकिन गल्ले की तरफ और कृषि की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दीजिए जिससे कि हमारी रोजमर्रा की जरूरत पूरी होती है। जनता को व्यापार, लूट रहे हैं। व्यापारियों के घरों में लाखों मन चावल और दूसरे अनाज पड़े हैं। आप उन को बिका-लिए और बटवाइए। जहा पर कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं वहा आप उद्योग धंधे भी खोलिये। किसान 6 महीने खेती में काम करता है और बाकी 6 महीने बेकार पड़ा रहता है। इसलिए वहा उस के लिए धंधे खोलिये जिस में उस को राहत मिले। स्कूलों में कृषि की शिक्षा खोजनी चाहिए ताकि किसानों लोग कृषि करना सीखें। अधिकतर छोटे किसानों

कोई काम ही नहीं करता चाहते। वे हर तरह से उपद्रव करते हैं, गाड़ियों में चलने नहीं देते, बत्थर मारते हैं, हाकी बें मारते हैं, कंडक्टर को, टी टी को किसी को अपना काम नहीं करने देते, एम पीज की गाड़ी में चलना मुश्किल कर देते हैं, गालिया देते हैं तरह तरह की। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हू कि आप उस के लिए सही कदम उठाइए। जो आप की भावें हैं कृषि की उन का मैं समर्थन करनी हू। लेकिन आप ऐसे कदम उठाइए जिससे देश का विकास हो और हम और आप देश को चला सकें। भविष्य बहुत खतरे में है।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGAR-  
AYAR (Pollachi) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. From the President to the Members of Parliament they have stressed, from different angles, the importance of agriculture and food specially at this critical juncture through which our country is passing. Even the Farmers' Forum of the Congress Parliamentary Party has condemned by saying that the Government's policy is an anti-farmer and anti-production oriented farm policy and should be condemned. I fully support them.

In 1974-75, if you compare the original estimates and the revised estimates, you will find that crores of rupees have been surrendered under different Demands. It is a matter of severe condemnation that, under Demand No 7, rural development, a sum of Rs. 5 60 crores has been saved. In 1973-74, under that demand, a sum of Rs 6 53 crores has been surrendered. I cannot understand why this money could not be utilised or spent for rural development. Do you mean to say that the rural development has been completed and that the money has to be returned? I would like the Minister to explain it from different angles as to how this money was saved and returned

when still so much of work is pending. In this Budget, under the demand, rural development, a sum of Rs 37 crores has been asked. But at the same time they are returning the money without utilising it. At this rate, will the Government be able to utilise this amount during this year at least?

Similarly, under the demands, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy development, forestry and agricultural research, a sum of Rs 20 crores has been surrendered in 1974-75. I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister whether all the demands in 1974-75 for fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy development, etc., have been completed. You will, therefore, agree that what the ruling party members, Mr Nathu Ram Mirdha President, and Mr D Desai, Secretary, have said is true. They have rightly said that it is an anti-farmer and anti-production policy. I do not know how Government has reacted to the criticism of these members.

Coming to their sugarcane policy, they have kept the price of sugarcane low to help some sugar magnates at the expense of the farmers. I want to know whether there is any underhand dealing to keep the sugarcane price so low. Even after spending Rs 2 951 crores during the years 1951-74 70 per cent of the area is not under cultivation. For cultivation we are still depending on rains. If all the 70 per cent of the area is to be brought under cultivation, has the Government worked out a programme to find out how much more money we need? The next point is about the value of money spent on flood havoc. From 1953 to 1974, the loss on account of floods is of the order of Rs 3,500 crores. During this period, the Government has spent Rs 394 crores on flood control measures. Experts have suggested that the flood waters should be diverted down south, in order to stop the havoc to people and property which the flood causes every year, and to save spending by the Government. How far has this project been discussed and

proceeded with? Some years ago, a news item had appeared in the papers. When Russian technical adviser in the Bhilai steel plant returned to his country after completing his assignment in India, his friends there felt that he had suddenly become holy and religious. They asked him: "What happened? You are supposed to be an atheist; how did you become a religious man?" He replied that he had developed faith in God after he had seen how Indians managed to survive in the midst of a whirlpool of miseries. This is an example. Due to non availability of fertilizers at the appropriate time, rural farmers are suffering at present. If you want, I can give you that newspaper cutting. When we come to river projects, we find that many such projects are pending because of a misunderstanding or of different States fighting for water. I think this is the time when the Centre should come in. Why is the Government shy to nationalize the rivers. They are happy to see the State Governments fighting—I do not know with what motivation, whether it is political or any other. When our country is going through an acute crisis on the food front, the Centre is keeping silent and is still trying to formulate this Cauvery River Authority and to form a committee and put a common man to decide these matters. They are wasting so much time when so many projects are pending. I think this will lead to more problems—not only political; and agriculture is suffering a lot. I would like to ask the Minister: "Due to these river disputes amongst the three States, viz. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, how many of the projects are pending with the Central Government—since these disputes have not been settled? I now come to the next point, viz. the import of foodgrains. In the light of what I have stated so far, I am sure that the import of foodgrains would continue increase. During 1974 we have imported foodgrains worth Rs. 332.72 crores. Even during 1975-76 when the agricultural production touched the peak of 108 million tonnes we imported 33.31

lakh tonnes of foodgrains. This goes to show that our minimum annual requirement of foodgrains is roughly 150 million tonnes. So the target at the end of the Fifth Plan is set at 140 million tonnes per annum and I do not know whether this will be possible to achieve if the Government continues to neglect agriculture.

Before I conclude, I would like to suggest a few points.

(1) As demanded by the ruling Party Members themselves, viz. Shri Mirdha and Desai, the anti-farmer and anti-production-oriented policy of the Central Government should be given up.

(2) The inter-State river water disputes should be settled as soon as possible, bearing in mind the nation's interest and not the interests of a political party.

(3) The irrigation projects pending with the Centre for so many years awaiting their approval should be cleared as soon as possible.

(4) The money allocations for agricultural development must be utilized in full. Lastly,

(5) the need of the small farmers and the problems of the agricultural labour must be the focal point of all agricultural planning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I am very grateful to the Member, who have spoken and made such useful suggestions for improving our agriculture. In this debate, my senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ramji and Shri Shindeji would be intervening later on and, therefore, I do not propose to take very much time of the House.

I would like to intervene in this specially because yesterday during his speech one of our very senior Members, Shri D. N. Tiwary made some disparaging remarks regarding our Indian Council of Agriculture

Research and also regarding Dr. Swaminathan, the Director-General of ICAR, personally. So, I felt very sorry that a senior parliamentarian of his standing should have indulged in such language in which he said that the Indian Council of Agricultural research is not an agricultural research institution but a propaganda institute and he also said that our scientists were doing something which was bringing disgrace to this country. Sir, I felt very hurt by these remarks and, therefore, I have been impelled to intervene. I am no scientist and would not hazard any personal opinion of mine. Shri Tiwari had brought and presented to this House some papers, especially, a magazine entitled 'Science and Culture' which is brought out from Calcutta. It is one of the leading scientists' papers. He made references to this. This paper coming out from Calcutta has thoroughly condemned the article on which he placed his reliance for criticising our Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Dr. Swaminathan.

This magazine has condemned that article which was brought out by. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The whole thing is very unfortunate. We can discuss the Institute but when we discuss the personality of officers, it becomes very difficult. I cannot prevent you if his name was mentioned yesterday and you want to put the record straight. It is very very unfortunate.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Shri Tiwari based his criticism on an article written by one Mr. J. Hanlon entitled "TOP FOOD SCIENTISTS PUBLISH FALSE DATA" in the British Journal 'New Scientist' on November 7, 1974. Sir, here are the opinions of some of the most eminent agricultural scientists in the world and I would like the House to make their own judgement. Prof. V. V. Khvostova and Prof. G. F. Privalov of U.S.S.R. Academy have stated about this article that "Dr. Hanlon's article is harmful as it vituperates a good scientist and discredits the use-

ful activity of the experimental mutagenesis growth of F.A.O./I.A.A.E.A." The article further goes on to say 'whether the same journal has ever meted out the same treatment to any of the First World Scientist. We hope that this is not an example of the introduction of racial feelings in science or the birth of a trend towards scientific imperialism. That some ulterior motives lie behind the attack can be assumed....'

In a letter written by Noble Laureate, Dr. N. E. Borlaug in the famous Wheat Breeder and Dr. R. G. Anderson to New Scientist is revealing. They have said "Dr. Swaminathan, in our opinion, is one of the world's most effective agricultural scientists, educators and administrators....."

After these remarks of the most renowned word authorities, I need not say anything more about this.

The House is aware that this matter of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been discussed at length in this House. On 12th November, 1973, a statement was placed on the Table of the House by the then Minister of Agriculture Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Full facts regarding the Enquiry Committee which was asked to go into its affairs were placed on the Table of the House. You are fully aware of these proceedings and this matter to which reference was made by Shri B. N. Tiwari was also entrusted of that Enquiry Committee. The Enquiry Committee went into the details to find out whether there was any substance in an allegation that was made. That Committee also came to the conclusion that there was no substance whatsoever. We have carried out the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee and the recommendations made in the Gajendregadkar Commission's Report. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been thoroughly re-organised. In the re-organisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the pay scales of agricultural scientists and technical personnel employed in the



Department of Agriculture have been revised. After the recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission modifications, wherever necessary, have been made. The working conditions have been improved very considerably and a new service called Agricultural Research Service with scales ranging from Rs. 550—900 and ending with Rs. 1800—2250 has been introduced and there may also be posts in higher grades going up to Rs. 3500. And therefore, as it will be seen, we have carried out considerable improvement in the service conditions of our scientists and I am sure that with the coming into force of this new service of scientists, if there was anything wanting, that sort of deficiency would be made up. A number of hon. Members said that research was stagnant and that during the last few years nothing new has been done. Sir, I am sorry, I cannot agree with those remarks. The ICAR has a large number of agricultural research institutes under it and they are all doing various research activities in their own fields, e.g. we have Arid Zone Research Institute, the Veterinary Research Institute and Grasslands Research Institute. We have got about 21 or 22 of them in our country and they are all carrying out very useful research in their own respective fields. In the seed production field we are evolving new varieties. They have done exceedingly good work. They have evolved new varieties of wheat known as Arjun and Pratap which are highly disease-resistant. And similarly we have evolved new varieties of paddy which are resistant to many new diseases which have done tremendous damage to our crops. And, continuously we are carrying out research not only on wheat and rice, but on millets and other tuber crops and the results are greatly appreciated not only by the people in our country but by the scientific institutions all over the world.

Recently I had the privilege of paying a visit to the International Rice

Research Institute in Philippines and I met the Director of the Institute there. The International Rice Research Institute in Manila has a name all over the world. When I went there I was pleasantly surprised to see large number of young Indian scientists working in the institute and the Director of the Institute had very high praise for our scientists who are working there. Our scientists are doing excellent work in all these institutes and I am sure that they deserve the appreciation from this House. They work hard and, whether they are working in the field of agriculture or any other field, nuclear field, or in the field of metallurgy or something else, our scientists are doing extremely well and I am sure encouragement from Members of Parliament would go a long way in building up the morale of our people. Conversely, Sir, any disparaging remarks by Members of Parliament based on reports or some letters,—may be from some people who are prejudiced against these people,—would not do any good and we should not place any reliance on those things.

I do not have much time to go into greater details about the work that has been done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. But, I would, however, request the hon. Members to just walk across the road and visit our Exhibition which is being put up by the I.C.A.R. just opposite to Rail Bhawan where the inquiry office has been opened. If they visit it they will find a bird's eye view of the activities of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. I am sure all of them will find it very interesting, particularly, the utilisation of solar energy which has been evolved by our Arid Zone Research Institute and their many other researches which are available for them to see. I hope the hon. Members of Parliament would take the trouble of visiting our Exhibition.

A word about sugar. A very large number of hon. Members have spoken

about the price of sugar and the need for the nationalisation of sugar industries. The House is aware of the report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission which has been received by Government. The same is receiving very careful consideration of the Government. The House is also aware that the report of the Commission is not unanimous. There are very many important factors which are to be taken into consideration. Government is also giving its utmost consideration to the recommendations made by the Sugar Enquiry Commission.

Regarding nationalisation of sugar industries, I would say that it may be done only by Parliament of this country. When Government decides to take such a step, this House will be taken into full confidence. We had been receiving many complaints from different States that some millowners are not at all falling in line and that they are not agreeing to pay a remunerative price to the farmers.

As the House is aware, the statutory minimum price for the sugarcane has been fixed at Rs. 850 per quintal for 85 per cent recovery with a premium at 10 paise per quintal for every 01 per cent recovery above 85 per cent on full proper jointly basis. However, by negotiations the mills are paying higher than the minimum price. For instance in the western U.P., mills are paying Rs. 1450 per quintal. But, in certain States, the millowners have not agreed to enhance the price of sugarcane over this. In 1970 the U.P. Government wanted the Government's permission to go ahead with taking over of some mills. We had informed them that they were competent to undertake legislation for acquisition of individual sugar undertakings with the prior assent of Central Government.

U.P. Government has taken the step. They have shown the way. It is open to the other State Govern-

ments if they consider necessary, to go ahead and take such action, as they consider appropriate, for acquiring the mills which are not behaving properly or which are not running properly.

Regarding the other recommendations, we have accepted three recommendations of the Bhargava Commission—one is the fixation of the basic recovery at 85 per cent per quintal and secondly allowing a premium in cane price for higher recoveries, on full proportionality basis and thirdly, sharing equally of higher realisations from the free-sale sugar between factories and cane-growers. Even where the factories have not agreed to pay higher price, later on, they will have to part with half the excess realisations from the sale of free sale sugar. Therefore, we hope that even where the factories have not agreed initially to pay higher price, the cane growers would get higher price for their cane.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY (Deoria) Sir, in this connection I would like to put this question to the hon. Minister. Earlier Government have promised profit sharing with the kisans. But this has not been implemented. I would like to know whether it will be implemented.

श्री शङ्करदास झा : इस साल का बकाया ज्यादा नहीं है और इस साल की पेमेंट बहुत अच्छी चल रही है। पीछे कुछ दिक्कत हो गई थी जबकि क्रेडिट लिमिट कम हो गई है, लेकिन अब उम्मीद है कि क्रेडिट लिमिट बढ़ जायगी और किसानों का पेमेंट अच्छी तरह हो जायेगा।

श्री नैना सिंह (पदरौना) : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 100 करोड़ रुपये के करोड़ बकाया नहीं है? सब मिलों का परसेंटेज जाड़ लिया जाता है और कह देते हैं कि इतना बकाया है। एक एक मिल के ऊपर 50, 50 लाख

रुपयें बकाया हैं और कुछ मिल ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपना सब बकाया भरा कर दिया है। परसेंटेज के मामले, अमन, यह नहीं होते कि 'सारे मिलों का जोड़ कर के बकाया बता दिया जाए।

श्री शाहनवाज खां श्री गेंदा सिंह जी गले के बड़े माहिर हैं और गले के बारे में सब कुछ जानते हैं वे जानते हैं कि डेली क्राशिंग गले का लगभग हजार, बारह सौ टन है और एक महीने में एक मिल लगभग 45, 50 लाख रुपये का गन्ना कम करता है। यह बात सही है कि कुछ मिल पेमेंट के मामले में पीछे पड़ गये थे लेकिन हम ने उन से यह कहा है कि कम से कम दो हफ्ते के अंदर किसान का पेमेंट हो जाना चाहिए। पहले उन्हें क्रेडिट की दिक्कत हो गई थी और मैं ने बतल देखा है कि कई मिलों के पास पांच पांच करोड़ रुपये की चीनी पड़ी हुई है और हाउस को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल अभी तक लगभग 7 लाख टन चीनी पिछले साल के मुकामले में ज्यादा पैदा कर चुके हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि इसे हम और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाएंगे।

श्री गेंदा सिंह उतना ही ज्यादा किसानों का बकाया है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां और जितना हम ने पिछले साल एक्सपोर्ट किया था उस से ज्यादा इस साल एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, he has asked a specific question whether arrears to the tune of Rs 100 crores are still uncleared. To that, there is no specific reply.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: When you talk of Rs 100 crores, you must take into consideration the total quantity which is involved. Rs 100 crores is nothing when you take into account the crushing done by all the mills in India.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Rs. 50 crores

only are in arrears in UP and Bihar, and Rs. 125 crores are in arrears all over the country. What has the Minister to say about it? I have referred only to UP that Rs 50 crores are in arrears.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The difficulty is that the Reserve Bank,

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: This is not our figure. This is ISMA's figure.

The Minister has already said that certificates against those defaulting mills are being issued. I would like to know, what action has been taken by the Government so far to realise that amount.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The RBI had fixed the credit limit at the same level as it was last year. This year there has been an excess production of about 7 lakh tonnes of sugar. That is why the credit limit has been exhausted. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has taken up this matter with the Finance Minister and we hope very soon some way would be found and the farmers would receive their full payment for this year. I admit that a long time before the mills were taken over, some dues have been pending but we are impressing upon these mills to clear all the dues.

श्री नारायण सिंह परबैय एक मिलियन टन चीनी विभिन्न गोदावों में पड़ी हुई है। परसेज न मिलने के कारण वह एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो पा रही है। इस वजह से फारेन एक्सचेंज की जो बाज़ रिखावरमेंट है वह पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है। इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में सुगर के बाय कम होते जा रहे हैं। इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खां: जैसा कि मैंने कहा इस बाय हम पिछले सालों के ज्यादा चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने

कामर्च बिनिस्ती और एस टी सी को कह दिया है कि हमारे पास काफ़ी स्टॉक पड़े हुए हैं, आप जल्दी से जल्दी इसको बाहर भेजने की कोशिश करें....

श्री नारायण सिंह पांडेय : कितना भेजेंगे ?

श्री शाहनावाज़ खां : यह बताना प्रश्नी बात नहीं है। दुनिया की मंडी के ऊपर इसका असर पड़ेगा।

**THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If the Minister gives more straightforward answers, it would save him difficulties and it would save me difficulties.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Last year we exported about 4½ lakh tonnes. This year we hope to export substantially more. The only reason why I do not want to give the exact figure is that it may have some effect on the international market and price may slump. I have the figure, but I do not want to give it. But it is very substantial.

One of the steps we have taken because of shipping difficulties is that we are going to store a certain quantity of sugar as every port so that as soon as shipping space is available, it is fully utilised.

Shri Mirdha, who is Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission, talked about the usefulness of having farmers' service co-operative societies. I fully agree that this is a very good thing in the interest of farmers. We have already organised 50 such co-operatives. In this connection, I would particularly like to say a word of praise to Karnataka which has done exceedingly well in this. I hope other States also will organise their co-operatives in a much better way.

A number of hon. members spoke about the weaknesses in the co-operative movement in the country. The main difficulty is that the recovery of overdues has been very poor in most of the States with the result that the flow of capital has

got choked. The RBI has carried out special studies in West Bengal, U.P. and most other States, and is taking remedial steps to improve the working of co-operatives.

A number of other hon. members spoke about the small farmers' and marginal farmers' development agencies, we are not standing still. In the Fourth plan, we had 87 of these projects. In the Fifth plan, we would have 160 projects. I am sure the tempo is building up; we are laying great stress on development of agriculture, minor irrigation, cattle. We are giving due emphasis to these. We are giving them due emphasis. Seth Achal Singh and others spoke about improvement in the breeds of cattle. In almost every block in the country we have established what is known as artificial insemination centres and the country cow can be crossed with the exotic breeds. The result in some cases is exceedingly good. I hope this movement will catch on and farmers will have cattle of high quality.

A number of hon. Members pointed out that large tracts of land were lying fallen because they were affected by salinity or alkalinity. We have established a research institute at Karnal and I should invite the hon. Members to find sometime to visit that institute; they have done exceedingly good work to reclaim saline and alkaline lands. Lands which were more or less useless are now yielding bumper crops. There is a way of reclaiming such lands and I think this movement can benefit the entire country. We are also reclaiming ravine lands and other wastelands so that they could be brought under cultivation. With these words, I am grateful to you for this opportunity.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We shall not take up the motion of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** rose.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Some hon. Members could not follow. We

shall not take up another item, the motion by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

We are postponing this discussion till tomorrow.

15 hrs.

**MOTION RE VIOLENT INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA IN WHICH SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYANA'S CAR WAS ATTACKED AND SHRI SAMAR GUHA, M.P. SUSTAINED INJURIES.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We shall not take up the motion by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

श्री मधु लिमये बांका: इस प्रस्ताव पर संतोषजनक देने के लिए हम को छुट दी जाए। टाइम को जो हमके लिए था एक्सटेंड करके तीन बजे तक किया जाए।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** After the hon. Mover has moved his motion.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Notice

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not think that there is any need to be hard and fast on this. You can give it now.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

"This House deplores the recent violent incident in Calcutta in which Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's car was attacked and a member of the House Shri Samar Guha and his colleagues sustained injuries."

One had expected that a motion of this nature and on this subject would be brought up by the ruling party itself and more particularly by the Prime Minister who happens to be the Leader of the House. In fact it is the function of the Leader of the House to rise to such occasions and speak and act on behalf of the entire House symbolising the unity and consensus in the entire House and

certain fundamental values which underlie our democracy. But she had not done so.

Our regret at the Leader not rising to certain occasions has taken the form of a motion which we have recently tabled saying that the hon. Leader of the House is not performing her functions. Perhaps the hon. Members of this House are not aware of the fact that many leaders of the Opposition have already associated themselves with this motion which is currently awaiting approval and permission of the Chair.

One had however, thought that at least on this occasion the Prime Minister would not be found wanting in performing her duty.

If any party should have the greatest vested interest in the rule of law, it should be the ruling party but that can happen only when the ruling party happens to be of true democratic intentions and character. It is the fascist regime which wants to destroy the system which throws up that regime and it is the fascist regime which is not interested in sustaining the rule of law. So if anywhere the rule of law is found to be in jeopardy or threatened, I think, it is the duty first and foremost of the ruling party and of the Prime Minister to come forward with unreserved condemnation of such a threat. That has not happened in this case and that does not seem to be happening on any other occasion too.

Here is Mr. Jayaprakash Narain whom my hon. friends on that side in season and out of season seem to be condemning. They seem to think that the only way to keep them politically alive is to look nice in the eyes of the Prime Minister and not in the eyes of the people of this country. They seem to forget that they have their umbilical link with the people of the country. It is not enough that they please their masters here; they must not speak against