# 5101 Statement on "Our BHADRA 18, 1885 (SAKA) Motions re: Rise in 5102 Defence Preparedness" Prices of Foodgrains etc. and Food Policy

this is a very new convention you would allow us to express our reaction. We very much welcome this step which the new Defence Minister has taken in making a beginning in taking this House into confidence on these matters. I do not say that we are satisfied with all that he has had to say, but we are glad to see that at least an opening has been made.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: I will complete the sentence.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Nath Pai: Do we become an audience? Do we not react to things?

Mr. Speaker: But reactions can be given when the opportunity comes.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a new thing.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai should not get angry at this.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I want healthy conventions to be established in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Should I allow these reactions to be expressed by every hon. Member?

Shri Nath Pai: No, not all, but to some.

Mr. Speaker: Would it be feasible?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would also like to express my reaction . . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The Congress Members are more impatient. What shall I do?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: They get an opportunity every time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You always give them an opportunity. But you do not give us an opportunity . . . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They raise points of order and get up.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी का यह जो वक्तव्य है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । इसकी हमें भी हिन्दी में कापी मिलनी चाहिये ।

श्राध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्मा साहब क्या चाहते हैं ? उन्होंने तीन चार रिफ्लैंक- शेंज एक बाद एक मुझ पर कास्ट कर दी हैं। मैं उनको वक्त देता हूं। He is probably the hon. Member who gets most of the opportunities in this House and then he complains.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I sent 'calling attention' notice on that, but you did not call me. Secondly, I wanted to know what efforts are being made to curb down the activities of the fifth columnists in all the border States where they are gaining strength and momentum.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant to the statement. I would not allow it at the moment.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In view of the great importance of electronics in modern warfare, what is being done in Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, to help our war effort?

Mr. Speaker: That could be discussed when we take up other things.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No.

13.16 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS ETC. AND FOOD POLICY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the follow-

[Mr. Speaker.]

ing motions moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Yashpal Singh respectively on the 5th September, 1963, namely:—

- "That this House takes note of the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country."
- (2) That the food policy of the Government of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How many hours more?

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours and 30 minutes have been exhausted and 2 hours and 30 minutes remain.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, more time be allotted for this.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If the House wants more time, we are prepared to give it.

Shri R. S. Pandey: You should give an opportunity to other hon. Members to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Sir, the motions before the House are about the food production in the country as also the rise in prices of foodgrains. This is a very important question that is engaging the attention not only of this House but also of the country. Often and again it has been the practice of hon. Members of the Opposition party to allow agitations to grow saying that there is an enormous increase in the prices of foodgrains and that the people are very much hit.

13.18 hrs.

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi in the Chair]

Even for one moment I do not dispute the fact that there has been a rise in the prices of foodgrains, but the rise in the prices of foodgrains is also interlinked with the production of foodgrains and other commodities in our country. We should not take it as two things running counter to each other. We must find a way out and see that the food production plans in the country and the rise in prices of foodgrains are taken in a very co-ordinated way. We must find every possible means to see that food production goes up in the country and the farmer gets a better price.

I would like to bring to your notice that in this country nearly 80 per cent of the population lives in the villages and their profession is agriculture. We do not want that 80 per cent of our population should be penalised for the sake of the 20 per cent or less of the population living in cities and working in the industrial areas. But at the same time we do not want that this 20 per cent of the population should suffer and should get less so far as their amenities are concerned. But we should not think in a particular way of penalising a large section of the population for the sake of a small section of the population.

I would say in this connection what I have said earlier that food produccannot be diverced from the rise in prices of foodgrains. Then, what are the ways, the methods and the schemes that are being adopted by this Government in order to raise the food production in this country? is interesting to know that the peracre output of an ordinary farmer in our country is the lowest in the world, whereas the per-acre output of a progressive farmer in our country is one of the highest in the world. These are the two paradoxical things and we should know the reason why an ordinary agricultürist is not able to raise the par-acre yield in this country. In spite of our spending thousands of crores of rupees on irrigation and power and agriculture and community development, we are still lagging behind so far as the per-acre output of a farmer is concerned. This is the basic reason. Unless this basic difficulty is properly solved, the farmer will not be able to raise the food production in this country.

I would like to quote the words f Mr. A. D. Pandit, Special Secretary to the Food and Agriculture Ministry regarding the difficulties that are being encountered in this country. Before coming to that, in this connection I would point out that an ordinary farmer in this country is lacking in so many things and is being disabled with so many disadvantages. Firstly, it is the lack of financial resources. Then, he is lacking in scientific know-how which he is not able to obtain for increasing the agricultural production. He is not able to get the necessary improved implements at a reasonable price and also better seeds and fertilisers in time. These are the main factors that are coming in the way of better production in this country. More so, by speaking about the scientific research that has been made in this country, Mr. A. D. Pandit has said this:

"much of the research is not oriented to the practical problems of the farmer. We have, for example. 4000 seed stations and a number of other experimental stations for different crops. Only routine experiments on different levels of fertilisers, some of them carried out without adequate regard to scientific principles, as has been noted by some knowledgeable impartial observers, has been a feature of many of these experimental stations." He said it was unfortunate that even the meagre resources they had earmarked for farm research were not properly utilised. The output in the Government farms, he said. was "such as to lead to a loss of

confidence of farmers in our scientific methods and agricultural scientists."

These are the remarks made by no less a person than Mr. A. D. Pandit, Special Secretary to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It shows how our plans for food production have not been properly based. So, we have to go to the root cause of these things. Unless we are able to provide to an ordinary farmer in this country the requisites that are needed, that is, better finance, technical know-how, improved seeds, ready supply of fertilisers and improved implementsthese are the four or five basic thingsthe food production in the country will not go up and unless the food? production in the country goes up, the rise in prices also will not come down.

I have several times stated on the floor of the House that the Indian agriculturist, though conservative inoutlook, is the most hard-working and enterprising individual. He has been tied down by so many disabilities from which he is not able to come out. That is the reason why in spite of our spending thousands of crores of rupees for agricultural plans, increasing the agricultural production: in the country, the per-acre output has not been commensurate with the amount of money that we have been spending in this country. So, I am now happy to see that the Government has at least made a serious effort to bring in a coordination so far as the food production plans of the country are concerned. Their first step has been that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Cooperation and Irrigation and Power, to the extent it is applicable to food production plans, have been placed together and I am happy to see that Shri Swaran Singh who is a man of imagination and who takes things in a serious way has been put in-charge of this Ministry and I am sure, under his stewardship, there will be coordination between the different Ministries that are responsible in the matter of increasing agricultural production in the country. I

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.] would like to point out in this connection that he should also use his good offices to see that in the States also the Department of Agriculture is streamlined and such an effort as is being made here is also applied in the States.

Very often, it has been the hue and cry of a few individuals who have got a powerful forum through the press and the platform in urban cities, to say that the prices have gone up. But they do not see the other side of the picture. Compared to the agricultural cost that had been prevailing some years back, we see that the agricultural cost now has gone up many-fold and the rise in price is not at all comparable to the cost of production that has gone up. So, it is most unreasonable, uncharitable, to say that the farmers, the people, who are producing food in the country have been very avaricious and that they are robbing the earnings of the urban population. We should take a clear picture. We should have a complete picture of the agricultural production in this country. Unless we have a complete picture before us, unless we have that producer-oriented plan before us, unless we increase the food production in the country by applying scientific methods and come to the rescue of the lowest of the low, the smaller farmer who by the process of fragmentation is having uneconomic holdings in the country, we cannot achieve anything. If necessary, we should devise a straight-cut method we must give up the red-tape method and see that the aid or the scientific knowledge that is going to be given to the people goes straight to the farmer so that he is able to increase the food production in the country.

In this connection, I would also like to mention to the hon. Minister that the cooperative institutions have got a major role to play. But in our anxiety to show that the entire area is being covered by cooperative institutions, we forget the simple fact that there should be ready credit avail-

able to the farmers. When the cooperative institution is started, we must have a ready plan to strengthen, to sustain, the cooperative so that they may give ready credit to the farmer. In that case, the village production plans play a major part. Very recently also the Planning Minister, while Mr. Nanda was the Planning Minister, has agreed that they were not able to prepare plans from the bottom so far as agricultural production is concerned. Now the Government should concentrate their attention on this and see that village production plans are prepared and we must provide all the facilities that are required for an ordinary farmer to increase the per-acre output. We should not go in for extensive cultivation; rather we should concentrate on intensive cultivation in this country in order to raise the food production.

श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : सभानेत्री महोदय, ग्राज हम जिन दो विषयों पर विचार कर रहे हैं उनका एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध है। ग्राज भारत की खाद्य समस्या ग्रीर रोजमर्रा के उपयोग की चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दाम, ये दो समस्यायें हमारे सामने हैं।

पहले तो मैं भारत सरकार की खाख नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि हमारी मौजूदा सरकार के आते ही खाद्य समस्या आरम्भ हो गयी। अगर आप मुझे आजा दें तो यह कहना सही होगा कि यह खाद्य समस्या का गोलमाल और अब तक इसे मुचारु रूप से न चला सकने की जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस सरकार की है और इसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि खाद्य उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में जो भी आंकड़े भारत सरकार के पास आते हैं वे वास्तिवक उत्पादन पर आधारित नहीं होते। मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि जिन आंकड़ों के आधार पर स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं और यह दिखलाया जाता है कि खाद्य उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हो

रही है वे आंकड़े जिल्क्ल निराधार होत हैं। इन आंकड़ों का आरम्भ इस प्रकार होता है कि तहसीलदार या जिलाघीश गांव के पटवारी को यह ब्रादेश देते हैं कि ये ब्रांकड़े इतने समय के अन्दर तैयार हो जाने चाहिएं। बह भ्रुपने घर बैठ कर खुसरे में जो फसलों का इन्दराज होता है उसी के स्राघार पर आंकडे भर कर भेज देता है। और वे ही आंकड़े जिले के बाद राज्य सरकार को और राज्य सरकार के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिये जाते हैं। जहां तक आंकडों का और खाद्य समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, यह तो हिसारे स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के साथ ही, बल्कि उससे पूर्व से ही जब कि प्रावीजनल गवर्नमेंट बनी थी, एक गम्भीर मुमला हो गया है। इन आकड़ों को गलत मानने के लिए मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता है । जिस समय स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद इस मंत्रालय है मंत्री थे और खाद्य पदार्थों पर से कंट्रोल हटाना चाहते थे तो यह ग्रावाज उठी थी कि यदि एसः किया गया ती गहरों के रहने वाले ह#ारों और करोड़ों लोग भखों मर जायेंगे । ते किन एकी सहाब ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और कंटील हटा दिया लेकिन उसका परिणाम अन्छा ही हुन्ना श्रौर कोई भी भखों नहीं मरा का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार ने अपनी खाद्य नीित गलत आंकडों के आचार पर निर्घारित की है ग्रीर इस काम के लिए कर्मचारियों की एके बड़ी फौज एखी गयी है।

क्या कारण है कि जब देश में पचासी प्रतिशत से अघिक जनसंख्या कृषकों की है किर भी देश आज आजादी प्राप्त होने के १६ साल बाद भी अप्र के मामले में आत्मिनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता ? यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है और ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, ये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के शब्द हैं। अभी पंजाब के बारे में उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में क्या था कि मुझे इस बात की लज्जा है कि अब भी हम को अप्र बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। आर इसारा देश इस काबिल नहीं है कि हमारी

न्नावश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये क्रम्न पैदा दर सके।

इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यह कि कृषकों को वे सुविधायें जिनसे उनका उस्मादन बढ सकना है नहीं दी जा रही हैं ।

इसके बाद मैं ग्रापका ध्यान कांग्रापरेटिक ग्रान्दोलन की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि इसके उत्पादन बढा है। एक मर्तबा बहत पैसा खब करक रूरल कैडिट सबें रिपोर्ट ग्रायी, उसके बाद मेहता जी की रिपोर्ट ग्रायी ग्रीर इनपर विचार किया गया । हम प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज के द्वारा ऋण तो कषकों को देते हैं पर उनके उत्पादन की विकी की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं हैं। पाती और इस कारण उनको उचित दास नहीं मिल पाता । चनांचे एक स्कीम *यह* ग्रायी कि मार्केटिंग को केडिट के साथ लिया किया जाए । लेकिन मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव यह है, क्योंकि मैं दस बरस में डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांग्रापरेटिव बँक का प्रबन्ध-संचालक हैं. कि इस स्कीम द्वारा कृषक को मार्केटिंग की म्ंा नहीं मिली बल्कि जो पहले से मध्य श्रेणी के होग मौजूद थे उन में एक यह कोश्राप-रेटिव सोसाइटी ग्रौर मध्य श्रेणी की संस्यः वन गयी । मार्केटिंग में वह दिखलाया गया कि जो भी उत्पादन एक सश्कारी समिति के सदस्य का हो उसको। वह मारकेटिंग सोसाइटी को दे ग्रॅंट उसके द्वारा उसका उत्पादन खरीदा जाएगा । परन्तु होता यह है कि उन कृषकों को सुविधाएं नहीं मिलतीं । मार्केटिय मोसाइटी न ज्यादातर तहसील के सेटर पर होती हैं ग्रौर कृषक लोग वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं ग्रौर होता यह है कि चंकि कान्द अनिवायं तौर पर यह बना दिया गया है कि उनका उत्पादन ऐसी समितियों में जाए, इसलिए कागज पर उस को दिखला देते है कि हमने उत्पादन को डील किया श्रीर एक रपया नौ स्राना सैकडा का कसीशन उन मे चार्ज किया जाता है। तो इन मार्केटिय

# [श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

समितियों से प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज के जो कृषक मेम्बर हैं उनको कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिला परन्तु उन के ऊपर एक रुपया नौ भाना सैकड़ा ब्याज बढ़ा दिया गया।

एक बात मुझे ग्रौर कहनी है। ग्रभी जो व्यवस्था है सहकारी समितियों की उनके म्रनुसार जो रुपया कृषकों को उधार दिया जाता है उस पर उनको साढे नौ या पौने दस प्रतिशत ब्याज देना पड़ता है। उसका कारण यह है कि दो पर सेंट में तो कर्जा प्रान्तीय बैंक को रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता है, फिर वह सेंट्रल बेंक्स को देते हैं और प्राइमरी मेम्बर तक पहुंचते पहुंचते वह ब्याज साढ़े नौ प्रतिशत हो जाता है। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इतना ज्यादा व्याज होने का कोई कारण नहीं है जब कि प्रत्येक राज्य में शेयर पारटिसिपेशन समितियों तक ग्रा गया है। बीच में सेंट्रल बैंक ग्रौर दूसरी संस्थाम्रों के कारण कृषक तक रुपया पहुंचने में इतना ब्याज बढ़ जाता है यह उचित नहीं है।

एक चीज और है। भाव में बढ़ोतरी का प्रश्न केवल गल्ला उत्पादक का नहीं है। बल्कि इस का सम्बन्ध रोजमर्रा की इस्तेमाल की वस्तुम्रों से भी है। इसका एक कारण यह है कि जो कर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा या प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं उनके कारण उत्पादन व्यय बढता चला जा रहा है । इसमें किसी तरह का अनुपात नहीं रखा जाराहै। मैं ग्रापको उत्तर प्रदेश की बात बतलाऊं। हर कृषक चाहे बह दो बीघा का हो या एक बीघा का है, धगर व पांच रुपया मालगुजारी देता है तो उस पर हमारी जो ग्रभी केन्द्रीय सरकार की व्यवस्था हुई है उसके अनुसार श्रनिवार्य बचत योजना लादी गयी है। हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने पहले से ही प्रत्येक कृषक पर २४

प्रति शत लगान में वृद्धि कर दी है। इसलिए मैं यु निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ये जो कर बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं इनका बहुत ग्रसर चीजों के दामों की बढ़ोतरी पर पड़ता है। यह खाद्य व्यवस्था कभी ठीक नहीं हो सकती ग्रगर हम इस बात की कोशिश न करें कि कृषक को यंत्र तथा रासायनिक खाद ग्रथवा ग्रीर उसके उपयोग की चीजों सस्ते दामों पर दी जाएं, ग्रीर उनकोजो कर्जा कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज द्वारा दिया जाता है उसका व्याज कम कर दिया जाए । ग्रगर ऐसा नहीं होगा ग्रीर वर्तमान व्यवस्था बनी रही तो समाजवादी ग्रथं व्यवस्था बनी रही तो समाजवादी ग्रथं व्यवस्था कभी भी संभल नहीं सकती । यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब हम रोजमर्रा की इस्तै-माल की चीजों के दाम नीचे लावेंगे ।

अन्त में मैं आप की आजा से यह कृता चाहता हूं कि यह केवल विरोधी दल की ही राय नहीं है, बल्कि आज ही कांग्रेस के एक बड़े जिम्मेदार श्रादमी का वक्तव्य ग्रखबार में निकला है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत सरकार की खाद्य श्रौर दामों के बारे में जो नीति है, उस के कारण उपभोक्ताग्रों को १,८०,००० रुपया बीच के लोग, प्रति-वर्ष खाये जा रहे हैं । यह एक एसी गम्भीर समस्या हो गई है कि भारत सरकार की खाद्य-व्यवस्था तो एक काजल की कोठरी सी बनी जा रही है और मुझे डर है कि जैसे इस काजल की कोठरी में श्रौर लोगों को कालिख लगी, वैसे ही हमारे मौजूदा खाद्य मंत्री, सरदार स्वर्ण सिं, जिन्होंने ग्रौर भी मंत्रालयों में कुशलतापूर्वक काम किया है. भी इस कालिख के फंदे में न फंस जाएं। इसलिए खाद्य ग्रीर बढ़ते हुए दामों के मसले को : ल करने के लिए सरकार को विशष तौर पर नीचे से कृषकों की भ्रावश्यकताश्चों पर ध्यान देना चार्ए क्योंकि ऊपर के धांकड़ों के ब्राधार पर यह व्यवस्था कभी संभन्न नहीं सकती है।

वहां के भ्रादिमियों को दो स्ववयर मील्ज नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं उन को कहूंगा कि वह हमारे गांवों में, हमारे देशत में, भ्रा कर देखें कि कितने भ्रादमी ऐसे हैं, जिन को दो स्वयर मील्ज नहीं मिलते हैं—बिल्क एक स्वयर मील भी नहीं मिलता है।

माल्ज नहीं मिलता है ।

इस वक्त इतना मौका तो नहीं है कि मैं
श्रांकड़े वर्गरह दूं और बताऊं कि हमारी क्या
पैदाबार है और क्या ग्रामदनी है, लेकिन मैं
सिर्फ़ य़ कहना चाहता हूं कि भुखमरी और
गरीबी गांवों में बहुत ज्यादा है । हम ऐसी
किसी किस्म की भावना प्रपने दिलों में नहीं
रखते कि शहर वालों को, कल्ज्यूमर्ज को,
एक्स्लायट करें । इस बारे में जो भी जिम्मे-

दारी है, वह मिडलमैन की है।

ब रहाल ग्रब सवाल यह है कि यह समस्या कैसे हल हो और क्या यह हल हो भी सकती है या नहीं। इस के बारे में मझे ग्रर्ज करना है कि यह समस्या हल हो सकती है, इसका हल मौजूद है, बशर्ते कि हम सही तरीके से चलें ग्रौर श्रपनी पालिसी वदलें। मझ से पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मारे मुल्क में काफ़ी प्राग्नेसिव फ़ार्मर्ज ऐसे मौजद हैं, जिन की पर-एकड़ यील्ड किसी तरीके से **ग्रौ**र मल्कों की यील्ड से कम नहीं है ग्र**ौ**र व उन के मुकाबले में ग्रन्छी-ख़ासी माल्म होती है। सवाल यह उठता है कि जब हमारे बीच में ऐसे किसान हैं, जो इतनी यील्ड पैदा कर सकते हैं, तो ग्रौर क्यों नहीं कर सकते । इस सिलसिले में मैं ग्राप को ग्रपनी बात कहना चाहता हं। मैं भी खेती करता हं स्रौर किसान हं। मैं दावे से क्ना चाहता है कि मेरी जो पर-एकड़ यील्ड है, वह मेरे इलाके की स्रौसत से, ऐवेरेज से, दुगनी या तिगुनी है। सवाल या उठता है कि जब मैं कर सकता हं ग्रौर मुझ जैसे ग्रीर कर सकते हैं, तो ग्रीर किसान क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस सवाल का जवाब यही है कि खेती का उत्पादन करने के लिए जो साधारण उपाव

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह (बुलन्दशहर) : सभापित जी, जहां तक फूड प्राइसिज श्रीर फूड पालिसी का सवाल है, जिन के बारे में हाउस के सामने यह मोशन रखा गया है, यह एक बहुत ही बड़ा श्रीर श्रुम मसला है। श्रहम ही नहीं, बल्कि मैं तो यः कहूंगा कि कि त्मारे लिये श्रीर तमारे देश के लिए यह जिन्दगी श्रीर मौत का सवाल है। ग्रगर इस मसले का सही हल नहीं होता है, तो, श्रभी तक जो उन्नति हम ने की है श्रीर जो श्रागे करने जा रहे हैं, उस सब के ऊपर पानी फिर जायेगा।

खाने की चीजों की कीमतों के बढ़ जाने का सवाल बार-बार इस सदन में भी ग्रौर बाहर भी उठाया जाता है, स्रौर जैसा कि जिक्र किया गया है, श. र के भाई ही इस को ज्यादा उठाते हैं। मझ इस से कोई शिकायत नहीं है कि वे इन मसलों भ्रौर इन बातों को क्यों उठाते हैं, क्योंकि ग्रगर उन को कोई तकलीफ़ होगी, तो ग्रपनी बातों को कतने का उन को इक है। लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहंगा कि श्रगर वे शिकायत इसलिए करते हैं कि कीमतें जो बढ़ती हैं, इस के जिम्मेदार किसान हैं, तो मैं निहायत ग्रदव से उन को **क**्ना चाहंगा कि उन का यह खुयाल ग़लत है। किसान इस बात का जिम्मेदार नहीं है। **ध**गर कोई इस का जिम्मेदार है, तो व मिडलमैन है, बीच का व्यापारी है, जो कि किसान को भी एक्सप्लायट करता है श्रौर कन्ज्युमर को भी एक्सप्लायट करता है। उस का इल्जाम किसान पर लगाना सही नहीं होगा ।

अगर उन्हें या भी ख़याल है कि गांवों में किसानों की शालत बहुत अच्छी है, तो उन का यह ख़याल भी ग़लत है । अगर वे गांवों में जा कर देखेंगे, तो उन को मालूम होगा कि गांवों में करीब करीब साठ फ़ीसदी आदमी एसे रहते हैं, जिन को एक वक्त भी पेट-भर खाना नहीं मिलता है। बंगाल के एक माननीय स्नदस्य ने इस सदन में यह शिकायत की कि

# [श्री मुरेन्द्रपाल सि*र*]

श्रौर महलियतें हैं, वे सब उन के लिए मुहैयां नहीं हैं। जो किसान अच्छी खेती कर रहे है. कामयाब हैं. वे खणकिस्मती से गवनेमेंट के ऊपर कर्नाई निभंग नहीं हैं। तमाम साधन उन के हाथ में हैं और जो काम उन को करना होता है, बर कर देने हैं। लिखाउन की पैदाबार ग्रन्छी है । वाक़ई जो किसान है, उन को वे साधन नहीं मिल पाते हैं। मैं गवनेमेंट से या इत्तजा करूंगा कि जितना टाइम ग्रौर शक्ति व योजनायों ग्रौर स्कीमों ग्रीर कागजी काम पर लगाती है, ग्रगर इन बातों को छोड़ कर व . उतना समय ग्रौर शक्ति इस मामले को सीधे सुलझाने की कोणिण करे श्रौर किमानों के लिए जो तीन चार बातें जुरूरी हैं. उन को देने की कोणिण करे. ती युरु समस्याः ल हो सकती है।

इस मामले का इल होना इसलिए भी मृष्किल है कि इस यारे में हमारी सरकार के यहां कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है, जैसे किसी सुफलिस के घर का इन्तजास करना हो—का जाता है कि बड़ी कमी है, पैदाबार कम है, कुछ भी नहीं है, कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, वग्रैर । यह मुफलिसी तभी दूर हो सकती है कि जब खेती की पैदाबार बड़ें । उस को बड़ाने के तरीके क्या है, यही मैं अर्ज करना चारता हूं।

स्तिति की पैदाबार को बढ़ाने के लिए सब से प.ली बात यें है कि किसान और काश्तकार को प्रोत्सा न मिलना चािए और उस में मैं सब से ऊंचा दर्जा प्राइस इन्सेन्टिय को देता हूं। मुझे ख्णी है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस को कुबूल कर लिया है और प्राइस संपोद्य की पालिसी अख्त्यार कर ती है. जिस की क् से वह किसानों को इसदाद पहुंचायेगी। लेकिन उस के बारे में मैं सिर्फ यह के ना चा.ता हूं कि उस ने कीमतों को तय करने का जो तरीका रखा है, वह ऐसा अजीवो-गरीब है कि न मालूम क्या फार्म्ला है, क्या तरीका है, जिस की विना एर बह गफ्ने, गई या किसी दूसरी

त्रीज की कीमत को निर्धारित करती है । पाटिल साहब कई दफ्ता कह चुके हैं कि हम ने देखा कि बाजार में गहंकी कीमत तेरह सा चौदह रुपये चल रही है. तो इस ने उस की भीमत तेर: रुपये कर दी। तो या तो कोई तरीका नहीं है। उन्होंने किसी साइंटिफिक तरीके से या मालम करने की शोशिश नहीं की कि उस की कास्ट ग्राफ़ प्राडक्शन क्या है। उस को पैदा करने में किसान का कितना खर्च होता है और उस को निकालने के बाद उस की श्रपनी चीज़ की सही कीमत मिलती है या नहीं । मेरा खयाल है कि इस समय जो कहा भी प्राटस सपोर्ट की पालिसी है, ब ई ठीक है, लेकिन इस को रिवाइज कर के, इस पर दोबारर सोच-विचार कर के. किसानों के लिए उस की पैदाबार की ऐसी कीमन तय होती चाहिए. जो कि उस के लिए रीम्यनरेटिव हो, ग्रुच्छी हो श्रीर उस की स्नामदनी बढाये, जो कि छह नहीं है ।

किसान के लिए दूसरी उरूरी चीज इरिगेशन और पानी की फैसिलिटी है। इस के बारे में कहने के लिए तो काफी बातें हैं. जिस में काफ़ी वक्त लगेगा । मैं आप को वैस्ट्रन य० पी०, उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की, मिसाल देना चाता है। इसारे या ब्राव-पाणी नहरों सौर टयबर्वेह्ज से होती है, लेकिन नहरों ग्रीर ट्युबबेल्ज की जो कमांड मुकरेर की जाती है, इरिगेशन के लिए कमांडिए एरिया मकर्र किया जाता है, व , एक ऐसे पुराने फ़ार्मले के ग्राधार पर किया जाता है, जो कि ग्राज से चालीस साल पहले तय हुग्रा था-सर विलियम स्टैम्प के जमाने में, जब कि पानी की मांग बहुत कम थी धौर सरकार य3 चाहती है कि रकवा ज्यादा स ज्यादा घेर लें, ताकि भ्रगर थोड़ी-बहुत भी किसान ग्रावपाणी कर लें, तो इकट्टा हो। कर उन को कम से कम पूरी स्नामदनी हो जाये। स्रब वह नक्शा नहीं है। स्रब हालत या है कि पानी की मांग इतनी ज्यादा है कि सरकार

🕏 पास पानी देने के लिए नहीं है। फिर भी **ब**ह्ड टाबवैत्य और नहरों की कमांड उसी ार कायम करती है कि एक एक इषुत्रवैल पर ८००, ६०० और १,००० **एकड़** रकबा रखती है, जब कि मेरा दावा है कि भ्रगर किसान पूरी भ्राबपाशी करना चाहें, को शायद वे दो तीन भी एकड भी नहीं कर नायेंगे

पही नक्णा नहरों का है। पानी के लिहाज से कमांड ज्यादा है। सरकार पानी कहीं दे पाती है और फिर कहती है कि हम ने इरिंगशन का पोटेंशल इतना इन्कीज कर दिया है कि किसान युटिलाइज ही नहीं कर भाते । किमान युटिलाइज कहां से करें, जब भानी ही नहीं हैं ? सरकार ने एक पानी दिया और कड़ दिया कि तुम्हारी श्रावपाणी मो गई। ग्रव चाहे उस को दूसरा पानी मिले या न मिले. चाहे उस को कितना भी क्क्सान हो, लेकिन सरकार के काग्रज में दर्ज हो गया कि साबपाशी हो गई स्रौर रिकार्ड जला गया कि इस ने इतनी स्रावपाशी कर दी। इस से काम नहीं चलता है । ये चीजें प्रैक्टिकल नहीं हैं और इन को ग़ौर से देखना चाहिए धौर मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जितने ट्यूबवैल्ज हैं. उन सब का रकवा ग्रगर ज्यादा नहीं, तो कम से कम आधा कम कर देना चाहिए और उस जग : पर एक एक टयवर्वेल और दे देना चाहिए । जहां तक नहरों का सवाल है. कुलावों के डायामीटर बढ़ा देने चािए. ताकि पानी का डिसचार्ज बढाया जा सके ग्रौर पानी के साधनों में बद्धि हो सके । ग्रगर यह नहीं होगा. तो ये स्कीमें केवल काराज पर ही रहेंगी, लेकिन पैदावार कतई नहीं हो पायेगी और न इस से आगे बहेगी।

नीसरी जरूरी चीज है फ़र्टलाइजर. बिस के बारे में यहां काफ़ी क**ा जा चुका है।** फर्टलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करना निहायत इस्री है. वड़ा श्रच्छा है, यह मैं भी मानता <sub>कें</sub>, लेकिन उसके साथ <mark>साथ गोबर के खाद का</mark> <sub>द्व</sub>स्तेमाल जहरी है । फ़र्टलाइज**र के बारे** में

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से बहुत प्रापेगेंडा हुन्ना है कि इस को इस्तेमाल किया जाये। मेरी बाती राय यह है कि फ़र्टलाइज़र का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करना थ्रौर उस को बैलेंस न करना गलत है, जां उस का ग्रकेले को इस्तेमाल हो चुका है, वही नुकसान हुन्ना है । गवर्नमेंट की तमाम मशीनरी यह प्रापेगेंडा कर रही है कि फर्टलाइजर इस्तेमाल करो । लेकिन ये कोई नहीं कहता कि साथ साथ खाद का प्रयोग भी जरूरी श्रपनी स्रांखों देखी बात । स्रापको बताता हं। बहां कई साल से फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं और आर्गेनिक मन्योर का उस के साथ इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है वहां पर नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जमीन **उसर हो गई है, खराब हो गई है, पैदावार** गिर गई है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता ह कि जहां फर्टिलाइज़र्ज का इस्तेमाल करना बहुत जरूरी है, वहां साथ साथ गांवों के लोगों को इसके बारे में शिक्षित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है कि फटिलाइजर्ज के साथ साथ ग्रागें निक मैन्योर या फार्मयार्ड मैन्योर का इस्तेमाल करना भो बहुत ग्रावय्यक है । यह चीज आरज नहीं की जा रही है। उनको सिफं यही कहा जाता है कि फरिलाइजर इस्तेमाल करो ।

जहां फर्टिलाइजर्ज का इस्तेमाल बहुत जरूरी है, वहां यह देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है कि समय पर किसानों को यह मिले ग्रौर इसका जो डिस्ट्ब्य्यन है वह ग्रच्छा हो । इसके साथ साथ इसका सही इस्तेमाल हो, गलत इस्तेमाल न हो ।

किसानों की रुपये पैसे की जो जहरत हैं, वे कैसे पूरी हो सकती हैं. इसकी तरफ भी ग्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट जो उनको रूपया देरही है लोन के तौर पर या तकाबी के तौर पर या को स्राप-रेटिव सोसाइटियों से. उसके तमाम आंकडों को देखने से पता चलता है कि किसान की छः परसेंट ही जरूरतें इस जरिये से पूरी होती हैं। बाकी जरूरतों को पूरा करने

# [श्रो सुरेक्कल सिंह]

के लिए उसको दूसरों के पास जाना पड़ता है ग्रौर रुपया उधार लेना पड़ता है। जो . मनीलैंडर वर्गरह हैं, वे उसको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं, इंटिरेस्ट बहुत ज्यादा लेते हैं। में चाहता हं कि गवर्नमेंट कोशिश करके उसको कम से कम दर पर रुपया उघार दे **भौर उसकी जितनी जरूरियात हैं, उन सब** के लिये उसको रुपया मिलना चाहिये। चंकि जो रुपया उसको मिलता है वह काफी नहीं मिलता है, कम मिलता है, इस वास्ते उसका गलत इस्तेमाल हो जाता है । साथ ही साथ रुपया उसको वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है। उसको रूपया वक्त पर ग्रौर उसका जरूरत के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये । सूद उस एवये पर वही लगना चाहिये जो व्यापारियों से लिया जाता है।

ग्रब मै ग्रलीगढ के पैकेज प्रोग्राम के बारे में कूछ कहना चाहता हं। मैं जानता हं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे देंगे कि जो कुछ किया जाना चाहिये, वे सब हम वहां कर ् रहे हैं। स्रभी हाल ही में मैं वहां गया था। वहां पर मैंने एग्निकलचरल बोर्ड को मीटिंग एटैंड की थी। मैं उसका मेम्बर हूं। वहां पर वहां के मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे। वहां पर जाकर ग्रौर घूम कर मैंने देखा है। मैं इसके बारे में ग्रधिक कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हं। स्वयं गांवों में हम लोग गए स्रौर किसानों ने मुंह दर मुंह शिकायत की कि हम फर्टि-लाइजर्ज का इस्तेमाल कैते कर लें, पानी नहीं मिलता है, पानी के साधन कतई नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं । जो हालत वहां पहले थी, वही स्राज भी है। लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर्ज पर वहां बहुत जोर दिया जाता है। स्कीम के जो चालक थे उनसे मैंने सवाल किया कि ग्रीन मैन्योर ग्रीर कम्पोस्ट मैन्योर का क्या श्रापने इन्तजाम किया है । स्राप सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगें जो जवाब उन्होंने मुझे उसका दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि इस मसले को आप यहां न उठायें । यह चीज हमारी स्कीम के कतई खिलाफ है । हमारी तवज्जह ग्रीन

मैन्योर या ग्रागेंनिक मैन्योर्ज के बारे में कतई नहीं है क्योंकि हमारा स्थाल है कि र्फ़िटलाइजर का इस्तेमाल ही काफी है। मैं मानता हं कि पांच साल तक तो उत्पादन काफी हो जाएगा लेकिन पांच साल के बाद जमीन का क्या हाल होगा, क्या श्रापने इस पर विचार किया है । एग्निकल्चर के पैकेज प्रोग्राम जहां चल भी रहे हैं, वहां भी इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । स्रापको चाहिये कि स्राप बैलैंस्ड प्रोग्राम बनायें। म्राज जोर इस बात पर ही दिया जाता है कि किसी तरह से उत्पादन बढे। ग्राज इंटिरेस्ट इसी बात में है कि पांच साल के ग्रन्दर जिस किसी तरीके से भी हो, पैदावार बढा कर दिखा दी जाए, बाद में चाहे जिला जहन्नम में जाय या कहीं जाए ।

ग्रब एक ग्राखिरी बात मैं इम्प्लेमेंट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। ग्राजकल इनकी बहत चर्चा होती है। कहा जाता है कि इम्प्रुव्ड इम्प्लेमेंट्स होने चाहियें, साइंटिफिक होने चाहियें ग्रौर इस काम पर रुपया भी काफी खर्च हो रहा है, मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हं कि इम्प्लेमेंट्स म्रज्छे न बनाये जायें या इस क्षेत्र में रिसर्च न किया जाए। लेकिन ग्रगर गवर्नमेंट के दिमाग में श्राज यह है कि किसानों को फकत नये नये नमूमों के हल देते ही खेती की पैदावार बढ जायेगी यह गलत खयाल है। जैसी कंडिशंज इस वक्त हैं, उनके रहते हुए मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हं कि इसी देशी हल से पैदावार दुगुनी स्रौर तिगुनी बढ़ सकती है । इम्प्लेमेंट्स को म्राप जरूर ग्रच्छा करें। लेकिन इसके इस्तेमाल का वक्त बाद में ग्रायेगा । ग्रभी तक तो बहत सी बेसिक चीजें हैं जो कि हम पूरी नहीं कर सके हैं स्रौर उनको हमें पूरा करना चाहिये। उसके वाद हम इम्प्लेमेंट्स के बारे में सोच सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनके बनाने पर म्रधिक रुपया खर्च न किया जाए । रिसर्च होता रहे, लेकिन वे ज्यादा बनाये न जायें।

जब वक्त श्रायेगा तब काम में ये श्रा जायेंगे।
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर):
श्राज इस सदन में खाद्य समस्या श्रीर कीमतों
के सम्बन्ध में जो विचारविमर्श हो रहा है,
उसमें श्रपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए
मझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं श्रापका

स्राभारी हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने विशेष तौर से कोई म्रधिक प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। मैं जिस इलाके से ग्राता हूं वह कृषि-प्रशान इलाका है । गंगानगर में करोडों रुपया खर्च करके भारत सरकार ने एक कृषि फार्म की स्थापना की है। उस क्षेत्र की हालत यह है कि घग्गर नदी की वहां बाढ़ ग्राती है। ग्राज के समाचारपत्रों से मालूम हुग्रा है कि ७०,००० एकड भूमि इस वक्त भी वहां जलमग्न है । मैं गंगानगर का नाम इसलिए ले रहा हं कि यह विषय खाद्य उत्पादन से सम्बन्ध रखता है। ग्रब ग्राप देखें कि ग्रगर प्रति एकड पैदावार बीस मन भी होती हो तो सत्तर हजार एकड़ में चौदह लाख मन श्रनाज पैदा होता । श्रगर मार्किट रेट सोलह रुपया मन आंका जाए तो २ करोड २४ लाख रुपये का एक बरस में नुकसान हुन्ना । बाढ़ से सड़कों, जनधन आदि को जो नुकसान पहुंचता है, वह ग्रलग है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बाउ की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए साढे छ: करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना भारत सरकार के पास भेजी है। लेकिन मुझे श्रफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतना नुकसान होने पर भी उस योजना की स्रोर भारत सरकार की तरफ से विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। म्राप देखें कि म्रगर एक वर्ष में २ करोड़ २४ लाख रुपये को इनकम का नुकसान होता है तो तीन वर्ष में ६ करोड़ ७२ लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इतना भारी नुकसान होने के बावजूद भी इतने कम खर्च की योजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति नहीं की जा रही है। इस घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ से किसानों की बहुत बरबादी होती है

भौर में प्रायंना करता हूं कि उस बरबादी को रोकने के लिए शीघातिशीघ प्रयत्न किया जाए। इसमें जितनी शिथिलता बरती जाएगी, उतना ही ज्यादा देश का तथा किसानों का नकसान होगा।

राजस्थान का जो राजस्व डिपार्टमेंट है वह बहुत ही भ्रष्ट है, जिस तरह के भ्रष्ट तरीके उस डिपार्टमेंट में बरते जाते हैं, उसके खिलाफ कई ग्रान्दोलन भी किए गए हैं, म्रावेदन-पत्र भी दिये गये हैं लेकिन समझ में नहीं म्राता है कि क्यों कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है, जो भ्रष्ट ग्रफसर हैं, उनको उसमें क्यों रखा जाता है। जमीन की एलाटमेंट की जो नीति है वह भी हमारी सरकार की ठीक नहीं है । वहां पर डबल एलाटमेंट कर दिये जाते हैं । एक ग्रादमी के पास भिम होती है, जिस पर उसका कब्जा होता है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी राजस्व डिपार्टमेंट के भ्रष्ट ग्रफसर, रिश्वत ले कर के वही जमीन दसरों को दे देते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि प्रति दिन कत्ल ग्रादि जर्म बढते जाते हैं । गंगानगर के आरंकड़े मंगा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रन्दर सब से ज्यादा कत्ल ग्रगर होते हैं, तो गंगानगर के इलाके में होते हैं ग्रौर दूसरा नम्बर फिरोजपूर का ग्राएगा । फिर किसानों को ग्रदालतों के चक्कर काटने पडते हैं। वहां पर भी रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है । इस तरह से किसानों का लाखों रुपया बरबाद हो जाते हैं। राजस्व विभाग, जो वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उनके हाथ में है, जिनको बहुत बढिया एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटर बताया जाता है, जिनको बहुत ही कुशल मुख्य मंत्री कहा जाता है। एक कुशल मुख्य मंत्री के नीचे जब कोई भ्रष्ट डिपार्टमेंट होता है भ्रौर किसानों की यह हालत होती है तो ग्रांखों में ग्रांसू ग्राये बिना नहीं रहते हैं। एक ग्रर्से से मैं चुप बैठा हूं ग्रीर कांग्रेस की **ग्रालोचना मैं**ने नहीं की है। दम घुट कर रह जाता है। मैं समझता हं कि जो वास्तविक

### श्री प॰ बा॰ नारूपाल

स्थिति किसानों की है उसको ग्रगर मैं ग्रापक बामने नहीं रखता हूं, तो जिन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजा है प्रगर उन की बात को यहां नहीं कहुंगा तो उन के प्रति में भन्याय करूंगा, इन को बोखा दूंगा। साथ ही सँ भ्राप स प्रार्थना करता हं कि घग्गर नदी की बाढ को रोकने का जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न किया बाना चाहिये भीर राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने मो माढ़े छः करोड़ की स्कीम भेजी है, उस को शीघ्र मंजुरी दे कर काम चालू किया बाना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को बरबादी से बचाया जा सके । जब बाद श्रा जानी है. सब फसल जलमग्न हो जाती है तो न केवल उस की बरवादी ही होती है बल्कि लोगों को न छ: महीने तक मजदूरी मिलती है और न ही कोई दूसरा धंधा करने को रह जाता है। जब फसल नष्ट हो जाती है तो उन के पशस्रों को भी खाने को नहीं मिलता है।

यहा पर कई बातें की जाती हैं कि फलां फलां जगहें हैं, जहां पर लोगों की श्रामदनी बहुत कम है, लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है, गरीवी बहुत श्रिषिक है, इत्यादि । मैं श्राप को जैसलमेर श्रौर बीकानेर की बात बतलाना चाहता हं । वहां पर लोगों को तीन तीन दिन तक खाने को नसीव नहीं होता है । कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि लोग गोबर में से प्रनाज के दाने निकाल कर खाते हैं। लेकिन सभानेत्री महोदया. आप शायद अनभिज्ञ होंगी इस बात से कि जिस बीकानेर भौर पूराने जैसलमेर के इलाके की बात कह रहा हूं वहां पर जब स्रकाल पड़ जाता है भौर सभी भी स्रकाल पड़ा हस्रा है तो कम पानी होने की वजह से वहां भ्रुट हो जाता है और उस के पास से जो भी निकलता है उस का शरीर कांटों से लथपथ हो जाता 高工

उन की मुलियां हाथों में लगती हैं तो फोड़े हो जाते हैं। उस में से दाने निकालते समय फिर उस भूट की रोटी वह खाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, प्रकाल के अन्दर दूसरे को प्रनाज होते हैं उन को भी लोग खाते हैं । इसी तरह में भ्रन्द्रायन जिस को हम तुम्बा कहते हैं, जीकि कडवा होता है, उस को गाय वगैरह खाती है। उस गाय के गोबर से तुम्बा के बीज निकलते हैं उन को दूसरे बीजों के साथ मिला कर वे रोटियां बना कर खाते हैं। ग्राज ऐसी स्थिति हो जाती है, मैं ग्राज की बात बयान नहीं कर रहा है. लेकिन राजस्थान में हर तीसरे वर्ष ग्रकाल पान्ता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहंगा कि ब्राज गंगानगर में स्थिति यह है कि ब्राप का जो फार्स है उस फार्मकी २१ हजार एट६ भीम इस घष्ट्यर नदी के बाद से जल-मन्त है । है कहना चाहता हूं कि श्राप श्रनाज के सही आंकड़े देखिये, आप के आंकड़े गलत हैं । वहां का पटवारी निकम्मा होता है. पटवारी पैसा न देने वाले किसान पर ग्रांख रखता है। मैं कहता हं कि वहां का एक एक पटवारी प्रत्येक परिवार से एक मन ग्रनाज लेता है. १ रु० नहीं । पहले हम १ रु० दे कर छट जाते थे, लेकिन ग्रब रुपया नहीं निया जाता । ग्राजकल जो भ्रष्टाचार की वात कही जाती है, उस के सम्बन्ध में तो ग्रब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को थोड़ा बहुत समझ में ग्राने लगा है क्योंकि हर तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है। लेकिन जिस चक में मैं रहता हं उस चक के ग्रन्दर प्रत्येक किसान के परिवार से एक मन ग्रनाज लिया जाता है। १ मन की कीमत १६ रु० होती है, इस तरह से प्रत्येक परिवार से पटवारी कितने रुपये ले गया है ? ब्राज किसान के घर में ब्रनाज नहीं है लेकिन नायब तहसीलदार के घर में अनाज है. तहसीलदार के घर में ग्रनाज है, पटवारी के घर में ग्रनाज है, दूसरे ग्रफसरों के घर में ब्रनाज है परन्तु ब्राज किसान भुखा मरता है।

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मैं ब्राइस के सम्बन्त में कुछ कहना बाहुंगा । जब किसान को बीज बोने को मिसता है उस वक्त धनाज की कीमत करीब करीब २० ६० मन होती है, लेकिन जब बार्केट में किसान का प्रनाज जाता है तो १४।। ६०, १५ ६० या १६ ६० मन घनाज विकता है। मैं ने १४॥ ६० मन का धनाज बेचा । जिस राज्य में इस प्रकार की म्रव्यवस्था रहेगी वहां किसी तरीके से किसान ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता । उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कट्टता हं कि मान लीजिये मैं ने १०० एकड बमीन बोई ग्रौर उस में २,००० मन ग्रनाज पैदा हम्रा । भगर मारूट में उस का भाव ठीक है तो मेरा स्टैन्डर्ड ठीक हो जायेगा, केिकन अगर अगले साल मैं ने २०० एकड़ अमीन बोई और अनाज दुगना हो गया फिर भी अगर मार्केट में वैल्यु १६ के बजाय द ६० हो गई तो मैं ने खामख्वाह मेहनत की, खामढवाह परेशानी उठाई, श्रपने बैलों को मारा, परिवार को मारा । इसलिये जब तक ग्राप सिस्टम ठीक नहीं करेंगे, किसानों के लिये स्टोर्स नहीं बनायेंगे. कोग्रापरेटिव बेसिस पर भ्रनाज की खरीद नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि लोग किसानों का शायण करेंगे । ग्राज जो किसान है वह बेचारा परेशान है । श्राज यहां पर कुछ लोग सहकारी ग्राघार पर खेती का विरोध करते हैं । मैं कहता हं कि मुझे बिल्कुल याद है कि मेरे हरिजन होते हुए भी, जब मैं खेत पर जाता था और मेरे पास हल नहीं होता था, बैल नहीं होते थे, तो जो मेरे गांव के राजपूत, जाट ग्रीर बाह्मण थे वे इकट्ठा हो कर एक दिन में मेरा खेत बो दिया करते थे और इसी प्रकार हम दूसरे खेतों में जाते थे और सब मिल कर कोशिश कर के काफी श्रनाज पैदा करते थे। एक दूसरे का खेत वो दिया करने थे ग्रौर काट दिवा करते थे क्योंकि हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल से सहकारिता की भावना यो लेकिब कुछ पूंजीपति लोग, जो हमारी प्रयंक्षवस्था को अपने हायों में रखना चाहते हैं, वे नहीं बाहते कि हमारे यहां सहकारिता पनपे ! बब हमारे देश में सहकारिता का जोर होगा तभी हम लोग समाजवाद ला सकते हैं, और समाजवादी व्यवस्था के ग्राघार पर देश को ग्रागे बड़ा सकते हैं।

कहने की तो बहुत सी चीजें हैं लेकिन चूंकि ग्राप ने समय बहुत कम दिया है इस लिये मैं भ्राधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस में जो बातें कही गई हैं वह शायद हमारे सुखाड़िया जी को खटकेंगी कि इस सदन में लोग थ्रा कर उन का विरोध करने लग हैं। मैं मही कहता हूं कि हमारे राज्य में, विशेष कर गंगानगर में जिस तरह सें झफसर-शाही और नौकरशाही के कारण किसान पिस रहा है, ग्रगर उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो चाहे कोई राज्य बनावे. लेकिन राजस्थान में भविष्य में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बनने वाली नहीं है । ग्रगर वह भविष्य में वहां बन जाये तो ग्राप मझ पर लानत भेजियेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-बाद): सभापति महोदयः या तो यह सरकार अन्न और भूख के मतलव बिल्कुल नहीं समझती या इस को असत्य बोलने की अदित हो गई। मंत्रियों ने इस संसद् में कहा कि हिल्बुस्तान में कोई भृख से मरा नहीं। यहां तक नादानी दिखा डाली कि आजादी और भृख में परस्पर विरोध बतला दिया। मैं आप के सामने कुछ नाम सुनाऊंगाः उन लोगों के जो भृख से इधर तीन चार महीनों में मरे हैं. जिन के घरों में मुं खुद गया था और वहां से जांच कर के आया हूं। एक का नाम तो मैं पहले यहां बता भी चुका था। भीम महतो, जो भरा खान [ड़ा० राम मनोहर लोहिया] के हैं म्रार पुरुलिया जिले के । लोचन सरदार, श्री कान्त महतो, ऐसे मेरे पास १२ नाम हैं

श्री कान्त महतो, एसे मेरे पास १२ नाम हैं ग्रौर मैं ग्राप की इज़ाजत से उन नामों को सदन के पटल पर रख देना चाहता हूं।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Have you got any certificate of the doctor to certify that these people died of hunger?

डा॰ राम मनो हर लोहिया . मैं अपना सर्टिफिकेट देता हूं, डाक्टर के सर्टिफिकेट की मुझे जरूरत नहीं । मैं वहां जांच कर के आया हूं । आप के जो डाक्टर होते हैं वे सर्टिफिकेट किस आघार पर देते हैं यह मैं सदन के पटल पर रख देना चाहता हूं ।

श्री हिम्मतींसहका (गोड्डा) : ग्राप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उस के लिये बंगाल सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि वह ग्रसत्य है।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया : बंगाल सरकार को तो असत्य बोलने की आदत पड़ गई है, ठीक उसी तरह से जिस तरह से हिन्द सरकार की असत्य बोलने की आदत है। आखिर हम मी यहां आये हैं कोई बात कहने । मैं यह बतला देना चाहता हुं

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करोल-बाग) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि वे इस को सदन के पटल पर रखने की ग्रपेक्षा मंत्री जी के पास भेज दें ताकि वह ग्राप को समुचित उत्तर दे सकें।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह छोड़ देता हूं । सदन पटल पर मैं यह बारह नाम रखता\* हूं । मैं इन लोगों के घरों पर गया था . . .

सभापति महोदय : ग्राप यहां रख सकते हैं । लेकिन ग्राप के पास समय बहुत कम है । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वे बहुत इंटरप्ट न करें ।

डा॰ रम मने हिर लोहिया : इस का कारण मैं सोच रहा हूं कि क्यों सरकार से इतनी गलती होती है। वह चार विभिन्न विचारों को एक साथ मिला डालती है। एक तो है बेढंगे भोजन का विचार, दूसरा है कम भोजन का विचार, तीसरा है जिन भोजन का विचार ग्रौर चौथा है उपवास के द्वारा देह त्याग । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार भुखमरी को केवल उपवास के द्वारा देह त्याग समझती है। जबकि मैंने बिन भोजन के सम्बन्ध में 'वेब्स्टर' को जो ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्दकोष है, देख लिया है। श्रंग्रेजी, मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस सदन में श्राये लेकिन चुंकि यहां पर अंग्रेज़ी के द्वारा ही सोचना पडता है इसलिए बतलाना चाहता हं कि उन्हों ने "स्टार्वेशन" शब्द का ग्रर्थ बतलाया है मिसाल दे कर :

"to starve a garrison out".

दूसरा बतलाया है :

"The powers of the mind are starved by disease".

दोनों के बिल्कुल साफ मतलब हैं कि वह एक सिंलसिला है, कोई घटना नहीं है। इस तरह से मैं भुखमरी का अर्थ बिल्कुल साफ रखना चाहता हूं कि अगर दिन भर खाने को बिल्कुल न मिले और फिर छटांक या दो छटांक मिल जाये, दूसरे दिन भी खाने को न मिले और फिर छटांक या दो छटांक मिल जाये, और यह सिलसिला दो, तीन, चार महीने रहे तो इस को भुखमरी में गिनना चाहिये, चाहे अंग्रेजी भाषा के अनुसार, चाहे हिन्दी भाषा के अनुसार । इसलिये मैं यहां पर कुछ अपनी तरफ से अनुसानित आंकडे भी बतलाना चाहता है कि कम

<sup>\*</sup>The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the list was not treated as laid on the Table.

भोजन ग्रथवा बिन भोजन के कारण, जैसेकि शिशु मृत्यु भी कारण होगा या जैसे दूसरी बीमारियां स्रथवा महामारियां होंगी, हमारे देश में कितने ग्रादमी मरते हैं। हमारे यहां ४०, ४५ लाख ग्रादमी हर साल ग्रकाल मृत्त् से मरते हैं, ग्रगर हम योरप ग्रौर हिन्द्-स्तान की मौतों की तूलना करें। जहां तक सवाल भखमरी का है हर साल कम से कम ४, ५ लाख ग्रादमी इस देश में मरा करते हैं, जो मैं ने परिभाषा बतलाई उस के ग्रनसार ।

ग्रब सवाल है कि किया क्या जाय ? दृष्टि बिल्कुल बदलनी चाहिये, ग्रौर वह दर्ष्ट पुरानी खेती के मामले में है। पानी का समचित इन्तजाम हो । मैं अन्न मंत्री से कहंगा कि वे ग्रपनी पूरानी किताबें देखें। संसार के सब से बड़े एक विशेषज्ञ पानी की सिंचाई के थे, उन की राय यहां मौजूद ोगी सन् १६४७-४८ की कि हिन्दुस्तान में बांधों के जरिये मुश्किल से १०, १५ या २० सैकड़ा खतों को पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है। ५० या ५५ सैंकडे खेत को पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है तालाब ग्रौर कुग्रों के जरिए से । यह राय संसार के एक सब से बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं उन्हों ने सन् १६४७-४८ में दी थी। उस राय के अनुसार हम नहीं चले. खैर हम सब लोगों की यह राय होनी चा हिये क्योंकि हिन्द्स्तान की जमीन ऐसी है। मैं चाहता हं कि यह राय छापो भी जाय भौर उस के अनुसार काम भी किया जाय । साथ ही तालांब या जैसे नल वगैरह होते हैं, सिचाई के नल, या कूएं, उन की स्रोर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय ।

इसी तर से नई खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए एक ग्रन्न सेना भरती की जाय । इस सेना में दस पन्द्र , लाख भ्रादिमयों को भरती करके ग्रीर सात ग्राट ग्ररब रुपये की योजना बना कर पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर दो तीन करोड टन ग्रनाज बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं यहां **ब**ुदावा करता हं कि ग्रन्न मंत्री मेरी सलाह लें

तो पांच साल के अन्दर अन्दर इस देश की अन्न की पैदावार कम से कम चार करोड टन बढाई जा सकती है। स्राज वह ग्राट करोड़ टन की बात कहते हैं, बारह करें ड़ उक बढ़ाने की जिम्मे-दारी मैं लेता हूं बातें कि ग्रन्न मंत्री ग्रीर प्रधान मंत्री मेरी सला माने । जो कुछ मैंने पानी के बारे में का ग्रौर नई खेती के बारे में कहा, ग्रगरय हो जाय तो उनका भी कल्याण हो श्रौर मारा भी कल्याण हो ।-

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहंगा कि इस सदन में ग्रौर वार भी ग्रन्न मंत्री ने श्रीर प्रधान मंत्री ने, दोनों ने, न जाने कितनी बार देश को का है कि स्रन्न के मामले में हम स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंग फला बर्ष तक, पर हो नहीं पाये। मैं चाहंगा कि स्रन्न मंत्री इतनी कृपा करें कि देश को यह बतायें कि कितनी बार अन्न मंत्री ने और प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐसे गैर-जिम्मदारी के ग्रौर नादानी के बयान दिय हैं, क्यों कि उन से साफ जािर होता है कि व बयान देते रहते हैं स्रीर कुछ काम नहीं करते जिससे न्दुस्तान की भख-मरी की ालत सुधरे। मैं चाहता हं कि वड़ मेहरबानी करके सारे देश को बतायें कि कितनी बार अन्न मंत्री ने और प्रधान मंत्री ने एसे बयान दिये हैं। मैं ग्रन्न मंत्री को दोषी बताता हं पर साथ ही प्रधान मंत्री को भी। लेकिन एक चीज मैं यांकह देनाचाहता हं। कम्यनिस्ट सदस्यों ने जो काम किया वह ठीक नहीं था। उन्होंने स्रकेले सन्न मंत्री को दोषी बताया । मैं क ता हं कि दोनों दोषी हैं । सारी सरकार दोषी है । जहां तक नीति का मामला है मैं सारी सरकार को दोखी समझता हूं। जहां तक नीति पर अमल का मामला है, किसी एक विभाग के मंत्री को दोषी बता कर निकाला जा सकता है। लेकिन यहां तो सरकार की सारी नीति ही भ्राष्ट रही है। यह मैं स्टाइ जंदि पर कानाचा ता हं कि हालांकि पाटल सा ब पूर्ण रूप से दोषी हैं लेकिन इधर उन्होंने १५–२० दिनों में अपनी शान से, आन से इस काम को निभाया।

[डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया] यह बात में खाम तौर ये कर देना चाहता हैं।

ग्रव सवाल या उठता है कि ग्रन के ज्यापार के मामले में क्या किया जाय, दामों के मामले में इस सदन में ज्यादातर यह बात कही गयीकि यातीदाम घटाये जायें या दाम बढ़ाये जायें। मैं भाषके सामने एक नई दिशा रख देना चाहता 🖟 । दाम घटाने बहाने का सवाल नहीं है। में किसानों के नमाइन्दे हैं वे कहेंगे कि बाम बढास्रो, स्रौट जो शहर वालों के और मजदुरों के नुमाइन्दे हैं वे कहेंगे कि दाम घटाओं। में श्रापके सामने एक दूसरी दृष्टि रखना चाहता 🗧। जो फसल के समय दाम हो और जो फसल खत्म होने के समय दाम हो उन दोनों में एक आने सेर से ग्रधिक का यानी १६ प्रति सैकड़ा से ग्रधिक का म्रन्तर न होना चाहिये । यह दाम नीति का बिल्कूल नया रूप है। मेरे लिये नहीं. लेकिन सरकार के लिये नया होगा, कि फर्स्ल के समय के दाम में और पस्त्र के ग्रन्त के दाम में इसमे ज्यादा अन्तर न होना चाहिये । श्रीर फिर दूसरे सिद्धांत का श्रपना लिया जाये कि खेतिहर दाम में श्रीर कारखाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम किया जाय. तो फिर हमें निश्चित रूप से रास्ता मिल जायेगा. ग्रौर न्द्रिस्तान में जो दामों की लुट के सबब बारों ग्रोर शोषण हो रहा है, किसान का, मजदूर का ग्रौर शहर वाले का उसको खत्म करने का रास्ता निकल ग्रायेगा।

श्रव रह जाता है यह सवाल कि इस त्र्यापार को कौन करें । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में प्रापको महाभारत से कुछ बताना चाता हूँ । इस समय मैं श्रापको एलोक को नहीं बेता सकता लेकिन मुझे याद है कि मैंने ऐसा पढ़ा है कि श्राज में चार हजार वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान में श्रव्न का थोक त्र्यापार राजा के हाथ में रहता था। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि श्राज मैं यह कहता है कि श्रव्न का कोक व्यापार इस सरकार के ाथ में मा जाये, क्योंक जैसे पूंजीपति घट हैं वैसे ही इस सरकार के लोग भी धट हैं। इस तिके में इस सरकार के लोग भी धट हैं। इस तिके में इस सवाल में नहीं जाना चाहता भीर बह नहीं कहना चा ता कि इस व्यापार को एक अच्छ यादमी के । य में दे दिया जाय । लेकिन यह जकरी है कि दाम के बारे में ये दो नीतियां जकरीं कप से स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिये। इस तरफ हम ध्यान देंगे तो यह समस्या । ल हो सकती है।

यहा पर जो पी० एल० ४८० का सवाल उठा, उसकी ग्रोर मैं ग्रापका ध्यान जरूर खींचुंगा । सरकारी गोदामों में अनाज पडा रहता है, ग्रीर इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला कि सन् १६४०, १६४१ ग्रौर १६४२ तक का जो स्रनाज सरकारी गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है वः नहीं बिका और सन् १६६१–६३ का ग्रनाज विका है, ग्रौर पुराना श्रनाज सड जाने के बाद नीलाम किया गया है भौर उसका एक मन गेहं अथवा दूसरे अनाज का १५ नये पैसे या२० नये पैसे या२५ नए पैसे दाम ग्राया है. ग्रौर उसको खरीद कर लोगों ने कुछ का खमीर बनाया. कुछ को खाद के लिये बैच दिया जो कि पौने दो रुपये मन पर विका और उसमें ग्रन्छे ग्रनाज को बीन कर ग्रनाज के रूप में बेचा। इस प्रकार की सारी चीजें जो सरकार की तरफ से भ्रनाज का व्यापार होता है उसमें हो। जाया करती है। तो यह तो मैंने सरकारी गोदामों की बात कही ।

जो अनाज के व्यापारी हैं. उनकी यह अवस्था है कि ज<sub>र</sub>ों कहीं उनकों पर्रामट मिलता है तो उसके साथ साथ उनकों किसी न किसी निधि में चन्दा देना पड़ता है । और वह निधि किसी न किसी सरकारी आदमी के नाम के साथ जुड़ी रहती हैं. उसके स्मारक के लिये या और किसी चीज के लिये। तो यह होता है कि एक हाथ पैसा दो और दूसरे हाँथ कमाओ श्रौर इसमें व्यापारी ग्रीर मरकार का मामला जड़ा हुग्रा है ।

मैंने संसदीय खोज दफ्तर से एक सवाल पूछा था। ग्रभी तक उस बारे में श्रांकड़ तो सरे पास नहीं श्रांये हैं लेकिन मोटे तौर से लगैर कारण कलम का इस्तेमाल किए हुए, मैंने जो श्रांकड़ों निकाला है यह यह है। यहां पर बहुत ज्यादा चर्चा होती है कि पिछले १४ मालों में श्रमाज की पैदाबार में बहुत बहुती की गयी है। ग्रगर ग्रांपक श्रांवड़े मान में तो भी पिछले १४ बरस में एक श्रांदमी पीछे हेड़ छटांक श्रमाज रोज की बढ़ती हुई है जो था बिहुतुल नहीं के बराबर है। जिस देश में भूखमरी का इतना ज्यादा कलंक हो वा इड छटांक रोज के हिसाब में बढ़ना क्या है?

लेकिन ग्रब में एक इसरी बात कहना चा तर हो। कि यह होड़ छंटाक हिन्दुस्तान का भारी शादादी को नहीं मिला है। हिन्दुस्तान की ४४ करोड भ्राबादी में, मेरा श्रन्दाजा है, ३५ करोड़ को बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं मिला है प्रौर ६ करोड ग्रादमियों को ६-७ छटांक के हिमाब से बढ़ती हुई हो तो हुई हो। तो नतीजा यह होता है कि जब कभी हम बहती के बारे में सोचें, अनाज की बढ़ती या अन्य उत्पत्ति की बढ़ती, ग्रौर उसके बटवारे के दारे में संप्तें तो इस पर ध्यान रखें कि जो थोडी सी बढ़ती हुई है, बहुत सामुली सी, ब. कुछ लोगों के पास चली जा रही है। तो अनाज के मामले में यह निविवाद सन्य है कि हिन्द-स्तान में ३५ करोड ग्रादमी जिस भखमरी की हालत में पहले थे उसी में आज हैं. श्रीर कोई कोई लोग तो उसमें भी ज्यादा खराब हालत में चले गए हैं जैसा कि मैं.खपत नमुना जरीब के स्रांकडों से साबित कर चुका है । ऐसी स्थिति में किसी मंत्री के लिये यह बहुना

**एक माननीय सदस्य**ः लेकिन साथ साथ प्राबादी भी तो बह रही है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: श्राप जो कहें रहे हैं उससे तो खपत श्रीर कम हो जायगी। मैंने ब्राबादी ी बढ़सी का िसाब लगा लिया है नहीं तो दार्प छंडाक होता । मंत्री जी ब्राफ ब्रापने सदस्यों को जरा िसाब सिखा दीजिये :

तो जो गर्न आपके **सामने आंकडे** रखें है उन पर ध्यान देते हुए ग्रनाज की नीति से बिल्कुल परिवर्तेन करना पडेगा । य : ग्राटत छोड़ देनी होगा कि अपनी सफाई देते हुए बस्तु स्थिति से इन्छार कर दें । रिइस्तान में भूख-मरी से इन्कार करने की इच्छा ही हिन्दुस्तान की ग्रन्न नीति यो विगाड देती है। जिस दिन ब्राप में इसर्नः स्मितः ब्रा जायेगी कि ब्राप यह स्वाकार कर लागे कि हिन्दुस्तान में भुख-मरी है उस दिन यापको इस भख की मिटाने वाला रास्ता शंकिल जायेगा । लेकिन आह सरकार में दश्रीहै, घमंड है और इस कारण वह उस भख को स्वीकर जाहीं करना चाहती । सरकार *छ%-८ य***ह ब**ताती है कि हमने िन्द्रस्तान रे इत्या तरक्की करवायी है कि भखमरी उत्म हो गयी है। तो मैं अन मंत्री से कुछ वर्ष के साथ कुछ दृष्ट के साथ यह निवेदन असंगा कि वह थोड़ी सी नम्प्रता सीखें, ग्रीर िक्त इस पन्द्रह बरम में जितनी गडबडी हुई। उनके बारे में न हो तो एक किताब छपबर्दे कि कितनी बार अन्न संबी ने ग्रीर कित्रों सार प्रधान मंत्री ने एलान किया कि देश अब के मामले में स्वावलस्वी हो जायेगा, सिव िस तारीखों को, किन किन तारीक्षों को व्यावसम्बी होने वाला था । उससे यह पत्र ५२ जायगा कि अब के मामले में सरकार की शोलने की दर्गिट ग्रंद तक दिल्कन दुषित रही 🚊 ।

मैंने जो खनी तजबीजें बतलाई हैं पानी के बारे में. नां क्षेती के बारे में, दामों के बारे में. शायद उन्तेन कोई रास्ता निकले, शायद उसके जरियं थाप सारे संसार के सामने दाम के बारे में एक दिचार रख मको कि जो खेतिहर के जम में, जो प्राथमिक चीजें हैं उनके दाम में थार जो बारखाने के दाम हैं उनमें जनका के हतर पर मंतुलन कायम

# [डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हो । अमरीका में बेिहर के दाम और कार-खाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम रखने के लिये अलग से कायदे कानून बने हुए हैं और संस्थायें बनीं हुई हैं । और हो सके तो आप अपने देल्त केनेडी साहब से और खुण्चेव साहब से कहिये कि किसी प्रकार सारे संसार के अन्दर खेतिहर दाम में और कारखाने के दाम में संतुलन कायम रखें जिससे हिन्दुस्तान को और उसकी तरह जो और गरीब देश हैं उनको अच्छी हालत में रखा जा सके । मैं आप से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री बसवन्त (थाना) : सभापति महोदय, खाद्यानों के मल्यों में वद्धि भ्रौर खाद्य नीति के बारे में बोलने में मुझे ग्रानन्द होता है, क्योंकि मैं एक काश्तकार ग्रीर ग्रनाज का प्रोडयुसर होने के नाते कुछ विचार इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी ने खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि जब १६६१-६२ के दिसम्बर ग्रौर जनवरी मास में चावल का भाव करीब ६०-६४ रुपये पर क्विन्टल बोरी हो गया, तो यही विरोधी दल के सदस्य यह नारा लगाते थे कि किसानों को उचित दाम मिलने चाहियें, किसानों के हितों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती हैं, चावल के भाव बहुत गिर गये हैं, इत्यादि। लेकिन ग्राज जब चावल के भाव ८० रूपये बोरी, यानी १४ रुपये बोरी ग्रधिक, हो गये हैं, तो विरोधी दल के वही सदस्य यह नारा लगाते हैं कि ग्रनाज के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ करती नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि विरोधी दल के मन में क्या बात है, लेकिन इस संबंघ में मुझे एक कथा याद ग्राती है।

एक पिता और पुत्र यात्रा पर जा रहे वे और उनके पास एक घोड़ा भी था। जब पिता उस घोड़े पर बैठ कर चलने लगे, तो रास्ते में किसी ने कहा कि छोकरे को पैरों से चलवा रहे हैं और खुद पिता हो कर घोड़े पर बैठ गये हैं। पिता को यह बात अच्छी न लगी और उसने घोड़ से उतर कर लड़के को घोड़े पर बिठा दिया। जब व जरा आग चले, तो किसी ने कहा कि यह लड़का खुद तो घोड़े पर बैठा हुआ है और बूढ़े पिता को पैदल चलवा रहा है। यह बात सुन कर उस लड़के ने दिमाग में यह आया कि पिता को पैदल चलवांना ठीक नहीं है और वह घोड़ से उतर गया। इस के बाद व दोंनों घोड़ को साथ ले कर पैदल चलने लगे। तब किसी और व्यक्ति ने कहा कि कितने मूर्ख हैं, अपने पास घोड़ा होत हुए भी पैदल चल रहे हैं।

ग्रगर श्रनाज के बारे में विरोधी दल की यही नीति है, अर्थात् यदि उसने हर हालत में सरकार की ग्रालोचना करनी है, तो मेरे विचार में यह नीति ठीक नहीं है। जब हमारे देश में ४२ लाख टन ग्रनाज कम पैदा होता है और हम को बाहर हे श्रनाज मंगाना पड़ता है, तो हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि हमारा देश ग्रनाज के बारे में ग्रात्म निभंर नहीं है श्रीर ग्रनाज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि काश्तकारों को उन की महनत का पूरा मूल्य मिले।

श्रभी तक मैंने इस सदन में यह देखा है कि योजना मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि काश्तकार को उस की मेहनत का पूरा दाम मिलना चाहिए, मगर कितना मिलना चाहिए, उसकी बात व नहीं करते हैं। जब तक यह बात साफ नहीं होती है, तब तक श्रनाज की पैदाबार में वृद्धि होने वाली नहीं है। कुछ दिन पहले जब चावल के दाम घटते गये, तो कई काश्त-कारों ने श्रपनी जमीन में मूंगफली या जूट बो दी और बंगाल में तो जूट बोने का काम काफी शुरू हो गया। इस लिए श्रनाज की पैदावर करने वाले काश्तकार की श्रावश्यक सुविघाएं मिलना जरूरी हैं, जो कि ग्राज उस को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

जहां तक पानी का संबंध है, सारे देश में तो नहरें नहीं चलती हैं। कहीं कुआ है और कहीं लिफ्ट इरिंगशन है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस के लिए बिजली ठीक दाम पर काश्तकार को मिले। ग्रगर वह इरिंगशन के लिए डीजल इंजन लगाए, तो डीजल आयल का दाम भी ठीक हो। पिछले चार पांच सालों में डीजल ग्रायल के दाम पीन चार दफा बढ़ गये हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह हुग्रा है कि कोई भी काश्तकार डीजल इंजन से पम्प चला कर ग्रनाज की पैदाबर नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि बाजार में उसकी उतनी कीमती नहीं मिलती है।

श्रगर किसान श्रपना श्रनाज भंडारागार में रखने के लिये जाता है, तो उसको ६० या ७० टका दिया जाता है, उस से ज्यादा उन को नहीं मिलता है। जब पैदाबार होती है, जब फसल किसान के पास श्रा जाती है, तो उस का भाव बाजार में गिर जाता है श्रोर साठ टका लगा कर उसका श्राघा दाम भी उसके हाथ में नहीं श्राता।

धनाज के उत्पादन का जो व्यय है, उसका हिसाब लगा कर ही उस का मूल्य निर्घारित करना जरूरी है, लेकिन ग्रभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। को-ग्रापरेटिव से काश्तकार को जो कर्जा मिलता है, उस का ब्याज साढ़े ग्राठ या नौ टका लिया जाता है धौर उससे उसको धिषक लाभ नहीं होता है।

जहां तक उर्वरकों का सबंघ है, प्रभी तक तीन चार दफा उसकी कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है भौर खुले बाजार से उर्वरक ला कर काश्तकार धनाज की पैदावार करने में उसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकता है। कम्पूनिटो डवलपमेंट धंत्रालय, बिजली भौर सिंचाई मंत्रालय भौर फिनांस संत्रालय से काश्तकार ढैवल

को उचित सहायता ग्रीर सहयोग नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उन में काम अच्छी तरह से बंटा हम्रा नहीं है। मेरे ख़याल में कृषि मंत्रालय तो केवल काश्तकार के सलाहकार का काम करता है। जब स्रनाज कम पड़ता है, तो कृषि मंत्रालय से पूछा जाता है स्रौर जब ग्रनाज नहीं मिलता है, तो भी कृषि मंत्रालय से पूछा जाता है, लेकिन कृषि का उत्पादन बढाने के जो साधन हैं, व तीन चार मिनिस्टरों के ग्रधीन हैं, जिन में कोई को-ग्रापरेशन दिखाई नहीं देती है कि कोई किसी की बात मान ले। काश्तकारों की तरफ़ से डीजल ग्रायल का भाव कम करने के लिए फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री को विनती की गई, लेकिन उस का कुछ परिणोम नहीं निकला भौर ग्राज जिस दाम पर टक्स के लिए डीजल म्रायल मिलता है, उसी दाम पर काश्तकार को भी लेना पडता है।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि ात के दाम को रोकने के लिए और किसान को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए कुछ भांडरागार होने चाहियें। अगर किसान अपना अनाज उन में रखें, तो उस को ६० या ६५ टका ऋण मिलना जरूरी है।

हम देखते हैं कि जब हम विदेश में चीनी भेजते हैं, तो १४ करोड़ रुपये उस के लिए मदद दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब देश में ४२ लाख टन ग्रनाज की कमी है, तो किसानों को ज्यादा ग्रनाज पैदा करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए उवरक की सहूलियत देना जरूरी होगा।

ध्रनाज के दाम उत्पादन-व्यय के ग्राधार पर ठहराना जरूरी है और ऐसा करने के लिए किसान, उपभोक्ता और सरकार के प्रति-निधियों की एक कमेटी होना जरूरी है, जोकि ध्रनाज के दाम निश्चित करे। इस समय किसान और उपभोक्ता के बीच में जो बिचौली लोग हैं, उन को निकालने का एक ही रास्ता है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा भंडारा-गार से काम लें। (श्री बसवन्त्)

न्नाप ने मझे ग्रवसर दिया, इसलिए मैं आराप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister wants to reply at about four o'clock. Therefore I hope hon. Members will co-operate and conclude their speeches within the given time.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Madam, we were in the midst of the discussion on Dr. Lohia's motion. At what time is it likely to be taken up, and what time are you proposing to give for it?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If the Minister is to reply at four o'clock, it seems that the other two items on the agenda, one which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai mentioned and the other in respect of Shri Hajarnavis' motion may not be taken up today.

Shri Nath Pai: May we have some indication?

Mr. Chairman: I think this discussion will continue for the whole of the day today.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, I hope you will let me speak for about ten minutes.

I find that there are two propositions before us. One is a complaint about the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country and the other that the food policy of the Government of India be taken into consideration. I am glad to find that quite a large number of our hon. Members have concentrated on the need for developing the food front in our country and giving every possible assistance and strength to the Food Ministry, so that it would be able to fulfil its mission to provide sufficient food to our people and provide also the necessary incentives to the food producers.

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But unfortunately, Madem, Government seems to be pursuing rather contradictory policies and programmes. From one end they want to carry on their grand plans and therefore they are indulging in inflation. They make no secret about it: they offer no apologies. They say that inflation is built in this planned expenditure and planned development. Therefore they provide the necessary force for the rise in prices. Rise in prices has become inevitable as a result of their planned programme.

And this rise in prices has been going up continuously. In 1951 the total money supply at the disposal of our people was 1978 crores, By 1961 it had risen to 3309 crores, an increase of 1331 crores, of money supply in the possession of the people. No wonder prices are rising.

But the most extraordinary thing is that agricultural prices have not been allowed to rise during this period.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): They have fallen, except rice.

Shri Ranga: As my hon friend who has had considerable experience in food administration remainds me, these prices have fallen in most paris of the country. It is only in a few

towns, big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, possibly Delhi. Jamshedpur and other industrial centres, that agricultural prices have shown an uppish tendency; but in most parts of the country food prices have either fallen or have not risen at all. And during the last four or five years Government themselves have found it necessary to take certain measures in order to maintain bottom, otherwise they would have gone down much further.

How are we to reconcile these two things? Prices are going down so far as the agriculturists are concerned and in certain parts, and in a few towns they are going up. And, generally speaking, peasants are complaining that the prices are not remunerative; their productive activities are not profitable and they are being discouraged in every possible manner on the one side. On the other side, in the urban areas the complaint is of everincreasing prices, of the spiral of rising prices. The explanation is in this inflation. The next is the rising tax burden. These are the two possible big explanations. Unless Government are prepared to tackle these two problems, it would not be possible for them to give satisfaction either to the consumers or to the producers

Let me make it very clear that if Government are not prepared to accept that proposition that had been placed by the former Food Minister before them, the same proposition that people like me have been placing before the previous Government well as this Government for the past thirty years, namely, that agricultural prices should be farm-oriented, Government's own productive policy should be farmer-oriented ond incentives should be given to the farmers to produce more and more. Unless that is made the principal object of the policy of the Government it would not be possible for the Government really either to control the prices today in our country or to ensure sufficient production on the farm front or to ensure sufficient supply of food to our people.

As has been said the other day by so many of us, while the experts maintain that a manual worker needs at least 24 ounces of cereal food, in India with all the foodgrains that are made available through imports as well as local production we are able to give only 13 ounces on an average for each person. It can be seen from that that our people are half-starved.

# Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is 16½ ounces.

Shri Ranga: It has risen to 16½ ounces? In that case, the minimum target is 24 ounces, and therefore by one-third at least our people are being starved. Therefore there is scope for more and more production.

It may be said that there is not very much of scope for more production in our own country. But there is scope. Our agriculturists themselves have achieved larger production during the last ten years. All these facts have already been provided by Government publications. I need only mention this so far as rice is concerned. It was 20.6 million tons ten years ago and it rose to be 34 million tons two years ago. The area also has gone up, though not commensurately. Therefore, there is greater production per acre. There can be much greater production per acre also provided, what are known inputs, accessories which needed by the farmer are made available. There also Mr. Patil has dealt with this matter at length in book and very smpathetically all his experience. And I am sure my hon, friend the present Food Minister would find that book of Mr. Patil a very useful reading.

So, many things have got to be provided to the agriculturist and they cannot be provided in one or two years. Unless the Government gives to this farm problem as much importance as it fortunately has come to give to the defence problem today,

### [Shri Ranga]

it would not be possible even for my resourceful friend the present Food Minister to give satisfaction to this House and to the country during the next three and a half years of his tenure as Food Minister during the life of this Parliament.

These are the various things. Madam, which are necessary. We need agriculture to be developed on a larger area. There is such a lot of this unoccupied land which is cultivable, more than 40 million acres I think, and a good portion of it can be brought under cultivation. But even beyond that, irrigation is most essential. They have themselves stated it and they have given the information also in one of their papers in how many directions so far as irrigation is concerned they can develop: for instance, well schemes, tubewell schemes, water-lifting appliances, storage schemes, diversion schemes, submerging-cum-recharging ground water schemes, lift irrigation schemes, drainage, embankment and flood protection and soil protection schemes and so on. Only recently the Planning Commission was good enough to grant a little more money to the Food Ministry.

Even in regard to irrigation quite a lot of this established potential is going to waste. More and more efforts are being made, it is true, to utilise more and more of it. Yet there is scope for further development in that direction. Protection from pests, rats, birds etc. is needed on and researches have been carried on during all these years. Yet what is happening? Once any kind of pest attacks any one of our crops, almost all the crop in that particular region is being levelled to the ground, and the peasants are coming to lose crores worth of their income.

Better seeds are needed. Fertilizers are needed, and there is a terrible shortage in it.

It is wrongly said that our peasants are reactionary. It is said that they are backward, they are traditional minded and therefore they do not use fertilisers. But let them go down to Andhra, Tamilnad, Karnatak or even Punjab. In all these places there is black-marketing in fertilisers, because our peasants are coming forward demanding more and more fertilisers and my hon, friends have not been able to supply even one-fourth of the fertilisers that are needed and they have no plans and not enough funds to supply at least up to 50 per cent. of the fertilisers needed by the peasants.

Then, we want better implements. Only a beginning has been made in agricultural engineering. We want better methods of cultivation. There also, both in research as well as application, very little has been done. There is also the question of supply of labour during the rush seasons. We want more facilities on the railways. If you only see how our agricultural labour are moving about on the railways during the agricultural season, you will begin to wonder whether you are in India or in some slave country where people are being treated as animals and rates. Cattle feeding services are also needed. Only recently they have made experiments in developing cattle feeds in the country-having new grasses.

More than anything else, Madam, we need credit. Shri Patil himself has made some calculation in this respect. I consider his calculation to be He said an under-estimate. Rs. 3,000 crores would be needed. But only Rs. 300 crores worth of credit is being placed at the disposal of our peasants through all these various institutional channels. Wherefrom and when will the peasants be able to get over Rs. 2,700 crores? Even this would not be enough. Our peasants would need at least Rs. 6,000 crores. Wherefrom are we going to Therefore, it is necessary for get it?

the Government to reach the international institutions in order to invoke their aid for developing our credit facilities. There is also need for organising what is known as the All-India Famine and Flood Protection Insurance Scheme.

For all these things, Madam, would be impossible for the Government, situated as it is here, to give satisfaction to this House and to the country with the small funds that are being placed at their disposal. Until and unless the Government makes up its mind to give first priority to the development of the food front and give every possible assistance and support to the Food Ministry here as well as the Food Ministries at the State levels, it would not be possible for it to solve this problem.

Lastly, I wish to warn the Government that along with incentives we want parity of treatment between the urban and rural classes. It is there that the Government has been faltering. We also want the Government to see that the security of tenancy of peasants, their sense of property and their sense of stability of security in their own property, is maintained. Unfortunately, the Government has now on the anvil the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill which threatens the very security of the Three things are most peasants. necessary for the peasants. They need incentives by all means. Of course. there should be security of tenancy. Equally important is his self-employment. He is an independent person. 70 per cent of our population today are not going to the Labour Ministry asking for employment. They are finding employment for themselves and they are also finding employment for the agricultural labour also. It is the self-employment of these people that this Bill seeks to destroy by giving arbitrary powers to the State Governments and also their administration. So I wish to warn the Government once again about this matter. I hope to have another opportunity to speak on this subject when that Bill

comes up for discussion. I would like to invoke the aid of these two Ministries, the Finance Ministry which deais with the prices and the Food Ministry, in my efforts and in everybody's efforts, to see that the peasants are not denied their security of tenure over their holdings, they are supported in their demand for satisfaction. for their incentives, and they are also given every possible help to strengthen their shoulders in their production efforts.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam Chairman, before I say anything else, I would like to pay my tribute to the former Food Minister, Shri Patil, for one historic thing which he did in the agricultural policy of this country. While speaking on the Budget last time, he said that from now on the agricultural policy shall be farmer oriented. I consider this declaration by the Government regarding the basis of the agricultural policy as historical, specially as far as the agricultural front in this country is concerned.

Now, very recently our Prime Minister has told us a very remarkable thing. He says that there is no mystery about agriculture. Without any doubt, there is no more any mystery about Indian agriculture now. Today we know everything. We know the advantages and the disadvantages, we know the bottlenecks or the defects of Indian agriculture and we also know how we can get out of this situation.

What is required to be done? Again, I would refer to the Prime Minister. He says that what is required today to be done about agriculture is the human approach. The farmer and only the farmer is the person who ultimately is going to increase the agricultural production. If we always lack that human approach or if the farmer today is not recognised as the most important human being in this country, I can say without any fear that the agricultural production targets will never be achieved in this country.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

When I welcome the new Food and Agriculture Minister. I also would like to tell him one thing, that with his new assignment he has also brought a new administrative arrangement between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and Irrigation. For this kind of arrangement, I know, quite a large number of hon. members have been agitating in this House for the last two or three years.

#### Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Many years.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: With a more vigorous effort during the last two or three years. As it looks on the paper, it is a very good arrangement; but how far practically it is going to affect the administrative procedures of all these Ministries and, ultimately, the relationship between the State Governments and the Central ment, we have yet to see. I would like to say here one thing, that no matter how many permutations and combinations you may come to at the Centre between the various Ministries, till the States are also made responsible, because ultimately it is the State Governments who are going to implement the agricultural policy, you are not going to achieve much. Our past experience has shown that schemes are initiated at the Centre but those schemes are never implemented in the fields. If a State Government does not want to implement a central Scheme, the Centre has got no authority and the Minister stands in this House and tells us: "What can I do, I have no authority in this matter over the State Governments".

**Shri Ranga:** The State Government is unable to do that for lack of funds.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If the Centre is so weak in getting the agricultural policy implemented, I would say, no matter how many declarations regarding a farmer oriented agricultural policy or of these new administrative arrangements you may make, ultimately nothing good is going to come out

of them. Therefore, I would suggest, if we are seriously worried about this problem as to how we can increase our agricultural production, it is high time that some handle is there in the hands of the Centre to see that if a State does not implement the policy truly and sincerely something drastic is done by the Centre so that other States also do not follow that very State

Regarding the agricultural prices I would like to say one thing. It is very rightly pointed out that if the price of foodgrains rises in the city of Calcutta, it does not mean that the agricultural prices have risen. Nor does it mean that the farmers have ultimately been benefited. That is an absolutely wrong impression.

On the contrary, I would say that Government has failed in its duty guaranteeing a remunerative and minimum price to the farmer. Up till today Government has failed in duty to the farmer. A minimum remunerative price is one of the most important incentives required by the farmer in order to encourage him to put in more hard labour and ultimately increase agricultural production. The fixation of agricultural prices has been before the Government for the last so many years and whenever this question is raised in this House we are given an assurance that something would be done about this in the very near future. I do not say that Government should take a decision regarding the fixation of agricultural prices in a great hurry; never; I never suggest that. But, at the same time, the necessary basic data must be collected first. Whenever the price of any agricultural commodity is to be fixed, the cost of production of that particular commodity and the economic trends in the country at that time must be taken into consideration

Then, as matters stand at present, I would strongly plead that Government must enter the market; the handling of foodgrains should be done by

the State. Unless and until the middle man is eliminated, I think Government would never be able to hold the price line. Ultimately, who is the person responsible for the shooting up of the prices of particular commodities? It is neither the producer nor the consumer. They are not the people who can maneuvre or play with the prices of agricultural commodities That is always done by the middlemen. Therefore, as matters stand today, I cannot understand why Government is hesitating to take up food trading in its own hands.

**Shri Ranga:** It will lead to higher prices. Blackmarketing is there.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am coming to that, Professor Ranga says that if Government handles trading in foodgrains it will result in blackmarketing.

Shri Ranga: Corruption also.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I would like to ask: what is the intensity of blackmarketing today when Government is not entering the market? It is more than hundred per cent. When Government handles foodgrains trade, it should be entrusted to some agency. Here I want the House to remember that there is already an agency in existence, which we all want to flourish, and that is the co-operative agency I have seen in my own State during the last two or three years that procurement and, to a large extent, even distribution is being handled by the co-operatives. I have also seen that this arrangement has worked successfully to a large extent. If this could happen in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, certainly it could be made applicabe to other parts of the country also. Unless and until the co-operatives are given this kind of responsibility and this kind of incentives, cooperatives will not flourish. I know there are two things which are like bitter pills to Professor Ranga, one. State trading and the second the formation of co-operatives.

Shri Ranga: I am supposed to be one of the founders of the co-operative movement in this country. I am not

opposed to co-operatives. But, let them compete with the traders. Then, we will have a better deal.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** If that is his view then I agree with his on State trading and co-operatives.

Shri Ranga: Not in State trading, only in co-operatives. There is confusion because my hon. friend thinks that co-operatives and State trading are one and the same thing. They are not one and the same thing. There should be co-operatives, but not State trading.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If the cooperatives are to do this job, then Government has to take the initiative first.

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest to the hon. Member not to enter into a discussion with Professor Ranga.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I always like to have a discussion with Professor Ranga because I can learn so many things from him.

I was on the subject of middlemen. I would strongly plead that some suitable steps should be taken by Government so that procurement and distribution of foodgrains is handled by cooperatives which will result in the elimination of middlemen.

In the end, I would say that even now, as in the past, there is muddle on the food front, but the situation is not such that it cannot be improved. It can be improved if honest efforts are made and whatever decisions are taken are implemented quickly and firmly.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur) Madam Chairman, the food problem is a very important one and it has been discussed in this House so many times. Many Ministers have come and gone, so far as this subject is concerned. I hope the hon. Minister who is now looking into this matter will learn some lessons from his [Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

predecessors and see that agricultural production takes a right direction so that the farmer can produce more and the consumer can get a fair deal.

Sixteen years after we have achieved our independence, after we have implemented two and a half Plans, we are now discussing our agricultural policy and our food problem. We are still at the cross roads. Shri Ranga was saying that Shri Patil has down a very good basis for our food or agricultural policy. I can dare say that Shri Patil is the person responsible for putting this country in the present pathetic state of affairs, for attaching this country to the apron strings of American PL 480. The other day he was telling us that he is importing grains from America so that we can have a buffer stock.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, on a point of order. Shri Patil is not present in the House and some critical references are being made about him.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Even if he is not present here now, he is a Member of the House and, if he so chooses and if the Chairman is pleased to give him an opportunity, he can reply to those charges.

He was telling us during the last debate that we will have a buffer stock. He has always only one remedy, and that is the buffer stock. Whenever there is a discussion in this House, he will immediately say that he is concentrating on the buffer stock. He was concentrating his attention mainly on importing foodgrains than on production in this country. He has not taken any serious steps to see that our production increases, as we require.

The Planning Commission has already stated that during the Third Plan period our achievement in agriculture is not up to the mark. Shri Ranga was saying that our food production has gone up sufficiently high. If we look into the figures, the pro-

duction in 1952-53 was 58.27 million tons while in 1961-62 it was 78.60 lakhs a margin of 20 million tons. But, since the production is always fluctuating, depending on the climatic conditions. we must leave a margin of nearly 10 million tons for that. This shows that there will always be a margin of nearly 10 million tons, depending upon the climatic conditions, completely beyond the power of the Government. In other words, we have added to our food production only by 10 million tons, in spite of all the irrigation facilities, scientific manures, advancing of loans etc. At the same time, we have spent nearly Rs. 211 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 323 crores in the Second Plan and we expect to spend nearly Rs. 688 crores in the Plan. In spite of our increased expenditure on agriculture, we could not achieve the desired food production in the country; because the basic policies of this Government are such that we cannot produce more. Unless Government take serious steps on land reform and land tenure, Government will not be able to achieve the target which we have fixed. Ministers may come and Ministers may go but unless the basic policy is changed, no useful purpose can be served.

### 15 hrs.

If we go through the Plan outline we will find that the Planning Commission has laid down some genuine principles for distribution of land. But this Government or the State Governments have failed to distribute a single acre of land to the tiller and therefore the old agricultural structure is functioning now. Therefore in spite of our efforts either by way of agriculture or irrigation or by way of giving loans or manure, we are unable to produce a sufficient quantity of food in our country.

Land reforms play a very important role in production. I can cite one or two examples. One Mr. K. Klatt who is associated with the UN Economic

Commission for Asia and the Far East wrote an article in the *Indian Express* saying that genuine agricultural reforms or land reforms only can enhance food production. He cited one example of Japan and said:—

"The reform of the land system, which was mainly responsible for the extreme poverty in the rural areas of Japan, was carried out under the auspices and with the support of the American occupation authorities....By an irony of history a conservative American General advised by an American liberal of Russian origin introduced reform measures in Japan, from which so many villagers benefited that they seem irreversible now. As a result the agricultural scene has been changed beyond recognition."

As far as production is concerned, he said: —

"Average incomes are now close to Rs. 5,000 per farm household, an achievement unheard of anywhere else in Asia."

Because of the radical reforms they could produce more. In Japan even the American General MacArthur was forced to introduce these reforms. He had to go to such an extent that the ceiling in some parts of Japan was only ten acres whereas in some others only six acres. Because they had introduced certain radical land reforms they could bring the level of production so high. We must take a lesson from this and our Government should at least implement what has been laid down in the Second Plan about land reforms.

The irrigation potential has recently been reviewed by the Planning Commission's sub-committee and it was noted that full utilisation of this irrigation potential is not done till now. In 1960-61 the potential created was 13.2 million acres whereas only 9.4 million acres was used, leaving nearly 40 lakh acres potential unused. I would request the hon. Minister to see that all this irrigation potential that is created by Government should be used by the peasantry and necessary facilities must be made available to the peasantry to use the potential created by Government.

The main defect that was noted was that the Government are not coming forward to create feeder channels for the major projects. The peasantry is expected to dig their own feeder channels. The peasants are so poor that they cannot dig their own feeder channels and the result is that 40 lakhs acres of potential is wasted and is not used in its true sense.

Therefore unless the Government implements radical land reforms, and unless the tiller is given the land and water, the Government cannot fulfil the production programme. Whatever may be the system of giving loans, manured, improved seeds etc.-no doubt, these are important to some extent-the basic thing is that land must be given to the tiller and there must be genuine land reforms. When the Government gives land and water to the tiller, the country can have more production of foodgrains and there will be no need for importing foodgrains from America and of depending upon American charity.

श्रीमती शकुन्तला देखी (बंका) : मान-नीय सभापति महोदया, खाद्य पालिसी श्रौर खाद्यात्रों के मृत्य एक बहत बड़ी समस्या है, जिस के बारे में इस समय इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है । एक छोटे किसान परिवार की लड़की होने के नाते मैं समझती हूं कि किसानों को श्रनाज पैदा करने में कितनी गर्मी, धप और जाडे की सर्दी सह कर खेत में काम करना पड़ता है, लेकिन इस के बावजुद वे ग्रपने बच्चों को ग्रच्छी शिक्षा ग्रौर ग्रच्छा कपड़ा नहीं दे पाते । इस कारण आधुनिक समाज में किसानों की कोई इज्जत नहीं होती श्रौर लोग किसान बनने या किसान के बच्चे कहलाने में लज्जाते हैं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ जगह स्रनाज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं, लेकिन क्या वह पसा किसानों के हाथ में जाता है ? नहीं, वह बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों ग्रौर गोलदारों के पास जा रहा है। किसानों को तो वही है, जोकि चार दाम मिलता पहले उस को मिलता था। इसलिए किसान को समाज तक ग्रच्छा स्थान नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक उस की ऋार्थिक हालत नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक खेती की स्थिति में भी मुधार नहीं हो सकता है। 15.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

बाजार में ग्रनाज का भाव इसलिए बढ रहा है कि हमारे यहां ग्रनाज की कमी है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए और अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करने के लिए किसानों को हर एक चीज की सहलियत देना ग्रावश्यक है। सरकार कहती है कि हम अनाज के दाम फ़िक्स करेंगे, जिस में चावल का भाव १६ रुपये होगा। सरकार को यह सोचना होगा कि यह प्राइस फ़िक्स करने में किसान को कितना नकक्सान होता है स्रोर कितना नका होता है। आज एक तरफ़ तो किसान की भ्रावश्यकता की हर एक चीज का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ़ सरकार किसानों को कहती है कि तुम इस भाव पर भ्रानाज बेचो । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हं कि जब सरकार ने उन की जमीन का लगान. पानी, बिजली के दाम और फ़र्टेलाइजर के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं, मज़दूरी बढ़ा दी गई है, तो फिर वह किसानों को श्रनाज का दाम घटाने के लिए क्यों कहती है। वे तभी दाम घटा सकते हैं, जबकि वे काफ़ी स्रन्न पैदा कर सकेंगे श्रौर उन को हर एक चीज की सुविधा मिलेगी---उन को सस्ती दर पर खाद, पानी श्रौर बिजली मिलेगी, कम दाम में ट्रैक्टर मिलेंगे और मार्केटिंग की सुविधा मिलेगी 1

चंकि सरकार किसानों को ठीक समय पर खाद नहीं दे सकती है, इसलिए उन को बाजार में ब्लैकट मार्के में खाद खरीदनी पडती है । ब्लाक या को-ग्रापरेटिव के द्वारा जो खाद बांटी जाती है, वह गरीब श्रौर छोटे-मोटे किसानों के हाथ नहीं जा पाती है। वह कुछ इनिंगने लोगों के ही पास पहुंचती है । इसलिए इस कठिनाई को दूर करना स्रावश्यक है।

जहां तक पटावन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें ग्रौर स्कीमें बनाई हैं. लेकिन माइनर इरिगशन की तरफ उस का कभी ध्यान नहीं गया है। ग्राज लघु सिंचाई योजना पर सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि ग़रीब किसानों को उसी से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचता है। सरकारी काम-काज इतना पेचीदा है कि किसानों को एक कुंग्रा बनवाने के लिए ब्लाक म्राफ़िस या एस० डी० **ग्रो०** के ग्राफ़िस में महीनों या साल, दो साल तक दौड़ना पड़ता है, तब उस का एस्टीमेट पास होता है । उसके बाद पैसा लेने के लिए भी उनको कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । स्रोवरसियर को दस परसेंट रुप**या देने** पर ही एस्टीमेट पास हो सकता है। इस प्रकार की गडबडियों को दूर करना चाहिए।

टैक्टर का दाम इतना ज्यादा है कि छोटे छोटे किसान उसको नहीं खरीद सकते । इसलिये सरकार को छोटे टैक्टर सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जापान का जो टैक्टर मंगाया गया है, वह ग्रच्छा है, लेकिन ग्रभी उसको केवल देखने के लिए ही मंगाया गया है। शायद भारत सरकार की स्रोर से इस ट्रैक्टर को बनाने के लिए कोई किसी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को कहा गया है, लेकिन उसने स्रभी तक इसका निर्माण नहीं किया है। किसानों को इस प्रकार के टैक्टर जल्द से जल्द दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ग्राप कहते हैं कि ग्रनाज के दाम जब बढ़ते हैं तो किसान के हाथ में पैसा ग्रधिक जाता है। यह बात गलत है। पचास परसेंट पैसा तो व्यापारियों के हाथ में चला जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि जब माल और प्याज का मौसम होता है तो व्यापारी लोग चार ग्रौर छः रुपये मन के बीच में खरीद लेते हैं। किसान को बेचने के लिए इसलिए मजबर हो जाना पडता है कि उसके पास जगह नहीं होती है जहां वह इन वस्तुम्रों को रख सके । व्यापारी लोग इन वस्तुत्रों को खरीद कर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख देते हैं ग्रौर जब दाम बढ जाते हैं तब बेच देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक डिवलेपमेंट एरिया में जां पर भी स्राल की खेती होती हो, एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज होना चाहिये जहां पर ग्राल रखें जा सकें ग्रौर

जिस तरह से ग्राजकल श्रीर वीजों का इनश्योरेंस होता है, उसी तरह से खेती का भी इनश्योरेंस होना चाहिये ताकि कोई घाटा किसान को न हो श्रीर वह खती की पैदावार बढ़ा सके । ग्रगर उसको पता होगा कि खेती खराब हो जाती है तो उसका कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है तो वह ज्यादा मेहनत करके पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोश्रिश्र करेगा

जब दाम वढें तब किसान इनको बेच सके।

यदि ऐसा किया गया तो वास्तव में किसान

को लाभ पहुंच सकता है।

इसमें किसान का भी फायदा है ग्रौर पैदावार भी बढ सकती है।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this motion. I want to say something on this important subject. There are two motions combined. One of them is about the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country. This has emanated from the communist mind, pseudocommunist mind, and I would say it has a special meaning in it. In the House it was said by them, "We have no objection if there is rationing and control." That means, this policy should be of rationing and control and notof self-sufficiency as has been advocated by all sides of the House. Why have rationing and control? They say, "We never said it. What we said was we have no objection." If they go to the consumers, they say. "Here: it is rationing and control and you are the victim of this." If they go to the producer, they say, "Well, rationing and control has been done." This is the line which is suggested and which is talked about in the streets. That is what I would say, What is the policy? Self-sufficiency in food is the policy. What is wrong with the policy? The only thing is its implementation. How is it to be done? There is no difference excepting with certain friends who want a policy of confusion worse confounded in the country in these days of crisis and they want that everybody should be dissatisfied and, therefore, this motion has been put. I would bluntly say this to this august House. The Government has resisted firmly this policy of rationing and control. Threy may have been borrowing from other countries or from other sources. But what has rationing and control produced? There are my friends, elder Members, who themselves know that during the two Wars, when the rationing and control was introduced, there was a bumper crop of corruption, nepotism and all that. Those friends

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

of mine who advocate today rationing and control know that the people of this country, the samaj of this country knows that if they want a bumper crop of all these evils, they should have rationing and control. I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister that he should resist it with all the force the pressure tactics which they may employ and say that there is going to be no rationing and control.

About these two motions, it is a case of Shri Banerjee versus Shri Yashpal Singh. One side is: no rationing, no control and all favours to the real tilers of the soil. The other side is: the prices should be brought down; there should be rationing and control. The hon. Minister is the judge of these two sides and it is for him to say what is to be said—I do not know.

About self-sufficiency or rice control, I would say only a few words. Have they considered the other side of the case when they are arguing that this is a price at which it should be soid? It is 1½ times or twice the average price. But what about the essential commodities which were required to produce foodgrains? What is the basis there? It is 2 times or even 10 times more—it may be steel, implements or anything. Would that not be taken into consideration while saying that there is abnormal rise in prices of foodgrains?

Then, the idea is to bring up consumers co-operative societies. That is the thin end of the wedge. They want control in a special manner I would say, let it be multi-purpose consumers co-operative societies so that there may be incentives for the farmers, so that they bring there the foodgrains that they produce and get implements and other things that may be necessary at a reasonable price in return of their produce. That will not lead to corruption. That will be an inducement to the farmer and he will go to the multi-purpose consumers

ciety. Let the consumers come forward and give advances in the form of loans to the cultivators and that would help in increasing the production. Otherwise, overhead charges in that sector will be very heavy and there will be confusion worse confounded. I would say, let there be multi-purpose cooperative societies.

Then, I want to make one or two suggestions here. Till we achieve selfsufficiency, what should be done? The borrowing is being done. That is not a good act. That nobody would commend, not even the Government. But it is because of the emergency that it is being done. There are certain crops that we produce in India against which we can get foodgrains on a barter basis. Take, for example, tea. We are making perhaps too much use of tea-we are addicted to it. By exporting it to treign countries, we can get a large amount of foodgrains on a barter basis. Then, take tobacco. The experts say that it is the best tobacco that is produced in India. But it goes to America. England and other countries and we get back cigarettes and all that. Why should it not be processsed here and then sent to other countries and in return foodgrains got for it? Then, I give another example from my own district, that is, barley which is looked down upon as a foodgrain even now. England is the sole monopoly for the export of barley. In England, they extract salt barley, husk it and then process it 38 seers per rupee is an ordinary rate at which it is purchased by them and then it is brought back to India and sold at Rs. 140-or Rs. 18- per pound. Why can't we get foodgrains in return?

Then. Gandhiji had the courage to say that smaller things should be seen first. If foreign cloth was to be boycotted, then the use of khadi was preached. But in the case of production, smaller things are ignored. Big things are ignored. Big things are being talked about.

Then, again, take the case of bunds. Because of the absence of bunds, a lot of damage is caused every year. If these bunds had been there, then they could have saved at least fifty villages from the ravages of the yearly floods in Delhi or in the nearly areas. Even the railway lines are broken because of the absence of these bunds. And yet nothing has been done. For twenty five years the scheme for having a bund on the Sabi river is pending, and yet nothing has been done to have it constructed.

I would also submit that in every locality the local talent should be utilised most. I would say that the farmer is the best talent in the locality and not the agricultural expert who is sitting far away from the village and whose opinion alone is taken into account now. If the farmer could be kept in the picture always, and then we try to develop sincerely agriculture, then we can develop it.

Electric power should also be made easily available to the agriculturist. Who is the Raj Krishi now? He is a away from here. man twenty miles Electricity was given for his well and therefore, he could produce 38 maunds 35 seers per acre of wheat, whereas five years before, there was no wheat production at all in his land. But then, when the connection for electricity is given, the demand is Rs. 2000 for the connection. Can he pay? Is that feasible? Is that really a case of increasing production? Is it really an honest way of doing things? But, then, the Central Government are helpless. These things are happening at the lower levels. I wish the policy were that where there is no irrigation by canal system electricity would be given. Speaking for my Gurgaon area and also the Rajasthan area nearby, I can say that we can produce ten times more, if only electricity is given for If that could be done, and our wells. if the well could be worked with electricity, then everything can be done to increase production.

I have submitted these suggestions in all humility and I hope Government will give due consideration to them. It is the smaller aspects which should be looked into if we are to increase production. If our cultivators who are the best experts—and even in the world they are the best cultivatorsare consulted at some stage at least as to what would be best for them, what inducements they would require to improve agriculture and to improve the food production, then certainly we can achieve results. But we find that it is only the higher experts who are consulted, who now nothing about land and agriculture, and who are yet called agricultural experts; if you ask them what barley is or what wheat is, they would not be able to tell you the difference. If this is the state of affairs, then we cannot achieve any results. Therefore, I submit that the smaller aspects should be looked into, and the farmer should be kept in the picture at some stage or the other in matters relating to agriculture.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : श्रों यस्पे मे हिमयन्तो महित्वा यस्य समूद्रं रसया श्राहु, यस्येमाः प्रविशि यस्य बाहुः कस्मैदेवाः हविषो विधेमः ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राज खाद्य समस्या पर बात हो रही है। श्री यशपाल सिंः ने जो मोशन रक्खा उस पर विचार हो राहै। मैं भी थोड़ा बहुत उसके सम्बन्ध में कहंगा।

सरकार खाद्य समस्या को मुलझाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये हर वर्ष खर्च करती है परन्तु व करती है योजना भवन में,दिल्ली में। जिनको स्रन्न का उत्पादन करना है उनके ऊपर वह एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करती। यदि उसका स्राधा पैसा भी यः सरकार कृषकों को देती जितना व योजना भवन में इन्सपेक्टरों स्रीर डाइरेक्टरों स्रीर पता नहीं कितने 'टरों' के लिए खर्च करती है, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कहता हं कि स्नन्न

# [श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

की समस्या और खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो जाता । श्राज कभी कभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय डाइरेक्टरों श्रौर दूसरे 'टरों' को इकट्टा करके उनसे पूछते हैं कि कैसे ज्यादा श्रनाज पैदा हो ? उन्हें पता ही नहीं है नाज कैसे पैदा हो, वे कैसे बतायेंगे ? श्रनाज दिल्ली में तो पैदा नहीं होता, यह तो खेतों में पैदा होगा कृषकों के । सरकार ने कृषकों से कभी नहीं पूछा कि तुम ज्यादा ग्रनाज पैदा क्यों नहीं करते । देश की खाद्य समस्या पीछे जा रही है, इसका क्या कारण है, कौन बतलाये ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राज कृषकों को किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं । मैं मानता हं कि सरकार ने नहरें निकालीं, ट्यूब वैल भी बनाये, लेकिन ग्रापको मैं इस वर्ष की बात बतला देता हं पंजाब की । वहां पचासों टयब बैल करनाल जिले में लगे लगाये गर्मी के वक्त बन्द पडे रहे ग्रौर किसी ने नहीं सूना । मैंने विद्यत मंत्री से भी कहा, समाचारपत्नों में निकाला । सरकार की तरफ से ट्यूब वैल लगे हैं, लेकिन बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, नहरें खुदी पड़ी हैं, लेकिन उनका पानी यमना में दिया जा रहा है, क्योंकि कहीं मिनिस्टरों की कोठी में पानी की कमी न रह जाये , घास बढिया करने में कोई कसर न बैठ जाये। मगर किसान को पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैं पूछना चाता हं कि खाद्य समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो ? जब विदेशी ग्रंग्रेज था उस वक्त, मझे पता है, पंजाब के बारे में श्रौर जो हमारे वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री बनाये गये हैं, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, उनको भी ग्रच्छी तरह से पता है, मुझ से भी ज्यादा, क्योंकि वे भी इसको जानते हैं । वे पुले उसमें थे । ग्रंग्रेज के वक्त में एक किसान को कुग्रांबनाने के लिये १९०० रुपये दिये जाते थे ग्रांर जाता था।लेकिन उस को लिया नहीं समय उसको सहायता के लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि उसको बकावी दी जाती है और तकावी लेने के लिये किसान को न जाने कितनी कठिन चठानी पडती है । फिर वहां जो लोग तकावी देने के लिये बैठ हए ये हैं व नीचे नीचे हाथ करते हैं कि हमको भी मिल जाय कुछ । उस बेचारे को अगर म्राधा नहीं तो चौथाई तो जरूरही देना पडता है, तब बड़ी कठिनाई से तकावी मिलती है। लेकिन यह सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती है । तकावी उगाहने का वक्त ग्रायेगा तो चाहे उसकी फसल फलर मार गया हो, ग्रोला पड़ गया हो, टिड्डी खा गई हो, उससे कहा जाता है कि तकावी तो तुम को लौटा कर देना ही पड़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि अपनी खाद्य समस्या को सुलझाना है तो इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना ही पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की वही स्थिति है जैसी कि एक दूसरे खजली के बीमार की थी। उसको खुजली की बीमारी थी, वह वैद्य के पास गया । वैद्य ने कहा कि यह पूड़िया ले जाना भ्रौर शहद में खाया करना । खटाई न खाना, मिर्चन खाना, नमक न खाना । उसने कहा कि उसके बिना तो मैं रह ही नहीं सकता, खाना पड़ेगा मुझे । सरकार का ठीक वही हाल है क्योंकि कृषि योग्य जो भूमि है उसमें यह सरकार हर वर्ष लाखों बीघ में कल कारखाने ग्रौर बडे बडे मकान बनाने की कोशिश करती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जहां कृषि होनी चाहिये वहां वह कैसे हो । जनसंख्या एक मिनट में १४ के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। ग्राये वर्ष ३६ लाख ग्रादिमयों की वृद्धि होती है, लेकिन इसके विपरीत . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ५५ लाख की।

भी रामेंश्वरानन्द : चलो, ४४ लाख की सही । मेरे ज्ञान में कुछ वृद्धि हो गई । तो ४४ लाख की वृद्धि साल में जनसंख्या में होती है, लेकिन लाखों बीघे जमीन पर प्रबिवर्ष मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं । मैंने पक्षे सुझाब दिया, मैंने कड़ा कि अगर आप को मकान बनाने ही हैं तो जो बेकार पहाड पडे हए हैं वहां मकान ग्रौर कल कारखाने बनवाइये। वहां सड़कें नहीं बनानी पड़ेंगी श्रौर लोगों को भी काम करने का मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन यह बात सरकार की समझ में नहीं स्राती । कैसे समझ में ग्राये ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वस्तृतः यदि कोई फ़ृषक मन्त्री होता तो वह एक इंच भूमि भी इस तरह से खराब नहीं होने देता । स्राज बेचारे पन्द्रह दिनों से गाजिया बाद के स्रौर स्रासपास के कृषक पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनता नहीं है। कहते हैं कि यह हमारे अधिकार में ही नहीं है, राज्य सरकार का मामला है । अगर यह राज्य सर-कार का काम है तो स्राप किस मर्ज की दवा हैं ? राज्य सरकार ही रहेगी । यदि सरकार चाहती है कि खाद्य समस्या का समाधान हो तो कृषि मन्त्री ग्रौर खाद्य मन्त्री दोनों को मिल कर कृषि योग्य भृमि के एक इंच को भी नहीं खराब होने देना चाहिये । अगर वे यह सोचें कि बिना इसके काम चल जाय तो वह किसी भी प्रकार से नहीं चल सकता। जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिये सरकार यत्न कर रही है ।

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)** : स्वामी जी, ग्रापका ग्राश्रम भी तो जमीन पर बना हमा है ?

श्री रामेक्वरानन्द : मेरा श्राश्रम जहां वना हुआ है, सरदार जी, उसे श्राप देख लें । व ं पर जाकर पूछ लें । जहां पर मेरा श्राश्रम बना हुआ है वहां घास भी नहीं जम सकती थी, लेकिन वहां पर कम से कम २०० मन अन्न पैदा करता हूं दोनों फसलों में । मुझे आप कोई गुरुद्वारे का ग्रन्थी न समझ लें । मैं तो मे-नन करने वाला आदमी हूं । इस प्रकार से जब नक आप कृषि योज्य भूमि को नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता । आप योजना बनायें लेकिन उस योजना के बनाने के समय आप को किसानों का सहयोग लेना चाहिये ताकि आपको मालूम हो सके कि अनाज ज्यादा कैसे पैदा होगा । आप पढ़ाई का यतन भी कर

रहे हैं। श्राज पढ़ें लिखे श्रादिमियों में श्रक्ल बहुत है, इंसपेक्टर श्रौर डाइरेक्टर बहुत सी जगहों में जाते हैं, बी॰ डी॰ श्रो॰ भी पहुंचते हैं श्रौर कहते हैं कि जापानी तरीके से खेती करो। लेकिन वई यह नहीं बताते कि वई किस तरह से होगी। व न हल का डंडा पकड़ना जानते हैं श्रौर न चावल उगा सकते हें जमीन में, लेकिन कहते हैं कि जापानी डंग से खेती करो। ये जापानी हंग से खेती करो। ये जापानी हंग से खेती करा। वे जापानी हंग से खेती करा। वे जापानी हंग से खेती करो। ये जापानी हंग से खेती करो। ये पापानी हैं। इनके बाप दांद कभी जापान नहीं गए, न इन्होंने खेती की, ये लोग सिखाते हैं कि खेती की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ायी जा सकती है। ये पढ़ें लिख लोग किसी प्रकार से भी इस देश में कृषि को नहीं बढ़ा सकते।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि कृषि मन्त्री ग्रौर खाद्य मन्त्री एसे लोग बनाए जा रहे हैं जिनका कुछ फूषि से सम्बन्ध है । प्राचीन राजाग्रों के काल में जब जनता में इस प्रकार की कोई समस्या होती थी तो लोग राजा के पास जाते थे ग्रौर राजा स्वयं हल चलाया करते थे। राजा जनक इसके उदा-हरण हैं। लेकिन आज के कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्री को यह पता नहीं कि किस प्रकार कोई फसल बोयी जाती है। जहां कहीं उनको ज्यादा पानी भरा दिखा दिया जाता है वहां वह कहते हैं कि बड़े पागल हैं लोग जो कहते हैं कि पानी नहीं है, यहां इतना पानी भरा है, इसमें क्यों नहीं गेहं बोते किसान । इस प्रकार के लोगो को कृषि मन्त्री श्रौर खाद्य मन्त्री बनाया जाता है। मैं कहता हं कि ये देश का समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते ।

जिन लोगों को मास्टर लगाया जाता है उनको भी स्कूल में पढ़ने के बाद ट्रनिंग दी जाती है, कृषि विभाग में कोई लगाया जाता है तो उसको ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। लेकिन मंत्री के लिए पढ़ने लिखने को कोई बात नहीं है और ट्रेनिंग तो उसकी हो ही नहीं सकती। उसको एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग में जोड़ दिया जाता है। और होता यह है कि नीचे वाले लोग लिखे देने हैं और उस पर मंत्री के [श्री रामेश्वरनन्द]

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हस्ताक्षर ने लिए जाते हैं। इस तरह समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता । जिस व्यक्ति कोग्रनुभव नहीं है वह कभी भी इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकता।

एक और सरकार के दिमाग में कीडा ग्रा गया है कि मिली जली खेती करो। ग्रभी भाई बारुपाल जी बोल रहे थे कि मिली जुली खेती होनी चाहिए। मैं कहता हं कि ग्राप गांव की चौपाल को देखें जो कि मिली जली चीज है, उसमें कही कड़ी ट्टी मिलेगी, कहीं श्रीर खराबी मिलेगी, उसमें बिल्ली जाते मिलेंगे। ग्रौर एक व्यक्ति का मकान है उसमें स्राप देखेंगे कि कोई गृडबड नहीं होती । इसका कारण यह है कि उसका मकान सम्मिलित नहीं है। पता नहीं यह मिली जली खेती का विचार कैसे सरकार के दिमा में ग्रा गया है। हां इससे एक बात हो सकतो है। यदि इस प्रकार की खेती चलेगी तो यह किसान तो रह नहीं सकता क्योंकि यह पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है और डाइरेक्टर और इंस्पेक्टर नहीं बन सकता और यह गरीब है, इसके पास पैमा नहीं है, इसलिए कोई कल कारखाना नहीं खोल सकता । यह सरकार इस कृषि समस्या का, खाद्य समस्या का, समाधान उत्पादन बढा कर तो नहीं कर सकती, लेकिन यह अनपढ आदमी बेरोजगार हो कर मर जाएंगे ग्रौर इस प्रकार इस खाद्य समस्या का समन्धात हो जाएरा । इस समस्या का समाधान दो ही प्रकार हो सहता है, एक तो उत्पादन बढा कर ग्रौर दूसरे इस प्रकार कि खाने वाले ही न रहें। यह सरकार खाद्य उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ा सकती लेकिन इन म्रनपढ़ देहाती किसानों को मारने का इन्तिजाम सोच रहो है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि **ग्र**गर यह सरकार समस्या का समाधान करता चाहती है तो इसको उन व्यक्तियों को ग्रागे लाना चाहिए जो इस काम को जानते हैं। इसी बात का सरकार का रोना है। प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में यही हम्रा कि

ग्रयोग्य लोगों को लगा दिया गया । जिन लोगों के बाप दादे कभी किसी राजा के पड़ोस में भी नहीं रहे उनको मंत्री बना दिया जाता है। ये शब्द कठोर हैं लेकिन क्या किया जाए, यह केनैन की गोली तो देनी ही पड़ती है। इसी लिए मैंने ये थोड़े शब्द कहे।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to begin my few observations by offering a word of welcome to the new person who has now come to hold the reins of this Ministry. Everybody knows that this is a very important Ministry because by the progress of agriculture the country is likely either to rise or to fall.

My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, referred to Shri Patil's work. I have no quarrel with the compliments he has paid. I for one would also congratulate him on his announcement that hereafter the agricultural policy of the country should be farmeroriented. But what did Shri mean by this? If I were to refer to Shri Malhotra's own speech, it was full of condemnation so far as the achievements of the same Minister and Ministry were concerned. It is very wise of us to think that after all agricultural production can be increased only if he who produces is satisfied if we do something for him by which his confidence is restored and also see that he gets some return for the effort he makes.

Now, if this farmer-oriented policy could have been translated into giving some concrete shape to this idea, we would have understood that we had indeed entered a phase of agricultural policy which was very necessary and wise. Probably it might be said that Shri Patil after the annucement he made did not have sufficent time to work out what this should mean and how it should be implemen-Then the reponsibility is on the shoulders of his successors. I hope he will at least fulfil the expectations of the farmers which have been created a new by the declara-

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tion recently made. There are many difficulties in our agricultural production and in the progress we want to achieve. have been various proposals, various criticisms and other things offered, would like to say that the biggest defect in the agricultural administration of the country was the bifurcation of Community Development from the Agriculture Ministry. Thanks to the Kamaraj Plan, it is now opportune to make a change, and I think it is the wish of everybody that this separation and bifurcation should not exist any longer. But here again, there is a halting policy and hesitancy. That is quite apparent, because the word used is that the Food and Agriculture will be able to 'supervise'. I do not know what kind of supervision he is going to have. If it is supervision, I tell him and the House that it is going to fail, fail utterly, as when Community Development and Cooperation was separate from this Ministry. No other remedy except perfect and thorough integration of the Ministries under the names of Community Development and Co-operation and Agriculture is going to succeed. You will never succeed without it. All these attempts have been made, these experiments have been tried. After all, in the whole world, there is a something like agri $w_e$ cultural extension. were extra wise and tried to apply extension to everything. In the world, extension is used to mean and practised essentially and pre-eminently in the field of agriculture. Here we had the unwisdom by which we separated the two. Extension was separated into two parts. There is an Extension directorate in the Food and Agriculture Ministry. What is community development except agricultural ex-When we saw that this division was wrong, various attempts were made. The first was that there should be co-ordinattion. How did we attempt it? There should periodical meetings amongst

Ministers, then there should be periodical meetings among the Secretaries. All this completely failed and it has been admitted by everybody, by the CD Ministry, by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. If we are resorting again to some such halfway houselike supervision, we will go the same way as we have done in the There is such an intimation connection between the two that it is utterly stupid to divide them. Not only is extension one, but co-operation and community development are essentially the most vital parts of our againcultural policy and it must be in the hands of the Food and Agriculture Ministries. There is no escape from

My hon. friend, Mr. Malhotra, talkwas ed of State trading. It with a solemn resolution of the National Development Council and failed utterly. The only possibility of holding the price line is through co-operatives, without resort to State trading. Who will do it? man who has got no connection with co-operation, not the people who do not understand what co-operation is. It must be the people who produce the foodgrains, who should be brought into the marketing business. If there is co-operation and co-ordination in this respect, then alone will these co-operatives be able to hold price line and the producer will get a proper price and the consumer will get it at a reasonable price. We are not living in olden days when cooperation also was struggling in vaiours ways. At one time consumers' co-operatives were considered by the producers of food as their enemics. Now the co-operative philosophy has advanced so much that the solution lies in the consumers and producers coming together. There is no longer conflict between the produces and consumer, and the world is now progessing and working on the lines of having joint co-operatives of the producers and consumers, because whereas farmer does produce, he also consumes. He is the biggest consumer. I look forward to the Therefore,

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present Minister of Food and Agriculture to bring about this reform, and this he can do only if he has thorough control on the department of cooperation can be partly agricultural and partly some other co-operation. Co-operation is a single whole, although we know that in India cooperaion largely means co-operative credit. But it has got to be diversified, and many other sides of co-operative activities have to be developed, and that can only be done if this whole department is brought under the complete control of the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

There was a very important conference; the World Food Congress in June this year in Washington. The FAO, which is presided over by an Indian, who knows the starvation that took place in Bengal and had seen it with his own eyes, organised World Food Congress. The part that this country and this Government played in that conference was ignoble. Neither the quantity nor the quality of the Government delegation sent from here was worthy of the opportunity and the conference. What was the Food Congress concerned about? It was concerned about the starving millions. Where do they live except in South East Asia as pointed out by the FAO? So, India, as a starving and mal-nourished country, should have taken the biggest part in this conference. But this opportunity was lost because of foreign exchange difficulties or some other causes. Even now I would appeal to the Minister to find out what this 'Freedom Hunger Campaign' means, what the well-to-do and advanced nations are trying to do to help the hungry nations. But the hungry nations themselves are not conscious. It required my hon, friend Dr. Lohia to rouse us. Although I do not many of the things he says or does. I must congratulate him on creating a sense of realism in this House. figures may be wrong, instead of 27 crores, if may be seven crores, but there are millions of people in this country who live on the starvation level. And it is not only the agricultural labourers. There is a large population of so-called farmers, because we know the percentage of farmers with less than five acres of land is large who cannot make both ends meet. What can a man with five acres do? If he subsists on nothing more than 20 or 30 nP per day, there is nothing to be wondered at.

But, unfortunately, this consciousness of the malnourishment and starvation and hunger of this country has not yet been brought to bear upon the administrators of this country. They are still pursuing the old policies. The Planning Commission came in the way and refused subsidies of all kinds. I think it is wrong. With the help of the Community Development Ministry we started these compost pits and so on. Because there was a small subsidy the programme succeed-What is the spectable today? Most of the pits that we dug are lying empty, and the manure is thrown outside. I would like the Food and Agriculture Minister to fight for certain subsidies. They are essential in the present state of our agriculture.

I am glad, fertiliser consumption has increased, but it has not increased to the extent it should have. It cannot increase merely by talking about it. There has to be a concrete, definite, plan, like the Japanese method of rice cultivation which was responsible for creating a liking in the minds of the farmers to use it. We have seen that the Nangal fertiliser was not being consumed as rapidly as it was produced. So, all these things have got to be worked out in a definite scheme and not left to take care of themselves.

So, if there is any hesitation in the mind of the Prime Minister in giving complete control of community deyelopment and co-operation to the ו הספו

Food Minister, the latter should tell him quite frankly that without these his hands would not be strong enough to achieve the self-sufficiency that everybody wants.

Then, I would like to refer to similar mistakes that have been committed in other fields. There was a Warehousing Corporation. which ccupled with co-operative development. Because co-operation went on one side and warehousing remained with the Food Ministry, there were two corporations. These are experiments at the cost of the people. Warehousing is a very good thing, it is bound to assist the farmers, but in most of the places I was told advantage is taken by the merchants and not by the farmers because there is no proper supervision. The instrument that he gets is not got in time and is not easily negotiable. There are so many difficulties created. I hope the Minister will look into them.

Finally, I want to refer to a very important problem, namely drainage, especially in Punjab and U.P. The Minister must have a colossal scheme for this as big as the Bhakra-Nangal, if necessary. Unless we have a thoroughgoing system and plan of drainage, not only will we not produce anything from the land that is water-logged today, but we will not continue to produce even as much we are doing today, because even from the present cultivable land very rapidly millions of acres are going out of cultivation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The debate has afforded us an opportunity not only of according a welcome to the new Minister, but also, to some of our friends, of inflicting avoidable embarrassment on him by constanly invoking and exercising the ghost of the food policies that preceded him. The fire that was concentrated by the hon. Mover of the resolution, Shri Banerjee, on Shri Patil and his policies should have been better utilised. Perhaps he is somewhat superstitious 1135 (Ai) LSD—7.

and was trying to exercise a spirit that was not there in the Food Ministry.

Shri Swaran Singh: He must have prepared his brief much earlier.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is in this context that I should like to say that the Communist criticism of Shri Patil personally was highly partisan, class conscious and, if I may say so, it was a poor example of even dialectical materialism if it can be said to be applicable to the circumstances of the case. I feel that it tended to cloud the real issues which confront our country, and to this extent I think Shri Banerjee has not done well by the basic cause which must have motivated him to make this motion.

Shri Baneriee said that Shri Patil had produced more statistics than food. The ministerial function is certainly to feed the people with statistics more than to produce food. I certainly never understood any constitutionalist to say that the Ministers would themselves undertake production. But there is no doubt that the statistics which are flung at us day in and day out also confuse and cloud the issue to the extent that the issues cannot be excavated from the debris of these statistics. It seems that quite often we are made to eat these statistics, even to digest them. Sometimes when there is scarcity, friends like Shri Banerjee may even introduce a new harvest of statistics. It hardly serves any purpose when the economic adviser's index comes round and informs us that there has been no real rise in the cost of living; it hardly inspires confidence when governmental figures can be paraded in such manner as to promote a particular viewpoint and not an objective assessment of the situation as it prevails. It seems that when it comes to prices, this index has shown a rare insensitivity and a rare lack of response to the realities which prevail. This was illustrated: when sugar was at Rs. 2 per kilo, the index would insist that it was shelling at Rs. 1:00

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per kilo. If there is any pride of workmanship, any professional pride in the statisticians who serve as the brainstrust in the formulation of policies. I hope these things would not be resorted to. There are figures given to us, which are palpably and demonstrably untrue. Taking the base year 1949 at 100, we are told that in Bombay the consumer price index in June 1962 was 146 and n June 1963, 145. It was cheaper live in 1963 than it was in 1962! are told according to this index that in Kanpur the consumer price index remained unchanged from 1962 1963; such is the case also in Madras. On an all India level, we are told that there has been a rise of only three points during the whole year. I do not think that this Parliament could possibly be led away by such highly questionable statistics. reliance placed on these statistics is like Achilles' heels and is not likely to stand the administration in stead.

It cannot be gainsaid that the pressure of inflationary spiral is at our threshold. Our economy—I hope and trust it is not so—seems to be entering into an inflationary phase and if it is so, this may defeat and nullify our entire Plan. Our entire scheme of things would receive a tremendous set-back if inflationary spiral is permitted to set in: it will indeed hold our progress and Plan at a ransom.

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

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I feel that there has been, very rightly, an elucidation of the two viewpoints which prevail in our country and which are likely to contest for a long time to come; the viewpoint of the urban consumer and of the rural producer. The farmers' lobby of which Mr. Patel claimed to be a great exponent, insists that the farmer must have a fair price. Of course, fair price like fair price shops is mythical. We do

not know what is the meaning of fair price. In urban areas we are confronted with an insistent and articulated demand that the prices of foodgrains should be reduced. Some hon. Members here have come forth with the suggestion that perhaps State trading is the answer to this problem: securing fair price to the consumer and a fair return to the farmer. I would very much question the premises on which this thesis is sought to be built up.

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

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I still have five minutes. I do not want to enter into this controversy every time. 15 minutes have been given to everyone else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I know; it has been observed from the Chair; everyone else has been given fifteen minutes. I do not want to waste any more time on this. I will not take time more than necessary. State trading is not the answer; those who advocate it have not substantiated their thesis in any convincing measure.... (Interruptions.) The difficulty is that the Administration arrives at a thesis and they try to substantiate it and after failure run down that thesis.

An Hon. Member: It can be proved only by implementing it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If that is how a thesis has to be proved, I am afraid that the thesis is not worth putting into implementation. Co-operatives could be pressed into service if there is any likelihood or promise of their being efficient and not a new type of blackmarketing which seems to be the experience of many. We have to watch the ratio of those engaged in agricultural production and we have to see that larger and larger sections of our population are available for

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the industrial sector and that OUT rural sector is able to feed the industrial population adequately. In the desert areas particularly, no great effort has been launched for emancipating agriculture from the clutches of stagnation into which it has fallen. I know Rajasthan canal is being built and it would certainly convert those areas of Rajasthan which would be served by it into a great area of agricultural production. But there are still huge areas in the arid zones which could be developed. I think that we are now entitled to expect from the Government and the new Minister an announcement of policy in respect of these huge tracts of land. I hope the Minister is able to bring about the establishment of a comprehensive desert development authority for all these arid zones so that they could be utilised properly and not shove responsibility on the Governments as in the past. Time and again we are told about the existence of the land utilisation committee. It may exist on paper. I have seen no evidence of that in reality. I hope this desert development author ty would be constituted under an Act of Parliament and given comprehensive powers to develop the arid zones. The intensive district agricultural grammes should be intensified further and certain blocks should be selected for intensified agriculture. I know that in certain selected districts, the results have been gratifying. In certaiń package some other areas, taken up. Prof. blocks should be Martin Jones' suggestion of a 1,000 miles water pipe scheme could possibly be the answer to all the problems of arid zones in India and I hope the Minister realises that agricultural problems of this country have reached dimensions which call for big thinking, big action and such massive solution of the problem. I am sure that the Minister would demonstrate that we are not wrong in expecting a great deal from him

#### 16 hrs.

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are in this House discussing within a period of about six months this important subject of agricultural production with particular reference to the problem of food; only a few days ago there was a good deal of discussion about this subject during the discussion on the no-confidence motion. At the time of the budget session there was a very detailed debate which covered many of the points.

The present debate, coming as it does soon after the reference to the food problem and the agricultural problems of our country, with the points that were raised at the time of the discussion of the no-confidence motion has acquired in this context, a great deal of significance. I venture to say so because the approach, by and large, has been very helpful, and the various aspects have been examined with a certain measure of dispassionate approach, and attempt has been noticed of making suggestions directed towards effecting improvements in the various sectors. From that point of view, I have greatly benefited by this debate

To me personally the debate is of great value because I took charge of this responsibility only a week ago. and this opportunity which has come to me has given me an understanding as to how hon, Members representing various schools of thought, and coming from various parts of our country, and sometimes having different approaches have analysed the problem and suggested solutions.

I would be quite frank in saying that this subject which has bee debated and about which points have been suggested—very valuable and very informative and very important—has been discussed in an equally detailed manner on two earlier occasions to which I made a reference a moment ago, and the general approach and policy which had been enunciated on the two occasions by my distinguished predecessor, Shri S. K. Patil, really throws out in bold relief the prob-

lems that face us and also the approach for solving those problems. Agriculture has been stressed, and quite rightly so in the course of the present discussion which started on a somewhat acrimonious and complaining tone when the Mover of one of the motions started the discussion. but it was a happy development that it settled down to laying greater stress upon the vital role of agriculture in stepping up production. Suggestions have been thrown, based upon the personel experience of a large number of hon. Members, some of whom have been associated even with the administration.

I have no intention to go into the details of the various points that have been suggested. I am not in a mood to meet point by point the various criticisms that have been levelled. I want to profit by both the criticisms and the suggestions.

#### 16.04 hrs.

#### [Dr. Sarojini Mahishi in the Chair].

It is not in a spirit of trying to find arguments or trying to find alibis that I am approaching this problem; it will be my endeavour to recapitulate briefly the problems that face our country and our general approach for a solution of those problems. Some hon. Members have reminded me of the importance of agriculture in the development and progress of our country. The more one examines the economic picture of the country the more one feels convinced that at present, well as for a considerable time to come, agriculture will continue to play a dominant and decisive role in the development of our country. look even at the industrial pattern of our country we come to the same conclusion: that a dominant part of our industrial structure also is based on agriculture. During recent years we have started thinking of industries which are not based on agriculture and our laying greater stres3 on the development of metals, engineering industries, cement or oil-which are not based on agriculture-and it is by and large a more recent development. The industries that existed in our country before we started in a big way on the mineral development and exploitation of minerals and metals for various purposes, and our industrial pattern, were based mostly on agriculture. Whether it is jute industry, textile industry, tea industry, oilseeds and various other processes, plantation in the south to which one hon. Member referred, sugar-all these things are mostly based on agriculture. Any significant improvement in the economic tempo, therefore even on the industrial front, depends to a very large extent on the capacity of the country to continue to produce the necessary raw materials for these industries at economic prices and being able to continue to feed the requirements of the agriculture-based industries. It is not only the internal aspect: if we look at the export-import budget of our country, it is a significant aspect of our development that most of the commodities that earn foreign exchange for us are also based on agriculture. The biggest earners of foreign exchange these days are our exports of jute manufactures, tea, textiles and lately sugar, oil seeds and the like, oil cake, tobacco, spices, coffee and things of that type. So, most of them, if we analyse, are based upon agriculture.

Perhaps this thing was inevitable because we in our country were deprived of getting the full advantage of the gerat economic changes that took place in the 19th century which is sometimes called the Industrial Revolution. I have often thought, and I have held the view that most of our industires, in essence, were intended to be based, on account of the political situation in which we found ourselves, on agriculture and there was also a sort of colonial print upon our industrial development. Most of it, therefore, was based upon agriculture. Slowly we were shifting from this and exploiting other fields which

are not dependent on agriculture, because there is greater stability and surer foundation of development, if we are not dependent entirely upon agriculture for our economic development and industrial growth. But the hard fact stares us in our face that for a long, long time to come, agriculture will continue to play a dominant role in the development of the country. Whether I look at the consumer requirements or even some of the basic requirements in the form of the necessity of earning foreign exchange the production from the agriculture complex is going to play an important role.

This aspect has been receiving our attention and from time to time, various steps have been taken either to create facilities which might generate conditions conducive to higher standards of production or improving the quality. So, both from the quantitative and qualitative angle, consistent and sustained effort has been undertaken in that direction. Maybe, there have been failings or maybe the results that flowed from putting in that effort did not come up to the expectations of all of us; that is a different matter. But as one hon. Member rightly pointed out, in this respect, the basic things are known and it is one of those paradoxical positions where there appears to be unanimity of opinion as to what requires to be done, but still in the process of doing that, something is eluding us and we are not getting results that we are hoping for.

It is easy to add to the lists-which already large—of "Do's Dont's" that have been pointed out by the hon. Members belonging to various parties and coming from various parts of the country. It is quite natural that some of the obvious things come to us. For instance, to step up production, all of us know that the first prerequisite is to have conditions where the production increases, that is supplies and services which are necessary to step up production are made available. These supplies and services may take different forms and shapes. In some places, there may be drought and more irrigation facilities may be required. At other places, there may be water-logging, as was mentioned by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, and what is required is the elimination of that excessive water to reclaim the land for useful purposes. At certain places, floods may be causing devastation and we have to undertake both long-term and shortterm measures to see that floods do not cause the havoc that is produced. There may be drought at other places. So, we know what should be done or what could be done. But let us not forget that there may be serious limitations on the resources, both fiscal and organisational, which might set the pace for the tempo of development.

Take, for instance, one obvious thing which all of us know about the irrigation facilities. It is a well known fact that agriculture in our country continues to depend to a very large extent upon natural sources, call it rain or sometimes floods or sometimes some other form of minor irrigation or the like. With all the facilities that are available there, the present ratio between irrigated land and unirrigated land in the country is 20: 80. Only 20 per cent, that is one-fifth of our total land which is under the plough is capable of being irrigated either by canal or by lift irrigation and the like. That is a small proportion. We should do everything in our effort to increase this proportion, because the ultimate productivity depends upon the availability of water in a country like India.

It is for that reason that a large number of schemes, big and small, have been undertaken - river valley projects, storage schemes and the like-and they have progressively brought larger areas under irrigation. I do not know the exact figure, and it is not my intention to hur! statistics to which my hon, friend Shri Banerjee, the mover of one of the motions, was very allergic, but it has been quite

a significant increase in irrigation over the last ten or twelve years—the figure is something of the order of between 40 per tent and 50 per cent over the canal irrigated area that we got at the time when we became independent.

But there is a limit, both natural as well as financial and, if I may add, economic, to a very large scale expansion, and we might before long be reaching a situation where the law of diminishing returns might start operating. Already there is the huge scheme, for instance, boldly conceived and imaginatively executed, namely, the provision of canal water to the desert areas of Rajasthan. It means hundreds and hundreds of miles of water-carrying channels with the ultimate object of irrigating those areas. Then there is lift irrigation and there are the minor irrigation schemes. All these are steps in the same direction. These bigger schemes do take a longer time to yield results, but once they start yielding results then the actual performance in the form additional yields is of a very high order as has been the experience where irrigation started and with which I am personally familiar also both in East Punjab and West Punjab.

These are the bigger capital consuming things. But there are a number of other things where facilities can be more easily created. One obvious. thing is the desire to actually percolate the research effort to the farmer and that, I think, is a direction in which very useful work can be done and significant results achieved. Already some of the good varieties of sugarcane, cotton, wheat and even rice which have been evolved as a result of very intensive research have greatly benefited our peasants and farmers all over the country, and the new strains or the new varieties can be developed which could significantly add to the whole productive effort in the country. One of the important directions in which we will have to

attach greater attention will be the coordination of this research which, at the moment, is carried on both at the Central as well as State level and even by certain autonomous institutions, and to make the results of that research available to the farmer in a form in which he can utilize those advantages; that will be one of the important directions in which we can achieve significant results.

This brings me to the subject about which some reference has been made, namely, the extension services. This expression has been used by some hon, Members in a spirit of appreciation and some hon. Members thought that it was not of much use. The idea is quite sound. Maybe, we have not been able to give it a proper shape and we have not derived the maximum advantage from this. While on the subject of agriculture, let us remember that we have to deal with about five and a half lakhs of villages and with crores and crores of people living in the villages. Unless they are moved unless they are entrusted and unless they appreciate the importance of adopting any particular method or picking up any particular mode of advancement. the effort will yield any fruitful or practical re-That is the basic thing which we must remember. When we intend to move them, we must move them on the basis of the latest developments.

I think those hon. Members who feel that science and technology have little contribution to make to agriculture, as Swamiji perhaps intended to convey when he tried to ridicule the educated people who devote so much time to research and give so much thought to it, they should realise, although on the face of it may not dawn on us easily that agriculture depends to a very large extent on conceiving policies correctly and then purposefully implementing them. Therefore, it would be over-simplification to say that they can take care of these without the necessary institutional arrangements. It will not be correct. Those

countries which have achieved great progress in agriculture have given a great deal of thought to agricultural research, and then collation and coordination of that research and the application of that research on the ground, and in this the extension service would play an important role in its various facets.

Because we are dealing with a very large number of people, therefore we cannot place the services of high experts at the disposal of our countryside in numbers, as much as we would wish. Therefore, we have to be contented with people, who may not be very good experts in this line but who have picked up the results of research and are prepared to push them on to the countryside, who are prepared to persuade and educate the farmer so that he might take to the latest technological methods of raising production. The importance of this is fully appreciated by progressive farmers in Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and a number of other States, where the farmers have derived very great benefit by adopting new methods and new techniques, by taking advantage of the extension services. Nothing impresses the farmer more than his seeing with his own eyes crops of a better variety grown in a better way. No amount of lecturing will help him more as compared to his actually seeing in some of these demonstration farms the results of such experiments and improved methods of agriculture.

To recapitulate in one form things which have been suggested by hon. Members on different occasions, it is necessary that we should make the necessary supplies and services available to the farmer. Whether it is improved seeds, water, electricity, implements—all these things have to be made available at reasonable prices. There is no doubt about it. It is our intention to utilise the various instruments at our disposal, whether they are governmental institutions, community development programmes or

the network of co-operatives. It is our intention to make the maximum use of these for the proper availability of these supplies and services for the use of the farmer.

Then, other things have been mentioned, things which come in the way of rapid improvement. In that category would fall the pests, insecticides and things of that nature; also, an important thing which has been mentioned by more than one hon. Member, namely, credit facilities. Once we accept the proposition that to make any significant improvement agriculture must be motivated by technological developments, that is, bring about an industrial approach to agriculture, it follows as a necessary corollary that this will require large amounts by way of credit. Credit facilities have been extended from time to time. The Reserve Bank, the co-operative system are there and a number of other arrangements have been made. Facilities are available even for those who cannot give security for advances to finance their agricultural programmes. Credit facilities are today available even to those who do not own lands. Those relaxations been made from time to time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are they efficient and adequate?

An Hon. Member: They are on a very limited scale.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree that if they are insufficient or inefficient, we should not permit them to remain in that form. We should step up the efficiency. We should improve availability. This is really something not frightfully new. The Indian peasant through the ages has been groaning under the agony of the village moneylender. To a very large extent, I think, by the various legislative measures and other progress that has been made, he has reached a stage where he is not today dependent very much upon that source of financing as he used to be some 20 or 30 years back.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: About providing rural credit facilities for the farmer, a lot more has to be done.

Shri Swaran Singh: Ι agree. That is what I was coming to. Maybe that whereas his dependence upon the former village moneylender has gone and that institution itself has greatly disappeared, the vacuum that has been created has perhaps not been completely filled by the new institutions for financing agricultural operations. A great deal has already been done in the form of taccavi loans, advances from co-operative credits, facilities for seeds, even facilities for purchasing implements and the like. It may vary from State to State but a great deal has been done-I know, in certain States in all these directions. Much more has to be done and should be done. In this connection, there has been some difference of opinion that has been voiced here and in the other House as to what should be the agency, both for advancing as well as collecting the dues whenever they fall due. But it is essential that this credit should be available and it should be available with the least of these irksome procedures. Then, the repayment conditions also should be such which should take note of the economic difficulties that he faces and it should be organised in such a way. In this combined effort of the agriculture department which could always assess the real requirements, let us not forget that easy credit condition is not an unmixed blessing particularly on the rural side. It is not good even for the industrial workers if he has easy credit availability, as is unfortunately the condition which prevails today in many industrial sectors where a very aggressive money-lender operates and charges interest which is extremely indefensible. On the rural side, easy credit availability is not an unmixed blessing and the credit availability, unless it is linked to development activity, can prove to be ruinous rather than helpful. Therefore, there has to be a proper sifting of his requirements, proper phasing of the availability of credit facilities and it has also to be of such a size as to be enough to make his development schemes successful, but it should not be such as to let loose the normal tendency of wasteful expenditure.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): When the Reserve Bank is advancing the credit at the rate of 2 per cent, interest?

Shri Swaran Singh: I remember Mr. Jashvant Mehta's remarks. If he had waited a little, he would have got an answer. A point has been raised that the actual interest that is charged from the agriculturist, the farmer, is much higher than the rate of interest at which the Reserve Bank advances loans to various financing institutions. like, the apex cooperatives and the like. I have looked into that, real thing is that all the money that is made available to the farmer does not come entirely from the Reserve Bank of India source. The money that is advanced to the farmer comes from various sources including the deposits from its own members and borrowings from the district or provincial cooperative banks. If entire money that is being advanced to the farmer were to come from the Reserve Bank itself, then the difference between the rate of interest that the farmer has to pay and the rate of interest payable to the Reserve Bank will not be that much. But that goes into the pool and because the money that goes into the pool bears interest at different rates; as it comes from various sources, that comparison is not fully justified. In spite of that, steps have been taken to point out to the State Governments that they should have a second look at these rates of interest and their attitude should be to utilise this as a facility and they should examine the possibility of reducing further the rate of interest that is chargeable to the farmer.

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16.34 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: As a matter of fact, a considerable portion of it comes directly from the Reserve Bank. The apex and the district cooperatives invest very little, hardly 5 per cent., and the rest 95 per cent. comes from the Reserve Bank.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know. The hon Member has experience of his locality. I cannot controvert. But no district or even the apex cooperatives will know the precise source. That is a question of arithmetic. We can look into the figures. I have gone into it, and I am prepared to go into it again. But the fact remains that the entire money that is required for the farmer is not available from the Reserve Bank alone. It is a good thing that part of it is available at a low rate, and, therefore, it will naturally have the effect of depressing the overall rate of interest that works out.

Let us also remember that there are deposits by both rural people as well as urban people in the district co-operative banks and in many of the other co-operative banks. I know it as a fact that there are people who deposit money in such banks and they give the normal banker's rate of interest on the deposits and the like. But, even with these deposits and the advances from the Reserve Bank, as has been voiced by hon. Members, the total credit that is available to the farmers is not enough. We have to enlarge that bowl and put in more into it, and we should work out the rates which should not put any undue burden upon the farmer, and which should also be of such a nature as to facilitate the flow into that bowl of capital both from the Reserve Bank as well as from other sources.

श्री क० न० तिबारी (बगहा) : मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ग्रीर बिहार में जो कर्ज देने का सिस्टम है, वह मैं ग्रापको बतलाता हूं। दो तरह से किसानों को कर्जा दिया जाता है, एक मनी के फार्म में ग्रीर एक कांइड के फार्म में। ग्राप देखें कि कांइड के फार्म में जो दिया जाता है, उस पर कितना इंटरेस्ट लिया जाता है। २५ परसेंट उनसे इंटरेस्ट चार्ज होता है जिस को हमारे यहां सवाई सिस्टम कहते हैं:

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं विनती करूंगा कि डिटेलल्ज वह मुझे बता दें। २५ परसेंट तो बहुत ग्रिथिक लगता है। होना नहीं चाहिए। ग्रगर है तो मुनासिब बात नहीं है। यही मैं कह सकता हूं। इस पर विचार किया जा सकतो है।

श्री गौ रीशंकर कक्कड़ : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी २५ परसेंट है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (ग्रलवर) : सवाई सब जगह लेते हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: My comment on this may be uninformed comment at the moment, because my association with this has been revived after several years; it is not that most of these problems are unfamiliar to me; I have been dealing with these, but I deart with them sixteen or seventeen years ago, and, there may have been great changes in the meantime. And I shall progressively acquaint myself with them, and I need hardly assure you that I react rather strongly to this type of thing. We shall find out what should be the best method....

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In these circumstances when people have to pay 25 per cent interest, are Government prepared to conduct any new survey and take any steps in the direction of removing the debt of the agriculturists?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is what I have stated. My own reaction to this is rather violent, and we should have some solution for this. The question

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is not one of having a survey, but we should do away with it. That is my approach. I think that we have had far too many surveys for one thing or the other.

Shri Himatsingka: Perhaps, 25 per cent is charged, because the crop that is given is lent in the particular season when the prices are high, and it is paid back when the crop is gathered and when it is still wet. So, there is that factor also.

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as the additional production is concerned, there is unanimity of opinion that it should be done. And that is a good thing for our country, because in the history of many other countries there have been occasions when there was difference of opinion whether a particular effort for additional production in one or the other sector should be highlighted. But, so far as our country is concerned, the general approach in planning, that is, while formulating the various plans and also while implementing them, has been that we should take every possible step to step up agricultural production.

There are also other irritants which have been pointed out by hon, Members. One hon. Member spoke about land reforms, and another Member said that there was fear of co-operative farms, and, therefore the farmers were not producing. These might be theoretical considerations. I also know a little bit, though not to that much extent as hon. Members do, about the countryside. It will be wrong to imagine that our farmer does not understand which side of his bread is buttered. He knows fully what is good for him. On the whole, Governments after independence, both at the Centre and in the States, have persistenly pursued a policy of progressive land reforms, and I am glad to say that land reforms in many of the States, land reforms which mean greater security of tenure to the

tenant, creation of conditions where he is not exploited, where he gets a good part of the yield that he produces in the field, all these which have been undertaken are progressive measures. Therefore, I felt a little amazed when an hon. Member belonging to a party always claiming to be progressive had to cite the example of Japan and talk of the reforms initiated by Gen. MacArthur after the occupation of Japan. I think we in our country have made far greater progress in the matter of land reform, and the position of tenants has progressively been improved. From State to State, if you have a look at the picture that prevails today, we can say that we have made a significant move in that direction.

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Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Can mention any State where a single acre has been distributed under the land legislation that has been passed in all the States?

Shri Swaran Singh: I know what is bothering the hon Member. For political reasons, he wants to keep Andhra land legislation in the forefront. I do not grudge him that. But so far as our present discussion concerned, let us not place undue importance on that aspect. The substantial position is that we after independence, in the States and at the Centre, have taken a progressive view of land legislation and initiated and completed legislation in almost States aimed at improving the status of the tiller and the tenant, and have also taken steps where the original attachment of sticking on to land and the presence of a large number intermediaries has, by and large, been eliminated and we are well set on the rural side where the farmer knows that he can use his land to his best advantage. Maybe that in the process, holdings have become so small in certain parts where his individual cuitivation is not quite economic. It is in that background that we have stressed the importance of farms on a voluntary co-operative basis, and I have no doubt that where these have been undertaken in the right spirit, the results have been quite encouraging. So this is a matter which has really received very great attention.

Having said so much and also having an eye on the clock, it is not my intention to say more on this subject except to mention one point stressed by one or two other hon. Members. namely, the possibility of co-ordination in the various Ministries dealing with rural development in the country. Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation and Irrigation-these are the principal activities which can play a significant role in stepping up production. I think that the step that has been taken should be quite helpful in creating the right type of institutions arrangements which should result in a co-ordinated effort for stepping up production. This can be done at the State level.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: How is it going to be implemented at the State level?

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): That is the only problem.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know whether the hon. Member has experience of working in a State Government. I claim to have some, and ny feeling is that it is easier to implement it at the State level, because in many States there are no separate Ministries as such, and it is quite common that one secretary deals with more than one Minister.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: In U.P. there are separate Ministries.

Shri Swaran Singh: Therefore, I do not see any great difficulty. The district continues to be the unit in our country, and the District Agricultural Officer, the district officer in charge of co-operation and the Irrigation Engineer, who is in charge of both major and minor irrigation, can definitely get together under the guidance of the Collector or the Development Commissioner, whoever may be the local authority.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Generally they do not,

Shri Swaran Singh: But they should, and it should be our effort to see that do. They could pursue the schemes and implement them in such a manner that the benefit of all this goes to the farmer. That is the only direction in which we must move. I do not think there can be any difference of opinion. The doubt expressed is that such a thing has not been done before, and there is a risk it may not be done in future. I think there is growing awareness of the dangers that are there if we do not undertake this close co-ordination, and it is hoped that both at the Centre and in the States proper co-ordination will be there and the effort on the agricultural front can therefore be stepped up many times.

In this connection, I was heartened this morning to read a press report about the determination of one of our Chief Ministers, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, who says that in three or four years he hopes to step up food production by hundred per cent., that is to double it. If devoted and concentrated attention is paid for stepping up production, it can be done. It has already been done in Punjab, Punjab which was a deficit State as we got it after partition was converted into a surplus State within a short time.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Now it is an abundant State.

Shri Swaran Singh: I said surplus State.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: It has also got floods in Rohtak and other areas.

Shri Swaran Singh: We will have to live with floods. We should, therefore, make arrangements, so that the havoc caused by floods is compensated by higher production in areas where there are no floods. The floods in Rohtak are rather a bad case of Drain No. 8, they are causing so much havoc. The Irrigation Minister, Dr. Rao, spoke to me two or three days ago and said that he has thought of arrangements which, if executed, might result in eliminating this danger for ever.

As I said in the beginning, we have to face droughts in certain parts, floods in others, waterlogging in some places, and complete absence of water in other areas. That is the country that we have got, and we have to concentrate our attention in such a way that we get best from the resources that are available to us.

Now I will say a few words about food. Partly I have tried to cover it already, because the real solution of the problem is greater production, because ultimately the level of prices, availability and all that depend upon additional production. Therefore, our cardinal policy is to step up production. We are grateful to the countries which give us food, but let us not forget that continued dependence on others is not good for us, is not good even for continued good and friendly relations between countries, because too much dependence on the one hand and too much consciousness of giving help on the other might result in the creation of feelings which may not be in the best interest of either of them. It is necessary that we should step up our efforts for additional food production. So long as we do not succeed in that we have to keep the thing going. Some comments have been made in that direction and I would say a few words about this aspect. On the food side our general policy has been to distribute our available foodgrains in such a way that there are no large-scale criss-cross or irrational movements. That is the philosophy

behind the zonal system: grouping surplus States with adjoining deficit States so that movements may not be over long distances. Many traders come and tell me: why do you not permit us to send rice from Delhi to Calcutta? Today they may send it from Delhi to Calcutta; and tomorrow, if the price there comes down a little, they may send it back—a movement purely on commercial grounds to earn a few annas.

In this connection, it is good for us to remember that there is some difference of opinion even among the hon. Members of this House. More than one hon. Member from the rural areas had voiced the feeling that agricultural prices of certain commodities were very low. In the case of foodgrains, excepting rice, the prices of wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, gram, etc. are not on the high side.

### Shri P. R. Patel: Of rice also.

Shri Swaran Singh: If anything, some of these prices are a shade lower. It is true that this year the price of rice is a little higher. I do not entirely agree when it is said that it is not correct but that also varies from State to State. I would reiterate what has been said on earlier occasions. So far as foodgrains other than rice are concerned, both with regard to availability as well as prices, the position is quite satisfactory.

About rice, the position in the South is reasonably satisfactory. The level of prices in Mysore, Madras and Kerala is not on the high side. In Andhra Pradesh, a surplus State, the price has been more or less stationary, except that when we move fairly large quantities from Andhra to Calcutta, there has been a slight rise. But that is not a normal movement. I know that even from the railway angle, we had never moved rice from Andhra to West Bengal side. Generally rice is from Orissa. This was a special feature on account of the unsatisfactory crop position in Orissa and also in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh supplies rice to the deficit Maharashtra State where there is a big consuming centre in Bombay just as there is a big rice consuming centre at Calcutta. Hon. Members might be quite familiar. In the rice picture, there are three deficit areas which are of considerable importance; Kerala; West Bengal, particularly on account of the high concentration of population in Calcutta; and Maharashtra and partly Gujarat, on account of the industrial development. So, they have to be fed from the adjoining areas. Therefore there is nothing very complicated about the zonal arrangements except to group together the surplus and the deficit areas that is Kerala can meet their demands from Andhra Pradesh and partly from the delta areas of Madras; West Bengal from Orissa, and Maharashtra from Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, where they do not eat much rice, always supplies the cushion which could be moved either to West Bengal or to Maharashtra, depending upon the availability of rice. Let us not judge our effort in this direction by the unfortunate position that prevailed on account of the bad crop in two surplus areas, namely, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. This was rather an unfortunate conspiracy of bad circumstances and let this not warp our thinking for the future

I have been noticing crop conditions and the like over the last weeks and my expectation is that the rice crop is likely to be reasonably good this year. I am fully conscious of the fact that rain in certain parts had been delayed, but later on it has been reasonably good, and therefore the condition of the rice crop is reasonably good and we should look forward to the month of October when rice crop starts arriving in the market to a definite lowering of the price level. In the meantime we have done our best to keep the price within reasonable limits by pumping in supplies into those areas which are deficit areas. We have opened a large number of fair price

West Bengal and even in shops in Madhya Pradesh, because we knew that on account of the unsatisfactory crop position the requirement of rice there had to be met by certain supplies from other areas; also in Maharashtra and other areas. There, both rice and wheat are available at prices which are not unreasonable. Therefore, I have a feeling that the worst in this respect appears to be over, and we have, I think, turned the corner and we can look forward to a better and easier position even with regard to rice.

In the meantime I would like to emphasize that my approach even to this problem of distribution is not going to be influenced by considerations except those of making it available at reasonable prices and ensuring a reasonable and economic price to the grower and also to see that undue burden is not put on the consumer; and to that effect, whatever measures, regulatory or other may be necessary, will certainly be resorted to, because, with all the best of wishes there can be unsocial elements who require to be curbed by stern action and already instructions and suggestions have been issued to the State Governments point. ing out to them that they should initiate action to ensure that the unsocial elements do not take undue advantage of scarcity conditions.

I would like to mention the steps that are proposed to be taken under the Defence of India Rules. Government have suggested to States to issue orders to prohibit (1) the sale of important foodgrains and sugar by anyone other than a regular dealer; (2) charging of margins by wholesalers and retailers above the limits prescribed over their costs; (3) submission of false returns under the relevant licensing order or furnishing false information to the Government or maintaining incorrect accounts by dealers; and (4) charging by fair price shopkeepers and approved retailers of any price higher than that prescribed by the Government. It is hoped that the State Governments

will take appropriate action, and these can be modulated—made more stringent or less stringent—depending upon the conditions that might prevail.

### 17 hrs.

This, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is broadly the picture on the side of food distribution and the general question of rural development which have been the subject-matter of the debate in which such a large number of hon. Members have participated, and I have to thank them very much for the great deal of thought they have devoted to this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur)—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want to reply or shall I put the motion to the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can reply tomorrow.

#### 17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 10, 1963/Bhadra 19, 1885 (Saka).