

is, people who were Ministers, ex-Ministers, and even today Ministers; their firms are connected with this. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: (Godhra): They are not the cream; but they are the scum.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You will be surprised to know the amount of opium issued through the Centre for the manufacture of certain drugs like pathidrine, 50 per cent of this opium is consumed by a single firm in Kanpur called Hind Chemicals. I am surprised that no inquiry has been conducted into the working of these firms. May I request you, Sir, to kindly ask the Health Minister to make a statement? The Chief Minister of UP has arrested many persons, and I am very happy about it. But I would just mention one more thing about what has happened in the case of these drug firms. The press report says:

“Alarmed by this phenomenal growth, the UP Government appointed three years ago a committee of five doctors headed by the then additional directors of health, Dr. B. N. Chatterji, to find out whether the drug units were maintaining the standards required of them. The Committee, which visited parts of not only UP but also Maharashtra and Gujarat reported that not a single pharmaceutical firm in the State was maintaining the standards required in respect of the manufacture of sophisticated drugs.

Amazing as it may seem the powers that be put the committee's report in cold storage and drugs of doubtful quality continued to be bought by hospitals and other institutions in large quantities.”

I am surprised that the Health Minister is not here. Let the Health Minister make a statement, and I am prepared to give all the proof required to show how the people are involved in

it. I would request you to ask the Health Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall forward it to the Health Minister. I have also received—I do not know whether it is in my capacity as Speaker or otherwise—another complaint that two very eminent persons had hardly survived after taking a drug which turned out spurious. They told me that the drug inspectors were actively involved in it. So, I shall convey that along with the hon. Member's observation; I do not know whether that came to me in my capacity as Speaker or otherwise, but I will certainly ask the Health Minister to pursue it and look into it.

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1974—
 75—contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which 9 hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'.”

DEMAND NO. 2—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,000 on Revenue Account

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[MR. SPEAKER]

be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education'."

DEMAND No. 3—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,23,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,06,60,42,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 4—FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,06,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 5—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,41,11,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,40,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 6—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,49,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 45,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 7—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,11,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 100,10,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,99,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 9—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,65,11,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 10—DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,68,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,59,37,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Cooperation'."

I have received a long list of Speakers. I think 9 hours are enough, but still we shall have to fix some time limit, say 7 to 10 minutes. In the case of the opposition parties, the time is already allocated, and one Member from each party may take the whole time allotted to that party or divide it amongst the different Members of the party who may be speaking, and I leave it to them.

Hon. Members who are present and desire to move their cut motions may please do so

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move.

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

[Failure to implement the amended land ceiling laws and distributing the surplus land among the landless, particularly in the Union territories (1)].

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

[Failure to totally stop evictions of share-croppers and giving them security of tenure. (2)].

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

[Failure to distribute all the arable non-cultivated Government

land and land owned on paper by ex-princes to the landless and land-hungry peasants. (12)].

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

[Need of keeping all *gairmajara* tanks and ponds under Government ownership preventing encroachment by big landowners particularly in Bihar and N.E. India to develop fisheries. (15)].

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

[Need of distributing non-forested arable but formerly supply land among the Scheduled Tribes and other landless for cultivation. (16)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1".

[Failure to take over entirely wholesale trade of all foodgrains and to procure entire marketing surplus through a system of graded levy to ensure regular supply at controlled prices to the weaker sections in rural areas and vulnerable sections in urban and industrial areas (17)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Necessity of preventing wastage, pilferage and adulteration of foodgrains under the Food Corporation of India. (19)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for giving more powers and finances to the Gram Panchayats. (20)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Community Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for further democratisation of the executive and judicial wings of Gram Panchayats. (21)]

"That the demand under the head

Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need of forming separate co-operatives of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in each Panchayat (22)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need of ending illegal usury and ensuring credit at lower rate of interest to poor peasants and agricultural labourers (23)]

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur) I beg to move

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

[Failure to abolish crop sharing system (39)]

'That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to acquire the entire agricultural land in possession of big landlords (40)]

'That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to enforce laws relating to land ceiling (41)]

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

[Failure to distribute barren and surplus land left after consolidation of holding among landless persons (42)]

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

[Failure to implement the declared policy of Government to distribute land among landless persons (43)]

That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1

[Need to take over wholesale trade in wheat in order to supply foodgrains at controlled prices to rural urban and industrial areas (49)]

That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills (51)]

That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to set up separate co-operative societies for rural agricultural labourers and poor farmers (52)]

That the demand under the head Department of Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to advance loans to poor people and agricultural labourers through co-operative societies in order to save them from usury (53)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move

'That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100'

[Unsatisfactory progress of land reform programme (54)]

That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100'

[Need to frame land reform laws on the basis of suggestions made by the Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha (55)]

That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Government's surrender before the hoarders and profiteers by

abandoning the policy of taking over of wholesale trade of wheat. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to take over the trade of wheat, rice, coarse grains, sugar, edible oils and other essential Commodities. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar mills. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to sell sugar only through fair price shops by stopping its free sale (59)].

SHRI LALJI BHAI (Udaipur) : I beg to move:

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

[Failure to supply full quantity of milk against tokens in DMS booths in New Delhi particularly in Moti Bagh. (60)].

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

[Indiscriminate cut of milk quota at the instigation of certain biased officials of DMS at DMS booths in New Delhi particularly in Moti Bagh area. (61)].

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargon) : I beg to move:

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

[Failure to supply full quantity of milk against authorised tokens from DMS, booths in New Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar area. (69)].

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

[Indiscriminate cut of milk quota at the instigation of certain biased officials of DMS at DMS booths in New Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar area. (70)].

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

[Need to lay stress on the officials of DMS to visit milk booths in New Delhi particularly in Sarojini Nagar area instead of confining themselves to desk work alone and remedy the hardship caused to the token holders. (71)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to make available vanaspati ghee for at least domestic use and relieve the housewives from great hardship and mental agony. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check hoarding and black marketing, of vanaspati ghee in New Delhi. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to unearth and plug the source of procurement of vanas-

pati ghee and maida by the halwai while the people in general are being deprived of these essential commodities (76)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to impose suitable restrictions on the use of vanaspati ghee and maida by the halwais (77)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to supply vegetable ghee and maida for domestic use in New Delhi while these essential commodities are made available halwais in abundance (78)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to improve the distribution system of essential articles like vanaspati ghee, maida and DMS milk (79)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 100"

[Causes for supplying rotten quality of wheat by FCI to Fair Price Shops in Delhi despite abnormal increase in its price (80)]

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs 1000"

[Need to supply indigenous wheat by FCI to the Fair Price Shops for consumers of Delhi instead of imported wheat thereby saving transportation charges on movement (81)]

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills in UP, and Bihar (72).

"That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to talk over wholesale trade in foodgrains (73)]

MR SPEAKER. The cut motion are also before the House

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYA (Uluberia). From the reports given by the various agriculture departments and by the Ministry of Agriculture here, a person coming from an outside country into India may feel that the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture is doing something very good in this field but knowing the reality of our condition we cannot think in that way

1340 hrs

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

It is not clearly stated in what direction our country is going. In our Constitution, there is a direction that the disparity of income levels should be minimised. But after so many years, what do I find? You find that that the disparity is increasing. Formerly 40 per cent of the people were below the poverty line. This was a few years ago. Now due to devaluation of the rupee and rising prices this percentage has gone up to 70.

Why is this so? One reason is concentration of land. Five per cent of the families control near about 40 per cent of the agricultural land. There was the P C Mahalanobis Committee to go into the question of concentration of land. It has said that land concentration is not broken by various enactments. There was the Raj Committee on Agricultural Income. In page 40 of its Report, it has said that 10 per cent of the rural families are controlling two-thirds of the agricultural produce. If that be so, you can understand that 70-80 per cent of the rural population are really toiling to

produce our agricultural commodities, our food and commercial crops by their labour, toil, suffering and exertion. But they are deprived of the right to live like human beings; they are deprived of their food, clothing and other living rights. This is the situation through which the country is passing.

Reports are there saying that the poorer section, the small owners should be helped. Bank laws are there to give loans to these persons. But there must be security given. Without security, they cannot get loan. They can get some charitable gifts, but in general no real help is given. Due to this poverty of our rural population, industry cannot also grow. Without a home market, with vast numbers of people remaining in starvation, what industry can grow? Simply exporting some commodities worth a few crores of rupees cannot make industry grow. Due to this, industry is decaying. The capitalist class of our country are a degenerate class. They are not making profit by giving help to people; they are making profit by killing people. This is being supported by the policies of the Government. The Government for various reasons has got a soft corner for them. The Planning Commission's Task Force brought out a report on land reform. It has clearly stated that land reform legislation is enacted, but there is no will to execute those Acts. The money spent by the Government goes to help the richer sections of the peasantry and not the poor. The Task Force has said that Rs. 2 000 crores are spent on irrigation this year, but all that money has not helped the poorer sections of the people. When the United Front Government was in power in West Bengal, they distributed some seven lakh acres of *benami* land as *kas* land of the Government, but the Centre was eager to send its force and crush the peasants. From this we can understand for whose interests the Government runs.

Moreover, we find that the Government has given up the wholesale trade in wheat and rice. They have given it up. The Prime Minister asked, before this new crop was harvested, what should be the policy regarding food procurement. Our party gave a clean statement of our policy, and that could have saved our country from death and destruction as is now going on. We clearly stated that now, in our country, near about 11 crore tonnes of foodgrains are produced, and out of that, the richer sections control more than five crore tonnes. After keeping their requirements for food and cultivation we could procure five crore tonnes from them to feed our country. Giving their cost of production and 25 per cent profit, we could buy from them all their surplus at Rs. 80 per quintal, rice or wheat, and we could sell the product through the ration shops at Re. 1 per kilo to the people. That would save our country and our people. People would not have been discontented as they are now due to high prices and no supplies. In West Bengal, there are no supplies. Even some Ministers and some MLAs from there came here in connection with food supplies to Calcutta. But what about the rural people in West Bengal? The modified rationing system has almost collapsed and you cannot understand what is the suffering of the people. Rice is selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 if not more, per kilo. We do not know what will be the position in the coming months. Naturally therefore, the people are getting disturbed and discontented. I have seen that even in States where the majority rule is that of the Congress and where no other party exists, such as Gujarat and Bihar, the people are getting discontented. This is due to the rise in prices and the non-availability of foodgrains at the normal price for the majority of the people. This discontent is growing. Due to the Central Government's policies, even when we have got sufficient food production in the country, it is impossible for the people to have

[SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA]

food. This is a dangerous situation that we have come to.

The point is that due to this agricultural policy, our country is really lagging behind. Our country cannot develop industrially; our people cannot have an end to their sufferings. Poverty cannot end. The unemployed men cannot get any jobs in this state of economy in our country. This is the position we have brought in and this is a dangerous position. If the Minister of Agriculture does not realise this reality, we do not know what will happen in the future. You say that the disturbances are going on due to right reactionaries. What is the difference between you and the right reaction? They say no rationing and no procurement, you also in practice do that. You are helping the profiteers and the big land owners and the black-marketeers. What is then the difference between you and them? Nothing. Different persons are there but they are in the same class. The only alternative to our people is to struggle and fight. People are not made of stones; they have got to live and they must find a way to meet their expenses for living. In this state of affairs, one might ask: is it possible to solve our problems? I say, yes, it is possible in our country to solve these problems and end poverty and the problem of unemployment and also develop our country. To do that the basic thing is this. The lands of landlords who own more than 10 acres of wet land or 20—30 acres of dry land; but who never till or till in their land and never produce, must be taken away without compensation and distributed among the rural landless peasantry, tribal people and Harijans. The owners of less than 10 acres—upto 5 acres may be taken if they have sufficient income from other sources. The owners of five acres who are not cultivators should give their land. They should allow them to cultivate the surplus land so acquired and distributed with the help of the people among the poor

peasants and agricultural labourers. If we really help them industrial production and agricultural production will develop by leaps and bounds and our poverty will end. Corruption also will end if life is allowed to develop in this way in our country. If you do not do that, the country is bound to suffer. There is no alternative to save our country and people, to end poverty and unemployment. I speak like this not because I am an Opposition party M.P. I shall quote from a publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat Library on 13 April, 1974: reviewing a book called 'Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia, edited by Kathleen Gough and Hari P Sharma' It says:

"The serious difficulties the Indian economy has been facing regarding the growth of the national product and an all round improvement in people's living conditions do not, in the main arise from any natural or technical deficiencies. They stem from the particular path of economic development that India has been following. The choice of this path was primarily due to the incapacity and unwillingness of the Indian bourgeoisie given its relative weakness and its solidarity with the semifudal elements in the countryside in the face of growing mass struggle—".

"to effect radical agrarian reforms and thereby remove the obstacles to the development of productive forces for the immense majority of the Indian people. It is only when the poor and landless peasants, the majority of the rural people, directly take policies into their own hands that the indispensable agrarian transformation can be effected, the main obstacles to economic development removed, and India's dependence on imperialism ended. This, however is unthinkable without the seizure of political power by the proletariat in alliance with the peasantry."

This is the situation. This is the way out given by the economist. We should seriously consider this. Otherwise, our country is going to be more and more dependent on imperialism. They have written in so many words. I do not go deep into this. But, I want that, since the situation is so serious in our country, we must deeply think of it and change our dangerous policy of ruining the country. This is what I would appeal to the Minister of Agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a note from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allot 10 minutes to members of the Congress Party. I am sorry to say that, but they may keep that in mind. I am just conveying this to you.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to say a few words.

According to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1973-74, on the developmental activities of agriculture, the Department has intensified its efforts during the last year in regard to the Plan and production programmes. Sir, if we take into account the production figures, I think the Opposition parties also have to agree that the Government of India and the State Governments are taking keen interest in regard to the development of agriculture, which is the basis for any development. From the report, we find that during the year 1968-69, the production was only 83.6 million tonnes. This relates to cereals. If you include pulses production, which was 10.4 million tonnes, the total foodgrains production in 1968-69 was 94 million tonnes. In 1970-71, when the climatic and other conditions were favourable, the production was 108.4 million tonnes. When there were droughts and other calamities in the country, in 1972-73, the production came down

to 95.2 million tonnes. If fertilisers and credits are made available in time. I think, even if there are calamities, producers will never hesitate to produce more and give to the nation. The farmers and the agricultural labourers are not bothered about the prices and their wages respectively. But, the other class, including the industrialists, keep quiet when the prices come down. When the prices go up, then there is a demand for more wages by the industrial mazdoors.

14.00 hrs.

About 70 per cent of our population in India is agricultural Community. They are not demanding more even though fertilisers are not given in time and are not supplied at proper prices. They are not demanding; they are only begging for fertilizers. In spite of those things the Government has not given a proper attention as to how to get rid of all these things and to grow more food in the rural areas. Their only interest is to safeguard the interests of the industrialists and the industrial mazdoors in the towns and cities who are not food producers but only consumers.

The agricultural labourers are suffering the most. There is no work for them throughout the year whereas for an industrial mazdoor there is a guarantee of work throughout the year in the city. They constitute only 30 per cent of the population. For 70 per cent of the population, rural population, there is no guarantee of work for the agricultural labourers and there is no guarantee for the producers that they will get fertilisers and other inputs in time and at proper prices. In spite of all these things, they are producing food at the cost of even mortgaging their entire property.

What are the conditions of agricultural labourers? I am an agriculturalist closely associated with them. There is no guarantee of work for them. I cannot also guarantee work

[SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA]

to them. I cannot depend entirely on the agricultural income. I cannot survive myself only on agricultural income. I have to find out other means also. Formerly, there was a misapprehension that we could not sell all our produce and that we must keep only a limited stock with ourselves. That was an old socialism. Now, the socialism has spread to towns and villages also. It is not that socialism. We agriculturists are the real socialists. We produce for the country, not only for us. Our agricultural labourers also, without any guarantee, work day and night to produce food for the country. Now he is able to get work for 100 days or so in a year. Formerly, he used to work for 365 days in a year. There is no capacity with the farmer to keep agricultural labourers for the whole year. I cannot maintain my agricultural labourers throughout the year. I am keeping them only on daily wages.

Then, according to the recent policy of the Government of India about the change in the wholesale trade in wheat, they have given a guarantee only to those who are living in the metropolitan cities and the industrial *mazdoors*. The producer is having only one or two months' stock. Today, everybody is a small farmer. There is no big farmer now after the introduction of land reforms. My hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya may not know it. I have got my own experience. After introducing land reforms within one or two years, there will not be any big landlord. On the other hand, there are big industrialists, big house-owners and all that. They have framed so many rules for land reforms. Nobody can escape now.

It is all in the hands of State Governments now. Even though in several States, the Congress Governments are there, they are not taking much interest. I agree with you there. The State Governments always say that

the necessary legislation in this direction is forthcoming. In Punjab, they are now thinking of bringing forward a legislation with amendments on the subject of land reforms.

In Andhra Pradesh, they have already distributed 10 lakh acres of Government land. But still there are lands which are being occupied by landlords in my area. Several times, I have brought it to the notice of the Government. About 1 lakh acres of land are to be distributed in my constituency. There is a potentiality of having a second crop there. They can grow second crop also on that land. There is a report from the State Government for land distribution. But, on account of various reasons, from patwari to Collector they are joining together and they will not allow the lands to be distributed to the landless poor. Somebody is given 50 to 100 acres in the name of co-operatives and somebody is given in the name of Dharm Samsthans 200—500 acres and they do not pay taxes even. But if a poor farmer owning one or two acres does not pay taxes, his land is attached whereas a man sits there with 500 acres in the name of Dharm Samsthan and he does not pay a single paise as tax. I asked even the Collector and he said one Dharm Samsthan owed about Rs. 53,000 to the Government in taxes. All these things are at the mercy of the State Governments. The State Governments are not taking so much interest in land reforms implementation. That is the position where we have become the target of criticism of other Parties. Let us confine it to ourselves i.e., the Congress party, let us concentrate our workers, our MLAs and our MPs, and implement our policies. Sitting here and speaking in the legislatures, 50 per cent of the people, either MLAs or MPs are not aware of the local conditions and how to implement our policies and programmes and they are simply talking. That is my opinion.... (Interruptions).

Then about ground water survey, there is inadequate grant of funds for

this scheme. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, they have surveyed four coastal districts. There is great potential for ground water utilisation. The Survey of India has made the survey and gave a report but the Government of Andhra Pradesh has no funds to execute the scheme. So, I appeal to the Government of India to recommend to the World Bank to help the State if they themselves have no funds. Andhra has got immense potentiality for ground water. If they have only adequate funds, the Andhra Government can execute the scheme.

Then, Sir, Shri Bhattacharyya and other friends, while speaking on the Bihar issue, raised that the Governments in the States are not taking sufficient interest in procurement and that is why the prices are going up. I will give an instance to show how the Government of India is taking interest on this matter of procurement. If you see the Annual Report on food of 1973-74 in Table 3 on page 8, you will find that the total procurement in 1971-72 (Nov. Oct.) is 311600 tonnes and 1972-73 (Nov. Oct.) it is 2706,000 tonnes (the total quantity procured) and the quantity delivered to Central Pool is 1425,000 tonnes. What else can they do? This is a creditable achievement in spite of all the calamities. The procurement business was taken over by the Government to help the poor people and to help the down-trodden people by opening fair-price shops. The Andhra Pradesh Government has also procured nearly 6000 tonnes in spite of the severe droughts and it has given 6000 tonnes to the Central Pool.

But I am sorry to voice my anguish and anger on the floor of this House that the Government is not providing to Andhra Pradesh sufficient fertilisers as much as they are giving to other States. There is no set policy for the distribution of fertilisers. There is no universal system or method of distribution of fertilisers in various States. Several governments are Congress Governments. Then what is the difficulty in having

a uniform policy for distribution of fertilisers? When you are interfering and recommending in the matter of land reforms, why not you entrust the distribution of fertilisers to the Co-operatives under the jurisdiction of State Governments so that they can execute the sales in a systematic manner. I suppose it was in 1962-63 that the Government of India appointed a Fertiliser enquiry Committee of which one Mr. Sivaraman, a senior ICS official, was the Chairman. He has no touch with the farmers' problems though he might have been an expert. He came to my place. As I was the President of the Local Marketing Society, he saw me and inquired why only co-operatives were entrusted with this work. But, Sir, we have done well and have shown results. There are no valid complaints. Mr. Sivaraman has given his report in favour of the manufacturers of fertilisers. He has recommended that the work be also entrusted to the private merchants. When you have entrusted the matter to the private people, today the result is that here is no fertiliser in the market. Now the co-operatives have got a network of 1500 depots in Andhra Pradesh alone and we want to supply fertilisers at the doorsteps of the farmer but we are not able to do so because of these policies. Your schemes and ideas may be sound but the implementation is getting into trouble because the officials create hurdles in the implementation.

Other important crops in our country, next to rice, are the commercial crops like sugar. You know ever: time how many people and how many parties are criticising our policy and the policies of the Government of India on sugar. There is no price policy. Various states pay various prices for sugar. The Andhra Pradesh Government has recommended Rs. 170 instead of Rs. 151.24 per quintal fixed by Government of India, Whereas in Madhya Pradesh it is 193. In North Bihar it is Rs. 166 and Rajasthan 181. South Bihar—Rs. 176 fixed by the Government of India. What is the reason for these different prices?

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Ma-

durai): That depends on the sugar content.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: That is also not true. There is one National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories. Our hon. Minister Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said at a meeting of the federation that co-operative sugar factories also are not properly selling the free-sale sugar. While agreeing with him, I want to say that they have a right to prosecute them but without prosecuting them or without launching any case against them, simply blaming them is not right. Some officer might have informed him. Otherwise, how does he know? He has not personally seen. He has read the reports only. Let me bring one instance in this regard to his notice. There was one IAS officer, Managing Director of a co-operative Sugar Factory in my district. There is a complaint against him. The General Body passed a resolution against him. Mr. Balarama Raju, an ex MP also wrote to the Government of India but what has been done? He has been promoted and also sent for higher training. The complaint was that he has sold without the approval of the Board free sugar at a lesser price. They have all records. Andhra Pradesh Government also launched an inquiry.

Finally, a word about the co-operative sugar factories in the country. Now we are trying to export sugar as we get a very good price in foreign markets. They should encourage the sugar industry by giving liberal financial assistance. If there is no money, they can borrow from the world World Bank. Now the price of sugar machinery had gone up. But they are not considering how the new sugar factories have to be commissioned. I appeal to the Government of India for setting up of new sugar factories in the cooperative sector in Andhra and other parts of the country.

There is one thing which I would like transfer to in the end. This is regarding the N.C.D.C.—National Co-

operative Development Corporation. It is wellorganised and well-equipped and it is the only institution in my opinion at the Government level which is useful to the farmers as well as the other sections of the population in the rural area for the development of our industries. Their activities cover items like foodstuffs, agricultural produce, sugar, cotton, jute, vegetable oil etc. In regard to tribal people also there are items like lac and various other products like soap match-boxes, honey, etc. which are cottage industries in the rural areas and they look to their marketing also and giving of reasonable prices. So, my request is that the Government of India should give more finance to the N.C.D.C. to develop these industries in the rural areas as well as in the tribal areas.

श्री मन्जू पाडेय (गाजीपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश की खास समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है। मेरा इस मंत्रालय के प्रति आरोप है कि इस मंत्रालय ने पिछले 26 वर्षों में अन्नोत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया है और देश के बड़े पत्रीपतिथी और जमींदारों के सामने हमेशा अपने आत्म समर्पण किया है जिसका नतीजा है कि आज हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक देश में गम्भीर अन्न संकट पैदा हो गया है। यही नहीं, पूरा जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है और मुझे लगता है कि अगले थोड़े दिनों में ही देश की हालत और खराब होगी और अनाज यह सरकार नहीं दे पायेगी। क्योंकि शुरु से ही अन्नोत्पादन की सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं रही। पहले हमारी सरकार पी० एन० 480 पर निर्भर थी। अब आजकल जब कारखाने अक्षत हुई अनाज उत्पन्न करने की तो न सरकार के पास खाद है न पानी की व्यवस्था है न बीज है न खेती करने वाली जनता के पास खेत हैं। ऐसी दशा में अब इसके हाथ पैर बंधे हुए हैं और मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को कोई नैतिक अधिकार इस देश में रहने का नहीं है और न इस मंत्रालय

को रखने की जरूरत है। क्यों कि मैं देखता हूँ कि यह बहुत दिनों से कहा जाता रहा है और हम लोग ने बहुत सारे प्रान्दोलन भी किये कि खेती करने वाली जनता को खेत दो। 1971 के चुनाव के बाद सरकार ने इन बात की घोषणा भी की कि हमारे प्रदेशों में भूमि-सुधार के क्रान्तिकारी कानून बनाये जायेंगे, मगर एक भी न क्रान्तिकारी कानून बना न उस पर कुछ प्रमल किया गया। कुछ अखबारों की रिपोर्ट में पढ़ लेना चाहता हूँ, मैं केवल उन को हीडिम पढ़ता हूँ

Land reform Bill fails to transform agrarian structure. Storm over land ceilings in Gujarat.

Land reform measures in Bihar reduced to a farce Land reforms only on paper

एमें "कड़ो कोटेशन दिये जा सकते हैं। किसी भी प्रदेश में खेती करने वाली जनता को खेत यह सरकार नहीं दे सकी। सरकार को और से कहा गया कि 2 क 1ड एकड लैण्ड निकलेगी सीलिंग के बाद। उममें भी पता नहीं कहा निकली, कहा उसका बटवारा हुआ कि 1 को कुछ मालूम नहीं। इसलिये सरकार का जो पहला काम था खेती करने वाली जनता को खेत देने का उसको देने में फेल्योर हुआ। इसके लिये हमारी पार्टी ने प्रान्दोलन भी किया मगर उमका भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। थोड़ी बहुत जमीन का बटवारा हुआ लेकिन उमके बाद भी जो खेती करने वाले हैं उनको जमीन नहीं मिली।

दूसरी तरफ खाद समस्या है। पूरे देश में खाद नहीं मिलती है। प्राप जान कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि खाद जिसका कंट्रोल रेट 41 रुपये पर बैग है जबकि मार्केट में 200 रुपये पर बैग बिक रही है कोई नहीं बचा सकता कि ऐंजिसिया किसकी है, कौन सी है कौन सी नहीं है। किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है। अपने जिले के किसी अधिकारी से मालूम कीजिये कि हमारे जिले की खाद ऐंजिसियो वाले कौन कौन लोग हैं तो कोई

नहीं बता सकता। इतने हाथों में खाद का ब्यापार चला गया है। नतीजा होता है कि पूरी तरह से खाद की चौरबाजारी हो रही है और सारे काश्तकार उसके लिए पागल हुये है।

वही हालत बीज की है। अच्छा बीज नहीं मिलना। यो रिपोर्ट पढ़ने में मालूम होता है कि बहुत बीज पैदा हो रहा है। मगर एक एक किलो बीज डेढ डेढ सौ और तीन तीन सौ रुपये किलो के हिसाब में बिकता है और वह भी किसी को मिलना नहीं है। पूरा इस्टीमेट के बीज यहा एम पीड को बाटे जाते थे एक एक पाव तीन तीन छटाक, वह भी इस माल नहीं मिले। पूरे देश में बीज खाद और बिजली की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे यहा खेता में बिजली नहीं मिलती है, काश्तकार रान-गन भर बिजली को उम्मीद लगाये खेतों में बैठे रहता है ताकि खेतों को पानी दे सके। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि बिजली पैदा नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि पैदा नहीं हो रही है, इसलिये कि पानी नहीं बरसा। पानी क्यों नहीं बरसा इसलिये कि भगवान अप्रसन्न हैं। तो कि प्राप यहा क्यों बैठे हैं, जंगलों में जाकर भजन गाइये। प्राप भगवान अप्रसन्न हैं—वह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? हम तो भगवान को नहीं मानते। मैं प्रापसे पूछना चाहत हूँ—प्राप बिजली नहीं है तो वह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? किसने कहा था कि प्राप सिर्फ पानी से ही बिजली बनायें, कोयले से बिजली बनाने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की? दोनों तरह से के आस्ट्रेलियन प्रेन्चमेंट हमें चाहिये थे, प्रापके अन्दर वह बुद्धि होनी चाहिये था कि पानी नहीं बरसना तो बिजली का संकट प्रायेगा, इसलिये धर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी लगाने की जरूरत थी। इसके बावजूद भी प्राप चाहते तो किसानों के लिये बिजली का अन्तर्जाब कर सकते थे। एक

[सरजू पांडे]

तरफ लोग एयर-कंडीशनों में रहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ हमारा गरीब श्राद्धी बिजली के लिये तड़फ रहा है, लेकिन एअर-कंडिशनरें बन्द नहीं हुये, बहाना बना रहे हैं कि भगवान अग्रसन्न है। यह मारी जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और आपको किसानों को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अभी मैंने जमीन के बंटवारे की बात आपके सामने रखी थी —पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, मारा मदन जानता है। बड़े बड़े मंत्री जमीन हड़प रहे हैं। अभी आज ही दिल्ली का मामला उठा था। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो इतने बड़े बड़े भगवन्त हैं कि उन की तलाश करना भी मुश्किल है। हमारे यहाँ एक मंत्री साहब हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता उन के बारे में बाज़र के स्केण्डल की कहानी अभी पिछले दिनों यू० पी० असेम्बली में सुनी गई। बाज़रा गुजरात को भेजा गया लेकिन राम्ने में ही शायब हो गया। जब हम तरह में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ हो, जिस में मंत्री लोगों का हाथ हो, तो वहाँ गरीब को जमीन कैसे मिल सकती है?

हमारे देश में आज गन्ना काश्तकारों की बड़ी दुर्घशा है। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना क्षेत्र है, मिल मालिक काश्तकारों से गन्ना ले लेते हैं, लेकिन पैसा नहीं देते हैं। 5 सौ रुपये की, 7 सौ रुपये की पश्चिया उन को पकड़ा दी जाती है, पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, मजबूर हो कर उन बेचारों को पश्चियां साहूकारों के पास बन्धक रखनी पड़ती हैं और उन से पैसा लेकर अपने डबूच भदा करते हैं। मुझे याद है यहाँ एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में मिण्टे साहब भी थे जिस में कहा गया था कि गन्ना मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। अब ये कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जाने और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि सेन्टर जाने लूट मची हुई है, 4-5 रुपये किलो किलो बोनी बाजारों में बिक रही है। फसलहीन

अली अहमद साहब कहते हैं कि हम को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिलती हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि शिकायत कहाँ करे, क्या थाने में रिपोर्ट करायें, कहाँ दरखास्त दें, पूरे देश में हाककर नहीं मिलती, कोई बीज नहीं मिल रही है— इन की गलत पालिसीज की वजह से, जिस का नतीजा है कि काश्तकार लूटे जा रहे हैं। गेन्दा सिंह जी इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं, हम लोग लगातार जिल्ला रहे हैं कि गन्ना मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें, इन गन्ना मिल-मालिकों ने लूट मचा रखी है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता, क्योंकि इलैक्शन के लिये पैसा कहा से मिलेगा। मुझे मालूम है— उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ एक गन्ना मिल मालिक ने 72 जीपे दी थी, इस तरह से पैसे के बल पर कब तक बोट खरीदिये। इस दफा उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबों ने आप को बचा लिया, उन्होंने आप को बोट दिया। ऐसे लोगों ने आप को बोट दिया जिन के पास सिंग छिपाने के लिये जमीन नहीं है, हरिजनों ने आप को बचा दिया लेकिन कांटेक्टर्स, कोटा-परिमिट लाइसेंस वालों ने जम कर आप की खिन्नाफत की। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इन वर्ग-शत्रुओं को दफना नहीं दिया जायगा देश के लोगों को अन्न नहीं मिलेगा। ये वर्ग-शत्रु देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं।

अनाज का मामला था—बड़ी लडाई के बाद अनाज को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया, लेकिन उम को ऐसे फेंक दिया जैसे उस की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अनाज के भाव बढ़ने चले जा रहे हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अनाज के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों से अपील की, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम कोई गारन्टी नहीं कर सकते कि हम अनाज देंगे। मैं कहना हूँ—अगर आप को अनाज लेना है तो सीधे तौर पर काश्तकारों को उचित मूल्य देकर अनाज लीजिये। पिछली दफा काश्तकारों को अनाज दिया—यहाँ एक कर्मटी बनी, उस ने आस्वासन दिये कि काश्तकारों को डालडा मिलेगा, बीज मिलेगा, फसल मिलेगा, न माफून क्या क्या मिलेगा, लेकिन मिला कुछ भी नहीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि

ग्राम कास्तकार भी सरकार की भनाज देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। सारे का सारा काम पूरे मुल्क का अब सरकार ने चौरबाजारियों के हाथों में सौंप दिया है।

इस देश में भ्रगर भ्राप को भनाज लेना है तो भ्राप को लेवी लगानी पड़ेगी, जिना लेवी के भ्राप को भनाज नहीं मिल सकता और भ्रगर भनाज नहीं मिलेगा, 56 करोड़ भ्रादमियों के पेट में रोटी नहीं जायगी तो नतीजा क्या होगा भ्राप तो जानते हैं। देश में भनाज कम नहीं है—बड़ा भ्रादमी तो एक रुपये का छटाक भनाज भर भनाज लेकर खायेगा, वह भ्राया नहीं रहेगा लेकिन गरीब भ्रादमी इस को सहन नहीं करेगा, वह अब मैदान में भ्रा रहा है, जगह-जगह भ्रमन्तोष फैल रहा है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जनसभ वाले जोक्षमडा कर रहे हैं, वे इस मोके का फायदा उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन भ्राप की जिम्मेदारी सबमें ज्यादा है और भ्राप उन को मौका दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि भ्राप लोगों को भनाज नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और भ्राप का विभाग तो इस काम में भ्रष्टाचार के लिये प्रसिद्ध हो गया है।

पिछली दफा सरकार ने एक कानून बनाया बेभ्रर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का, जिस में लिखा गया कि यह कारपोरेशन काश्नकारों के लिये खाद, बीज की खरीद करेगा और अपने गोदामों में रखने की व्यवस्था करेगा। कि उस के बाद फूड कारपोरेशन भ्र इण्डिया बना। फूड कारपोरेशन भ्राफ इण्डिया की बाबत लिखते हुए पब्लिक प्रण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने कहा था कि गोदामों बनाने का काम बेभ्रर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन भ्राफ इण्डिया करेगा, लेकिन फूड कारपोरेशन भ्राफ इण्डिया ने अपने भ्रलग गोदाम बना दिये, बेभ्रर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन से उस ने कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखा। कलकत्ता में उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े गोदाम किराये पर लिये हुए हैं, बड़े-बड़े गोदाम बनाने में और किराये में लेने में उन की कमीशन बनती है। फूड कारपोरेशन का किस्सा तो नहीं पर कई दफा भ्रा चुका है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि

दोनो को भ्रलग भ्रलग गोदाम बनाने या कि राये पर लेने की क्या जरूरत थी? फूड कारपोरेशन का काम गल्ला खरीदना था, बेभ्रर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के गोदामों में गल्ला रखा जा सकता था और बीज और खाद भी रखी जा सकती थी—इस इण्डिकेशन की क्या जरूरत थी? इन के एम्पलाइड के भ्रन्दर भी काफी असन्तोष फैला हुआ है।

एक और बात का मुझे पता चला है—भ्राप का एक सेंट्रल शीप ब्रीडिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीचूट राजस्थान में है, वह भी बगलिंग का भ्रग्राडा बना हुआ है। वहां भेडे खरीद कर लाई जाती है, पिछले तीन सालों में 1200 भेडें खरीदी गईं, लेकिन उन में से 600 भ्र गई मरती नहीं भी हैं तो मर्गी हुई दिखा दी जाती है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जो भ्राफिसर्स वहां पर रखे गये हैं उन के भ्रन्दर पूरे तौर से भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, वहां के लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। यह इस्टीचूट इसलिये खोला गया था कि भेडों की नई नई किस्में भ्रगाई जायेगी, उन से ऊन पैदा किया जायगा—लेकिन वह भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र बना हुआ है।

इसी तरह से भ्रापका खाद्य विभाग भ्रार्मी को नामान का सप्लाई करता है—मछली भी और दूसरी चीजें भ्रेजता है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जो लोग वहां बैठे हैं उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार की हद ही कर दी है, भ्रष्टाचार का तो अब नाम लेने का ही कोई भ्रर्थ नहीं रह गया है, क्योंकि नीचे से ऊपर तक जहा जाइये, कहीं कोई सच्चाई बंखने से नहीं मिलती। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यहा खरीद-फरोख्त में भारी गडबड है, लोएस्ट टेण्डरवाले की भ्राइंडर न दे कर बड़े-बड़े टेण्डरवालों को दिये जाते हैं और भ्रजे से कमीशन खा रहे हैं, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

दो शब्दों में भ्राह० सी० ए० धार० के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पूसा इंस्टीचूट के

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

बारे में सारा सदन जानता है—श्री भादमी वहाँ पहले ही खुदकशी कर के मर गये। पिछली दफा इस सदन में इस मामले पर काफी हल्ला मचा, उस के बाद जांच-पड़ताल हुई। आज भी मुझे आशय हुआ है कि वहाँ का वातावरण ठीक नहीं है, जो वैज्ञानिक जिस विषय में स्पेशलाइज करते हैं उन को वह काम नहीं दिया जाता है। उनमें उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर मैं एग्रीकल्चर का काम जानता ह तो मुझसे कहा जायेगा कि क्लर्की करो। यानी जिस काम के बें स्पेशलिस्ट हैं वह काम उनको नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए वहाँ पर काम का वातावरण काफी गन्दा है और लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है। जहाँ तक उनके पे—स्केल्स का मबान है, पे क्रमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उनकी पे—स्केल्स भी नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कर्मचारियों के लिए जिम प्रकार में ज्वाइंट कन्मन्टेटिव मशीनरी बनी हुई है उस प्रकार से उनके लिए जे० सी० एम० की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जहाँ पर वे अपना असंतोष व्यक्त कर सकें तथा उसका कोई हल निकल सकें। तो इस बात की भी वहाँ पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे पता चला है कि सारे डिपार्टेमेंट्स डिपार्टेमेंटल प्रमोशन होते हैं जैसे कि पुनिस में ए कास्टेबिल थाने दार बन जाता है, सेना में एक जवान बड़े से बड़े ओहदे पर चला जाता है लेकिन वहाँ पर इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में डेप्युटेशन भिला और खुद भाननीय मंत्री जी ने डिपार्टेमेंटल प्रमोशन की बात को स्वीकार किया और कहा कि ठीक है, होना चाहिए लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। ऐसी हालत में नके मामले कोई भविष्य ही नहीं है उनको मालूम ही नहीं है कि अच्छा काम करें तो हमारा प्रमोशन होगा या नहीं। इस बात से भी उन लोगों में काफी असंतोष की भावना फैली हुई है।

इसी प्रकार से आप का मंत्रियल पाइलट्स की बातें दें। जो कामशियल पाइलट्स हैं

उनको इस मन्त्रालय ने आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन करीब 4 सौ कामशियल पाइलट्स इस देश में बेकार हैं। फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में एयर फोर्स से पाइलट्स को लाया गया और दूसरी तरफ वह कामशियल पाइलट्स ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, पैसा खर्च करते हैं लेकिन आज तक एक भी कामशियल पाइलट को इम डिपार्टेमेंट ने नहीं बुलाया जबकि कई बार इस सदन में इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया। ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष है। बार बार उनसे कहा गया, मंत्री जी ने खुद उनको आश्वासन दिया, राज्य मन्त्रा में और यहाँ भी कि स्त्रे वगैरह के काम के लिए एयर-फोर्स के पाइलट्स को न बुलाकर जो काम-शियल पाइलट्स हैं जिन्होंने ट्रेनिंग ले रखी है बुलाया जायेगा लेकिन दो साल हो गए एक एक भी भादमी को नहीं बुलाया गया

भिलावट के बारे में जो हालत है उसके बारे में मैं आपको क्या बताऊँ। श्री दूध वगैरह का तो नाम ही न लीजिए, दूध में तो पानी पानी ही होता है, कोई और चीज रहती नहीं है एक कम्पनी है जो रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है, उसका हाल बताना चाहता हूँ, यह पंजाब की कम्पनी है, नाम है - भूशीगन, दीवान चन्द किहर बाहा-उन्होंने यह बादायम रोगन बनाया है। यह कम्पनी रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है और यह उन्होंने बादायम का रोगन बनाया है, इसकी टेस्ट करने तो ग्नकोज के बाद इसका नम्बर आयेंगा। खुले ग्राम बाजार में यह यह बादायम रोगन बिक रहा है जिसमें बादायम का कुछ भी नहीं है। इस तरह से तमाम चीजों में भिलावट हो रही है। सरकार जब भिलावट का कानून बनाती है तो इन्स्पेक्शन की ग्राम दनी बढ़ जाती है। भिलावट तो रुकती नहीं नहीं लेकिन सारे दूकानदारों से इन्स्पेक्शन को पैसा मिलने लगता है। सारे देश में सभी

बीजों में मिलावट कम रही है जिसके लिए मिलावट कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करता है। मेरा कहना है कि बाबू मिलावट पूरी तरह से अपनी जिम्मेदारी में लेते हूँ। अगर आप लोगों को बनाव भी नहीं है, समझें तो मैं नहीं समझता बाबू करने का धर्म क्या है। धादमी को महीन कपड़ा न मिले तो वह मोटा कपड़ा पहन सकता, वह भी नहीं मिलेगा तो एक धोती से ही अपना काम चला लेगा लेकिन रोटी के बिना धादमी जिन्दा कैसे रह सकता है। मंत्री जी से मेरा कहना है कि देश के लोगों को अगर बनाव देना है तो भूमि सुधारों को लागू करने के लिए मजबूत कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। यह काम अगर तहसीलदार और लेखपालों के ऊपर आप छोड़ेंगे तो न वह जमीन बाट सकते हैं और न बांटेंगे। इसके लिए आपकों पापुनर कमेडियां बनानी होंगी जो जाकर देखें कि सही मायने में जमीनका बटवारा हुआ या नहीं। केरल में जो कमेडियां बनाई गई हैं उनको पावर है कि अगर कोई धादमी अपनी जमीन का ठीक हिस्सा नहीं देता है तो उसको वह जेलखाने तक की सजा दे सकती हैं। उसी प्रकार का कानून सारे देश के लिए बनाया जाना चाहिए और इसमें कोई संशय नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार की बात है, अगर उसको नहीं रोका गया तो अनर्थ होने वाला है। इसके लिए सेल बनाये जायें जो सही मायने में भ्रष्टाचार का पता लगायें, मिलावट का पता लगायें और उन लोगों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजायें दी जायें। इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जिन जगहों पर मैंने कहा वहां पर जांच करायें और जांच कराने के बाद उनके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजायें दें। आप केवल सेटिस्फाई करने के लिए कानून बना दें लेकिन उस पर कोई धमक न हो तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है। इससे संशय बढ़ेगा।

देश में जो बाव की समस्या है उसकी आप जल्द हल करें। जैसी कि बावदार में

रिपोर्ट है अगर बागे की फसल में भी खाद का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है तो बाग की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी। आप एयरकंडीशन कमरों को बन्द कीजिए, अगर बिजली नहीं है और गांवों में बिजली की सप्लाई कीजिए ताकि किसान बनाव पैदा कर सकें। गन्ने की मिलों का आप शीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। मुगर मिलों ने जनता को लूटा बहुत है। इस मामले को केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तों पर और प्रान्त केन्द्रीय सरकार पर न डालें। गन्ने की काश्त की हालत अगर सुधारनी है तो आप अपने हाथ गन्ना मिलों को लीजिए और गन्ना काश्तकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सेटिव दीजिए ताकि ताकि गन्ने का उत्पादन इस देश में बढ़ सके और लोगों को मुगर मिल सके। मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी इन सारी बातों पर विचार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dabara Singh. Kindly keep in mind the time-limitation.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: (Hoshiarpur): I have prepared so much on this subject that in ten minutes it is not possible to dispose of my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Try your best.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: I normally do not speak in Parliament on those subjects in which I am not interested.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, खेती काड़ी के मिलसिले में जो डिमान्ड है उसकी मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ। इसकी सहमियत आज सिर्फ हिन्दूस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनिया भर में है। जमीन से हमें कच्चा माल मिलता है। आज इस समय इसकी जितनी आवश्यकत है उतनी पहले कभी नहीं थी। किसान अपनी पैदावार को बाजार में लायें या न लायें कोई नहीं पृच्छता लेकिन हमें आज संजीवनी से इस पर गौर करना है कि हम कैसे इस विषय से जल्द निकल सकते हैं। हमारे सामने एक अवसर है और सारी नेशन

[श्री दरबार सिंह]

को मिलकर उससे बाहर निकलना है। एक दूसरे के खिलाफ कह कर हम इससे बच नहीं सकते हैं। कोई भी सरकार हो, डिमोक्रेटिक सरकार में कोई भी पार्टी आ जाये उसके लिए मुश्किलता आयेंगी। इस हाउस में हम कई दफा कह चुके हैं कि अनाज का संकट मिर्क इप देश में नहीं बल्कि मारी दुनिया में आया है। हम जानते हैं रूस, चीन, पाकिस्तान ने और दूसरे नमाम देशों ने अपने यहां बाहर से अनाज मंगवाया। इसलिए हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम अपनी आजादी को किसी की सामने बेच रहे हैं बल्कि अगर अनाज की कमी है तो उसको पूरा करने के लिए बाहर से ले जिन के पाम फालतु अनाज है। पिछले साल अनाज के बारे में एक फौमला हुआ लेकिन मुझे अफसोस होता है उस समय तमाम लोगो ने ही राजक में उडा दिया और जितना अनाज चाहिए था वह नहीं आया ता सरकार ने उसको बदला।

इस मुल्क के 80 फीसदी लोग देहातो में एग्रीकल्चर पर मुनहसिर हैं। एक तो सीधे किसान हैं और कुछ किसानो पर डेपेन्डेंट हैं और सारे 80 फीसदी लोग देहात से बसते। आजादी बढ़ रही है लेकिन तमाम साधन होते हुए भी और अच्छी रिसर्च होते हुए भी उस निस्वत से, उस रफ्तार से हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाती है क्यों कि जो पैदावार बढ़ाते हैं उस को 10, 11 करोड पोपुलेशन जो बढ़ती है वह खा जाती है। इसलिये विककत है। इस से जाहिर है कि हमारी प्लान्स में कही कमी है।

आप ने चौथी योजना में इस सेंक्टर के लिये 21 परसेंट रिसोर्सज को दिया था, और इस बार जब कि रुपये की कीमत का अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय जो कि गिरी है ऐसी हालत में आप ने उस परसेंटज को घटा दिया है। टार्गेट्स आप के पहले से ज्यादा है, हर साल 26 मिलियन टन बढ़ाना है, लेकिन वह बढ़ना नहीं क्योंकि

इस के लिये आप ने रिसोर्सज कम रखे हैं। अगर मीडियम और ग्रेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स त्रिकल बिये जायें तो एग्रीकल्चर के लिये 13 परसेंट ब्राफ बी रिसोर्सज रह जाता है। किस सेंक्टर को हम मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं, जो कि माबकी की जिन्दगी के लिये निह्यायत जरूरी है, उस के लिये 13 परसेंट रिसोर्सज रखे हैं। इस तरह से अनाज की कमी पूरी नहीं होगी।

50 परसेंट आप ने ट्रेडर को दिया है, ठीक है, आप की पौलिसी। लेकिन आप इस पर इन्हसार रखे, मुझे डर है। 50 परसेंट आप ले लेंगे 105 ह० पर, लेकिन दाम इस से ऊपर बढ़ेंगे और इतने अधिक बढ़ जायेंगे कि लोगो के लिये खरीदना मुश्किल हो जायगा। इसलिये व्हीट पौलिसी के जितने भी ब्राफ शूटस हैं, कमचोरियां हैं उन को बन्द करने की आप को तरकीब खूँडनी पड़ेगी। यह चेज आप ने अपनी पौलिसी में इसलिये किया है कि ग्रवेल-विलिटा ब्राफ फूड ग्रेन्स होनी चाहिये। प्राइस के लिहाज में आप ने नहीं किया। जो फौमले किये हैं, लेकिन आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि अनाज वल्लरेबिल सेक्शन को पहुंचता है कि नहीं। अगर वल्लरेबिल सेक्शन तक नहीं पहुंच सका अनाज, जो मजदूरी करता है, गरीब देहात में रहता है, जो उस की मजदूरी है वह सब कि सब अगर एक क्विंटल गेहूं खरीदने में ही निकल गई तो मुश्किल हो जायगी। इसलिये आप को लोगो की परचेसिंग कंपैसिटी भी देखनी होगी। मेरी मांग है कि 13 परसेंट बहुत कम है, इस को आप को बढ़ाना चाहिये तभी ऐग्रीकल्चर सेंक्टर मजबूत होगा। और यह तभी होगा जब आप प्लान को नये ढंग से रीप्राय-नाइज करेंगे। 20 परसेंट से 21 परसेंट पर चौथी योजना में दिये और पाबकी योजना से 13 परसेंट पर दिये और वह भी ऐसे समय में जब कि हम एक क्राइसिस में गुजर रहे हैं। तो इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। आप को कम से कम इस सेंक्टर के लिये 25 परसेंट प्रलोकेशन करना चाहिये। 4.5 परसेंट ब्राफ प्रोजेक्शन में इन्फ्लेज कराना चाहते हैं जो मेरी राय में

कम है। आप को 6 परसेंट की इनक्रीज अपने सामने रखनी चाहिये तभी आपके बड़ सकेंगे।

यह ठीक है कि आज दुनिया के कई मुल्को में संकट है, और रशिया में जब संकट आया तो 1927 में स्टालिन ने कहा कि प्रोडक्शन होनी चाहिये। कुलक हम पर हावी हैं। लेकिन इन को हटाने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह कि हमारा कांडर मजबूत होना चाहिये जो बिजिलेस कर सके और काबू पा सके हालात पर। आप ने एक पोलिसी बदली, मुझे खतरा है कि अगली साल इस से अच्छी हालत हां सकेगी। अगर यही रफ्तार है और जो परसेटज आफ दी रिसोर्सेज आज एग््रीकल्चर को मिल है उस से आप का कुछ काम नहीं बनने वाला है।

यह ठीक है कि आप ने टेकनालाजी में, रिसर्च में बहुत कुछ किया है जिन में राइस प्रोडक्शन 33 13 क्विंटल पर हैक्टर हो गया। आप ने आई० आर० 8 को बदल दिया है यानी 1039 की जगह जेट 1991 किया है। अगर अब यील्ड बढ़ी है तो उस का लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि तजुबे तक ही महदूद रह जाये। मैं जान सकता हू कि कहा आप ने इस आई यील्डिंग बैरायटी को किसानों को दिया है, और कितने एरिया में यह बोया गया है? सारे सूबो में जहां मरप्लस एरियाज है उन में भी जो पैदावार है पिछले साल जितनी हो सकी, उस के हिसाब से अगर आप अपने टार्गेट को पूरा कर सके तब भी गनीमत हैं।

लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी और पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, इन्होंने स्पेस ज्यादा बूटी है और आई यील्डिंग बैराइटीज निकाली हैं। आप ने अपने आकड़ों से साबित किया है कि मेज, बालों में पर एकड यील्ड ज्यादा हुई। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि इतना सब होते हुए भी गोख व रोख पैदावार क्यों घट रही है? ऐसा क्यों है? जाहिर है कि

कही कमी जरूर है, उस को आप ढूँडिये। आप को पाचवी योजना के लिये विनेज मर्दे करना चाहिये था, और पंचायत को उन में इनवाल्व करना चाहिये। जब तक आप पंचायत को उस में इनवाल्व नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। पंचायत के ऊपर ही जिम्मेदारी डालिये और उन से पूछिये कि उन को कितनी जरूरत है। पंचायत की जरूरत को देखने के बाद आप जिला लेवल पर आये। इस तरह से अगर आप अपनी प्लान को नीचे से ऊपर को लाये तभी काम चलेगा। बरना जो तरीका अभी अख्तियार किया जाता है ऊपर से प्लान थोपी जाती है उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो तरीका अपना प्लानिंग का अभी अपनाया जाता है उस में यह होता है कि जो रिसोर्सेज आप एग््रीकल्चर के लिये देते भी है वह नीचे तक जरूरतमन्द लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता। पंचायती मिस्टम को तोड़ कर आप अपनी मशीनरी में काम नहीं कर सकते। यही वजह है कि आप के टार्गेट्स पूरे नहीं हुए क्यों कि मशीनरी खराब है, उस में कही कमी जरूर है। लेकिन आप उस को बदल नहीं सकते। आप को बैंकबर्ड एरियाज को प्रायरेटी देनी चाहिये और स्टेट और सेक्टर में कोआर्डिनेशन होनी चाहिये। आप फिगर्स में देते कुछ है और मिलता कुछ है। फिगर्स बढ़ा कर दी जाती हैं और वाकई में पोर्जीशन दूसरी होती है। इसलिये कोआर्डिनेशन का होना निहायत जरूरी है। फिगर्स और ऐक्चुअल्स में वैरियेशन इसलिये होता है कि जो उन का असेसमेंट है, वह ठीक नहीं है, और चूकि आप देहात वालों को; नीचे के लोगों को बिश्वास में नहीं लेते इसलिये ऐसा होता है।

जहां तक इरीगेशन का सवाल है 4 एकड में से एक एक्ड में इरीगेशन है और उस एक एकड का ब्रेक अप इस प्रकार है कि 0.6 परसेंट ऐश्योर्ड इरीगेशन और 0.4 परसेंट फीड एरिया है। कैसे इबिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर सकते हैं? आप का चौथी योजना का जो स्पिल ओवर है उस को पहले क्यों नहीं बनाते

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

धीरे उस के सिंचे टर्मेट क्रिक्स कीजिये कि फ़ना समय तक पूरा होना चाहिये। अगर पूरा नहीं होना तो उस के सिंचे प्राप अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराये।

आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत माइनर इरी-गेशन की है। माइनर इरीगेशन के लिये जितना भी पसा स्टेट सरकारें मांगे उन को देना चाहिये ताकि जल्दी पानी दिया जा सके। झील से, टैंको से, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन से पानी देने की जो योजनायें हैं उन के लिये प्राप फौरन पैसा मुंबो की सरकारों को दे ताकि अगली साल प्राप उन से फ़ायदा उठा सकें। आकड़े हैं, वाटर की पूरी तस्वीर प्राप के पास है। मैं बिहार की बात करता हूँ वहाँ पर एक ट्यूब वेल 30, 40 फीट पर लगाया जा सकता है। क्यों नहीं फ़ौरन तौर पर वहाँ ट्यूब वेल लगाये जाते। अगर विहार में प्रापबाशी के लिये पानी मिलने लगे तो पास के बैकसिंट एरियाज को अनाज दे सकता है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि प्राप ने टार्गेट्स फिक्स किये हैं माइनर इरीगेशन के लेकिन उस पर प्राप पाबन्दी न लगाये।

राजस्थान बालो हो पानी पंजाब वाले दे सकते हैं। वाटर गार्ड एरिया जो है उनका इलाज प्रापको करना होगा, नहरों के साथ साथ लाइनिंग लगानी है और वाटर जो इंबेपोरट हो जाता है उसको रोकना है, सीपेज को रोकना है। ट्यूबवेल लगा कर पानी सप्लीमेंट करके उन इलाकों को दिया जा सकता है जहाँ कम पानी और इस तरह से पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है प्राप ग्रिड मुकर्रर करें। धीन डैम पंजाब से वैने का बैसा पड़ा है। उसको प्राप कस्ट्रक्ट करवाएँ। उसके पानी की कैसे तकसीम होनी है यह सबजैकट प्रापका नहीं है यह मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन जब तक प्रापका सब का कोऑर्डिनेशन पूरी तरह नहीं होया काम प्रापे नहीं चल

सकना। वाटर डिप्यूट टके पड़े हैं उनका कोई हल नहीं निकला है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उनका प्राप जल्दी फैसला करें। जो वे डिस्प्यूटस पड़े हुए हैं उनके हल के लिए एक बक्त प्राप मुकर्रर करें और उस बक्त के अन्दर अन्दर इनको प्राप हल कर दें। धीन डैम के बारे में हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे। उन से हमने कहा था कि इसको प्राप कन्स्ट्रक्ट तो होने दें, कोई भी कन्स्ट्रक्ट करे, सैटर करे, पंजाब करे, कोई भी करे लेकिन इसको कन्स्ट्रक्ट तो होने दे। जब कस्ट्रक्ट हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद पानी या पावर का बटवारा किस तरह हो इसको प्राप हल कर लेना। इसके बारे में मैं और ज्यादा तब अर्ज करूंगा जब इरिगेशन और पावर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स प्राएगी।

जहाँ तक फटिलाइजर का सम्बन्ध है ससार में हम सब से कम इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं, 3 4 के० जी० कर्गते है जबकि बल्ड का एग्ज 15 के जी है। अगर प्रापको हाई मील्डिंग बैराइटीज देनी है तो प्रापको ज्यादा पानी भी देना होगा र ज्यादा पानी प्राप दबे तो उसके साथ साथ प्रापको फटिलाइजर का एप्लीकेशन भी ज्यादा करना होगा। लेकिन प्रापको शक है कि प्राप माइदा फटिलाइजर की सप्लाई ज्यादा कर पाएंगे या नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस बास्ते गोबर गैस प्लांट्स प्राप ज्यादा सारे इन्डुस्तान में लगाए और कम्युनिटी तौर पर इनका इस्तेमाल करे ताकि गोबर इधन के तौर पर इस्तेमाल न हो सके, कऊ डग के तौर पर ही इस्तेमाल न होती रहे बल्कि उसको कनवर्ट किया जाए क्योंकि कऊ डग गोबर गैस में इस्तेमाल होने के बाद जो बच जाता है उसकी फटिलिटी ज्यादा होती है, प्राप गोबर से। गोबर गैस प्लांट अगर कोई इन्डिबिजुअल तौर पर लगाना चाहते है तो उनको इसकी सूट होनी चाहिए। यह एक अच्छी बात है लेकिन कम्युनिटी तौर पर भी इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।

सीड जो नष्ट निकल रहे हैं वे बक्त पर नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि फसल पीछे पड़ जाती है, कम झाड़ उसका होता है, यील्ड पर एकड़ कम हो जाती है। इस बान्ती इन तरफ भी प्रापको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक क्रेडिट का सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक है कि प्राप किसान को बनिये के बंगुल से छुड़ाना चाहते हैं। नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स तथा और भी इन्स्टीट्यूशंस हैं जिन में उनको कर्ज मिलते हैं। लेकिन इन से उनको कर्ज बहुत दरों में मिलते हैं। जो प्रोसीजर इसका है वह बहुत ही कम्बरसम है, कम्प्लिकेटेड है और कर्जा पाने में उसको महीना नहीं बल्कि छ. छः महीने निकल जाते हैं। इस कारण से वह समझने लग जाता है कि इससे तो बनिये में लें। तो अच्छा है और उससे ज्यादा दर पर वह लेता है। प्राप कुछ ऐस बन्ध करें कि उसके एप्लीकेशन देने के बाद से पंद्रह बीस दिन में उसको यह बता दिया जाए कि उसको कर्जा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। प्रापको कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर को भी इसके बास्ते मजबूत करना होगा। इस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। दहात में रहने वाले लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी नजदीक से नजदीक जा कर कर्जा मिले। इस बास्ते प्राप कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर को भी ज्यादा मजबूत करें।

प्रापको प्राप प्लानिक भी करना पड़ेगा। कुछ-कुछों से ही यह काम नहीं की जाली चाहिए कि वे सिर्फ अपना ही पैसा करते रहें। जहाँ कहीं भी ज्यादा खर्चा पैसा हो सकता है, जो सब भी सैक्टर सलिकेन्ट हो सकते हैं उन्हें भी रितीकृत हैं उनको एक्सप्लानेट अफफो करना होगा। अगर प्रापने ऐज नहीं किया तो अपना मंहवा होगा, लोगों को कम मिलेगा, मजदूरों की स्ट्राइक होगी और कोर इंडस्ट्रीज भी प्राप देखें तो वे भीतभी अ ब ब सकेनी अगर प्राप अपना इस तरह से लोगों को ज्यादा दे पाएँ। प्राप ने सविस्तर स्टेशन वाला सिस्टम

शुरू किया है। प्रापको यूथ को भी बाबिलाइज करना होगा। इन विस स्टेशन को प्राप सारे हिन्दुस्तान चलाएँ और उन हाथों में इनको दे जो फालन बैठे हैं, बेकार बैठे हैं। मोबाइल वर्कशॉप्स भी प्राप उक दे। इस से छोटे ट्रेक्टरों की मूहलित भ गो को मिल सकेगी।

जहाँ तक काटन का सम्बन्ध है, नागपुर में कान्फेस हुई थी। वहाँ पत्ती चला कास्ट के बारे में। सी एच 4 प्रो करन पर 940 रु 21 धर्च आता है और इरिगेशन और रैन फंड पर 520 आता है। लेकिन प्राप देते हैं 250 और तीन सी के भाव पर। एक एसोसिएशन बनी हुई है जो अग्रेजों के बक्त से चल रही। प्रापको सोचना होगा और कुछ इसके बारे में भी इंतजाम करना होगा। एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का काम दूसरा म कमा करता है, पाटन की कीमत प्राप मुकरर करते हैं, ती। परसेट ग्राम कपडे की कीमत बढ़ जाती तो प्राप कहेंगे कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है कुछ तो कोओपरेटिव होना चाहिए, को-रिलेशनशिप होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक लैं रिफार्म्स का ताल्लुक है, जितना छोटा टुकड़ा उतनी ज्यादा इंटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please conclude now.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: I will sit down then. That is all; I can do nothing else. I seldom speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken more than double the time.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

श्री मुस्लिम्बार सिंह बलिक (रोहतक) :
 खेती का मसला ऐसा मसला है कि जिस के बारे
 में हमारी हकूमत ही नहीं बल्कि भारत देश
 परेशान है। देश के कोने-कोने से यह आवाज
 उठ रही है कि इसको हल किया जाए। हकूमत
 भी बार बार यही कहती है कि देश के अन्दर खेती
 की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाए। उसके लिए कुछ
 स्कीम्स भी आपने ड्रा इन की हैं। कुछ इसे टि
 भी आप देने की कोशिश करते हैं। नारे भी
 तरह-तरह के लगाते हैं।

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in
 the Chair]

लेकिन यह मसला हल अभी तक
 नहीं हो पाया है। अभी सरदार
 दरबारा सिंह आऊँ दे रहे थे। उन्होंने बताया
 कि चौथी प्लान में टोटल आउटले का 21 परसेंट
 एग्रिकलचर के लिए रखा गया था और अब
 पाचवें में इसको घटा कर 13 परसेंट कर
 दिया गया है। बजाय इसके कि ऊपर यह जाना
 और इसको बढ़ाया जाता इसको और कम
 कर दिया गया है, आठ परसेंट कम कर दिया
 गया है, बजाय तरक्की की तरफ जाने के हम
 तनजली की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से कौन
 देश की फूड के मामले में सैल्फ सफिशेंट बना
 सकने सम्भव में नहीं आता है। जितनी भी
 आप स्कीम्स बनाते हैं, पैर स्कीम्स बनाते हैं।
 इस तरह से काम चल नहीं सता है। हमने
 आपसे पहले भी कहा था कि फूड के बारे में जो
 पालिसी आपने अख्तियार की है यह फेल हो कर
 रहेगी और वह फेल हुई। हमने बार बार
 आपको कहा कि किसान को आप रिम्बुनरेटिव
 प्राइस दे ताकि वह खेती की पैदावार ज्यादा
 ख़ाए और देश के गरीब लोगों को अनाज मिल
 सके लेकिन आपने हमारी बात नही मानी।
 अब आपने क्या किया? जब फसल कटने का
 वक़्त आ गया तब आपने 105 रुपये का एलान
 किया। अगर पिछले साल आपने 105
 रुपये कीमत मुकर्रर कर दी होती और उसको
 दे दो हों तो आज देश में गेहूँ की और अनाज

की कमी नहीं होती। स्टैट्स वाले या आपको
 डिपार्टमेंट वाले किलने भी आंकड़े दे कि पैदा-
 वार इतनी बढ़ेगी और बढ़ गई है लेकिन मैं
 आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार अनाज
 भी गेहूँ पैदा नहीं हुआ है। बहुत कम पैदावार
 गेहूँ की है। हरियाणा और पंजाब दो ही स्टेट्स
 हैं जो यह कहा जा सकता है कि गेहूँ की पैदावार
 के बारे में, अनाज की पैदावार के बारे में सैल्फ
 सफिशेंट हैं। वहाँ भी आप जाकर देखें, खेती के
 अन्दर जा कर देखें, मीके पर जा कर देखें कि क्या
 हालत है। पार्लियमेंट के हाल में बैठ कर,
 एयर कंडिशनड कमरो के अन्दर बैठ कर
 आप अनाज लगाते हैं कि गेहूँ के पैदावार इतनी
 बढ़ी है तो हमसे काम नहीं चल सकता है।
 हमें पता है कि खेतों के अन्दर गेहूँ की पैदावार
 इस बार चौथा हिस्सा ही निकल रही है।

पिछली दका बारिश न होने ने बागानी
 फसल बिल्कुल ख़तम हो गई और पाला
 पड़ने से नौ ली बोबों से पाच पांच मन
 गेहूँ भी नहीं मिल सका।

15 hrs.

यहां पर बैठ कर सरकार जो नीतियां
 बनाती है, प्लानिंग करती है और एग्रिकलचर
 के बारे में तय करती है, देश की जनता को
 उम की बड़ी कीमत अदा करती पड़ती है।
 एक तरफ तो अनाज की कमी की वजह से
 गरीब लोगों को फ़ाउन्डरी का मसला करना
 पड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ़ किसान की छूट
 और एक्मप्लायमेंशन होता है। इन हालात
 में देश की गरीब जनता को जिन तरह सरकार
 के मनो-मुम्मे और नीतियों का निशाना
 बनना पड़ता है, उम का तो कोई हिस्सा
 नहीं है।

मैं श्री फख़रुद्दीन अहमद को धनाना
 चाहता हूँ—वह बेचारे बहुत मायूस है—
 कि मुझे मध्य प्रदेश से यह पुडिया मिली है,

जो एक घादमी का एक दिन का राशन है । अगर इस पुडिया में जहर होता, तो हम ममक्ष सकते थे कि सरकार हम तरह देश की पापु-लेशन की प्राबलम को हल करना चाहती है । लेकिन क्या वह एक मेहनतकश मजदूर को एक दिन में इतना अनाज देकर जिन्दा रखना चाहती है ? बेयरदेन साहब, अगर आप इच्छा करते, तो मैं इस को हाउस के टैबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ ।

पिछली दफा सरकार ने जो पालिसी प्रख्यार की उस के बारे में वह अपनी छिद पर कायम रही और उस ने उम को छोडा नहीं । सरकार ने उम पालिसी के जरिये गरीब किमान की नूट कराई और गरीब मजदूर, हरिजन और छोटे वर्ग के घादमी को भूला मारा उम के अनाज सरकार ने क्या ही हासिल किया ? बाद में सरकार को पछताना पडा और उस पालिसी को छोडना पडा । अभी मेरे माँ 10 पी० आई० के दोस्त बन गये थे कि जनमध वालो की बातों में न आना । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यू० पी० में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अग्रजान की । मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उम करप्शन मे साँ० पी० आई० वाले भी तो शामिल थे । अगर कांग्रेस ने रुपया दे कर बोट खरीदे, तो सी० पी० आई० वाले भी उस के एम्पाईज बने हुए हैं । क्या हकूमत हमारे कहन से पालिसी बगती है ? हम तो मिर्क यही कहते हैं कि सरकार रीयनेन्टिक ब्यू ले आर एक प्रैक्टिकल पालिसी प्रख्यार करे ।

अब सरकार ने यह पालिसी बनाई है कि वह किसान से 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूँ लेगी और व्यापारी को 150 रुपये क्विंटल तक बेचने की छूट होगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किमान को अभी भी रीयुनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं दी जा रही है । अगर सरकार अभी भी किसान को रीयुनरेटिव प्राइस देती, और उस प्राइस पर उम के घर से गेहूँ लेती, तो आगे हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की कमी न रहती । हम पालिसी का भी

नमीजा यही होगा कि गरीब घादमी, एम्पलाई और महनतकश मजदूर भूखा भरेगा । और कमायेग कौन?—जिम को 150, 175 आर 200 रुपये क्विंटल तक बेचने की छूट दी जा रही है । किसान भी मरैगा । 100 रुपया क्विंटल उस की लागत घाती है और मरवार उम को 105 रुपये क्विंटल देती है । अगर एक किमान ने इस क्विंटल गेहूँ पैदा किया, तो उम को मिर्क पचास रुपये मिले । हम में उम को क्या फायदा होगा ?

एक दिन मे गाव की तरफ जा रहा था, ताँ मैं ने यह दृश्य देखा कि एक मेडक पर दूसरा मेडक और दूसरे मेडक पर तीसरा मेडक बैठा हुआ है । दो तीन घादमी वहा पर खडे थे । सब से ऊपर वाला मेडक बोला "टरक-टरम" बीच वाला मेडक कहने लगा, 'खुशी न गम" और सब से नीचे वाला मेडक बोला "मर गये हम" । मेरी ममक्ष में कुछ न आया । मैं ने एक सीधे-साधे किमाने में पूछा तो उस ने कहा कि इन की आवाज को हम ममक्षते हैं—सब से ऊपर वाला मियामनवाँ है, जो बडी खुशी के साथ नाग लगाता है "टरक-टरम", बीच वाला पूजीपति और टर्क-मार्केटियर है, जो कहता है कि मज्र में ऊपर सियामतदा है और मैं अपने नीचे मजदूर, किमान और हरिजन को दबाये बैठा हूँ इस लिए मुझे न खुशी है और न गम है, और सब से नीचे मजदूर किसान और हरिजन है, जिम के ऊपर दोनो का बोझ है और इस लिए वह कहता है "मर गये हम" ।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में किसान और मजदूर के साथ ही यही मुलुक किया जा रहा है । यहा एयर-कन्डीशन में बैठ कर जो प्लानिंग किया जा रहा है, क्या वह किसान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, उस की तरक्की के लिए और अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए किया जा रहा है ?

बी० बी० सी० नावका : (कनारा) . मन्तीय मदल्य का भाषण भी एयर-कन्डीशन में हो रहा है ।

श्री मुस्लिमवार सिंह मजिद हमारे लिए जो इन्फॉर्मेशन दिया गया है, उसी में हम ने काम करना है। अगर वहां अग मुनगा दी जाये, तो भी हम अपना काम करेगे।

क्या सरकार यह प्लानिंग खेती की पैदावार की बढ़ाने के लिए कर रही है, या किसान को खत्म करने के लिए कर रही है? क्या वह किसान की मौज की प्लानिंग कर रही है?

यहां जो दोस्त किसान को ज्यादा पैदावार की बात कहते हैं, या कहते हैं कि किसान की पैदावार की फला कीमत तय की जाये मैं उन को इनवाइट करता हू कि वे एक बार मेरे माथ खेत-खलिहान में रहें। वे एक दिन वहां सुबह में शाम में खेत में काम करें। मैं समझता हू कि प्रबल तो अगले दिन लोग मभा की बैठक ही नहीं होगी, और अगर ही भी गई, तो मैं उन से पूछूंगा कि वे बनाए कि किसान की पैदावार की कीमत क्या ठानी चाहिए। यहां एयर-कन्डीशन में बैठक कर प्लानिंग करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाना चाहिए कि किसान को कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है।

पिछली दफा मैं ने बताया था कि दिल्ली की मंडियों में क्या हुआ। हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसान को 75 रुपये क्विंटल पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। बाद में हरियाणा और पंजाब की मंडियों में गेहू खले-आम 130, 140 और 150 रुपये क्विंटल के हिस्से से बिका। श्री मिन्डे प्रांकेडे दे कर बताए कि जिन वक्त हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसानों पर गोली चलाई जा रही थी, उस वक्त दिल्ली की मंडियों में कितना गेहू प्रोक्चर किया गया। सरकार एक गेहू का एक दाना भी प्रोक्चर नहीं कर सकी।

जब श्री इमरुद ने पार्लियामेंट के कैम्बलें की मीटिंग बुला कर कहा कि वे लोग प्रोक्चरमेंट के बारे में सरकार का साथ दें, तो मैं ने

उन के नोटिस में यह बात लई थी। पंजाब का किसान पंद्रह दिन तक वहां गेहू नहीं लाया। बहल माहव और फूड कमिश्नर वहां गये कि हम 75 रुपये क्विंटल पर प्रोक्चर करेगे। लेकिन वह पंद्रह दिन तक अपना गेहू वहां नहीं लाया। उन्होंने सोचा कि अगर दिल्ली में गेहू नहीं आया, तो पना नहीं, आसपास टूट पड़ेगा या दुनिया खत्म हो जायेगी। तब उन्होंने वहां मंडियों में जा कर खुनी छूट दे दी कि वे किसी भाव गेहू बेचे, लेकिन दिल्ली शहर में गेहू पहुंचाना चाहिए। इस बात की जांच के लिए कोई पालिगमेंटरी कमेटी मुकम्म की जाये। अगर कोई मुझे गलत मानिन करे तो मैं कोई भी पिनैन्टी लेने के लिए तैयार हू। दिल्ली की मंडियों में अप्रैल से ले कर अखिर तक गेहू 150, 175 रुपये क्विंटल पर खूले-आम बिका है।

हरयाणा के किसान के गेहू का भाव 76 रुपये और एक और कदम इधर रखें दिल्ली के भाव तो 175 रुपये का भाव उसी गेहू का, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आपकी यह पालिसी क्या थी? हरयाणा का किसान एक कदम इधर खड़ा है, उसका गेहू 76 रुपये के भाव उस से जवानर ले रहे हैं और एक कदम इधर दिल्ली की मंडियों के अंदर वही गेहू 175 रुपये के भाव बिक रहा है। फिर यही नहीं, महाराष्ट्र की कुछ फर्मों को हरयाणा से गेहू ले जाने के लिए इजाजत दी गई यह कह कर कि सीधे दे रहे हैं जब कि गेहू बोने का सीजन चला गया। वहां से पांच हजार या दस हजार क्विंटल गेहू खरीदने के लिए बह आए। एक फर्म 10 हजार बोरी खरीदकर ले जाने की इजाजत ले कर आई। उन्होंने कहा जा कर अरबाबों की मंडी के 110 रुपये और 120 रुपये के भाव गेहू खरीदा और महाराष्ट्र में ले जा कर उन्होंने उम में मुनाफा कमाया होगा क्यों कि गेहू बोने का समय तो खत्म हो गया था।

श्री जयंत काळे : (प्रकोला) : उस के किसानों का साथ ही खरी है।

बीं सुलियार सिंह मलिक - वह जाच होगी या नहीं होगी पता नहीं और अगर हो तो आइ बिल बी टूम्नैट । लेकिन जाच की रिपोर्ट तो भारी की भारी ग्रान्मरियों की शोभा नदानी है । जो रिपोर्ट प्राणी है उन पर कोई ऐवशन नहीं लिया जाता ।

मै यह निवेदन करूंगा कि खेती के बारे में आप यह बात देख लीजिए अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर आप खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उम के पर जो कर लगाए ह । हे उन को आप बिलकुल हटा दे । आप किसान को खली छूट दे और मैं यह कहना है कि मुबह म शाम तक आप इनपुटम की बात करने हैं, आप इनपुटम भी मत दीजिए किसान अपना इनजाम अपने आप कर लेंगा । क्या इनपुटम आप देते हैं ? फाटिलाइजर की रिपोर्ट आप देखें । प्लानिंग कमिशन के स्पोक्समैन का बयान आया है कि अगली दफा फाटिलाइजर की पैदावार 50 परसेंट कम होगी । तो न आप फाटिलाइजर दे सकते हैं, न सिंचाई के माधन दे सकते हैं, न बिजली दे सकते हैं । बिजली के साथ क्या मजाक किया जा रहा है ? एक घंटा बिजली दी जाती है । मैं तो खुद खेती करता हूं । बिजली आई, एक घंटे में पानी खेत तक पहुंच भी नहीं पाया और बिजली गुल हो गई । ऐसी ऐसी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । फिर मैं एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर को और म०ई० को टेलीफोन करता हूं कि तुम्हारे स्पोक्समैन का कहना है कि बिजली की हालत नार्मल है तो हमारे साथ यह मजाक क्यों करते हो ? वह कहते हैं कि साहब, यह बयान तो ऐसे ही दे दिए जाते हैं । हम बिजली कहाँ से दें ? दिल्ली से बिजली बन्द हो गई, भाबरा से बिजली बन्द हो गई । इस तरह के बहाने वह तलाश करते हैं ।

मै अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से इस चीजों में काम नहीं चलेगा । आप दे नहीं सकतीं नौ मेरी ग्जारिश यह है कि जितने

बन्धन आप ने, लगा रखे हैं, फूड जोन्स बना रखे हैं और कीमतें मुकरर करने का यह सब जो कर रखा है, एक दफा इन सब को हटा कर किसान को खुली छूट दे कर देव लीजिए । किदवाई साहब ने एक दफा ये स्टैप्स लिए थे । ये कंट्रोल्स, ये इम्पेडिमेंट्स जो किसान के रास्ते में आप ने लगाए हैं इन का आप हटा दे फिर इनपर आप दें या न दें । इस के लिए मैं बिलकुल नहीं कहता । लेकिन फि उम के साथ मैं हिन्दुस्तान के किसान का दिलेरी आप खेना, हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर अनाज की कोर्ट कमी रह जाय तो आप कहना ।

लैड के बारे में आप की सूटबल पालिसी होनी चाहिए । ऐसी पालिसी से कैसे काम चलेगा जो पालिसी रोजाना बदलती रहती है कमी पाच एकड़, कमी दस एकड़, यह कौन सी पालिसी है ? हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर 80 प्रतिशत आबादी जमीन के ऊपर निर्भर है । इतना उम का बोझ जमीन के ऊपर है और छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग है । लेकिन उम के बाद भी जमीन के बारे में आप की पालिसी रोजाना बदलती रहती है । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि टैक्टाइजेशन होना चाहिए, मैकैन्सिड-जेशन होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ पांच एकड़ या ऐसी ही कितने की सीलिंडकम आप की है । 90 प्रतिशत बौलडिंग आज 5 एकड़ की है । तो वह ट्रैक्टर कहा चलाएंगे ? पाच पाच मात मात एकड़ पर कोई किसान ट्रैक्टर रख सकता है ? हरयाने में पिछनी दफा किसान की मालगुजारी चीगुनी कर दी गई । ट्रैक्टर के ऊपर डेढ सौ रुपये टैक्स लग गया । और कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा । नाट ए सिमल अगर टैक्सेशन । वम, केवल मालगुजारी बढ़ा दी चुपके से । वह मालगुजारी दो साल वसूल नहीं की जा रही है । कुछ तो यू०पी०के ऐलिवशन की वजह से कुछ किसी और वजह से उम को रोके रहे । अब वह दो साल की मालगुजारी एक दफा में वसूल करेंगे तो किसान की जमीन उममें नीलाम हो जायगी । मैं ने एक दफा हरयाना की विधान सभा में पूछा कि कितना

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक]

एग्रिकर मालगुजारी का है तो बताया कि 2 करोड़ रुपये।

तो फर्टिलाइजर की पोजीशन यह है कि फर्टिलाइजर नहीं है बिजली की पोजीशन यह है कि बिजली नहीं है। मिर्चाई के अन्दर पंजाब और हरयाना का कहीं सतलुज ब्यास का झगडा है तो कहीं और चीज का झगडा है। ये इन्टर-स्टेट जो झगडा है इन को बहुत जल्दी क्वीअर कराए। आठ आठ, नौ नौ, दस दस साल से लटकाए रखे है। इसमें कितनी इन-विल पैदा होती है उन स्टेट्स के अन्दर। कितनी ऐसी चीजे चलती है वह कि वह झगडा आपस में निपटने नहीं पाते। उसमें दोना स्टेट्स को जो इसके अन्दर कम्बन्ड होनी है नुकसान के अन्दर रहती है।

किसान को वाकई अगर आप मदद पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो मेरी बात का तो वैसे आपके ऊपर कोई अमर नहीं होगा लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि जमीन पर से ये कर हटा दिए जायें। अगर आप किसान का कोई मदद देना चाहते हैं तो मैं ता यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उसकी पैदावार की सम्पूर्णरेटिव प्राइम उसको दे। आप किसान को अपने दामों पर और ठीक ढग से वक्त के अमर बिजली दे। उसको खाद दे। उस के इम्प्लीमेंट्स की क्या हालत है? खाद की कीमत हर साल बढ़ाई जा रही है। अब गन्ने का जो भाव है उसे आप देखें। शुगर मिल्स को तो आप चीनी का दाम बढ़ाने की इजाजत दे देने हैं। गन्ने के दाम को नहीं देखते है। गिन्दे पहाय बान। को समझते हैं क्योंकि वह किसान है लेकिन जानबूझ कर बावरे बने रहते है। जैम हकूमन वाले कहते है वैसे ही चलते रहते है। मैं उनसे कहना है कि वह जान बूझ कर बावरे क्यों बनते है? हकूमन के सामने अपने प्लान्ट ए ठीक ढग पर रखे और किसान को लाने का समझाए। आज कोई आकडा

के ऊपर जायेगा, कोई किसी चीज में जायेगा, मैं कहना हूँ कि प्रैक्टिकल खेत के ऊपर जाकर आप प्लानिंग करेगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि खेती के अन्दर पैदावार कैसे की जाती है और प्लानिंग कैसी हुंानी चाहिये। वहाँ बैठ कर ऐसी मीठी मीठी स्पीच देकर और जोड़ी पिक्चर खींच कर घोखे में डालते है। आप देखिए, फसल के पकने का वक्त होता है, हम हम उम्मीद में होते है कि फसल पके और उधर वादल हो जाते है तो आपके स्पोक्समैन का बयान आ जाता है कि चन्द बूंदे पड़ी है, अब फसल ज्यादा हागी। इधर किसान का दम निकला जाना है कि उसकी फसल किसी तरह पके और उधर आपके स्पोक्समैन का गुंम बयान निकलता है। आप किसान के दिल को तरफ देखें तो उसका दिल वैठा जाना है। लेकिन वादलो की तरफ देख कर आप कह देते है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर गेहू की कमी नहीं रहेगी। इन सब बातों से काम नहीं चलता। आप लोगों को गुंभराह न करे, उनके साथ खिलवाड न करे, झूठे बयान न दें कि डाला अनाज पैदा हुआ जायेगा। जितना हीन हागा, उतना हीन, जितना अनाज हीन मिलेगा। लेकिन आप किसानों में 105 रुपये में ले जायेगे और फिर कन्स्यूमर को 300 रुपये किटल में भी नहीं मिलेगा, दिमन्वर और जनवरी के बाद इस दाम में नहीं मिलेगा, अगर मिल जाय तो कह देना। हिन्दुस्तान में गेहू नहीं है, लेकिन आप किसान के घर में 105 रुपये में ले जा कर बिकबा देंगे और बाद में कन्स्यूमर को खाल उतारेंगे, बीच में कौन समझेगा, आप जानते है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने आप के सामने रखी हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I want to say a few words because Agriculture is the vital sector of our economy. All

the troubles that we see around us are due to shortages of food stuffs and other essential commodities and also the agitation all over the country is due to the agricultural sector not being able to produce enough to meet the requirements of the country. If the production in agricultural sector had been adequate enough it could have absorbed even the effects of deficit financing.

The failure of agriculture sector to produce adequate quantity of agricultural commodities affects adversely other sectors of Indian economy. It will be recalled that when agricultural sector some years ago was not producing sufficiently the industrial sector also suffered a serious setback because the purchasing capacity of the rural sector had diminished considerably and the industry was also not able to do much.

In the overall interest of the economy of the country it is, therefore, imperative that the agricultural sector should be developed at a rapid pace and the allocation of resources to this sector should be given top priority. The question is: are we doing that?

The much trumpeted green revolution has now received a jolt and set back. There is a fall in production of foodgrains to the tune of 10 million tonnes during 1972-73 as against the production of previous year. In 1973-74 also there is a fall in production.

The Agriculture Ministry is under the able leadership of Shri F. A. Ahmed, Shri Shinde and Shri Maurya. The Ministry is in safe hands. The Report of the Agriculture Ministry for 1973-74 and the detailed notes of demands and grants of the Ministry of Agriculture will speak for themselves about the sincere and honest efforts that this Ministry is making to improve the agricultural production.

In spite of that there is a failure. We are not able to produce more. What is the reason? It can be due to the

drought that has played worst part in this country. But that is not the only reason. There are other reasons also which we have to go into. One of the reasons is that it has become the fashion of the day with some sections of people to attack agricultural sector and the farming community. Instead of encouraging the farmers and the farming community to help to produce more they are being subjected to attacks. There are pulls and pressures on the Agriculture Ministry and the Government by a very small but powerful and vociferous section of our country. They take pleasure in attacking the farmers and the farming community. If I want to speak for one minute more than the time allotted, I am not able to have that extra one minute, because I belong to the ruling party which consists of about 350 Members. But there are Members of other parties who are smaller in number who hold the House for hours together even without the permission of the Chair, and it is these people who exert pressures and pulls on the Ministry and whenever the Ministry does something to help the farmers, they start shouting that the Government are trying to help the kulaks; we do not know what they actually mean by kulaks.

Whenever the question of agriculture comes up, these people think of the old system that prevailed in Russia during the Czarist regime. They forget to see the realities in India and the enormous changes that have taken place in the country and which have been introduced in recent years and under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is a pity that many people do not see reason and attach due importance to agricultural sector of our country.

It has been said that even the highly industrialised countries like the USA and some Scandinavian and other European countries in the West

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

and Japan, Australia, New Zealand and some other countries in the East do not consider any other industry such as automobiles, textiles, electronics, etc. as an efficient industry but only agriculture as an efficient industry.

That is why they have been able to produce more and export to other country, besides being self-supporting in the matter of food production and they have been able to solve the food problem. Therefore, we should also give top priority to agriculture in our country.

In 1973, we imported foodgrains to the extent of 36.14 lakh tonnes and Rs 319.52 crores. If we take a little more interest in enthusing the farmers they will produce more to fill up this gap and thereby we can also save this precious foreign exchange which we are now spending.

There are three basic inputs without which the plants cannot grow, namely water facilities, improved seeds and fertilisers. Unless there is a large quantity of fertilisers supplied, we cannot produce more in the agricultural sector and achieve the target. As a result of constant publicity, the Indian farmers have now adopted modern methods of scientific cultivation and, therefore, require more fertilisers. But we are not able to supply the required quantities of fertilisers to the farmers. Last year, I myself had to pay three times the value for a bag of fertiliser, because we were not able to get fertilisers owing to some defect in the distribution system. I would, therefore, suggest that there should be equitable distribution of fertilisers throughout the country. This acute shortage of fertilisers should be solved by importing more fertilizers since our indigenous fertiliser production is now lagging behind. According to the budget estimates, a sum of Rs. 358 crores has been for the purchase or import of fertilisers from abroad. This is not sufficient. This is hardly

sufficient, considering the price in the International market. This would mean that we would import only what we had imported last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Member should try to conclude.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am a 'armer myself, and I request that I may be given some more time

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got a long list of 26 speakers from the Congress Party alone. So, let him please be brief.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Therefore, I strongly urge that the provision for import of fertilisers should be substantially enhanced. Even if it means a cut in the allocations for other sectors, they must allocate more for fertilisers.

In view of the fact that major river valley or irrigation schemes will take more time and involve huge expenditure and more money, we must tap underground water resources. My suggestion is that we should have a Central Tubewells Corporation which would undertake on a countrywide basis for the tapping of underground water by means of tubewells to help farmers. Tubewells should be sunk in the villages and also in tank beds. It should be in a position to help farmers, collectively and also individual cultivators whoever comes forward, to have this facility. This must be done on a nation-wide basis.

Then another thing. The price factor is very important. The price that has now been fixed is not according to the cost of production. It must be fixed on the basis of cost of production. Nobody ever bothers to find out what it cost the farmer to produce, the high prices he has to pay for his inputs and other commodities for his personal use. Even diesel has become dearer. He has to pay Rs. 3 a litre and for this he has to walk some miles. Even then he does not

get it in sufficient quantity. These things are not being taken into account in fixing the price of his produce. Increase in the price may affect the consumer. It may be true. But instead of wasting our foreign exchange resources on importing foodgrains, could we not give a little more price incentive to our farmers? You may call it incentive or subsidy without affecting the consumers. If you give a little more price, a price fixed according to his cost of production we will be able to save on imports.

The National Agricultural Commission have submitted many interim reports. They have made some suggestions to help small, and marginal farmers and agriculturist labourers to supplement their income, it by way of maintaining poultry, sheep and cattle farms. This should be taken up by Government and help rendered to the farmers. I know our Ministers are all interested in this and they will help.

Then agro-service centres should be opened in the country at the national level. This is being done in the Scandinavian countries.

With regard to land ceilings, I have to say that the question has not been tackled properly. In some States, some people are still having more land. Ceiling legislations are not implemented strictly. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I can say that it has been properly implemented properly. In Tamil Nadu, nobody can have more than 15 acres. Of course, there may be one or two black sheep here and there. One of the Jana Sangh member said that we have no definite policy regarding land ceiling. I wish to tell him, Sir, that the Congress Party has got a policy on land ceiling. Under this policy, no one can have more than 18 standard acres. In Tamil Nadu, they have fixed it at 15 acres, a lower figure. Therefore, we have party policy in regard to land ceiling.

With small holdings, one cannot afford to have imported machinery like tractors, harvester-combines and other costly machines. So for this purpose, Agro-Service Centres should be started all over the country at the national level and this machinery should be available on hire to farmers.

Also fish culture should be introduced. This must also be done all over the country at the national level as in the case of Japan where even in small lands fish culture is introduced.

Lastly, there should be an agricultural cadre consisting of agricultural scientists. People who are interested in agriculture, agricultural students, should be asked to go to the villages and educate the farmers. They could also help Government in finding out the people who is holding more land than permitted under the ceiling law illegally, directly or indirectly. They could report this to Government. Apart from this, as I said, they can educate our farmers in modern agricultural techniques which will help to increase production.

With these words I support the Demands.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1974-75.

India is predominantly an agricultural country and agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy. I should say that, in fact, agriculture is the backbone of all our economic and industrial activities.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture and his colleagues in the Ministry have been saying repeatedly inside and outside this House that our country has made rapid strides in agriculture and they have also been talking about the achievement of self-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

sufficiency in foodgrains production as a result of the Green Revolution. I would like to controvert their argument by stating that the food production has been gradually declining. In 1970-71, the foodgrains production was 108.42 million tonnes; it came down to 105.17 million tonnes in 1971-72. In 1972-73 the food production was only 95.20 million tonnes.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1973-74, it has been stated that the drought situation that prevailed continuously in two years was the reason for the fall in food production. After investing a gigantic sum of Rs. 7500 crores in power and irrigation projects during the past two and half decades, I am unable to accept the argument of drought for the fall in agricultural production. Even if one accepts this for the sake of argument, it is inexplicable why the Central Government's Budget for the year 1974-75 has made no provision for giving financial assistance to the States for tackling the twin problem of drought and floods, one of which has been given as a reason for the fall in agricultural production. Does this in any way show the lack of interest on the part of the Central Government in augmenting agricultural production?

If it is stressed that the policies of the Central Government are not conducive for boosting agricultural production, the hon. Minister might point out that the State Governments have equal responsibility in increasing agricultural production. He would even say that on account of lack of intensive interest in agriculture and foodgrains the wholesale trade in wheat has been handed over to the private sector. I would request you not to misconstrue me if I refer to the Government of Tamil Nadu to prove my contention that the Central Government on their own do not attend to the requirements promptly and they do not also allow the State Governments to act effectively and expedi-

tiously. It should not be taken that a D.M.K. Member has started talking about the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

It is my charge that the Central Government have not taken concrete steps to control the price rise in essential commodities like foodgrains and to curb the growth of black-market in foodgrains. It should not be forgotten that the Defence of India Rules are in force in our country. The Central Government are empowered to take action for controlling the price rise in foodgrains. Neither they will do that nor they will allow the State Government to invoke the Defence of India Rules for this purpose. To give an example, since the Tamil Nadu Government felt that unless the traders were compelled to declare their stocks and to fix the prices in accordance with the margins statutorily laid down by the Government which should be displayed for the information of the consumers, in September 1973 the State Government sent the Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Fixation of Prices Order 1973 for the concurrence of the Central Government and although six months have lapsed, the concurrence of the Central Government has not yet been communicated to the State Government.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): For that you do not require any order from the Central Government. The State Government can do it.

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: That can be done only with the concurrence of the Central Government.

Similarly, the Central Government have not yet communicated their concurrence to the Tamil Nadu Vanaspathi (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973 and to the Sugar (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973 sent by the State Government in October, 1973. The State Government is administering various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The Tamil Nadu Government is of the view that the penal provisions contained in this Act are not deterrent enough to dissuade the offenders from indulging in malpractices. As early as May, 1973 the State Government suggested to the Central Government the amendment of Section 6A of the Act, providing for mandatory forfeiture of property and suspension of business in respect of first offences. With a view to tightening up the penal provisions of this Act in the present context of countrywide food shortage, the State Government introduced in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on January 29, 1974 the Essential Commodities (Tamil Nadu Amendment Bill), 1974. The State Government have addressed the Government of India in March 1974 seeking their concurrence for this Bill. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture that he should expedite the Central Government's concurrence for this Bill and also bring forward in this House suitable amendments for the Essential Commodities Act, 1935 as suggested by the State Government of Tamil Nadu in their communications dated May 18, 1973 and July 20, 1973.

I have referred to these instances because of my desire that both the Central Government and the State Governments should co-ordinate their efforts in tackling the grave food crisis prevailing in the country today. Such inordinate delay in the part of the Central Government in giving their concurrence to the State Government will only hamper the determination of the State Government to solve the problems being faced by the common people. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should look into these essential things and do the needful immediately.

Here, I would refer to the recent lifting of ban on the movement of coarse grains by the Central Government. I am sorry to say that the Central Government have not consulted the State Government before

taking such a vital decision. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Shinde, has acknowledged the readiness of the Tamil Nadu Government in despatching surplus foodgrains to the deficit States and also to drought-affected States. The Tamil Nadu Government has been supplying foodgrains not only to neighbouring States like Kerala and Karnataka but also to Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. In these circumstances, the lifting of ban on the movement of coarse grains can only be termed as a conspiracy against the Tamil Nadu Government. The free movement of coarse grains has resulted in abnormal rise in the price of coarse grains in Tamil Nadu. The prices of coarses have gone up by 50 per cent and there is the possibility of prices going up still further. Naturally this will in turn lead to price increase in fine and superfine foodgrains in Tamil Nadu, where so far, in comparison with the prices prevailing in other parts of the country, they have been the lowest. I would like to know why the State Government was not consulted by the Central Government in this important matter. Our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has strongly condemned this action of the Central Government, because of his fear that Tamil Nadu might become another Bihar or another Gujarat. The Tamil Nadu might become a deficit State and violent food agitations followed by Police action might become the order of the day in Tamil Nadu. I am tempted to point out that the State Government on account of this action of the Central Government might become the target of attack from all sides.

Here, the situation assumes grave significance because of the refusal of the Central Government to accede to the request of the State Government for imposing a levy of 50 per cent on coarse grains which would go a long way in helping the common people from soaring prices of coarse grains. I charge that the Central Government are acting in a high-handed

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manner and the Central Minister of Agriculture is not doing justice to four and half crores of Tamil people.

Sir, it is widely believed that the Central Government are determined to form a single zone for the Southern States. I would like to know how far it is true. If the Central Government are going to create a single zone for the Southern States, then it is certain that Tamil Nadu, which is a surplus State now, will become a deficit State. The entire people of Tamil Nadu will no doubt get the feeling that the Central Government have by this decision conspired against the well-being of the State. The State of Tamil Nadu has been not only contributing a major share to the Central Pool but also sending foodgrains to other deficit and drought affected areas in the country. In this background, if such a decision has been taken, even without consulting the State Government, it will definitely be an act of injustice perpetrated on the State of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister saying that no decision to have a single zone for the Southern States has been taken by the Central Government.

I would now refer to the Crash Scheme for Rural employment which is in force from 1971-72. This is a very useful scheme intended to create employment opportunities in rural areas. The Central assistance to this scheme has been gradually coming down from Rs 298.05 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs 285.50 lakhs in 1972-73, though the State Government of Tamil Nadu had spent Rs 298.76 lakhs in this year. In 1973-74, the Central assistance has been only 232.50 lakhs. It has been reported that in 1974-75 this scheme has been given a go-by. Since the discontinuance of the scheme at this stage would cause discontentment and frustration among the rural youth, our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has already

written to the Prime Minister to consider the feasibility of continuing the scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan as a separate entity. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to continue this scheme during 1974-75 and also during the Fifth Plan period.

Before I go to sugar, I would refer to another important item. For the last two years there has been an abnormal increase in the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil. With a view to ensuring the availability of groundnut and groundnut oil at reasonable prices to the people, the State Government of Tamil Nadu desired to impose a levy on all purchases and movements of groundnut and groundnut oil. When the Central Government was approached in this matter, the Central Government wanted to know the rate of levy and also stipulated that the prior concurrence of the Central Government should be obtained. In October, 1973 the State Government addressed the Central Government for their concurrence to impose 25 per cent levy on all purchases and movements of groundnut and for the payment of Rs 3000 per quintal for the levy purchases. In reply, the Central Government expressed the view that it would be undesirable to impose any levy at this juncture. Again, the State Government has approached the Centre in this matter, solely guided by its desire to supply groundnut oil at reasonable prices to the consumers. The hon. Minister of Agriculture should look into the genuine request of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and give their concurrence immediately for imposing 25 per cent levy on groundnut and groundnut oil purchases.

Coming now to sugar, in 1973-74 the sugar production was of the order of 45 lakh tonnes. There are 299 sugar mills in the private and in cooperative sectors. The dual pricing policy of the Central Government in sugar has been helping

greatly the sugar mills to make huge profits. To give you one graphic example, there is one small sugar mill called the Amaravati Co-operative Sugar Mill in Tamil Nadu. In 1973-74, this sugar mill earned a profit of Rs. 35 lakhs and paid Rs 15 lakhs in income-tax to the Central Government. If this is the rate of profit of one small sugar mill, you can imagine the huge profits being made by the sugar mills throughout the country. In fact, these sugar mills are real *Kamadhenu* for the Government. I wonder why the Central Government are hesitant about nationalising the entire sugar industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister when the Government propose to take a decision about the nationalisation of entire sugar industry.

Sir, the Government policy of 70 per cent levy for public distribution and 30 per cent for free distribution in sugar has become the breeding ground for blackmarket in sugar. The price and excise duty on levy sugar are comparatively lower than that of free sugar. But the sugar mills exploit the situation and indulge in blackmarket in free sugar. Secondly, through public distribution the Government have created the habit of taking sugar even in the rural areas at the cost of gur and khandasari. At the same time, the bulk consumers like tea-shops, hotels, restaurants, soft-drink manufacturers are not allotted any quota of sugar. They are compelled to buy sugar in blackmarket rates to meet their requirements. If the Government are keen to curb blackmarket in sugar, they should allot quotas of sugar to these bulk consumers. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should find out ways and means to curb black-market in sugar and modify the present dual pricing policy suitably.

On 20th April, 1974, in *The Hindustan Times*, of Delhi there was a news item about the export of sugar. It

is reported that though eight lakh tonnes of sugar are available, only 30000 tonnes have so far been exported. It is felt that the country may be deprived of Rs 400 crores in foreign exchange on account of not exporting the sugar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the actual position in regard to the export of sugar. I would also like to know who is responsible for the export of sugar and what steps the Government propose to take for achieving the targeted export.

Taking now the question of fertilizers, it cannot be denied that chemical fertilizers are the primary input in agriculture. On account of acute shortage of fertilizers, and also due to misconceived fertilizer policy of the Central Government, a 50 kilo-bag of chemical manure, the controlled price of which is Rs. 62, is being sold at Rs. 125 or Rs. 130. The indigenous production coupled with the imports of fertilizers meet only 56 per cent requirement of agriculture. In 1972-73 the production of nitrogenous fertilizers was 10.80 lakh tonnes and the import was 6.15 lakh tonnes. Similarly, the production of phosphatic fertilizers was 3.26 lakh tonnes and the import 2.04 lakh tonnes. It is a matter of shame that even after 27 years of our independence potash is not being manufactured within the country and in 1972-73 we imported 3.25 lakh tonnes of potash. Unless the indigenous production of fertilizers is increased substantially, the production of foodgrains and also commercial crops like cotton, sugar, oil-seeds etc. will be greatly affected. If that is not possible, then the Government should unhesitatingly import the required quantities of fertilizers to meet the shortage in the interest of sustained agricultural production. I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in this direction.

Again, here, the fertilizer distribution policy of the Government has

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been faulty. This has created many problems for the farmers. The distribution of imported fertilizers is done through the State Governments. The indigenous production is supplied through private agencies who have no compunction in exploiting the prevailing shortage of fertilizers to their personal advantage. The Tamil Nadu Government have distributed cards to the farmers who get whatever is available from the cooperative societies. The Tamil Nadu Government has been repeatedly requesting the Central Government that the distribution of fertilizers through private agencies must be stopped. All the available fertilizers must be distributed through the State Governments and cooperative societies. But all the pleas of the State Government have fallen on deaf ears. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the distribution of fertilizers, both indigenous and imported, should be entrusted to the State Governments.

Sir, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu during its six years of rule has given power connection to 3,00,000 pump-sets, and the Congress Government in its 20 years of rule in the State gave power connection to 3,00,000 pump-sets. The D.M.K. Government can legitimately feel proud of its efforts in making the State a surplus State in foodgrains. Naturally, the D.M.K. Government expect adequate supplies of fertilizers from the Centre for maintaining the present production of foodgrains in the State. I would suggest that a barter deal should be concluded with the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Centre should give all the required quantities of fertilizers for the State and the State should hand over to the Centre all the surplus foodgrains produced in the State.

The Food Corporation of India was set up to operate as the sole agency

of the Central Government for procurement, imports, distribution, storage, movement and sale of foodgrains. Though the Corporation is expected to play such a crucial role effectively, the activities of the Corporation have not resulted in any benefit to the common people of the country. In fact, the price rise in foodgrains can be attributed to the mal-functioning of this Corporation. Instead of unloading foodgrains and fertilizers at Calcutta Port, they are unloaded at Tuticorin Port. Though the ships bringing these items from America are to go to Calcutta for unloading, the items are unloaded at Tuticorin by the FCI and then they are transported to Assam, West Bengal etc. through rail wagons from Tuticorin. Should I say that the cost of transportation through rail wagons will increase the price of foodgrains and fertilizers in Assam and West Bengal? It is reported that the FCI has got certain vested interests in doing such an unjust thing. Similarly, the FCI call for tenders for carrying fertilizers and foodgrains through lorry transport from Tuticorin to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The FCI entertain some fictitious tenders from ten bogus companies and the tender in the end is awarded to a contractor who obliges the FCI officials in many ways. The FCI officials and such contractors have made the entire country as their looting ground. My colleagues members from DMK, Shri Sivaswamy and Shri Mayavan brought this to the notice of the Zonal Manager and Regional Manager of FCI, after which tenders were invited according to rules and regulations. It is understood that this has resulted in a saving of Rs. 22 lakhs to the FCI. From this you can imagine the magnitude of the losses being incurred by the FCI as a result of malpractices within the Corporation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken by

him to make this organisation an effective instrument for achieving the objective set before it at the time of its constitution.

In conclusion, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister about the formation of single zone for the Southern States, which is agitating the people of Tamil Nadu. I am sure that he will bear in mind that Tamil Nadu is a surplus State in foodgrains and he will not jeopardise the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture is the most vital Ministry in the country because the activities in this Ministry, if properly handled, can save the downward trend of our entire economy. That is why there is importance of this Ministry in its various activities.

I would like to take up first the policy that we have recently adopted, that is, of wheat distribution in collaboration with the wholesale traders. Last year, we said that the wheat take-over was the beginning of our new policy of what we called socialism. I really do not know why we used the word 'socialism' at all there. But that is what we declared. We thought that that was a pragmatic policy because the Government felt that public distribution could ensure distribution to the vulnerable sections of our society at reasonable rate and proper quantity . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Socialism is not pragmatic.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is why I said, "Why did you use the word 'socialism' there." I hope, he will agree with me at least there. But he is upset by the very word of it. That is why he could not get my idea.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, I thought, we introduced that policy of wheat take-over with that objective. You know where we failed although we do not like to accept that we failed. We say that we passed with 40 per cent marks. After all, if passing marks are 25 or 30 per cent, we say, we have passed with 40 per cent marks. If we failed 60 per cent, it does matter. Therefore, we say, we did not fail and that we passed with 40 per cent marks. 60 per cent we did not get. The simple reason for not getting wheat that we had hoped to get, that is 8 million tonnes, was that the big landlords refused to part with wheat at the rate of Rs. 76 and Rs. 80 per quintal that was fixed by our learned people in the Agricultural Prices Commission at that time. We wanted 8 million tonnes and we got only 4.2 million tonnes. So, we passed with 50 per cent marks.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why did you say 40 per cent marks?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The implementation part of it deserves only 15 per cent marks.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When we did not have wheat take-over, the quantity of wheat that came in the market was 13 million tonnes when the production was 26 million tonnes. When our production went up, according to the Finance Minister's statement in the House to 28—30 million tonnes, what we got, as a result of complete wheat take-over, as against our target of 8 million tonnes, only 4.2 million tonnes. Yet we have passed.

Why did we not get it? You yourself have admitted that it is because the steps did not succeed in achieving the target. After all, you alone could not have gone to the States to procure it. Therefore, you

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relied on the State machinery and the State machinery could not rise to the occasion because they could procure at the price of Rs. 76 and Rs. 80 per quintal.

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When person after person, in this House, from all the sides said, "Please increase the price at least by Rs. 10", you said, "No. This will add to inflation in the country." Therefore, we agreed to import four million tonnes of wheat at a much higher price—for about Rs. 200 crores. But we did not agree to give Rs. 10 more to our own farmers which would have come, for the entire wheat of 8 million tonnes, to about Rs 80 crores. And we pursued this policy doggedly, dogmatically, obstinately and did not agree to give a higher price to farmers. The Agricultural Prices Commission was quoted to say that they were against increasing the price. Unfortunately, the Agricultural Prices Commission cannot be called here; otherwise, we may know the truth. I want to know what has happened in one year. In one year what has happened in the country so much that the same Agricultural Prices Commission has now agreed to Rs. 105? And with this rate of Rs. 105 and with the change in policy, are you going to get the requirements of food that you want?

I will now quote from a letter addressed by the Vidisha District Grain Merchants' Association to the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association, wherein they say:

"Firstly, the compulsion to the cultivator to bring the wheat to the nearest mandi is lacking at present. One reason for this is the fact that he has already received handsome return for his

other produce, viz., Masoor Rs. 175, Gulabi Gram Rs. 260, linseed Rs. 325, etc and does not find it necessary to sell wheat at lower rate. But more important is his feeling that withholding the stock will ultimately help him to force the Government to change its policy an enable him to get better price. In this connection his capacity to withhold the stocks should not be underestimated. He is also now used to sell wheat outside the market yard where the expenses and taxes have not to be paid..." etc.

Then they say:

"In view of this situation at present, we feel that the impression created by the reports and statements attributed to the office-bearers of the All India Foodgrains Dealers' Federation that the trade guarantees contribution of 60 lack tons of wheat to the Government is a little too optimistic and should be removed at the earliest. The conditions in Haryana and Punjab may be favourable, and this is bound to depress the market in general. But according to reports from mandis in and around Madhya Bharat the rates prevailing are very high at present and the deficit districts are buyers at Rs. 200 per quintal. How then will the immediate levy target be fulfilled."

Then they say that the most important misunderstanding that has to be removed by the Government is:

"...to clarify the position that there is no ceiling on the open market price of levy paid wheat as this alone will ensure proper return to the cultivator which is what every one desires and ensure good arrivals for fulfilling the levy target."

When they say:

"We fear that any impression created by us that the wheat prices will range from Rs 150 to Rs. 160 at the present juncture in any part of the country without drastic economic and fiscal steps by the Government will be wrong."

They say, 'We will purchase at the rate of Rs. 135 and give to the Government 50 per cent at the rate of Rs. 150; that means, we have lost Rs. 30 and this we are expected to make up in the other 50 per cent that we are to sell at a higher price'. They say that, with Rs. 135, the loss of Rs. 30 is to be added—because they would be selling to the Government at Rs. 105 and that would come to Rs. 165. Even if their charges come to Rs. 10 per quintal, it means Rs. 175. And they ask whether in difficult and distant areas wheat can sell in the open market for anything less than Rs. 175. Therefore, our policy to-day of fifty—fifty—50 per cent I will have and 50 per cent you will have—is going to land us in a complete chaotic trouble because you have fixed the procurement price at Rs. 105 but at the same time you yourself have agreed that we cannot sell for anything less than Rs. 135. That means Rs. 140. Last year, what we were selling at Rs. 90 in the fair-price shops, whether imported or indigenous wheat, will to-day cost 40 per cent more. The vulnerable sections of our society are already suffering under this and they are raising a hue and cry because these people cannot afford to give anything more and their purchasing power has not increased and that section of society you want to tighten its belt. The middle-class and the upper middle class will get it in the open market at Rs. 200. Therefore, how is this policy really going to help you?

Now, the question arises: why do you not go the whole hog in whatever you want to do? Why are you

half-hearted? In the whole-sale we would have gone whole-hearted by increasing the price reasonably and then say 'we must get the wheat particularly from the rich landlords. Do you really want to do so? No, Sir. You do not do it. Here, at least you tell the traders, 'We do not want this 50 per cent business. The entire responsibility should be of the whole-sale and the retail traders.' All your FCI godowns and everything may be given to them and put in their charge and tell them that we are not going to touch a single grain of wheat. Take them fully into your confidence. I do not believe in this slogan that the traders are an unpatriotic people....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Only big landlords are unpatriotic.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Big landlords, of course, are not. Your behaviour has not shown any such thing.

I say that nobody has the monopoly of patriotism. If the trading community has to be trusted, then trust them fully. If you tell them that you purchase wheat at the rate of Rs. 105 or whatever reasonable rate, I would be perfectly willing to increase this even to Rs. 115 for the sake of the cultivator. Having done that you must have a parity, a rational parity in the country in the costing.

Now, the traders tell us that the wholesale trade's margin is between 1½ and 2 per cent. That is what they handle. Now let them have even 2 per cent which you add another 3 per cent. So, total 5 per cent. I shall go to the end of 10 per cent in the whole thing. If you say that wheat will sell at Rs. 115-120 anywhere in the country and it will be their responsibility to see that wheat does not sell in the country at a price higher than Rs. 125 anywhere, I am sure the traders with their retail outlets, with their traditional outlets sell it throughout the country

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even in places which you cannot reach through your fair-price shops which are the most unfair units of your Bhatijas and Bhaiyas and sons-in-law. I am not talking of good exceptions. Exceptions may be there. I am talking of as a general principle. If you want, you hold them responsible with your local units, consisting of university boys, representatives of the working classes, acting as vigilance units. Give them powers of Nyaya Panchayats so that any default committed by the retailer anywhere may be checked and the trader punished summarily with a Magistrate helping them. You should do something like that which will help in restoring the faith of our people. All these gimmicks done with the advice of the bureaucrats have failed.

My next point is this. This is about milk. We know what we have done. We talked of operation flood. The figures that we have show this position since we started this operation flood. In 1955 we launched this idea of increasing the milk production in the country. These are the figures. The 1955 production was 20.9 million tonnes. Now the production has gone up to 23.2 million tonnes. Now the production as gone up to 23.2 million tonnes. From 1955 to 1975, nearly 20 years, this is the increase. The per capita production fell from 147 grammes to 111 grammes, though our population has increased from 2390 million to 573.6 million. In the field of milk what is our policy? Are we helping our Dairy development more and more, to grow better and better? Are we giving milk and buffalo to our farmers and our dairymen who are depending upon them more and more? The report of your Dairy Team shows that you are dependent more and more on imported milk powder. This is what the report says of the new plant in Delhi which was set up with rated capacity of 4 lakh litres

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milk per day. First when the DMS was set up it was presumed that 80 per cent of the required milk would be collected indigenously, and 20 per cent would be imported. But subsequently the situation, was reversed. The DMS had to resort to 80 per cent imported milk, that means, butter oil. The new plant therefore has to dependent 100 per cent in imported milk powder, butter oil etc. The cost of imported milk powder has shot up from Rs. 5,600 per tonne in 1971-72 to Rs. 8,900 per tonne. So, what is the effect of your whole programme of 'operation flood' I want to know. Are we going to depend more and more on butter oil and milk powder or are we going to encourage indigenous milk production by our own cultivators? You have to give encouragement to the landless labourer; you have to give cow and buffalo for him. You have to provide the farmer with the necessary monetary help. Why don't you have such a plan? You can do that now instead of depending more and more on imported milk powder and butter oil. Moynihan and others are trying to help you. They say they have a better food-crop. Mr. Kissinger is coming now. They will be only too glad to help you in the form of milk powder. But are we going to depend only on this? I want to know this from you. What is our policy? There was a time when this land was supposed to be a land of 'milk and honey'. But now we are facing so much shortage. There have been certain suggestions made for instance, regarding tetrapack bottles for distribution of milk which has been rejected by the UNICEF.

But, they say 'no'. They are perfectly all right. It must be imported. So you import the machine—the typical types of bottles—tetrapack—and later on, glasses, these must be discarded. If you want new machinery for that, you may have to import more milk and convert that into butter oil, mixture and all that. If you import more and more machinery for

this, then you will land yourselves completely into difficulty. And this is what are doing with regard to milk I would only suggest one more thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, let not your friends complain that the Chairman has become liberal to another Chairman. You have already taken more time. You have exceeded the time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How much time have I taken? Anyway, please give me a minute more.

In the field of edible oil, I would suggest that we should have a policy. If at all we have to import, let us not import edible oil. Let us import seed instead of edible oil. I am told that we may be required to import about 2 lakhs tonnes of edible oil. If we import the seed only, that will help us, our crushers and other employment-oriented industries in this country. If at all we import, we should have mutton tallow, for soap-making purpose instead of oil being used for it I would once again like to emphasise on one point which the other hon. friends have done. That is in regard to sugar which can earn a great deal of foreign exchange. Why don't you boldly take the decision of nationalising the sugar industries. It is our policy. It has been our policy right from the Bombay Congress Session. It is nothing now. Why don't we boldly decide to take this step? This will create a confidence and allowing the sugar mills to earn crores of rupees at the hands of the people can be stopped. For Heaven's sake don't allow in any field the dual price policy. This is the most corrupting thing that can ever be done in any sphere.

This is one suggestion—I do not want to touch any other thing. As far as irrigation is concerned, I know that in our tracts, the water experts also say that there is a whole belt which practically has enough under-

ground water, if we go a little deeper. Irrigation in my region is hardly 1.6 per cent although this is one of the richest agricultural lands in the country, the black cotton soil of the Vidarbha. You can make it a granary of India. That is possible only if we tap the underground water resources I would request you to pay a little more attention to this sphere.

My last but not the least point is this. We must have an agro-industrial pattern of shifting more of our young men from agriculture to agro-industries. Cotton to-day is the worst sufferer because we do not have any plan; we do not even give a fair or proper price for cotton to the cotton growers and we are not moving towards the pattern of decentralisation of agriculture. Why cannot you sit with your colleague, the Commerce Minister and evolve a proper pattern of cotton—cloth—production. Then only you will be able to do justice to cotton growing people as also to the handloom industry which gives employment to two crores of people in this country.

Agro-industries have got a tremendous potential of giving employment. In the entire national planning, in agricultural area, the agricultural labour should be the lowest family unit. Family planning should not be only in Nirodh. Family planning must mean the entire economic growth of the standard of living for the smallest family. If this is done, with the growing standard of living, automatically the population control also will be successful.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity for participating in the debate on the demands for Agriculture on behalf of Anna D.M.K. which is going to form Government again in Pondichery with overwhelming majority and which is the next ruling party of Tamil Nadu.

[Shri K Mayathevar]

As we all know, India is an agriculturist country. In our country 70 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. Indian agricultural economy contributes and constitutes about 44 per cent of the total national economy of the country.

So, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The agriculturists in India are the feeding masters of the rest of the population. They are not only feeding the rest of the nation but also they are supplying raw materials to other allied industries like jute, sugar, cotton and so on and so forth. According to the divine poet Thiruvalluvar "Alone those men who plough the fields for livelihood do live; all others bow to them and eke out their livelihood." According to Manimeghalai another Tamil classic: "The farmers are giving life to the countrymen and elsewhere."

But what is the position of the farmer? What is the standard of the peasant? What is his status in the society? Are they protected by Central or State governments? No. Are they guided and protected by political parties? No. Nay, Nil. Is their interest being safeguarded by the trade unions? No. The Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debts and bequeaths debt to the future generation too. That is the real, true and correct situation and position of the vast majority of the Indian agriculturists and farmers in the country.

The farmers in India are suppressed both by the Central and the State governments. The peasants in India are depressed in the society due to poverty. The agriculturists in this country are oppressed by the big landlords, middlemen, moneylenders and rich minority classes in the rural areas. We will have to fight for their economic freedom and redeem them from their perpetual and penetrated debt and indebtedness. Rural indebtedness has become an incurable

infirmity and disease to the rural economy and the Indian farmers. As Raja did in Madras in the year 1927-28 the Central Government should introduce an All India Agricultural Debt Relief Act to save the interests of the agriculturist.

Sir, there are two objectives which are envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The first is removal of poverty and the second is attainment of self-reliance. I would like to warn the Government that until and unless we remove poverty in the rural areas we cannot remove the poverty from the Indian soil. In spite of four Five Year Plans and after 27 years of Congress rule the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. I should like to ask the Government and the ruling party and leaders of all parties who is responsible? Is it not the Congress Government and the various Governments in the States are responsible for making the rich people richer and the poor people poorer. For the attainment of self-reliance on food-grains, jute sugar and cotton, we shall have to remove the poverty of the rural people, that is the farmers etc. So, both these objectives are not independent but inter-dependent.

Before removing poverty, they must first try to remove the corruption that is prevalent from top to bottom and bottom to top throughout India invariably and indiscriminately in almost all the places throughout every nook and corner of the Indian nation. If this Government fails to take speedy and effective steps and measures to prevent and remove the unparalleled and unprecedented corruption which is there, this corruption itself will remove this Ministry at the Centre and the various Ministries at the State level. I charge and accuse this Government and the Governments in the various States including the Government of Tamil Nadu led by the DMK party of functioning as an embodiment of corruption throughout India. The

farmers are not able to get fertilisers; electric supply for pump sets and loans without paying *mamools*, *mamools* meaning money to grease the palm of officials and to corrupt them. I myself have got personal experience in this connection. For purchasing pump sets and fertilisers for my own land, I was forced through my workers to part with some *mamool* for the officials. It is a damn shame to the administration. Therefore I would request the Government to put an end to corruption before putting an end to poverty from the Indian soil.

The total outlay of the Fifth Plan is envisaged at a sum of Rs. 54,411 crores, out of which the public sector gets an allotment of Rs. 37,250 crores and the private sector gets an allotment of Rs. 16,161 crores. The general growth rate estimated in the Fifth Five Year Plan is at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. The total investment for the creation of productive assets aggregates to Rs. 47,561 crores. In the Fourth Plan, the public sector outlay was only Rs. 16,774 crores. It has more than doubled in the Fifth Plan. I welcome this increased investment in the public sector and for the creation of productive assets. But we have to give due importance, and in fact, the lion's share to our national rural economy, namely agriculture. So, I accuse this Government of having broken the backbone of the agricultural or rural economy.

I shall now substantiate my charge against the framers of the Fifth Plan, so far as agriculture is concerned. The aggregate amount allotted to agriculture in the Fourth Plan outlay was Rs. 3,466 crores. In the Fifth Plan, it is about Rs. 4,730 crores. As percentages of the total outlay of the Plan, these amounts work out to 20.7 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively of the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan outlays. I welcome and appreciate the significance and

notable increase in the total outlay for agriculture from Rs. 3,466 crores in the Fourth Plan to Rs. 4,730 crores in the Fifth Plan. But it is regrettable that only a small, insignificant and negligible portion has been allotted to agriculture, which comes to only about 20.1 per cent of the total or aggregate outlay of the Fifth Plan. But, according to our survey, we admit that 70 per cent of the Indians rely on the rural and agricultural economy. We further do admit that the agricultural economy forms part and parcel of the national economy to the extent of 44 per cent. Therefore I plead, on behalf of the agriculturists in India, with the Government of India that the moral, legal and legitimate and statistically satisfactory and proportionate share should be given to agriculture, namely 40 to 44 per cent which is the percentage to which they are entitled. But Government have given only less than 50 per cent of their legitimate share, namely only 20.1 per cent of the total outlay. So, they have stolen the bread of the poor farmers and stabbed on the back of the innocent farmers, since they are silent innocent and honest and straight forward in their dealings towards the country.

Remember that the rural economy is the backbone of the Indian economy. Without that you cannot run the Government, nor can you implement the other programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His time is up.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I have requested that the Forward Bloc's time also should be given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have included their time also is your quota.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I request the party in power to allot at least 40 per cent of the total Plan outlay to the development of agriculture. Their only it will mean that we are helping the rural economy in India.

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[Shri K. Mayathevar]

There are at present 72 agricultural colleges, 22 veterinary colleges, 8 agricultural engineering colleges and 9 agricultural universities in India. In the Fifth Plan period, Government intend to increase the number of graduates coming out of these institutions.

Regarding admissions to agricultural colleges, I plead with Government on behalf of the sons of agriculturists to give priority to the sons of Agriculturists or family members of Agriculturists. The sons of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers could easily become I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers. Therefore the sons of Agriculturists should be given constitutional protection like the protection given to the scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes and other backward class under Arts. 15 and 16 of chapter III of the constitution.

I request Government to initiate steps to enact legislation to safeguard rural economy and protect the agriculturists. This may be called the All India Agricultural Debt Relief Act.

Secondly, cattle play a very vital role in the rural economy. To safeguard the cattle wealth of India, another piece of legislation called the Indian Cattle Insurance Act may be passed.

The question of a crop insurance scheme has been pending for a long time before the Central and State Governments. The Finance Minister, Shri Chavan recently mentioned about the introduction of legislation in this behalf. This is very essential because our farmers are affected by both drought and flood and they must be protected against these.

Finally, as regards the Ganga-Kavery project, I strongly request Government on behalf of the whole Indian people, not only of the Tamil Nadu people, to implement the project.

ture

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It comes under the Irrigation Ministry.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Irrigation is also a subject coming within this Ministry. If this project is implemented, so many problems will be solved. It will serve as a canal of national unity and integration; it will solve the drought and famine problems that confront the country; it will solve the food problem; it will solve the flood problem; it will solve the problem of electricity and power shortage. It would provide and help transport facilities in the cheapest possible manner; it will solve the problem of drinking water scarcity; and finally it will also to an extent solve the problem of unemployment in India.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नाचूरान अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि विभाग की मांगो के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है उसका मैं समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सर्वविदित है कि अपने देश में खेती के ऊपर देश की जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा भारी भाग निर्भर है और कृषि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बड़ा पाट प्रदा करती है। पिछले साल 1972-73 में जो हमारे देश के बड़े हिस्से में सूखा पड़ा जिससे खेती में काफी अति हुई उसका खमियाजा हम भय तक पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उसके कारण देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था काफी डावा-डोल हो गई है। हमने देखा कि बड़े समय से खेती पर अधिक ध्यान दिया गया लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो लैंड रिफॉर्म का काम था, जमीनों पर सीलिंग लगाने का, जिनके बारे में धर्म से स्लोगन और नारे लयाये जा रहे हैं और भविष्य लोग पिछले कई वर्षों में इस बात की इन्तजार में खड़े हैं कि दूसरे लोगों से जो फाजिल जमीन निकलेगी वह उनको मिलेगी लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई

नहीं हुई। खेतिहर मजदूरों को खेतों पर काम करते करते पीड़िया गुजर गई हैं। बड़े किसानों से एक बार भ्रमर बे कर्जा लेते हैं तो पीड़ियों तक बड़े कर्जा षटता नहीं है, उसी में उनके बाल-बच्चे और स्त्री काम करते रहते हैं। वे बेचारे खेतीहर मजदूर हल इन्तजार में थे कि मरकार लैंड सीलिंग का कानून बनायेगी, जमीन पर सीलिंग लगायेगी और बड़े किसानों से जो जमीन निकलेगी वह उनको मिलेगी जिस पर वे अपनी खेती करके अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर सकेंगे लेकिन आज तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक नीति निर्धारित करके राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि जैसा वे उचित समझें करे। राज्यों में जा कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग हैं उनमें बड़े बड़े किसान लोग भी हैं जो कि लैंड रिफॉर्म के कानून को कामयाब नहीं होने देते हैं। (व्यवधान) मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि जो बड़े किसान हैं वे अपने घर में गल्ला रख लेते हैं और गरीबों को गल्ला मिलता नहीं है। पिछले साल सरकार ने गेहूँ का पूरा षोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले लिया उसको नाकामियाब बनाने में सब से बड़ा हाथ बड़े किसानों का है। इसमें 50 परसेंट तो व्यापारियों का षोक था और 50 परसेंट बड़े किसानों का और सरकारी मशीनरी का था। हमने अपने क्षेत्र से देखा कि 76 रुपए के भाव गल्ला खरीदा जा रहा था। हमने मरकार से कहा कि किसानों को ख़ाद मंहंगी मिली है कर्ष भी ज्यादा व्याज पर मिला है इसलिए गेहूँ का भाव कुछ बढ़ा कर किसानों को देना चाहिए लेकिन उसको न मान कर आपने 76 रुपए के भाव ही खरीदा। हमने देखा कि फूड कार्पोरेशन के लोगों ने बड़े व्यापारियों से मिलकर गल्ला खरीदा। उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका जो कि हमारे इलाके से मिला हुआ है, हमने वहाँ पर देखा कि दस टुक माल खरीदा तो दो टुक गार्नमेंट के पास भेजा और 8 टुक खुले आम बिकवा दिया और

सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया। इसमें आपका नुकसान हुआ, आपका टार्गेट, लक्ष पुरा नहीं हुआ और दूसरी तरफ व्यापारियों ने क्या किया? एक व्यापारी जो बम्बई का था वह भोपाल जा रहा था और उनमें मुझसे कहा कि मरकार किननी ही होशियारी करे वह हमारे दिमाग को पा नहीं सकती है माने देश में हमारे ट्रेड्स एसोसिएशन ने तय कर लिया है कि व्हीट का सरकार ने टेक ओवर कर लिया है तो सारी देश की मंडियों को यह टेलीग्राम दे दिया है कि जितना भी कोर्स ग्रेन है उसको गेहूँ से ज्यादा कीमत पर खरीद लिया जाये। इससे किमान नाराज हो जायेगा कि हमने इतना पैसा खर्च करके गेहूँ पैदा किया उसका हमें ठीक दाम नहीं मिल रहा है जब कि ज्वार बाजार जो कि बंगर सिचार्ड के भी पैदा हो जाते हैं, घासमान के पानी से भी पैदा हो जाते हैं वह डेढ़ सौ दो सौ रुपये किबटल बिक रहा है। तो गेहूँ इसलिए सरकार को नहीं मिला कि किसानों ने नहीं दिया। जो छोटे किसान थे वे तो बेचारे मजदूर थे उनको तो साहुकार को देना ही था कि किन भी बड़े किसान थे उन्होंने गल्ला रोक लिया विरोधी पार्टियों ने, व्यापारियों ने और बड़े किसानों ने हर जगह पर बन्द कराये, इनके कराये। विरोधी पार्टियों ने जाकर बड़े किसानों से कहा कि सरकार 76 रुपये में खरीद रही है तुम गल्ला मत दो, उन्होंने गल्ला नहीं दिया। दूसरी तरफ बाजार में जाकर वह कहते थे कज्यूमर्स से कि सरकार से कहो कि गल्ला लाये। यह सारी बातें विरोधी पार्टियों ने की। ख़ाद मंत्री जी ने जब लोक सभा में घोषणा की कि क्षेत्रबन्दा और जिले बन्दी समाप्त की जाये तो किसी भी विरोधी पार्टी ने हल्ला नहीं मचाया। हमारे यहाँ जो 85 रुपये में गल्ला बिकता था उसका भाव 150 रुपया हो गया। इसमें फायदा बड़े किसानों को और व्यापारियों को ही हुआ। व्यापारी कहते हैं कि जितना फायदा पिछले बीस सालों में नहीं हुआ उतना फायदा पिछले एक साल ही हो गया

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी जो आपने गल्ले का भाव तय किया है उसमें भी किसान को घाटा है लेकिन हम सरकार की मध्य करना चाहते हैं। आपने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उसमें व्यापारी म्या करते हैं कि मंडियों के बहर गल्ला खरीदते हैं, भारकट में गल्ला नीलाम न करके देहात में जाकर खरीदते हैं और बड़े किसानों के यहाँ स्टॉक कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि किसान को लेजी नहीं लगनी है। इसलिये प्रोपिन खुले मंडी में गल्ला न गीद कर मंडी के बाहर गल्ला खरीद रहे हैं। अगर मंडी में व्यापारी गल्ला खरीदने तो उसमें 50 परसेंट लेजी देना ही होगा। उस लेजी से बचने के लिये मंडी से बाहर खरीद करके किसान के यहाँ गल्ला स्टॉक कर रहे हैं। बाब में बड़ी व्यापारी उस गल्ले को किसान के नाम से दूसरी जगह बेच देता। इसी तरह में सरकारी अधिकारियों में ध्वषरियों को अपना एजेंट नियुक्त कर दिया और जो गल्ला उनको किसान से 105 से कमना चाहिए था तो किसान से डाइरेक्ट न लेकर व्यापारियों के जरिये खरीद कर रहे हैं। नियम के अनुसार इस प्रकार नियुक्त व्यापारी एजेंटों से सरकारी अधिकारी 125 रुपये तक गल्ला खरीद सकते हैं। इस प्रकार व्यापारी और सरकारी कर्मीयों मिल कर 20 रु० का मुलाकात प्राप्त में मिल बात कर रहा है। इस कुप्रकार को रोकना चाहिये।

गांवों में गरीब किसानों की बुरी हालत है, अतिहर मजदूरों की अधिक बुरी हालत है। गल्ला महंगा होने से गल्ला निकल रहा है, लेकिन छोटे मजदूरों को गल्ला नहीं मिल रहा है जिससे उन को परेशानी ही रही है, रंहातो में बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये

कि अगर लेजी लगाई है तो गल्ला जहां भी खरीदे या तो खुद खरीदे और गल्ला बाजार में भाना चाहिये, बरना व्यापारी और सरकारी मशीनरी मिल कर के 50 प्रतिशत जो आपने लक्ष्य रखा है उसको पूरा नहीं होने देंगे, उस में आप कामयाब नहीं होंगे।

किसानों को बहुत ज्यादा सहायता देने की आपने बात की है, लेकिन हम देखा कि 80 फीसदी किसान 5 एकड़ से कम वाले हैं। छोटे और मजिनल किसानों को आज तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी है। जो भी सहायता मिली है वह बड़े किसानों को मिली है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताऊ कि मेरे यहाँ टीकमगढ़ जिले में 1 लाख 36 हजार खातेदार हैं जिन में से 90,000 आदिमियों के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है, और 30,000 के पास 5 से 10 एकड़ के बीच में जमीन है, बाकी बचे 20, 21 हजार लोग जिन के पास 10 एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है। तो जो भी सहायता सरकार की ओर से दी गई है वह उन्हीं लोगों को मिली है। छोटे किसानों को कोई कर्ब नहीं मिलना है। कुए की, रूट की, बैल की नकाबी उनको नहीं मिलती है जिनको कि वास्तव में सहायता मिलनी चाहिये और सरकार का इरादा भी है। जब सहायता नहीं मिलेगी तो कैसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ?

खाद की हासत देखिये। कहीं राज्य सरकार उसका वितरण करेगी, तो कहीं प्राइवेट एजेंसीयों वितरण करेगी। हमारे यहाँ 55 रु० का खाद का कट्टा ब्लैक में 95 रु० तक बेचा गया। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप नियम बना दें कि खाद का वितरण सभी जगह कोऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा होना चाहिये। प्राइवेट एजेंसीयों द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिये। क्योंकि इसमें किसानों को लूटा जाता है। जहाँ किसानों को आप हर तरह की सहायता देते हैं वहाँ इसमें भी

सहायता देनी चाहिये। खाद और बिजली की व्यवस्था किसान के लिये कम से कम जरूर होनी चाहिये।

आपके यहाँ आकड़े दिये जाते हैं कि पूमा से और पन्तनगर में इतनी पैदावार हुई। लेकिन जितनी अच्छी खाद और सिंचाई तथा बीज की व्यवस्था इन सरकारी फार्मों में है, अगर उतने ही अच्छे इनपुटम आप किसानों को दे तो हम चार गुनी पैदावार दे सकते हैं। आप सरकारी फार्मों पर एक एकड़ पर हजारों २० इनपुटम पर खर्च करके तब इतनी पैदावार लाते हैं, लेकिन किसान तो उतना खर्च नहीं कर सकता। और अगर कोई करना भी चाहे तो आका समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता, बैन नहीं है, रहूँट नहीं है। अगर उसका यही माध्यम उपलब्ध करा दिये जाय तो वह पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है।

हमारे देश में बहुत सी जगह आये मान सूखा पड़ता है और सिंचाई के माध्यम सुखाना नहीं कर सकते। वैसे हमारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं जिन पर बांध बनये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन तत्काल खेती को पानी देने के लिए हमें बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की जगह माइनर इरिगेशन और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इससे किसान का बहुत बड़ा उपकार हो सकता है। ग्रन्ड प्राउन्ड और सरासरी बंधर का पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिये, अन्य प्रदेशों में जितने जिले हैं उनमें टीकमगढ़-जिला ऐसा है जिसमें हरित कान्ति नहीं आई है। वहाँ जलोन्मथन परामर्श है तो किसान ने डीजल पंप लगा कर खेती की है। अन्य जिलों में सरकारी जगह सरकारी सहायता दे तो हमारी खेती बहुत बढ़ सकती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमको माइनर इरिगेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। छोटी-छोटी नालों पर पक्के बांध बनाने से जलोन्मथन परामर्श करना बहुत

सिंचाई करे तो 10, 15 हजार २० में छोटे बांध बना कर सिंचाई हो सकती है और वह रुपया किसानों पर कब मान लिया जाय। और जब वह पैसा चुका दे तो उसके बाद वह बांध उनका हो जाय। मेरे यहाँ नदियों पर नालों पर पट्टी बना कर लोगों ने सिंचाई की है। इससे एक तो पानी रुका होगा और दूसरे यह कि कुएँ का वाटर लेवल के नीचे नहीं जायेगा। हम अगर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये बजाय नदियों पर बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने के जो करोड़ों रुपये में बनते हैं, और बनते बनते उनकी लागत चार, पाच गुनी हो जाती है और एक पीछी उन बांधों को पूरा होने तक समाप्त हो जाती है। तो सरकार को चाहिये कि छोटी छोटी स्कीम्स को तुरन्त हाथ में ले जिन में 10 हजार से एक, दालाख रुपया खर्च करके सिंचाई को सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। मेरे जिले में चंदेला राजाओं के जमाने में 960 के करीब तालाब है। अगर एक एक तालाब पर 50,000 ० खर्च करे तो 4, 5 करोड़ रुपये में सिंचाई की सुविधा किसानों को हो सकती है जिस से 10 लाख क्विंटल गल्ला अधिक पैदा हो सकता है। आप करोड़ों रुपये बड़ी योजनाओं पर खर्च करने को तैयार हैं, क्या आप एक गाँव के लिये 50,000 ० खर्च नहीं कर सकते?

मेरे जिला टीकमगढ़ के भोरछा में एक बांध के सर्वे का काम 1958 में शुरू हुआ था लेकिन अभी तक उसका फाइनल सर्वे नहीं हो सका। 16 साल में देश कहीं से कहीं पहुँच जायेगा और पला नहीं वह बांध कब बनेगा। तो हमको चाहिये कि छोटी स्कीम्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाई जायें।

[श्री नाथू राम ब्रह्मचारी]

हमारे देश के जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं बहन दिनों से इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि हमें कुछ मिले। अगर हम उनको जमीन नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम डेरी की सुविधा दीजिये, कोई और छोटे घरे दीजिये जिनमें उनकी आर्थिक हालत में सुधार हो। प्रान्तीय सरकार और दूसरे विभागों को ऐसे खेतिहर मजदूरों को कर्ज देना चाहिये जिनमें वह डेरी का घघा खोल सकें। मैंने दिल्ली के देहात में देखा है कि एक आदमी के यहाँ भैंस बंधी है जिसका दूध बेच कर अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करता है। ऐसी ही सुविधा आप और जगह भी दे सकते हैं। गाव के खेतिहर मजदूर को पूरे साल काम नहीं मिलता। आपने कृषि प्रोग्राम की एक स्कीम बनाई थी। लेकिन पैसा खत्म हो गया और वह योजना अधूरी पड़ी है। इसलिये आप राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा पैसा दें कृषि प्रोग्राम के लिये जिससे वह योजना पूरी हो। हमारे बुन्देलखण्ड में चार जिले यू०पी० के हैं और चार जिले मध्य प्रदेश के हैं। इस साल सूखा है। जहाँ पिछले साल हमने साढ़े तीन लाख क्विंटल गेहूँ दिया इस साल 3,000 क्विंटल मिलने में संदेह है। इसलिये राहत कार्यों के लिये आप सरकार से कहें। क्योंकि वहाँ आदमी भूख मर रहे हैं, महुआ, कोदो, और चना खा रहे हैं। उनके राहत कार्यों का कोई काम नहीं खोला जा रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि राहत कार्यों को चालू को चालू करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को पैसा दिया जाये ताकि वहाँ कुछ काम चालू हो सके।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR
(Dehat): Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has presented his demands for the approval of this hon. House. It

amounts to Rs. 792,23,36,000. In all there are ten demands which are to be sanctioned by this House. We have no hesitation to grant the same. But today, is a day for self-retrospection for the Ministry of Agriculture and examine whether the objectives as laid down, for the various Departments are fulfilled, as required

For instance, the Department of Agriculture has to organise and develop country's resources in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, to secure water resources for agricultural purposes, to improve the quality of agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilisers and cattle feed, to improve the economic conditions of the rural population by giving subsidiary occupations, credit facilities and remove indebtedness and also to lay down agricultural price policy and fix price structures and so on and so forth.

Now looking to some of those objectives we can see that they have not achieved the desired results in those spheres. The picture in this respect does not seem to be bright. So, vigorous efforts are necessary to meet the challenges. Food production is not increasing as required. After all, the principles of economics is that consumption is the end and aim of production is not followed in its true spirit. Production must be at least up to the mark proportionately, but it is not so. We have no doubt an army of officers in the Ministry with adequate staff under them to fight on the food front. But we find we are helpless in solving the food problem of the country. Why is it so? There must be something lacking in our planning. The results can well be judged from the performance throughout the year and the previous years of planning.

Nowadays food riots are taking place in the country. Who is responsible for this? Whether proper distribution of foodstuffs at the proper

time is done requires to be examined and if it is not done, then it has to be remedied. Why did the Ministry remain a silent spectator during the food riots in Gujarat recently? Why is it that proper arrangements were not made for the distribution of food-grains at the proper time during the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry and why is it that they rushed foodstuffs after the imposition of President's Rule in the State? This is a serious matter because the food riots took a toll of more than 130 innocent lives. I would now request the hon. Minister and his two colleagues to put their heart and soul together to solve the food problem with redoubled courage. They must do things whole-heartedly because things done half-heartedly never succeed. They must also be firm in their policies and they should ensure that they are implemented. They must have faith in themselves, in what they do and, simultaneously, they must have immense faith in God Almighty, who is the source of all strength.

In the Draft Fifth Plan the outlay for Centrally-sponsored schemes in the agricultural and allied sectors amounts to Rs. 2,140 crores. Looking to the broad breakup under heads of development, it is seen that only Rs. 47 crores are provided for forestry, which is not at all adequate when we consider the fast vanishing forests in the country. Afforestation is the need of the day for the supply of wood, timberwood and other forest products to meet the needs of the people. In Gujarat the jungle products contract co-operative societies, formed for this purpose, do not get new jungles coupes as forests have disappeared. This requires serious reconsideration.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Fifth Plan encourages involvement in agriculture of small and marginal farmers and the application of dry farming techniques on a large scale. The co-operative sector must be strengthened for looking after the

needs of the peasants, workers and consumers.

In terms of credit, advances, both short term, medium term and long term, the Plan fixes the target at Rs. 3,125 crores for 1978-79, compared to Rs. 1,800 crores for the current year, which is a good trend. But when we look at the high rising prices whether this will be adequate is a question which will have to be considered.

In the fields of animal husbandry and dairying, intensive development proposed in the draft Plan must be successfully carried out in order to meet the needs of the fast-growing population of this country. The schemes of dairy development, sheep and wool, poultry, piggery, feed and fodder, etc. must be implemented in their true spirit for the economic well-being of the nation.

Considerable attention must be paid by way of research on seed technology for improving the quality of seeds.

For improvement in agriculture, I suggest that there must be village surveys for ascertaining the requirements of villages before planning for their development. The Plan must start from below. For agricultural purposes, a village-wise survey is must essential in order to know the requirements of a village in respect of irrigation, drinking water, agricultural implements, roads, housing, hospitals, schools and other inputs for the agricultural production.

The panchayat is the base of democratic set-up and hence must compile the requisite information on behalf of the village. The involvement of panchayat in the implementation of agricultural plan is vital. Food problem is the core of the Plan. The plans will fail to make visible impact on the life of the people unless there is plenty of food for all. While planning for agricultural production, greater importance must be attached to

[Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar]

irrigation. In spite of planning all these years, the country has been able to irrigate only one acre out of four. Even in respect of that one acre, the assured water supply is for only 0.6 of an acre and the other 0.4 is dependent on the rainfall. So, while finalising the plan, the Planning Commission should take into account the backwardness of the States and under-developed areas must be given priority.

The irrigation system must be such as would provide water not only in the required quantity but at the required time. Schemes should be formulated to educate and assist the farmers in the economic and judicious utilisation of water.

Immediate steps should be taken to generate more power as the country is, at present, in a grip of severe power crisis.

Inter-State water disputes tend to create ill-will among the States involved and also stand in the way of development of the water resources. The Government should find out ways for a speedy solution to such long-standing disputes, like, Narmada river project at Nawagaon.

Further, I would like to know whether proper percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of services and posts in different Departments are maintained and, if not, the reasons therefor and the action that is going to be taken.

Lastly, the land reforms on the lines of the State of Gujarat may be introduced in various States of the country after enacting laws for the purpose.

श्री बलजिबhai पारमार (अनवर) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि हमारे देश का मुख्य व्यवसाय है। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हमने

कृषि के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसी वजह से हमारी आर्थिक समस्याएँ काफी जटिल हो गईं। यह वजह हो कि हमारी नैशनल इनकम का पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा भाग कृषि में आता है। आज इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि हमारी हालत बहुत ही जर्जर हो गई है। खुशी की बात है कि च.पी योजना में हमारी सरकार ने कृषि के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया था।

1971 में करीब 100 मिलियन गन्ना हुआ। अगर 1972-73 में बारिश हुई होती, और सूखा न पड़ता, तो हालत और सुधर सकती थी। हमने गेहूँ का होलसेल ट्रेड यह खयाल करके अपने हाथ में लिया कि हम को पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा। लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि हम गेहूँ की कीमत 76 रुपये क्विंटल रखी, जब कि चना, बाजरा, जवार आदि दूसरे गन्ने की कीमत 150 रुपये क्विंटल से 200 रुपये क्विंटल थी और फर्टिलाइजर, मशीनरी और लैबर के दाम भी बहुत महंगे थे। इस हालत में 76 रुपये क्विंटल के हिमाब से गेहूँ प्राप्त करना कैसे संभव हो सकता था? लेकिन हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स द्वारा यह निश्चय किया जा चुका था जिनको पता नहीं कि खेती कैसे होती है। गेहूँ का भाव 76 रुपये क्विंटल तय कर दिया गया, जब कि मटर 150 रुपये क्विंटल पर बिक रहा था।

17 hrs.

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना है, तो कृषि को और अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में काफी स्कीमें हैं, लेकिन जब तक वे पूरी न हों, तब तक हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमारे देश में खाद, पानी और बिजली का अभाव है। जब तक हम इस चीजों का पूरा इस्तकाम नहीं करते हैं, तब तक खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। खेती के लिए पानी को नहीं हो सकता है। हमारी योजनाएँ खेती के लिए

पर निर्भर करती है। पिछले साल और इस साल रबी की फ़सल बहुत घटती होने की उम्मीद थी, क्योंकि शुरू में बारिश हो गई थी। लेकिन बाद में बारिश नहीं हुई, नहर का पानी नहीं मिला, खाद और डीजल नहीं मिला। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फ़सल बहुत कम हुई।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक पत्र मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था कि होलसेल ट्रेडिंग फेडरेशन वाले कहते हैं कि हम सहयोग देना चाहते हैं, जब फूड कार्पोरेशन नाकामयाब हुआ, उसने ज्यादा खर्चा किया और काफी नुकसान हुआ, तो हमें उनको सहयोग देना चाहिये। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उनका सहयोग लिया और अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि व्यापारी गेहूँ को खरीदे, उस में से 50 प्रतिशत वे रखें और 50 प्रतिशत सरकार को दे। व्यापारियों ने वादा किया है कि वे ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे और सरकार को सहयोग देगे। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस स्थिति में यह स्कीम अवश्य सफल होगी।

17.04 hrs.

[Shri Vasant Sathe in the Chair]

यह बड़े राज़ूब की बात है कि बम्बई कमकता, जैसे देश के एक भाग में गेहूँ 200, 400 और 500 रुपये किन्टल पर बिके और दूसरे भाग में 100, 150 रुपये किन्टल बिके हमें ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये कि ग्राम्य मीलों की तरह गेहूँ भी सारे देश में एक भाव पर बिके। हम देखते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पेट्रोल का एक भाव है। लेकिन खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में यह स्थिति नहीं है वह कहीं कहीं 300, 400 रुपये किन्टल पर बिकती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि व्यापारी लोग देश के सभी डेक्रेसिड एरियाज में गल्सा ले जाने की कोशिश करेंगे और इस प्रकार देश के सभी भागों में गल्सा एक भाव पर उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

कृषि के अलावा पशु धन भी-देश के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे कुछ है कि जहाँ किसी समय भारतवर्ष में दूध नहीं बढ़िया बहती थी, वहाँ आज दूध देखने को नहीं मिलता है और बच्चे, बीमार और रिकवा दूध के लिये तरसते हैं। आज दूध दो, ढाई रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिकता है हमारे देश में पशुओं की संख्या काफी है लेकिन उन की नस्ल अच्छी नहीं है अमरीका, न्यूजीलैंड हालैंड डैन-मार्क आस्ट्रेलिया में दूध की नदिया बहती हैं और वहाँ एक गाय 20, 30 और 40 किना तक दूध देती है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक गाय केवल डेड दो किलो दूध देती है। यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि जिन देश में भगवान कृष्ण पैदा हुए और उन्होंने गऊओं की रक्षा और सेवा की, वहाँ पशुधन और दूध की यह हालत हो।

इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय देश के पशुधन भी और स्थल दें। पशु धन की उन्नति में देश की बेकारी दूर होती और हमारी इकामेमी में सुधार होता अगर एक खेतीहार मजदूर एक भस खता है, तो वह अपने परिवार का पालन करने के साथ साथ लोगों के लिये दूध भी मुहैया करता है। सरकार की ओर से एक स्कीम बनाई गई है, जिस के अन्तर्गत लेबरया ग्राम आदिमियों को गाय बस खरीदने के लिये ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसी स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये।

इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी कौटल मीड को सुधारा जाये। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सरकार इस विषय में कुछ कोशिश कर रही है। इतने बड़े देश में, जहाँ 56 करोड़ लोग रहते हैं, सड़के प्रांच, छः लाख ग्राम हैं, और बड़े बड़े शहर हैं, लोगों को दूध उपलब्ध कराते, के लिये बहुत अधिक प्रयास करना

[श्री जयलाल सिंह]

होगा। कंट्रोल बीड की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने से हमारे देश की इकामोनी सुधरेगी, बूझ के भाव कम होंगे और बच्चों, बीमारों और स्त्रियों को बूझ मिल सकेगा।

आर्थिक समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमें अपनी खाद्य समस्या की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

हमारे देश में पानी की बहुत कमी है। मैं 1952 से पालियामेंट का मੈम्बर हूँ। मेरा एक डिफ्रिडिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि अगर वहाँ पानी का इन्तजाम हो जाये, तो वह एक सरप्लस डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो सकता है। मुझे बताया गया कि रामगंगा डैम बन रहा है, उस से पानी दिया जायेगा। लेकिन 22 बरस बीत जाने पर भी वह डैम नहीं बन पाया है, और 1952 में हमको जितना पानी मिलता था, आज भी उतना ही पानी मिलता है, जिसके कारण आज भी हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिफ्रिडिट है। अगर हम पानी, बीज और खाद्य का इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं, तो कृषि की प्रगति कैसे होगी? खाद्य सभ्य की भांग है कि हम कृषि की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देकर उसकी उपज बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करें।

आज विरोधी पार्टियाँ हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र को किसी भी तरीके से खत्म करने पर तुली हुई हैं। चूकि वे बैलट से नहीं जीत सकी हैं, इसलिये वे दूसरे तरीके अपेक्षार करके वर्तमान व्यवस्था को अस्त-व्यस्त करने और सत्ता हथियाने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। अगर हम अपनी खाद्य समस्या को हल करके देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधार सकें, तो विरोधी पार्टियों के ये प्रयत्न विफल हो जायेंगे।

मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पशु-पालन और खाद्य उत्पादन की

तरफ़ काफ़ी ध्यान दें, ताकि हमारी इकानामिक स्थिति सुधर सके।

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jai-pur): I should like to make a request to the Minister for Agriculture that he should make plans in the country for the future and not only to meet serious situation which occur now and then arising.

In this country drought, famine, flood etc. are no phenomena and instead of trying to find a remedy for them at the last moment, it would be far better if some sort of plans could be made to contain these natural calamities as best as possible. Everytime there is a crisis like food shortage in our country we find that the Food Ministers of different States are summoned to the Centre and from there on we read in the papers what has transpired there. Some say that a levy should be put on agricultural production. Others feel that it should not be implemented, because after all, ours is vast country, with vast agricultural elements in each State. Therefore, what I feel is this. Instead of having these hasty consultations, it would be certainly much better if we sit quietly and deliberate calmly as to what should we do about it.

For instance in the last few months the levy was imposed. I have nothing against it. But how is it that the assessment was done after the crops had been cut? If you put levy, farmers should be warned in time. These farmers affected should have been properly notified in time. The local officers should go to the field and assess the crop as they start. But what happened in some cases was this, in my constituency the small farmers were told that levy will be implemented; they were warned by Patwari, Tahsildar and others, after the crops had been cut. Some farmers had not even sown some of the fields and yet they were asked to pay. I have writ-

ten to the Minister about it and I have not got a satisfactory answer. I would strongly plead with him that in future, he should see to it that proper action is taken. Otherwise what happens is, all these petty officials take advantage of their position and their authority and they harass the farmer. This should not happen.

There is so much of talk going on about the need to increase the production of food. I have no quarrel with that argument. But I would like to point out that perhaps it is the Government itself who are responsible for turning some of the most fertile parts of our country into arid deserts. I say this because we have had drought in the past; it is not a new phenomenon; this has been there earlier; but there are places where we get drought where we have never heard of it in the past. Why? We have never heard about floods in certain places where we have now got floods. I am not an expert on this subject, but is it true that this is because of the deforestation which has been practised? Is it because of the fact that trees have been cut that so many floods are occurring? Is it due to the lack of trees and consequent erosion of the soil? So, we have to see whether indiscriminate cutting of trees is one of the causes responsible for these things. So, this is a matter we must very seriously consider. I do not know whether there is a lack of co-ordination between the different departments. I would like to read a little extract from the Junior Statesman which I think is very very relevant and which I think all of us, legislators, should seriously consider.

A very typical example of the ignorance of our legislators as to the importance of forests is given in the Junior Statesman of April 6, where it says:

"When questioned about the widespread destruction of forests in India and Maharashtra in particular, a Minister is stated to have an-

swered with characteristic wit, "Which is more important, a tree or a man?"

Then it goes on to say:

If the choice were so simple and the devastation of forests could make people richer, then, India should have been among the most prosperous nations of the world. Unfortunately, deforestation amounts literally to a destruction of food crops, and man has not yet arrived at the stage where he can live without food."

I would like to bring this very relevant passage to the attention of the hon. Minister, because we alone in this House today are not responsible for the crisis which has happens.

Very soon, we will be gone from the surface of the earth, but, others, are coming after us. We are responsible here for generation of Indians who are going to come and to live in this country. What are we going to give them if we are to denude the forests and having nothing but barren lands there

In the year 1952, the National Forest Department in their survey, said that India needed 33 per cent of the forests elsewhere and 66 per cent of the same in the hills. To-day there is only 17 per cent of forests left in this country. And that too is being rapidly denuded. Why? Because it brings in quick money; it brings in quick profits. To whom? To the Government coffers and to the rich paperman. Whatever is left with in this country is going to be destroyed. Are we going to sit here in the Lok Sabha and the Legislatures sitting in different States Legislatures to encourage this sort of thing so that they can only fill up their pockets? To what effect? I would, therefore, honestly urge upon the Minister to see to it that there is a programme of education—not for the college or university students—for the Legislators of India so that they realise

[Shri Matai Gayatri Devi]

what they are doing to our natural soil and natural resources that we have in this country. That is one point.

Now, coming to one more thing, it is the Government's claim that it plants 400 thousands of trees a year during the Van Mahotsav week. But, I believe, the Estimates Committee of Parliament have painfully had to remark that they do not believe in this. They disbelieve the figures of trees given by Government. There are hardly any trees. Another thing is that there is deforestation. The other thing is that they grow eucalyptus trees; everybody knows that eucalyptus growth is something I find very important plant as far as future is concerned. It has undergrowth.

Another most important thing is Ahis. As a result of cutting of trees, as I have already explained, there is soil erosion. Take for example the Bhakra Naagal Dam. There is a report that the dam after twenty years the whole reservoir will become useless because of the heavy siltation. This is very serious accusation. If it is true, this is very serious. I would ask the hon. Minister to consider it. Yesterday's paper or day before yesterday's paper, made a mention about the crusade of women against the destruction of forest trees. There the women clung on to the trees so that they could not be cut away—the trees in the area called Niti Valley in Chamoli District. I have already said enough about the soil conservation and preservation of forests. Now, I would like to raise a question about silo and the way in which we preserve our grains. 30 per cent of grain is very bad because of this. In 1962, in Parliament, as a Member, I heard that the Scandinavian countries were offering at that time a silo to the then Food Minister, Shri S. K. Patil. Now the value of the money had gone down

If we had implemented this at that time, we would probably have saved so much of grains. We did not apply our mind in preserving the forests from denudation. That is another thing we must worry about.

People are so ignorant; our people go to forests and cut the forests. Why should be not preserve our forest wealth? We pay so much attention by adopting the socialist pattern of policy in this country. I still do not see what improvement had taken place in the villages in the twenty-eight years of our Independence. Surely, if you want to make the economy of this country self-sufficient it is the villages where you should concentrate. You should concentrate on rural electrification, roads and communication. All these things need to be developed. In my State it is impossible to get from 'a' to 'b'. The hon. Member from D.M.K. spoke about Ganga-Caveri link. I wanted to say something about Rajasthan canal because I do feel wherever there are big irrigation schemes which the State Government cannot tackle the Centre should come forward because after all if you can create grainary in any State then that food stuff can go all over the country. The ban on surplus wheat going to deficit areas must be removed. After all it is one country. We must never object to it. I once again urge upon the Minister to look into the future to do things to remedy the situation and not to just cure them.

श्री सुखाराम (घाटमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि एवं खाद्य मंत्रालय के बजट प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। खेती-बाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में लोगों ने तरह तरह के विचार रखे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वराज्य के बाद खेती में बिजली तरबकी हुई उसकी कमी नहीं हुई। यदि हम पुराने इतिहास को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि स्वराज्य के पहले किसानों की हालत खड़ी खराब थी, वे निरसक थे, उन में अमीनत नहीं था और सब तरह से इस्त-ये। खान

भर प्रयास करने के बाद भी किसान खेती का लगान नहीं दे पाता था और बहुत से किसानों की ज़मीनें ज़मींदारों ने लगान न देने की वजह से बेदखल करवा लीं। बहुत से किसानों ने खेती और ज़मीन से इस्तीफा दे दिया था— उस समय किसानों की यह हालत थी, वे लोग उस समय इतने परेशान थे कि किसी भी तरह से अपना जीवन-यापन नहीं कर पा रहे थे।

खेती में गेहूँ सब से महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाता था, लेकिन उसकी पैदावार उस समय औसतन एक एकड़ में 5 मन से अधिक नहीं होती थी। लेकिन अब यदि आप स्वराज्य के बाद की स्थिति को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि पैदावार में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। स्वराज्य के बाद राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें बनी, उन्होंने सब से पहले ज़मींदारी का उन्मूलन किया, और किसानों को खेती का मानिक बनाया, चकबन्दी हुई, किसानों की खेती को इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास किया गया। चकबन्दी से किसानों को यह फायदा हुआ कि किसान अपने चक पर सिंचाई के साधनों को जुटा सकता है और खेती की अच्छी तरह से देख-भाल कर सकता है। इस का है नतीजा यह हुआ कि ती की पैदावार पर काफी अच्छा असर पड़ा। सरकार ने यह कोशिश की कि किसानों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के जरिये, किसानों के नेमिना के के भी उनको ट्रेनिंग दे कर ऐसे स्थानों पर ले जाकर जहाँ प्राधुनिक ढंग से खेती होती है, प्रशिक्षित किया गया। खेती के सम्बन्ध में तमाम प्राधुनिक जानकारीयां उनको दी गई, अच्छे बीज दिये गये, कम्पोस्ट खाद, हरी खाद तथा रसायनिक खाद का प्रयोग उनको बताया गया। पानी की सुविधा के लिये लाखों की तादाद में नलकूप बनाये गये, जिन में सरकार ने ऋण से सहायता दी। सरकार ने अपने ट्यूब-वैल्व भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बनाये, नहरों का इन्तजाम किया, जिनसे सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके।

नये-नये मशीनों के बारे में, जिनको किसान पहले नहीं जानता था, बताया गया, छोटी और बड़ी मशीनों का प्रयोग सिखलाया गया— इस सब का नतीजा यह हुआ कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ी और मुझे अपना जाती अनुभव है कि जिन किसानों की खेती में एक एकड़ में गेहूँ की औसत पैदावार 5 मन थी, वह बढ़ कर 40 मन हो गई। इसलिये हमें हमेशा औप्टिमिस्टिक ढंग से चीजों को देखना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि वास्तविकत, क्या है और किस तरह से काम तरक्की कर रहा है। खेती की तरक्की के लिये किसानों को ऐसे बीज दिये गये जिन के द्वारा यदि पूरी सुविधा में पैदावार की जाय तो एक एकड़ में 100 मन तक गेहूँ की पैदावार हो सकती है।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा मा दैवी प्रकोप के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। दैवी प्रकोप से हमारे यहाँ बहुत नुकसान होता है। 1972-73 में भीषण सूखा पड़ा, जिसकी वजह से नहरों में पर्याप्त पानी नहीं दे सके, ट्यूब-वैल्व भी सूख गये, अच्छी तरह से पानी नहीं दे सके, ट्यूब-वैल्व भी सूख गये, अच्छी तरह से पानी नहीं दे सके। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे यहाँ जो गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ रही थी उस में करीब 1 करोड़ टन गल्ला कम पैदा हुआ। मैं विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ— सरकार को इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जिससे खेती पर मौसम का कम से कम असर पड़े। इस साल भी 1973-74 में इतने जोर का पाला पड़ा, मैं खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे यहाँ चना, मटर, अरहर, जौ, गेहूँ पर उसका बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ा। इसके साथ साथ पिछले साल तो पानी की कमी थी, लेकिन इस साल हमारे बिजली इन्वीनियरों की हड़ताल की वजह से ट्यूब-वैल्व को बिजली नहीं मिली जिससे खेतों को पानी

[श्री तुला राम]

नहीं दिया जा सका, चार-चार दिन तक बिजली नहीं आई—इसका भी पैदावार पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा ।

सरकार ने भूमि की सीलिंग करने की कोशिश की और सीलिंग के द्वारा जो जमीन निकली, वह जमीन पर नहीं रही, आसमान में चली गई । सरकार चाहती थी कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को, भूमिहीन अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को सीलिंग के बाद भूमि दी जाये, लेकिन वह उनको नहीं मिली । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस खेती को जमीन पर लाये और जिन लोगों को जमीन देना जरूरी है, जिनके पास जीवन-यापन का कोई अन्य साधन नहीं है, उन को जमीन देकर उनकी सहायता करे ।

सरकार ने किसानों के लिये और खास तौर से खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये यह प्रयास किया था कि उनके रहने के लिये जगह दी जाय । ग्राम पंचायतों ने उनको रहने के लिये प्लाट्स भी दिये, लेकिन शक्तिशाली आदिमियों ने उनको कब्जा नहीं करने दिया । बहुत से किसानों को प्लाट्स मिल भी गये हैं, और जिन को नहीं मिले हैं उन को देने का प्रयास किया जाय ।

अब मैं इटावा जिन के सम्बन्ध में और खासतौर से अपनी कास्टीचूएन्सी घाटमपुर के सन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । इटावा जिले में चम्बल और यमुना नदियों के बड़े भयानक रेवाइन्ड (खार) हैं । इसी तरह से घाटमपुर में यमुना नदी के खार हैं । सरकार इनको किसी तरह से एक-सा कर दे और बहा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करा दे, इससे लाखों आदिमियों को रोजगार मिल सकता है और वे अपना जीवनयापन कर सकते हैं ।

रसायनिक खाद के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी कुछ कहा था और इस बक्त भी कह रहा हूँ । रसायनिक खाद की व्यवस्था किसान के लिये होनी चाहिये । इस साल मेरा ज्ञाती अनुभव है कि जो यूरिया की बोरी 50 रुपए में बिकती थी उसको ब्लैक-मार्केट में किसान ने सौ रुपये में खरीदा है । इस तरह से उसको बड़ी दिक्कत हुई । सरकार को चाहिये कि प्राइवेट डीलर्स जो हैं उनको रासायनिक खाद न दे बल्कि स्वयं और सहकारिता द्वारा उसको बेचने का प्रबन्ध करे । यदि हो सके तो सप्लाइड्ड रेट पर सरकार खाद दे ।

पानी के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिजली आप नलकूपों के लिए देते हैं उसका रेट ज्यादा है । आप उसका वही रेट कर दे जिस रेट पर उद्योगों को बिजली दी जाती है । पिछले कुछ सालों से खेती पर 36 रुपया फी हास पावर के हिसाब से दस हास पावर की मोटर के हिसाब से दस हास पावर की मोटर पर 360 रुपया किसान से बेजा लिया जाता है । मैं समझता हूँ सरकार इसको जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करे ।

कृषि कृषि व्यय बढ़ गया है इसलिए कृषि उपज का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय सरकार को व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये और उसके अनुरूप मूल्य निश्चय करने चाहिए । मैं कहता हूँ कि इस समय भी जो गेहूँ का 105 रुपये का निर्धारित मूल्य है वह किसान के लिये कम है । किसान को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये नहीं तो आप जानते हैं बंहात में एक कहावत है :

चना चौधरी मटर गुलाम

गेहूँ राजा जो दीवान

लेकिन आपने गेहूँ को गुलाम बना रखा है । उसकी सब से कम कीमत रखी है चने की कीमत इन्हीं सौ रुपये क्वींटल, मटर की

तीन ली रूप एक्कीटल लेकिन गेहूँ को आपने गुलाम बना रखा है। अगर आप इसी तरह से गेहूँ को गुलाम बनायेंगे तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ किसान गेहूँ पैदा करना बन्द कर देंगे और कौश-क्राप्स की तरफ चले जायेंगे जिससे देश में भोजन के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जायेगी। इस पर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। आप शहर में बैठ कर इस तरह की जो शलत चीजे सोचते हैं उनका असर भी शलत होगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो खाद्य नीति है वह शहर और एन्टेड हैं। आप शहर के लोगो को राशन देते हैं, उनके लिए राशन की व्यवस्था करते हैं लेकिन उनमें जो करोड़पति हैं उनको भी देते हैं और जो गरीब हैं उनको भी देते हैं। देहात में एक परिवार को ढाई छटांक से अधिक शक्कर नहीं मिलती है लेकिन शहर में एक आदमी को आप एक किलो शक्कर देते हैं अधिक शक्कर मिलती है लेकिन शहर में एक आदमी को आप एक किलो शक्कर देते हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी इस नीति का क्या औचित्य है? शहर को आप अपना सगा बेटा समझते हैं और देहात को, जिसमें 80 फ सवी लोग रहते हैं उसको सीतेला बेटा समझते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ आप इनकम निर्धारित कर लिये उससे ज्यादा इनकम के लोगों को आप शहर में राशन न दीजिये। सरकारी आदमियों को भी जो बड़ी बड़ी इनकम वाले हैं, राशन न दीजिए। देहात में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं उनको आप गल्ला दीजिये।

मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने सहकारी खेती की बात कही थी, अब समय प्रा गया है, बड़े बड़े किसानों ने जो सहकारी खेती का विरोध किया था वे भी अब कहेंगे, और वे स्वयं मांग करेंगे कि सहकारी खेती होनी

चाहिए। आज मजदूर मिलाते नहीं हैं। मजदूरों के काम के घंटे कम हो रहे हैं। जो उनके घंटे का मूल्य है वह बढ़ गया है। किसान एक मजदूर से 24 घंटे काम करवाता था लेकिन भविष्य में एक मजदूर 8 घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं करेगा। इस तरह से 24 घंटे के लिए तीन तीन मजदूर रखने पड़ेगे। ऐसी हालत में आज जो किसान का माजिन है वह बराबर कम होता चला जायेगा और आखिर में यह स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी कि माजिन कुछ भी नहीं रह जायेगा। किसान अपनी जमीन छोड़ने लगेगा जैसे कि पहले लोग जमीन छोड़ देते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के नेता इस पर विचार करे, आज हमारे देश में सहकारी खेती की बहुत जरूरत है। अगर सहकारी खेती होती है, और अगर तुषार पड़ेगा तो किसान के खेत पर भी पड़ेगा और माजिन जैसा मैंने बताया कि आपरेटिव खेती में निश्चित रूप में किसान को मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त किसान अपनी सहकारी खेती में डाल कर यदि वह चां तो दूसरा उद्योग भी कर सकता है। सहकारी खेती से बेकारी भी मिट सकती है, जो अर्ध बेकारी है वह भी मिट सकती है। ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to intervene in this debate. Despite a very difficult situation, I must say that this debate has been very constructive, and very useful suggestions have been made from both sides of the House. For instance, the last two speakers, Shri Tula Ram and Shrimati Gayatri Devi, also made very constructive speeches. I may not agree with all the views expressed by the hon. Members on the floor of the House, but even then, the debate to my mind would be of immense use to my Ministry.

Of course, some statements have been made which have no basis. For

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

Instance, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, one of our valued friends—he is not here now—made a sweeping remark that during the last 25 years no production has increased in this country. I am not saying that my Ministry is infallible; I am not prepared to take the position that the Government of India does not commit mistakes; I am not prepared to say that everything is all right on the agricultural front. But, in this august, sovereign body of this country, I think we must take a very balanced view of things. Therefore, when he says that there has been no increase in production, may I quote a few figures for the information of hon. Members?

Now, it is the experience the world over that agricultural production cannot be judged by taking a solitary figure for one year, because agriculture, unlike industry, is exposed to the vicissitudes of Nature like storms, failure of rains, severe winter and a number of other factors. So, it has to be judged over a long period, say, five years or seven years. In this light, if we take the average annual production in this country over the years, we find that in the first plan period, it was about 66 million tonnes. In the second Plan, it came to 75 million tonnes. In the third Plan, it came to about 81 million tonnes. Then during 1967-68 and 1968-69 when there was no plan—the non-plan years—in these years, it came to 88 million tonnes. And in the fourth Plan period, it came to 102 million tonnes. What do these figures indicate? These figures positively indicate that there has been progressively an addition or increase to our production, and even the growth rate is gradually becoming more and more favourable to us. Not that I am satisfied with the growth rate, but this indicates a very positive side of the agricultural situation in this country.

Now, I do not want this House to carry the impression that there is something basically wrong in our agricultural strategy. To my mind, the

strategy of agricultural production which has been worked out is basically sound. There may be so many weaknesses, as I said earlier. It is so sound....

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): ... so sound that people have died of starvation in Maharashtra and Tripura.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When we had a setback in production to the extent of 17 million tonnes in the year 1972-73, we examined the trend of production to find out where was the shortfall. You will find that there was a shortfall of two million tonnes in Gujarat, 19 lakh tonnes in Maharashtra, 10 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh, 15 lakh tonnes in Karnataka, 12 lakh tonnes in Rajasthan and 11 lakhs of tonnes in West Bengal. In most of the States where crops were affected by severe drought or failure of rain or long dry spells, naturally production suffered. Had there been a shortfall in production in some other area, then perhaps we would have been required to analyse the reasons and find out what other factors had really contributed. (Interruptions). I am open to conviction Hon. Member can give me suggestions and my Ministry would respond to them.

My senior colleague made some references to the peculiar situation in the country perhaps about a year or ago and pointed out that agricultural production was not coming up uniformly in all regions. This can be seen from the figures of productivity in this country. The per hectare production of wheat in Punjab is 2406 kilo grammes while in Karnataka it is 540 and in Maharashtra 498. One can say that these are Southern States where the climatic conditions are not favourable for wheat growing. But if you take Madhya Pradesh, the figure is 870; in U.P. it is only 1249; in the case of rice also it is the same story and I do not want to go into all the figures. Punjab leads the country with 2044 kilo grammes per hectare, while in States like Assam with the most fertile Brahmaputra valley the

per hectare production is only 870. In Madhya Pradesh it is 818 and in U.P. 800 and in Orissa 779. This shows some of the weaknesses of our Indian agriculture.

The Hon. Member from Tamil Nadu Shri P. A. Saminathan of the D.M.K. Party, who is not here at present, made a negative statement and he said that production was going down. This statement is not justified by fact. All of you know about our population growth and our responsibility to feed the country. Naturally some imbalances are coming up. But to say that agricultural production is going down is not a correct assessment of the situation.

AN HON MEMBER: What about *per capita* production?

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: I shall come to that. We can take a normal year and calculate. In the last two years the position was not so good, but the *per capita* availability of foodgrains up to 1971-72 was higher as compared to the immediate post-Independence period.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the fault of your Ministry.

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: What I am saying is, I request you to appreciate the difficult situation that my Ministry is facing. Take for instance fertilisers. From all States Members complained about the shortages of fertilisers. Then there was some talk of compost. In our national interest, we have to use compost and organic manure. It will be against our national interest if we waste organic manure available here. But we must have correct assessment. Some experts have gone into the problem and they have come to certain conclusions. They say that it will not be enough to meet our needs even if you organise 100 per cent of the organic material and the city waste in this country. Of course it is very difficult to organise it 100 per cent. In China, they used the excreta of human

beings. This did not solve their problem. They had to resort to the use of NPK fertiliser. The point that I am making is, our experts have estimated that even by organising all organic manures, only 8 per cent of our country's requirements would be met. Ultimately, modern fertiliser inputs are a must for the country. I agree with the hon. Members that there is need to strengthen the distribution arrangements. We have taken a number of steps. I have explained the position a number of times. But, the point I am making is, whatever fertiliser available either through indigenous production or import on which we have no control—unfortunately, my Ministry or even the Government of India, for that matter, have no control over the imports—within the limitations of conditions of shortage of fertilisers, we have carried out this programme of agricultural production. We have to take into account the difficult circumstances. There is the power shortage which is of immediate relevance. Now, the Rabi production programme was carried out in very adverse circumstances. But, despite that, Indian agriculture is not looking back. To my mind, there is rich potential for development, and we should succeed in mobilising necessary resources, necessary inputs and organising the necessary infrastructure. That was the point I was making.

Then, Sir, many hon. Members referred to, as usual, to land reforms. My senior colleague, when he replies to the debate, would naturally explain some of the facts. But, I would appeal to the good sense of hon. Members from that wing. We are a democratic set-up. Many times, very easy always questioned some of my colleagues here, whom I value very much. I may have differences with much. I may have differences with them. I told them "when you were in power in West Bengal, you never took any legal steps to enforce legislation; you thought that by organising extra-constitutional movements, you will be

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

able to implement land reforms.' I am not saying that popular movements should not be organised. Ultimately, there are certain constraints in a democratic set-up, in regard to implementation of land reforms. Of course, democratic procedures are time-consuming procedures. We must admit that. There is no denying the fact. This country, for the first time, as a result of the demands made in the House and agitations outside, has accepted the position and we, in the Government of India, have formulated new national guidelines for land reforms. Most of the States now except Tripura and Manipur—in Manipur, there was no popular rule and in Tripura, there were some difficulties—have enacted laws. In these small States, law is still in the process of being enacted. In regard to Meghalaya, NEFA and other areas, land is owned by the communities. It is community ownership of land and as far as the present land reforms are concerned, they have no relevance there. Except these areas, all other States have enacted laws according to the new guidelines. Government proposes to give constitutional protection to the ceiling laws under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that they will

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior): What about Bihar?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: In Bihar also, they have enacted a law. Laws proposed to be included are from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Some of these legislations will be included. If necessary, Government will not hesitate to come forward with the constitutional amendment to give constitutional protection to other Bills which may not come up immediately. We propose to move this legislation in this Session itself is possible.

Then, Sir, the new wheat policy has been criticised. I am sorry. You, yourself, are in the Chair. I hope you will not misunderstand me if I refer to the observation made by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am in the Chair, I am only Chairman. But, you can freely criticise the Member, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Thank you very much, Sir. There are these differences and we should, in a democratic set-up, accept these differences. We never expected that the new wheat policy would be unanimously accepted by all. There are different political parties and independents holding different views. So, you have the right to criticise it. But you were laying too much emphasis on the point that the Government of India formulated this policy on the advice of the bureaucracy. I would like to say, first of all, that at the political level my senior colleague and myself are prepared to take the full responsibility for this policy. So, why should we blame the bureaucracy and the civil servants? While there may be blacksheep everywhere, including politics, there are many honest and sincere civil servants who make good contributions. We should not say things which are not at all necessary. Of course, hon. Members can have different views on this subject.

The main thrust of the new wheat policy is to have procurement through traders and producers levy. We cannot think of monopoly procurement or complete State control because we have millions and millions of small farmers. Further, we are not a regimented society, which has to be realised and appreciated, even though some of the members may not like this policy.

We are not giving up the public distribution system, or the responsibility of feeding the poorer sections of the society. That is why we have evolved the institution of the Food Corporation of India. But some mar-

ket mechanism has to be introduced in this country. Otherwise, food-grains will go underground. Market arrivals will be affected.

While there may be some other reasons also for the happenings in Gujarat, food was an important contributory factor. As politicians and realists, we have to make a real assessment of the situation and we cannot be blind to this. The farmers react in a particular way to the price situation. When we are not able to ensure the inputs at reasonable prices to the farmers, how can we fix the food prices at a very low level? So, it is necessary to introduce an element of elasticity in prices. Otherwise, production would go down and then nothing can save the country. Whatever may be the weakness of our policy, nothing should be done to discourage production. Considering all these factors, the new wheat policy was evolved by the Government of India, and it is too early to pass a judgement on that. Because, procurement is not the only yardstick on the basis of which this policy has to be judged.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister just now referred to small farmers. Was this policy mainly on account of small farmers?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE: The price of 76 was not accepted even by the small farmers. I will not go into the details of it because we have discussed it a number of times.

Then hon. Member from Tamil Nadu was very unkind in his remarks and I would like to be very sharp in my reaction. He said that it was a conspiracy on the part of the Central Government to remove zonal restrictions, as far as coarse grains are concerned. He levelled this charge as if this decision was taken only in respect of Tamil Nadu. Price distortion was developing in the country; in some parts of the country the prices were low and in some parts the prices were too high. Are we not the citizens of the same country? The DMK may take a position that they are

meant only for Tamil Nadu. But I would not like to take that position. The foodgrains of the country are meant for the whole country. Everybody in this country has an equal right over the production of this country, be it produced in Punjab or Tamil Nadu. I repudiate strongly the charge that the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains was with a view to having food riots in Tamil Nadu. In fact, this is a politically motivated charge which I repudiate and I would like to ask the House also to condemn such type of statements.

The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu wanted to know whether the Government of India is contemplating one southern rice zone. No decision has been taken in the matter so far and no decision will be taken without consulting the State Governments. Even here, take the case of Kerala. Rice is being sold there at Rs 3 to 4 per kilo while in Tamil Nadu it is sold at Re. 1 or Re. 1.50 a kilo. Are the people of Kerala not the citizens of India? Naturally, a lot of bitterness is developing there because of this.

When the southern zone was formed in the good old days, at that time Andhra was the only surplus State in the south. I am referring to rice zone arrangement. By and large, the present rice zone arrangement is working very well. In the south, some new factors have developed, Karnataka which was very deficit in the past has become, more or less, a marginally surplus State. It is in a position to meet the requirements. In a bad year it is marginally a deficit State. Tamil Nadu has become a substantially or, at least, a marginally surplus State. Andhra has been a surplus State. Kerala is the only deficit which is isolated from all these States. Whether this arrangement needs to be reconsidered, it is a matter of opinion. But we will take fully the Tamil Nadu Government into confidence.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

There is one thing that I would like to say here. As soon as the idea of sharing what is produced in Tamil Nadu with Kerala and Karnataka is mooted, immediately a strong reaction starts. I do not think it is a patriotic or nationalistic approach. I would appeal to the Tamil Nadu Government not to take parochial and regional positions in the matter of food economy

Again, he made a statement that foodgrains are being unload at Tuticorin when the foodgrains are to be carried to Calcutta and Assam. Now, this argument appears to be so plausible on the face of it. What an irrational thing the Government of India is doing that foodgrains which are required to be taken to Calcutta and Assam are being unload at Tuticorin! *Prima facie* the argument appears to be very convincing. But the point is that at a particular point of time, we had entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was good enough to offer 2 million tonnes of wheat which was to be unloaded and received at Indian ports at a particular point of time. We examined the availability of port facilities everywhere as to what were the berths available, where it could be unload, apart from the fact that there are some problems of low draught at Hooghly, etc. I am not referring to that now. The point is that there was no place to unload wheat. Had we not unloaded it at that point of time at any of our ports, we would have been required to pay a heavy demurrage in foreign exchange. Vizag port was fully loaded; Calcutta port was fully loaded. There was no possibility of adjusting any ship at these ports. So, we had to do it at Tuticorin port. Though it meant some burden on the railway system that was not an irrational thing. We had to do it under the compulsion of circumstances.

I can only refer to one point more that the hon. Member from the D.M.K. party made. He said that the Tamil Nadu Government has sent a proposal for amending the Essential Commodities Act. They have made a suggestion to make some amendments in the Essential Commodities Act...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I remind the hon. Minister that at 6 O'Clock we have got a Half-an-Hour Discussion? Would he like to resume his speech tomorrow?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will take three or four minutes more and finish it.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey made a statement that in all our ICAR institutes, there is a lot of corruption and mal practices. I would like to refute the statement. Not that there is nothing wrong anywhere. Human failures may be occurring here and there. But I must say that the country should be proud of the fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is one of the finest institutes in the country working under the leadership of eminent scientist. He raised two issues. Firstly, he said that no increments are being given to the employees there. I would like to make a submission that the Pay Commission did not go into this problem. The Pay Commission, obviously, did not go into the problems of employees of autonomous bodies. Therefore the ICAR did not come under their examination. But we have accepted in principle that, whatever recommendations the Pay Commission has made would be applicable to categories II, III and IV employees of the ICAR. Even in regard to category I, where similar scales are prevalent in Government of India those scales would be applicable to them. Government will be taking a decision accepting the same principle. There is no question of discrimination against our employees. In

fact, our Ministry has been taking the position that our scientists should be on par with scientists in the Atomic Energy Commission or elsewhere. Therefore, we would like to give them all encouragement.

18.00 hrs.

He also said that no promotions are given to scientists. The ICAR Inquiry Committee under Dr. Gajendragadkar went into this problem. They have made certain recommendations. One of the reasons that we found was this. As you know, it arose out of the suicide committed by late Dr. Shah. The Committee came to the conclusion—and Government was also of the view—that frequently subjecting themselves to interviews for promotions led to frustrations. Now we have taken a decision that the scientists would be making periodical assessments of their work and they would be eligible for automatic promotion. Therefore, this problem is no longer there. We are trying to have an equitable personnel policy in regard to our scientists.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the case of the person whose gratuity has not been settled for two years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If you bring it to our notice, we will go into it, we will examine it.

Shri Darbara Singh made a statement—of course, he complimented our scientists—that the growth rate, instead of 4.5 per cent, should be six per cent. Nowhere in the world in a country that of our size has six per cent growth rate been possible easily 4½ per cent itself under our conditions is quite a reasonable growth rate and therefore, we need not have any complaint about it. If possibly a higher growth rate can be brought about, we should have no objection. If there are any suggestions for that, we would welcome them.

There are many other points also which have been raised. Two of my colleagues are yet to speak and they would meet the remaining points. I am thankful to you and this hon. House for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for your kindness...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

TAX EXEMPTION TO INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. N. K. P. Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my purpose in raising this discussion is mainly to focus the attention of the Government on this important question of giving some tax exemption to backward areas with the ultimate intent and purpose of eradicating regional imbalances, economic imbalances, a dream which we seem to be having for the last 2½ decades—eradication of imbalances, economic imbalances. It is a happy augury, Mr. Chairman, that you are in the chair because, as far as I know, you represent an otherwise backward area but politically very conscious—you would not have been elected if it was not very politically conscious—and that backward area of yours is not in the Eighth Schedule of the proposed Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been my grievance.

SHRI M SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): What about Telengana?