

case of breach of privilege. The matter has already been taken up by our Secretariat with the Ministry. If a Ministry chooses not to reply in respect of a matter on which we seek information, I think it is a clear case of breach of privilege. It is clear from the Minister's statement that the Finance Ministry has chosen not to reply. Again and again, the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry. I would like to have your guidance as to when I can raise an issue of breach of privilege against the Ministry of Finance for not giving reply to our question. How long have we to wait? From the facts already disclosed, there is a clear case made out; I move that the Ministry of Finance by not replying to our question has committed a breach of privilege....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless I get notice, I cannot allow it; I cannot accept oral notice.

Shri Daji: No, Sir. There is a clear ruling that when a matter arises on the floor of the House, we can raise a question of breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: If he gives notice in writing, I will consider it.

Shri Daji: All right.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह हाउस इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह हाउस कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, तो फिर ऐसी एगोर्नेसिज को स्टेट्स के पास भेजने का प्रश्न ही क्या है। आप इस बारे में व्यवस्था दें।

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed him. वह जरूर कर सकता है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On a point of clarification....

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. Subramaniam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is on the panel or Chairmen.

Mr. Speaker: Let it go. It is finished.

12.38 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: (i) FOOD SITUATION AND (ii) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I crave your permission to have a composite motion, combining my own motion and the motion given notice of by Shri Kishen Pattnayak and others, because then there could be a discussion of the food situation as well as of the situation arising out of drought?

Mr. Speaker: He might move his motion first. Then I will ask Shri Kishen Pattnayak also to move his motion. Then the hon. Minister can make his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Shri Kishen Pattnayak should also be allowed to make a speech simultaneously.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Two speeches simultaneously?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I beg to move the following:

"That the Food situation in the country be taken into consideration".

श्री कृष्ण पटनायक (सम्भलपुर): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

"कि कई राज्यों में घनाबुष्टि और उस के परिणामस्वरूप फसल के नष्ट हो जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में विचार किया जाये।"

[श्री कलान पटनायक]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि यह प्रस्ताव घेरे नाम से है, इस लिए घेरे ग्रुप को जो टाइम दिया जायेगा, उस के अलावा मुझे भी समय दिया जाये, अगर अभी नहीं, तो बाद में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है। याननीय सदस्य बतायें कि अगर किसी पार्टी के तीन चार मैम्बर हैं और वे सब नोटिस दे दें, तो क्या मैं नोटिस देने वालों को अलाहिदा टाइम दूँ और पार्टी बाकों को अलाहिदा टाइम दूँ। यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

These two motions are before the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The various amendments may also be moved.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no objection, now that we have taken up the other motion also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that Government have failed to make the country self sufficient in foodgrains, in providing the farmer cheap credit and the material inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, better seeds, water, agricultural machinery and also in making proper arrangements for the distribution of foodgrains." (1).

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, approves of the policy of the Government and calls upon the

Government to implement the following measures:

- (a) emergency food programme to tap all available water—both from minor and major irrigation works;
- (b) rationing be introduced, relief works be started in all the famine affected areas; and gruel centres be opened in a concerted measure both by the Central and State Governments to prevent starvation deaths;
- (c) fodder for cattle and drinking water for men and cattle be made available;
- (d) sufficient inputs such as credit, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements be made available to the ryots as incentives to grow more food;
- (e) ways and means be devised for permanent famine relief to prevent the recurrence of famine in the famine affected areas of the country; and
- (f) sufficient foodgrains be imported from other countries to tide over the food crisis, consistent with the self-respect of the country and without any political strings." (2).

Shri M. Malachami (Periyakulam): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that steps be taken to wipe out the deficit of food in the country by increasing productivity through effective implementation of land reforms, proper enforcement of tenancy laws and providing incentive and remunerative price to the producer." (5).

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that steps be taken to increase the food production by intensive cultivation, implementing land reforms, consolidation of land and through scientific and technological research." (6).

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that whereas all the previous efforts have so far proved ineffective to create self-sufficiency in food production, and whereas total dependency on food imports has now been recognised as harmful to the interests of the country, a radical reorientation is urgently called for in the matter of:

- (a) policies with regard to all stages of production and distribution of foodgrains;
- (b) creation and utilisation of irrigation facilities;
- (c) giving directives to State Governments for adopting land legislation conducive to greater agricultural production;
- (d) disciplining of distributory and trade channels of foodgrains; and
- (e) effective checking of further rise in prices of foodgrains." (7).

Shri P. K. Patel (Patan): That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country

is of opinion that the following steps be taken to improve the food situation and to make the country self-sufficient in food:

- (a) remunerative and lucrative prices of foodgrains be fixed and guaranteed to the farmers before sowing season;
- (b) a plan be prepared to supply electricity at a rate not exceeding nine paise per unit to wells;
- (c) diesel oil be supplied to farmers to meet their requirements to run engine-pumps for irrigation at a subsidised price;
- (d) seeds, fertilizers and loans etc. be given to farmers in time to meet their requirements; and
- (e) a Commission be appointed to investigate and report on the difficulties coming in the way of food production." (8).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West) I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, deplors the continued dependence of the Government on import of foodgrains, its failure to introduce effective State trading in foodgrains, to implement radical land reforms, and to check the anti-people activities of food hoarders and speculators, and calls upon the Government to implement immediately the following measures on an emergency footing:

- (a) monopoly procurement of foodgrains by State agencies from the farmers at economic

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- (b) statutory rationing for all towns with a population of 1 lakh and above, and extension of fair-price shops in all rural areas;
- (c) ban on bank advances against foodgrains to private parties, and liquidation of rural indebtedness and provision of cheap credit for cultivation;
- (d) introduction of crop and cattle insurance schemes;
- (e) distribution of fallow and waste lands to peasants, and proper enforcement of tenancy laws;
- (f) crash programmes for provision of seeds, fertilizers and water, and development of large-scale mechanised farms in the public sector, on the Suratgarh model, at least one for each State; and
- (g) special relief measures and concessions for the drought-affected areas." (9).

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government have failed in taking adequate measures to attain self-sufficiency in food production, in giving a fair and equitable treatment to the deficit States, in checking the operations of the hoarders and black-marketeters, in holding the price-line, and in doing justice to the needs of the small peasants and in protecting the consumers." (10).

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country,

disapproves of the food policy of the Government of India, and is of opinion that in order to end the over-dependence on imported foodgrains, following measures be adopted:—

- (a) highest priority be given in all Plans to allocations for water, credit, roads and for providing incentives and facilities to farmers like the availability of fertilizer, good seed, electric power, implements, diesel oil and kerosene at reasonable prices;
- (b) end compulsory procurement, and accept the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed;
- (c) abolition of all zonal and local restrictions on the sale and movement of foodgrains, gur, groundnut and all edible oils and the re-establishment of a common market throughout India;
- (d) a price support policy be evolved, where under the Government will be an unlimited buyer of foodgrains from producers at remunerative prices, determined according to clearly stated principles to be enunciated by an Agricultural Prices Commission, functioning not as a departmental organisation but as an independent statutory commission;
- (e) as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of foodgrains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidised by Government, and for this purpose grain be purchased by Government from big farmers at remunerative prices; and
- (f) the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act be repealed." (11).

Shri Bade (Khargone): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, disapproves the policy pursued by the Government so far and suggests that—

- (a) in allocation of funds in the Plan priority be given to agriculture as the major industry of the country;
- (b) coordination councils of peasants and agricultural workers be set up from block levels upwards to ensure maximum efforts of both for food production;
- (c) cultivable waste land be distributed amongst the landless labourers and adequate funds and implements be made available to them for the purpose;
- (d) production oriented prices be assured to the tillers;
- (e) rationing be introduced in all cities with a population of over one lakh and the famine affected rural areas; and
- (f) greater financial aid be granted to peasants for sinking wells and other minor irrigation works." (13).

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of drought and resultant failure of crop in several States, calls upon the Government to take the following immediate steps in the affected areas—

- (a) remission of land revenue and suspension of collection of all Government and co-operative dues;

- (b) provision of generous Tuc-cavi and land improvement loans to agriculturists;
- (c) opening of a large number of subsidized foodgrain shops;
- (d) providing an adequate number of wells and tube-wells;
- (e) execution of major, medium and small irrigation projects at suitable places as soon as possible;
- (f) large-scale test relief works to provide employment to the people; and
- (g) arranging of fodder for cattle." (1).

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have been discussing the food situation in the country almost every session, but unfortunately this session when we are discussing it, we are faced with one of the most difficult situations on the food front.

Generally, agricultural production has not kept pace with population increase, and particularly during the first three years of the Third Plan there was stagnation on the agricultural front. The production level of foodgrains was hovering round about 80 million tons, sometimes a little below that, sometimes a little above that. Fortunately last year we reached a record production of 88.4 million tons, and we were planning, as a matter of fact, for 1965-66 to reach at least 92 million tons, and as far as the various preparations are concerned, we had made them and the State Governments had fully co-operated with us in making these arrangements to reach this target of at least 92 million tons, but because of the seasonal conditions, all these plans have been completely upset. I will not call this a failure on the agricultural front, but as has been pointed out in the motion of the hon. Members, this is a situation arising out of a severe drought. This is an unprecedented drought, the like of which had not happened during this century.

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In a large country like ours, we always have in some areas excess of rain causing floods and damages due to that, while in some other areas there is scarcity of rainfall and therefore drought conditions prevail, but this year, quite unusually there has been large-scale and widespread monsoon failure in the country. I have tried to make an analysis of the rainfall in the country, and I would like to place it before the House.

The seasonal features during the southwest monsoon this year have been very unusual. In the past we have had years of bad southwest monsoon, but it has always been the case that if the southwest monsoon was bad in some parts of the country, it used to be normal in the other parts with the result that the shortfall from the adverse seasonal conditions in one part of the country was usually made up by normal or even additional production in other parts where the monsoon was normal. This year was very peculiar in that monsoon was deficient and the rainfall was scanty over most of the country, with the result that practically almost all the States have been hit by poor production. It was only in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and parts of U.P. that the rainfall was nearly normal. In these areas the condition of the kharif crop has been satisfactory.

In respect of the southern States, the rainfall has been normal in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Mysore, but in most of these areas, the main rainfall is from the northeast monsoon and not from the southwest monsoon. In most of the other States the rainfall has been deficient, with the result that the condition of the kharif crop has been quite unsatisfactory. In the period from the beginning of June to the end of September, the rainfall was deficient except in the eastern States mentioned earlier, and the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and part of Maharashtra as mentioned earlier. The more important

period with regard to rainfall in Madras is the northeast monsoon, and the rainfall from the southwest monsoon within the State is not very important.

In coastal Andhra, the rainfall from the southwest monsoon was normal, and this has helped the crops in the delta areas in the coastal districts, with the result that the yield in those areas has been quite normal. Though the rainfall in these areas was normal till the end of September, the rainfall from the 1st of October onwards was very scanty. The absence of continued rainfall after the 1st of October had a very bad effect on the standing crop. The yield which, till the end of September, was expected to be normal went down considerably due to the lack of the crucial rainfall from the end of September onwards.

This was particularly true in the case of millet crops. Up to the end of September, these crops were in very good condition, and in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, it was expected that the production of the millets would be still above normal, but for lack of the crucial rainfall after the end of September, the millet crop over most of the areas withered and died, leaving a very heavy shortfall in production.

Even in the areas where rainfall was normal, the rainfall was scanty in the catchment areas of the reservoirs. In Madras, for lack of sufficient rain in Coorg and the Nilgiris, the reservoirs did not receive the usual supply of water, with the result that the area in the Cauvery delta which has an assured irrigation usually, was forced to raise rain-fed paddy without the aid of irrigation from the Cauvery. The Mettur Dam is the main reservoir of the Cauvery feeding the Madras delta areas. Generally, during July-August it gets filled up and again it gets filled up during October-November, but during this July period

the reservoir had only about one-twentieth of the usual water it used to have, and therefore it is that in the delta area they have to depend even now on the rainfall. Similarly, the areas under reservoir in my own district of Coimbatore had to be denied water in order to spare whatever little water was available to the Cauvery delta.

In Andhra Pradesh, the two main rivers, namely Krishna and Godavari, did not receive the usual supply of water because of lack of rainfall in the catchment areas in Maharashtra and Mysore. In the delta areas of these two rivers, even though the first crop could be raised successfully with the help of the normal southwest monsoon, the prospects of the second crop are very bleak due to the very low water level in the rivers.

In Madras and Kerala States also, the absence of the crucial rains after the end of September has effected the crop prospects very badly.

In the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, U.P. and Punjab, the rainfall has been very much below normal. In these States, except the areas which were commanded by irrigation, in all other areas, the crop has failed badly for want of rains. The situation in parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan is now very gloomy and conditions very close to famine are expected. The absence of rainfall after the 1st of October has made the prospects of the rabi sowing in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat very bleak. The rabi rains have also been quite disappointing so far.

I heard yesterday that there had been some rainfall in Maharashtra and in some areas in the southern districts. There have been rains only in the extreme north of the country covering parts of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and possibly the northern

parts of U.P. and in the rest of the country there has been no proper rainfall and unless conditions improve at least hereafter the prospects of the rabi crop appear to be quite gloomy. This is the general picture and with reference to this picture we try to make an assessment and estimates of production of kharif crop. This estimate was made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Food Ministry and it was done about two months ago. At that time it looked as if the shortfall would be roundabout 4.5 million tons with reference to the kharif crops. During these two months the position has further deteriorated and as I have already indicated, because of the failure of the crucial rainfall which was required at the time of flowering and at the time when the grains grow, perhaps the shortfall is likely to be much more than what was estimated about two months ago. We can place it around 7-8 millions or a little more. We are having the usual crop-cutting samplings to find out the exact figures of production which would be available a little later but in any event the shortfall is considerable and I find the prospect of the rabi crop also not quite rosy. We are not now in a position to predict with any certainty the likely production or the likely shortfall. So, when this position became clear to the Central and the State Governments we tried to take steps to improve the availability by undertaking some short-term measures for additional production. In the note circulated the measures taken have broadly been indicated. Mainly, we have attempted to have an additional crop in areas when some water is assured and moisture would be available for raising short a term crop. On that basis we estimate that it is possible to raise additional crop in about 2.5 to 3 million acres. We are also trying to make pumping sets available to the ryots wherever there are tanks with some water and also for pumping water from river beds if water is available there. A large number of pumping sets, both diesel and electric have been mobilised and we hope that

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would serve to a certain extent to bring about additional production. But that would be only marginal; large quantities would not be coming out of these attempts. If 2.5 to 3 million acres are successfully cultivated—success depends upon the water availability, it will get affected adversely if there is a further failure of rains—perhaps we may be able to make up to the extent of about two million tons from these 2.5 to 3 million acres. In addition to that we have also tried to raise tuber crops like potatoes and sweet potatoes and tapioca. We plan to have an additional one lakh of acres under potato; tapioca also requires very little moisture and sweet potato could be organised in certain states. Steps have been taken towards that end. In addition, we have organised a campaign for vegetable growing in urban and semi-urban areas. My colleague the Deputy Minister is in charge of this vegetable production drive in the Delhi area and he assures me that there has been very good response from the residents of Delhi and much new area had been covered under the vegetable production drive. In other cities in the urban areas whatever land is available is put to use to grow more vegetables if water is available and an attempt has been made in this direction; all the assistance necessary for that purpose by way of seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and technical advice have been made available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers' bungalows also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are also citizens of Delhi and we are included in that. We are trying our best and it has had some success. Vegetable growing would ease the situation to a certain extent. All these are marginal. The situation has further been made difficult because of the uncertainties of the import programme. We were receiving under PL 480 from the USA during the last 4 or 5 years about three million tons a year to six million tons a year. Unfortunately that programme is still uncertain.

I do hope and trust that in view of the serious situation which has developed in the country due to the failure of the monsoon some suitable arrangements will be made with regard to the supply of wheat under PL 480. I want to make this humble submission to this House. This is hardly the time when we can give up the import programme, particularly when we are faced with huge shortages in production. Therefore, we have to depend upon imported foodgrains. Hon. Members are aware of the acute situation with regard to foreign exchange. Therefore, it would not be possible for us to make commercial purchases in the world markets. Therefore, it may be possible for us only to get under PL 480 massive assistance which would be required to meet this situation. I hope it would be possible for us in any event for 1966 to get this massive assistance.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is this margin? Can you tell us what is this margin to be filled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given the figures; the hon. Members can calculate it.

Therefore, our attempt to increase availability is by way of organising additional production and trying to get from outside sources as much as possible. In this condition of scarcity it is necessary for us to have a distribution plan. Some hon. Members believe in free market conditions. I like particularly Mr. Masani to listen to me because he is an advocate of free market. In scarcity conditions, if free market is allowed to play, naturally market conditions would adjust themselves with reference to price. When the demand is high and supply is reduced, it gets adjusted by way of increase in prices so that the purchasing power in the country is reduced to that extent because of the increase in prices. Naturally, it gets adjusted at a high price level. The implication of this is that only those who are in a position to pay this high price will be able to purchase

and perhaps in sufficient quantities too to meet their needs, whereas the poorer sections will be completely deprived of the foodgrains. That is why it becomes even more necessary in this context—this necessity was there even before—that we should have controlled distribution in the country. Fortunately, even before this scarcity arose in the country, we had taken certain steps for the purpose of regulating distribution in the country and the regulation of distribution can be made only on the basis of government getting control of as much foodgrains as possible. That is why we have been impressed upon the State Governments that there should be an intensive drive for procurement and that procurement in the present context will have to be made at the source, from the producer himself, because once it gets out of the hand of the producer,—it may be with the producer somewhere else or it may go to the trader or there might be a combination—it becomes almost impossible to trace where the grain would be available. That is why we impressed upon the State Governments that there should be a compulsory levy on the producers on the basis of the production and on the basis of the extent of cultivation made by the cultivators. I am glad almost all the State Governments have accepted this formula and they have gone forward to have a compulsory levy on the producers for the purpose of getting hold of as much of grain as possible in the hands of the Government for the purpose of controlled distribution.

13 hrs.

In addition to that, we are trying to have in certain areas monopoly procurement, and particularly, I would like to cite the instance of West Bengal where they have come forward to have monopoly procurement so that the entire stock available, to the extent the administrative efficiency is available there, may be procured, and to mop up the entire marketable surplus so that it can be distributed

through the fair price shops and the ration shops. In the present context, what is important is, not to allow the trade to get hold of the stocks but for the Government to get at the stocks as much as possible. It is for this purpose that the Food Corporation is being used by the various State Governments. It is not only wheat and rice which are important; in the present context, coars grains are also important; pulses also are important. Therefore, we have to take an overall view and try to find out how to get stocks and distribute them on a controlled basis. That could be done only when we observe certain disciplines with regard to consumption also. Apart from the rationed distribution, it is necessary, in the present context, to see that we avoid wastage as much as possible. No doubt we have passed the Guest Control Order, limiting the number of guests at any function and also limiting the number of dishes that could be served, but mere law alone cannot serve the purpose. It is necessary that a social consciousness should develop and that social consciousness alone can produce results.

In spite of this difficult situation developing in the country even now, we do have wasteful feasts; we do have restaurants where anybody can take anything to any extent. Therefore, all these will have to be looked into and a greater measure of control and discipline will have to be exercised. Otherwise, we may not be able to tide over the position, which is under the constant examination of the Government with reference to various other measures which could be introduced on the basis of rules and regulations, but ultimately, the society has to take note of this, and unless the members of the society, the citizens, become aware of their duties and see that there is no wastage and see that there is austerity practised by everybody, it would not be possible merely on the basis of the Defence of India Rules or various other laws, to enforce these things. Therefore, in this situation, it becomes ab-

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olutely necessary for us to take to this controlled distribution and restrict our consumption as much as possible.

With regard to this, I would like to state before the House the various steps taken in some of the States, which should be a guide-line for other States. Ultimately, controlled distribution becomes possible only to the extent we are able to procure and have stocks with the Government. In that respect, during 1964-65, my State—the State of Madras—has set an example with regard to the procurement. Out of a production of 3.4 million tons of rice, it has been possible for them to procure on the basis of levy on the producers and also controlling the trade, roundabout 0.8 million tons or eight lakh tons. They have also introduced already statutory rationing in Madras and Coimbatore cities. In addition to that, there is informal rationing in the various towns in the State. Therefore, in spite of this gloomy picture even with regard to Madras, they are confident that they would be able to tide over the situation.

Another State which I would like to refer to with regard to procurement as well as distribution is West Bengal about which I have already made mention. They have introduced statutory rationing in Calcutta city one year ago, and in the urban areas roundabout Calcutta city. It has paid high dividends. Generally there is an impression that controlled distribution, particularly rationing, is unpopular; it has become unpopular particularly after the war. That was mainly because under the system of rationing we were distributing rotten food. If only we take care of the quality and the standard of the foodgrains which we would be distributing, I think generally in the present context the country will welcome rationed distribution and that is what we are trying to ensure,—namely, that in the process of procurement, in the process of storage and in the process of distribution through these con-

trolled channels, the quality does not get deteriorated. I can assure this House that we have achieved a good deal of success in this, and anybody who doubts it may go to Calcutta and find out how during the last one year, the standards have been maintained there with regard to rice that has been distributed there and the wheat that has been distributed there. In the same way, they could see in Madras also how the quality and the standards have been maintained.

Therefore, it is not an impossible task if only we do it with some efficiency and some effectiveness. So, in this context it has to be ensured that the quality and standards do not deteriorate. I was mentioning about Calcutta and the statutory rationing, and particularly for the last one year, no critical situation has developed in the city and suburban areas of Calcutta, but in the other areas there has been a certain amount of difficulty because the availability was poor and that is why the State Government of West Bengal took the decision that they should have monopoly procurement and controlled distribution in the entire State, and they have launched upon that monopoly procurement only just now. I hope and trust that with their usual efficiency, it would be possible for them to make success, and I want to give this assurance to the State of West Bengal from our side—from the Centre—that we will give all assistance possible to make that experiment a success, because on the success of that experiment would depend this undertaking of monopoly procurement and controlled distribution in other areas also.

Maharashtra also tried to make an experiment of monopoly procurement during the last year, but unfortunately, because of certain deficiencies in the system of monopoly procurement they did not make a success of it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They completely failed.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But this year they were trying to see that the loopholes were removed and the deficiencies made up so that monopoly procurement could be made a success during this season. As I already stated, Maharashtra has suffered most because of the failure of the monsoon, and therefore, I do not know how far the procurement scheme there would succeed in the present context, but they are making a heroic effort. I wish them all success, and I am sure the House also would wish them success in their efforts.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Be ready to give help to them. (Interruption).

Shri C. Subramaniam: I mentioned that. Therefore, today, because there is scarcity, there is all the more reason why there has got to be procurement and controlled distribution. Some people seem to think that when there are scarcity conditions and shortfalls, how can we have rationing and controlled distribution and how can we have procurement. We do not resort to rationing or procurement just for rationing's sake or procurement's sake; these have become all the more necessary because there are shortfalls and because there is a greater shortfall now, there has got to be a greater regulation and greater control on distribution and on consumption also. That is why in the present context it becomes all the more necessary to undertake procurement and to have statutory rationing and controlled distribution and restricted consumption particularly in the urban areas. I hope the State Governments which are taking steps for the purpose of introducing statutory rationing in the urban areas will take speedy steps for implementing it.

An hon. Member: What about the rural areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rural areas also will be taken care of, and to the extent of rationing fair price shops will be there.

Because of these drought conditions, the critical situation is not confined to foodgrains alone. There are other outcomes out of this drought situation, and they also will have to be tackled in a big way. In view of the failure of the monsoon, I am afraid, drinking water may become a problem in many areas. Therefore, we will have to take, even now, preparatory steps to meet the situation. I do remember, in 1952-53, when I was a minister in the Madras State, large scale drought conditions prevailing in the Rayalaseema area and in some of the districts of the present Madras State also. It is possible to procure foodstuffs from somewhere and transport them to the needy areas, but to supply drinking water to every area is almost an impossible task. We tried to take it through lorries, send wagons full of water and also take water through trains. But it was an impossible task. That is why, even now measures should be undertaken for the purpose of meeting this situation. Wherever we anticipate scarcity of drinking water, sources should be located and either they should be strengthened, wells which could be deepened should be attended to, or where water could be reserved for the purpose of drinking water, even at the cost of giving up cultivation in a particular area, it should be done. Otherwise, drinking water would become a great problem. We have alerted the State Governments with reference to this and I hope preparatory action will be taken for the purpose of meeting this situation.

In this context, I want to emphasise one welfare scheme about which I have always been emphasising and I was always giving importance. That is, the welfare scheme for the children, particularly, in the drought affected areas. We have heard that in Great Britain and other countries, during war time, when they introduced rationing, when there was great scarcity, they gave priority to the welfare of the children and, therefore, during

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that period of war the children, particularly, of the poorer classes became healthier because of availability of nutritious food for them during that critical period. We cannot afford to allow the coming generation to get emaciated and become a nation with poor health. Therefore, it is necessary for us to have a massive and large scale programme, particularly, to protect the children, to give them nutritious food, multi-vitamin tablets, nutritive biscuits and various other things which would be necessary for them to protect their health. Therefore, I hope, at least taking advantage of this adversity, we will start this children's welfare programme which, I hope, would become a permanent feature. I am glad my hon. colleague in the Ministry of Health is here. I hope that such a scheme would become a permanent feature in our country. We talk of socialism. My own view is that socialism should start with the children. Every child in our country should get an equal opportunity to be fed properly, brought up properly and educated properly. Therefore, let this socialistic programme start at least under these conditions of adversity so that it may become a permanent feature later on. In these conditions, we will have to concentrate our effort to protect our children, and I have no doubt in my mind that it would be possible to evolve a scheme for this purpose and implement that scheme successfully. I am glad to inform the House that various international agencies are prepared to help us in a big way in launching this programme.

In addition to that, perhaps, we may have to take care of pregnant mothers and nursing mothers also to a certain extent.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): And, ultimately, the fathers also. उन्होंने क्या कसूर किया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the most vulnerable area which we should

take care of. Under the present conditions, we should see that their health does not get affected in any way whatsoever. This is a worthwhile programme for us to formulate in a big way and implement it successfully.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about birth control?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are other suggestions, I am sure, which hon. Members would be making during the debate. It is not as if I will be able to exhaust all the measures which we would have to undertake. I thought I should indicate how we are thinking. I am sure the debate will throw out many more useful suggestions for the Government to adopt.

In addition to that, it would become necessary, particularly in the drought affected areas, to provide relief measures for the landless labourers and even the small farmers who may not have any purchasing capacity at all. Therefore, famine relief works will have to be organised in a big way. We are accustomed to these famine relief works, but unfortunately those famine relief works were organised in a dis-jointed and un-co-ordinated way so much so after the relief work was over those works which were undertaken did not produce any tangible results. But taking advantage of our Plan, taking advantage of the various schemes which we have to work out during the Fourth Plan, we can evolve a programme of work in the various parts of the country which would contribute to the assets of the community in the rural areas. Round about irrigation projects, for the purpose of contour bunding, for the purpose of soil conservation, for the purpose of digging channels, for the purpose of desilting tanks etc., these works could be undertaken in a big way. We have alerted the State Governments that these steps should be evolved now so that the schemes would be ready for being undertaken at short notice.

In addition to that, cattle fodder is going to become very difficult in some areas. Therefore, we are trying to build up, what we call, fodder banks and taking advantage of some fodder being available in forest regions. We have alerted the forest departments in the various States to organise fodder collection in the forests, have them bundled and stored in strategic points so that they can be transported to the point where they would be most needed. It may be necessary to have cattle camps also where our useful cattle would be protected. Here we have to have a sense of priority, whether we will attempt everything and fail or would devote some attention to useful cattle, the milk-yielding and working cattle. We should have that priority and save them at least. For that, we may have to organise cattle camps where drinking water and fodder would be made available.

Then, these conditions may be fertile for epidemics and all those things. My colleague, the hon. Health Minister, has already taken measures to mobilise the necessary vaccines and serums for the purpose. She has also taken measures to have teams of technicians who would be able to use these things for preventive work whenever it becomes necessary. For this purpose, we had a meeting in the Planning Commission and a Committee of Secretaries has been formed with the Planning Secretary as the convenor. They are continuously meeting for the purpose of identifying the problems and suggesting various steps which will have to be taken for the purpose of tackling those problems.

Therefore, it is not as if we are unaware of the difficulties which are likely to arise, the problems which are likely to arise because of this situation. We are trying to identify these problems and also formulate steps for the purpose of meeting the difficulties and solving these problems.

But, ultimately, in the present context, particularly in the context of this great scarcity, unless we have the co-operation of the public and we have the co-operation of all the political parties also to meet this great challenge, I am afraid chaotic conditions could be easily created which perhaps would be greatly welcomed by our enemies today, our enemies on the border. When I was hearing the Defence Minister's statement yesterday that China was probing all along the border, I was wondering whether they were trying to take advantage of the situation which was developing in the country. Therefore, I would like to strike a note of warning, particularly to my hon. friends here, that this is a situation in which we have to function together and to meet this great challenge and the great calamity which is likely to arise because of the monsoon failure. In this task, I would welcome the co-operation of all. I would plead for the co-operation of all the political parties and all the voluntary agencies which are functioning in the country today. It is only by a co-operative and co-ordinated effort, perhaps, we would be able to meet successfully the emerging situation, the situation arising out of the drought conditions which prevail in the country today.

I do not think I should go into other details. I have circulated three papers to the hon. Members, one with reference to the food situation detailing some of the steps which we have taken for the purpose of procurement and distribution, another important paper with reference to the agricultural production programme in the emergency situation, indicating also the long-term programme, how we propose to achieve a stage of self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Plan—I am sure, hon. Members would have gone through it and I await their criticism and their suggestions with regard to the programme which we have put forward for the consideration of the House and of the country—and another paper with regard to some of

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the measures which we have taken for the purpose of meeting the scarcity situation in the country as a whole. I have given as much detail as it is possible to give in these papers and I look forward to very many constructive criticisms and suggestions with regard to the steps we have taken, and I can assure this House that I would try to be benefited, and the Government would try to be benefited by the various suggestions which the hon. Members would be making here. My only appeal to the hon. Members would be that while this difficult situation could be made more difficult by our action, our whole endeavour should be to see how to minimise the distress and avoid the disaster. That is the approach we have got to make today and I have no doubt in my mind that in the present mood of the country that co-operation, that effort and that enthusiasm would be coming forward and that as we met the situation at the border we would also meet successfully the situation arising on the food front.

Shri Karni Singhji: Sir, I want to ask for a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members can do that when they make their speeches.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Minister started his speech with a reference to the increase in population in relation to the food front. But he did not elaborate any further as to how other Ministries are going to co-operate with his Ministry on this very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: The presence of the Health Minister is sufficient proof of that collaboration and co-operation. The same question was raised by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta also, family planning or birth control.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, the Minister has made a contradictory statement on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: It will be cleared during the debate.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इजाजत दीजिए कि मैं अपना स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव पेश कर सकूँ। आपने मुझे बुलाया था लेकिन मैं गैर हाजिर था। प्रॉडर सेक्रेटरी ने मुझे बुलाया था और मैं बाहर गया हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको भी मूव समझा जाए।

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government have miserably failed to solve the food problem, that they have put the country in the position of humiliating dependence on US PL 480 food supplies and that the Government should adopt a comprehensive food policy based on the following:—

- (a) a food army to bring cultivable waste lands under the plough and execute small irrigation projects on a mass scale (wells, tanks, small dams etc.) be raised, and free irrigation facilities to small peasants for growing food-grains be provided;
- (b) total prohibition of evictions from land be enforced and a ceiling on land holdings at three times of the economic holding be fixed;
- (c) land revenue or land tax on profitless agriculture be abolished;
- (d) parity in industrial and agricultural prices be maintained;
- (e) liberal loans to the peasants against the security of crops be granted, and wholesale

trade in agricultural commodities be nationalised;

- (f) an equitable system of distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities, especially in the famine-stricken areas be evolved; and
- (g) on big landholders who have marketable surplus compulsory levy be imposed." (12)

Mr. Speaker: Now, all the motions are before the House. I have to mention one thing. Of course, we will have to see that all the States are represented. But I have to make a request to the Members from various States to combine together and just put up one or two speakers from each State. Probably, that might facilitate our work. The presiding officer has got to perform a very thankless job. Now I have got with me more than 100 names. Hon. Members would appreciate that it would not be possible for me to call most of them.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: As this is a very important subject, the time should be increased. Because, most of the Members want to participate in this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Even if I enhance it to the maximum limit, then too all the Members wanting to speak cannot be accommodated. We will have to face the same situation.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, you have said more than once that Members should catch your eye and that it is not enough for them to simply send their names. Now what happens is that the party whip gives the list of names, other members take no interest in the debate and go away and the quorum bell goes on ringing. So, the old practice of catching the eyes may be followed.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Congress members are concerned, it would be only by catching the eye.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

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Mr. Speaker: There is no other remedy. So far as the other parties are concerned, because I have to give them specific time, I would suggest that they may choose their own spokesmen. Coming to the time limit on speeches, so far as Members from the Congress side are concerned, I would request them to confine themselves to ten minutes. In that case, a larger number of Members could be accommodated. If they place a restriction upon themselves, my task would be easier. So far as Members of the opposition are concerned, it is true that I have to give them a specific time. Suppose a party gives two names, the first speaker should finish his speech within the allotted time. If, on the other hand, the first spokesman goes much beyond the time allotted to him and very little is left for the second spokesman, I will be obliged not to call him.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): It so happens that in this discussion each State is regarded as a unit irrespective of its size. Even though the Congress Party has 60 members from that State, because of this restriction only one member is allowed....

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. A huge bulk has advantages as well as disadvantages.

श्री सिधु नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बजे के बाद हाउस में कोरम नहीं रहता है। अगर आप यह नियम कर दें कि जो मيم्बर हाउस में खड़ा हो उसको आप बुलायेंगे और जो आपकी घाई कंज करेगा उसको आप बुलायेंगे तो कोरम बना रहेगा। तब न इधर के लोग भायेंगे और न ही उधर के लोग भायेंगे। रोज बंटी की बजह से, कोरम बेल की बजह से नाक में दम घा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो कहा है उसको कहने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी। मैं ने खुद ही यह कह दिया था।

श्री शिव नारायण : इधर वालों के लिये आपने कहा है लेकिन उधर वालों को बरी कर दिया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दोनों के वास्ते यह नियम हो।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहें कि हमारे इस एक मैम्बर को बुलाओ और मैं कहूँ कि नहीं उसको नहीं बुलाता हूँ? दूसरे को बुलाता हूँ? यह तो नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, चौदह साल से मैं देखता आ रहा हूँ कि एक मैम्बर एक सेशन में कितनी ही दफा बोल लेता है जब कि दूसरे मैम्बर को बोलने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। आप के यहां यह नियम है कि आपकी आई को कैच करें माननीय सदस्य। अगर यह नियम लागू नहीं आप करते हैं तो चीफ ग्विप या डिप्टी चीफ ग्विप जो नाम दे दें....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी किसी जमाने में उधर बैठते थे और मावलंकर साहब की, जब आपको बोलना होता था, परमिशन लेनी पड़ती थी। उसके बाद आप डिप्टी स्पीकर भी रहे। अब आप स्पीकर हैं। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सोशल जस्टिस होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशल जस्टिस यहीं से शुरू होना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक मैम्बर एक सेशन में दस दस दफा बोले और दूसरे मैम्बर को एक दफा भी बोलने का मौका न मिले। जैसे वह मैम्बर चुन कर आया है, वैसे ही दूसरे भी चुन कर आये हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब जो वक्त है उसको हमें इसी में खरम नहीं कर देना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : न्याय करने के लिये आपको चाहिये कि आप वक्त लगायें। कारण यह है कि यह जो न्याय है यह आपके द्वारा ही हो सकता है। आप हों, या डिप्टी

स्पीकर साहब हो या कोई भी चेयर में बैठें हों, उन के सामने यह होना चाहिये कि जो चेयर की आई कैच करे उसको ही बुलाया जाए। यही प्रथा रखें, दूसरी कोई प्रथा आप न रखें।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है कि वह प्रथा रहेगी। Shri A. P. Sharma

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam) : Sir, I want to say . . .

Mr. Speaker : I have called Shri A. P. Sharma. So far as Members are concerned, ladies have no special privileges.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar) : Since defence and food are two important subjects now before the country and food, I think, is more important than anything else, my suggestion is that there should be a full-dress discussion in view of the food position stated by the hon. Food Minister before the House. Therefore the discussion should be for not less than five days, that is, 25 hours. It is the most important subject before the House.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma : Sir, though you have said that ladies have no special privilege, still the Prime Minister in his broadcast on food has appealed to the ladies specially regarding this. Therefore I would request you to see that more ladies are given time.

Mr. Speaker : I correct myself. Ladies always have special privilege.

Shri A. P. Sharma : Sir, what happened about time?

Mr. Speaker : Let the debate proceed. I will see what I can do. I might make it clear that there are 12 hours allotted for both these motions. Some hon. Members had suggested that there ought to be separate discussion, but that would not be possible. Of course, if the House so desires, I can add another three hours.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Sir, I have a suggestion. When the quorum bell is rung.....

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I will make it 15 hours..... (Interruption). If it is not full-dress discussion, I cannot do anything else.

Shri Shinkre: Provided that no quorum bell is rung.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker Sir, even though we are going to complete 15 years of planning and we envisaged that by this time we would be self-sufficient in food and had fixed a target of 100 million tonnes, our expectations have been completely belied. Last year we witnessed production to the tune of 88 million tonnes; but, I think, it was just a fluke because two years prior to that our food production target was much less than that achieved in 1961-62.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Even though the stress and strain on the food economy was thought would ease as a result of increased production, it has continued unabated, rather it has become more difficult because of the growing pressure of demand due to the rise in population and, at the same time, reduced market supplies. To supplement the deficit, imports have become all the more important and the quantum of imports has been rising every year. In 1962 it was 3.6 million tonnes; in 1963 it was 4.6 million tonnes; in 1964 it was 6.3 million tonnes and in 1965 it is bound to be much higher.

It is unthinkable what the situation would have been had not PL-480 supply been available to us at the right time. This year we received a wheat gift from Australia to the tune of 150,000 tonnes and last year the timely diversion of commercial wheat from Australia to Indian ports had been able to turn the tight corner in our food situation. For a predomi-

nantly agricultural country like India it is all the more important that all emphasis should be put on production and all priorities should be given to it. Agriculture should be able to stand on its own feet and at the earliest possible time we should be able to shed the crutch of foreign imports.

Even after 15 years of planning and 18 years of independence Indian agriculture depends on the vagaries of monsoon. This year's erratic behaviour of the south-west monsoon has completely upset the calculations of our planners. I do not possess all the statistics but I presume that this year the shortfall is going to be to the tune of 20 million to 25 million tonnes. We do not know what blueprint the Government have to combat this challenge.

Due to the failure of the south-west monsoon just at the time of transplantation of seedlings, all the seedlings of paddy have completely withered away. There is absolutely no prospect of the earlier variety so far as my State, Orissa, is concerned. The Government's estimate is that there has been failure to the tune of 95 per cent in the earlier variety of paddy. As to the late variety, except in those areas which are covered by irrigation projects, the prospect of the late variety is also very bleak. So far as the rabi crop is concerned, absolutely no moisture is now left in the soil and so the prospect of the rabi crop also is very distressing.

Reports of semi-famine conditions have been pouring in from all over India. From Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala we are getting disheartening reports. Even from the once-surplus States, like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or Orissa, the report is very bad. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, except for the delta area, there has been complete failure of crop in Rayalaseema and in the Telengana area. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, Chhattisgarh,

[Shri P. K. Deo]

which is called the grain granary of Madhya Pradesh, has been very badly affected. We are getting distressing reports from the western districts of my State, Orissa. Specially my own constituency, Kalahandi, which is considered the rice bowl of Orissa and is the second surplus district so far as foodgrains are concerned, has been badly affected. Dark clouds of famine are looming large on the horizon and unless timely steps are taken the situation would become all the more difficult.

By this time of the year when a foot, or two feet, deep water would be flowing in paddy fields, now cracks two to three inches wide have developed in those fields and if you drive from Rourkela in the north to Koraput in the south, except for the Hirakud ayacut area, you will hardly see even a green blade of grass in the entire western districts of my State. There has been mass exodus of population. People have been disposing of their cattle, properties, utensils, gold, ornaments and even children. For these distress sales they do not get the market price and the anti-social elements make a capital out of it.

The other day, on the 8th November, in a query to the Food Minister I posed the same question and he pleaded his complete ignorance to the thing. To him I would like to point out the statement of the Deputy Minister of Transport from my State, Orissa, who comes from the same district. His statement clearly says "there have been instances where people have offered to sell away their children because of their inability to provide them with food." This is the state of affairs there. No foodgrains are available in the market. Even broken rice, which is not fit for human consumption and which produces a very foul smell, is being sold at a very high price and it is beyond the purchasing power of the people in the locality even to procure that broken rice. There have been cases of star-

vation. Many criminal cases, like theft and burglary, are reported from all over the place. Starving people forget all priorities and are driven to extremes, we all know 'बुभुक्षितानि न करोति पापम्'। But, at the same time the responsibility of the Government is there. We are always prepared to extend our full co-operation in this regard.

The Minister has circulated a pamphlet reviewing the entire food situation. I am surprised to read what he says at page 1:

"Prices of rice recorded a decline in Bihar, Assam, UP, Orissa and Punjab."

It is far from the truth. Then, on p.2 he says:

"...there has on the whole been stability on the food front during the year..."

It is also completely baseless.

Sir, you will not find a parallel like this anywhere in history. Probably, you will find it in the case of Nero who started playing his fiddle when the Rome was burning. The picture that I try to project here will convince you that these days are forerunners of famine and-God forbid—let not 1966 see the repetition of 1867 when there was the great India famine and the millions of people died of starvation. In my living memory, I had the misfortune of seeing the Bengal famine. Those ghastly sights of the Calcutta streets, if I remember them, still make me shudder and I pray to God, let there not be a repetition of that famine in free India. At that time we criticised the British raj and that it was a man-made famine. But if such a thing is allowed to be repeated in 1966 in free India, all the fingers will point at these gentlemen who are responsible for taking this country to this abyss.

In this regard, I would beg to submit that it is a cumulative effect of the persistent pursuit of wrong policies. I may point out that the entire cause of this mess is the pursuit of wrong economic policies and wrong priorities. To keep pace with the growth in population, we should expect our food production not only just to expand but to expand tremendously. If rains fail, we still blame the Providence as the hon. Food Minister was just blaming the Providence.

We have neglected agriculture and irrigation in our various Plans. Only 20 to 22 per cent of the entire acreage is getting the irrigation facilities. We have completely neglected the production of nitrogenous fertilisers. We only produce just one-fourth of the entire requirement of the country. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very pertinent statement of the Prime Minister who pleaded his helplessness in this regard. While addressing a conference on the 28th November, 1965—this is from the *Statesman* of the 27th:

"The Prime Minister disclosed that he had told Mr. Asoka Mehta that irrigation and rural electrification must be given the highest priority and that during the next year as much funds as available should be allotted for these purposes.

But he regretted that in the States and even among his colleagues there was a tendency to equate industry with a special prestige and to push agriculture to a secondary position. If the choice was left to him, he would give his preference to agriculture because it would bring greater prosperity to the peasants and, therefore, to the country as a whole."

This is the Prime Minister's own statement. The hon. Minister had been to Rome and he was told the very same thing by no less a person than Mr. Freeman, the U.S. Secretary

for Agriculture who has categorically pointed out to him that we have neglected agriculture in all these Plans. In spite of the assurance given to agriculture a close scrutiny of the Memorandum on the Fourth Plan, which was presented in this House during the last Budget session will convince that out of the total outlay of the Plan, the percentage of outlay on agriculture has gone up from 13.3 per cent in the Third Plan to 15.4 per cent in the Fourth Plan and in respect of irrigation, it has gone down from 7.9 per cent to 6.4 per cent. If you take agriculture and irrigation together, there is a magnificent rise from 21.2 per cent to 21.8 per cent. This is the state of affairs. We cannot fool all the people for all the time. Reorientation of our agricultural programme and of our entire planning is the call of the day.

Then, the hon. Minister has circulated a pamphlet entitled "Reorientation of Programmes of Agricultural Production". I have gone through this. It is not worth the paper on which it is printed. He has envisaged that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the target of foodgrains would be fixed at 125 million tons and the per capita consumption of foodgrains would be increased from 14.5 ozs. to 16 ozs; the target of 50 eggs per persons is assured and the milk production is going to increase from 24.6 million tons to 32.25 million tons. I would like to ask him: Is it astrology or is it planning? He has further suggested that some new approach has been made. But I say, the old measures have been repeated here. We are simply tinkering with the problem. It is the old wine in a new bottle. It is the same thing and nothing new has been said there.

So far as planning is concerned, radical changes have to be made in the Plan. Priority has to be given to irrigation. In regard to irrigation, I would like to point out that the experience of this year has shown that the minor irrigation projects are no good because they collect the water

[Shri P. K. Deo]

from the locality and their catchment is limited. If there is a failure of rain, the entire scheme is a failure. Priority should be given to major and medium irrigation projects. There are various such projects. If they could be properly implemented, they will change the face of the country. I think more stress should be given on major and medium irrigation schemes. It is said that in respect of minor irrigation schemes, the return would be quicker. But I beg to differ from it. As you are going to have a blueprint for the entire country, there should be a national approach to the subject. There should not be a parochial approach. In this regard, I would beg to submit that even though there are various lucrative projects, the technical clearance is not given because of political reasons. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Upper Indravati project which is a very good project. It will not only irrigate 3 lakh acres of land but will also generate 600 MW of electricity at a very cheap cost. There is no problem of submersion. It satisfies all the criteria but still no technical clearance is given. Various pleas are being raised like the inter-basin transfer of water, etc. In the case of Koyna project, there is inter-basin transfer of water. The Gulati Commission has recommended that there should be a transfer of 306 TMC of water from Godavari basin to Krishna basin and there is no objection to that. If Orissa utilises 40 per cent. of its own contribution to the water resources of the Godavari river—it is only 95 T.M.C.—the question of inter-basin transfer of water comes in. I think clearance should be given to it and a priority should be given in the Fourth Plan so that not only Orissa but the entire area is benefited.

I would like to point out that all the zonal and local barriers have to go. The Minister was trying to make out a case to retain them. He wanted to take advantage of the emergency situation and wanted to shield

himself behind the cloak of emergency.

If agriculture has to prosper in this country, then the zonal and local barriers have to go; they not only choke the normal channel of trade but they open the floodgates of corruption and smuggling; the licences and permit quotas are, of course, there. The right of the farmer to sell grains in free markets should be accepted. In this regard sometimes we listen to some sane voices coming from the Congress. A person no less than Shri A. K. Mukherjee, the president of the West Bengal Congress, has severely criticised the barriers and the levy system; this has been published in *The Statesman* of 30th November. The restoration of a free all India market will not only stimulate production and supply but will also assure a fair price to the producer; this may take a year or so and in the meantime, to meet the shortage, we have suggested in our substitute motion that, as a temporary measure, until production catches up with the demand, the supply of food-grains to the poorer sections of the population be subsidised by Government and for this purpose grain be purchased by the Government from big farmers at remunerative prices. So this is our suggestion and I beg to submit that, for this, you need a stout heart; you need the heart of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Here is Mr. Subramaniam. In 1952 when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, he was the Food Minister in Madras and he lifted all these controls. The same Mr. Subramaniam is the Minister of Food & Agriculture at the Centre now, but under a different leadership. I hope he will be stout enough, strong enough, to go in his own way and live upto his reputation.

So far as relief works are concerned, I beg to submit that large-scale relief works should be started to give alternative employment to the agricultural labour. Taccavi and other

loans should be generously given to the cultivators. Then I submit that there should be complete remission of land revenue and suspension of collection of the co-operative dues and several other dues of the local Government; in this regard a directive should go from the Centre to the various States.

Then I beg to submit that the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution has to be repealed. It is like a Sword of Democles and it robs the proprietor of his right on the freehold; it is a perpetual threat enough to put the clock of production backward. What incentive can there be if you are no longer the proprietor of the land which is so dear to you?

These so-called socialistic measures have completely failed in their countries of origin. Co-operative and collective farms and various communes have completely failed in Russia and they have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency so far as foodgrains are concerned; still they import wheat from the the United States. Lately, a shift in the economic thinking has taken place in that country. Ideological maxims and top-heavy bureaucratic fiefdom regulating every nerve and throb of the national economic activity have now given place to profit incentive as a means of greater production. In this regard I would like to quote from a very thought-provoking article of Kharkov's Economic professor EVSAI LIBERMAN, published in the *Pravda* of September 9, 1962—PLAN, PROFITS AND BONUSSES. In that he has said:

"The greater the profits, the greater the incentive to quality and efficiency."

This theory has been given practical shape by Mr. Khrushchev and has been followed by Mr. Kosygin. In this regard my remarks will not be complete if I do not mention about the new shift in the U.S.S.R.'s socialist thinking. They have allotted private lands to individuals for greater production. This is nothing but

the nucleus of the institution of private property, to which U.S.S.R. has been heading.

Lastly I submit that Mr. Subramaniam's very words are still ringing in my ears; his strong arguments opposing the Nagpur Resolution in Hyderabad and in Nagpur are still ringing in my ears. I hope he will be strong enough, he will be realistic enough, to scrap this black-Bill from our Statute Book because the peasant proprietorship is the only stepping stone to agricultural prosperity in this country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to correct my hon. friend here. I did not oppose the Resolution. In fact, I drafted the Resolution. If I remember aright, I moved the Resolution. I do not know where I opposed it.

Shri P. K. Deo: He opposed it in Hyderabad at the AICC meeting.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Hyderabad I pleaded for the appointment of a Committee to go into this, in which I was there, and as a result of which the Nagpur Resolution was drafted.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have got the cuttings here with me.

बीमली जयबेन शाह (भमरेली)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले तो हमारे जो कुछ मंत्री हैं, आज की सिचुएशन का उन्होंने करे एस्टीमेट दिया है और उन्होंने जो प्रेगमैटिक यू लिया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूँ।

आज जो हालात देश में पैदा हुई है उसके बारे में हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या यह हमारी गलत नीति के कारण है जो कि आज तक चली आ रही है। सडार्ड की वजह से भी हमारा संकट बढ़ा है, इसके प्रतिरक्त ड्राउट भी इस कठिनई का कारण है। ड्राउट तो आने ही रहते हैं क्यों कि अभी भी, हमारी ज्यादातर काश्तकारी मानसून पर निर्भर है।

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शह]

हमारी जो प्लान्स आज तक बनी हैं उन में जो फूड प्रोडक्शन के लिए जितना ज़रूरतना चाहिए था उतना नहीं दिया गया, इसकी वजह से आज हम ऐसी अवस्था में पड़ गए हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जब स्वराज्य होगा तो हमारे देश को अन्न और वस्त्र के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होना पड़ेगा, और उसके अलावा भी कुछ इतना ज्यादा अन्न पदा करना चाहिये कि जब ऐसा मौका आवे तो हम को परेशानी में न पड़ना पड़े। मगर जो होने वाला था हो गया। अब भी हम को निश्चय करना चाहिए। इन बातों से अब नहीं चलेगा। मैं पिछले दस सालों से देखती आ रही हूँ कि हर सेशन में फूड सिन्वु-एशन के बारे में डिस्कशन हो जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस दफा जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है वह भी वसा ही न रह जाए जैसे कि पहले हुए हैं।

आज की हालत बहुत ही चिन्ता जनक है। सारे देश में अकाल की सी हालत पैदा हो गयी है, कहीं कुछ कम है तो कहीं ज्यादा है। श्री देव जी ने कहा कि बच्चे बेच जा रहे हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। अगर उन की कोई अपनी जानकारी है तब तो अलग चीज है, नहीं तो ऐसी बातें करके देश में स्केअर पैदा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं।

Shri P. K. Deo: This is the statement of a Congress Minister.

Shrimati Jayaben Shah: If the hon. Member has personal knowledge, he can quote instances.

मेरा कहना है कि आज ऐसी हालत नहीं है। शायद आगे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। मगर इस के बारे में हम सब को मिलकर कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा।

आज कुछ अन्न की कमी है, वह कहते हैं कि 25 मिलियन टन की कमी है,

और गवर्नमेंट कहेती है कि आठ दस मिलियन टन के बीच की कमी है। जो कुछ है, लेकिन कमी है। मगर जितना देश में अन्न है और जो बाहर से आया उसको हम इस तरह डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करें कि हम इस कठिनाई से आसानी से निकल जाएं। नहीं तो यह सम्भव है कि ऐसा दिन भी आ जाये, जब कि हमारे देश में कुछ लोग अन्न न मिलने के कारण मर भी जायें।

14 hrs.

अन्न के ठीक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए राशनिंग हो या न हो, यह एक पालिसी का सवाल है लेकिन आज इस मौके पर पालिसी का सवाल उठाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। लेकिन आईना हमें यह बात भी निश्चित रूप से तय करनी पड़ेगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पालिसी क्या हो, जिस के द्वारा हमारे देश में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक तरह से हो सके।

मगर सबसे बुनियादी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में प्राडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जाये। अगर हम आज इस के लिए ठीक प्लानिंग करें, तो हम अगले मौसम में कुछ पैदा कर सकते हैं वना उस वक्त भी यही हालत होगी। प्राडक्शन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस के बारे में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य दूसरे लोग और देहातों में किसान सब एक ही बात कहेंगे। इस में कोई नये संशोधन की बात नहीं है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस को कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। सब लोग यह मानते हैं कि किसानों को सही टाइम पर अच्छी खाद, बीज, पानी, आइल और क्रेडिट वगैरह मिलने चाहिये। यही काश्तकारी है लेकिन हर एक चीज के लिए कितनी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ना है? मेरे खयाल में केवल किसान ही ऐसा धन्देदार है जो इतनी टैंगन, मुसीबत और परेशानी सहन कर के काम करता है।

जहां तक क्रेडिट का सवाल है, खाद के लिए क्रेडिट चाहिये, बीज के लिए क्रेडिट चाहिये—सब चीजों के लिए पैसा चाहिये। लेकिन क्रेडिट प्राप्त करने के लिए, बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आज हमारे देश में बैंकिंग की तरफ से कितना रूल क्रेडिट मिलता है? हमारी इतने सालों की एफंट के बाद भी केवल पंद्रह बीस परसेंट रूल क्रेडिट मिल सकता है और बाकी मनी-लेंडर्स पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। उन को पच्चीस परसेंट, पचास परसेंट और कई एरियाज में सौ परसेंट पर सूद देना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में हम उन को कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वे फंड प्राइवशन बढ़ायें और अपनी प्राइवशन का इतना दाम भी रखें, क्योंकि हमें मैक्सिमम प्राइस भी लगाना पड़ता है इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि क्रेडिट के लिए बिल्कुल आसान प्रोसीड्यर कर दिया जाये। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बताया गया था कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया सारे देश में अपनी चार सौ ब्रांचिज खोलेगा। इस के बारे में क्या हुआ? मेरे खयाल में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है और अब उस की शुरुआत हो रही है। भागे जो कुछ होगा वह हम देखेंगे।

जहां तक बीज का प्रश्न है मुझे खुशी है कि सीड कार्पोरेशन कायम हुआ है। उसका ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि हर एक बिलेज और तहसील में बीज मौके पर मिल जाए। अब तक यह स्थिति है कि चाहे चने का मौसम हो और चाहे गेहूँ का, बीज मौके पर नहीं मिलता है। अगर बीज बोने के समय के पंद्रह दिन या एक महीना बाद में मिलता है, तो प्राइवशन कैसे हो सकता है? अगर मौके पर बीज मिल जाये, तो प्राइवशन हो सकता है।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि फारन एक्सचेंज खर्च कर के बाहर से खाद लाई जाये। लेकिन जितनी भी खाद देश में उपलब्ध हो वह किसान तक पहुंचनी चाहिये, लेकिन वह नहीं पहुंचती है। पहले तो खाद फैंक्टरी से नहीं निकलती है और अगर वहां से निकलती है तो किसान तक नहीं पहुंचती है।

किसान की जितनी भी प्राइमरी नीडज है, उन के पूरा होने में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। किसान ऐसा धावमी है जो इतनी मुसीबत और कष्ट सहन कर के भी इस धन्धे में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर हम फूड की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो हमें इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। आज खाद का विषय किसी के पास है, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी किसी के पास है, क्रेडिट किसी के पास है और सिंचाई किसी के पास है। अगर सरकार इमरजेंसी के तौर पर, चार बेसिस पर काम करना चाहती है, तो इन सब विषयों को एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रखना चाहिये। जिस तरह डिफेंस से सम्बन्धित सब काम डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे हैं, उसी तरह खाद्य और कृषि से सम्बन्धित सब कामों को फूड एंड एपीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे लाना चाहिये।

इरिगेशन भी प्राइवशन के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हम बड़ी इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो जहां पर थोड़ा थोड़ा भी पानी हो, किसानों को इतिला दे दी जाये कि वे उस को इस्तेमाल करें—वे जहां भी पानी देखें, ले लें और इस्तेमाल करें। अखबार में निकला है कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं है कि किसान काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं—किसान काम करना चाहते हैं, यह भी नहीं कि उन को धाता नहीं है—सब कुछ उन को धाता है, वे फूड प्राइवशन बढ़ाने के लिए तत्पर हैं एन्थ्रॉपिजिएस्टिक

[Shrimati Jayaben Shah]

है, लेकिन उन के सामने मुश्किलें हैं। अगर हम उन मुश्किलों को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो प्रागे भी यही कठिनाइयाँ रहेंगी।

जहाँ तक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, चूंकि मैं एक डेफिसिट स्टेट से आती हूँ, इस लिये ऐसा नहीं कहती हूँ, बल्कि वास्तव में जोनल सिस्टम ने जितने प्रागड़े पैदा किये हैं, देश में जितने अन्न पैदा किये हैं, उन के मुकाबले में उस ने बहुत कम प्राबलम साल्व किये हैं। प्राज जो स्टेट-जोन है, उन को तोड़ देना चाहिये। राइस का एक बड़ा जोन, सदन जोन, बनाना चाहिये, ताकि केरल, मैसूर आदि दक्षिणी राज्यों में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की जो जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है, वह कम हो जाये।

गेहूँ और पलिसस का मूवमेंट बिल्कुल फ्री कर दिया जाये, ताकि सारे देश में माल इधर-उधर जा सके, किसानों को ज्यादा दाम मिल सके और देश में prices में जो डिसपैरिटी है ह खत्म हो सके।

गवर्नमेंट को यह पालिसी भी तय करनी चाहिये कि जिन लोगों के पास इकानॉमिक होल्डिंग या उस से ज्यादा जमा हो, उन को आइन्दा फ़ेयर-प्राइस शाप्स या फ़र्ही से भी गेहूँ, चना और कुछ भी न मिले और वे लोग खुद अपने लिए अन्न की व्यवस्था करें। एपीकल्डियर सेक्टर को भी यह कहना पड़ेगा कि वे अपने प्राप को एडजस्ट कर लें। इस वक्त वे कैश में मजदूरी लेते हैं। वे अपनी मजदूरी काइंड में, प्राजाज के रूप में, लेने लगे। इस प्रकार उन लोगों को प्राजाज देने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं रह जायेगी। हर एक गांव में जा कर उन के घरों में अन्न पहुँचाना मेरे खयाल से बहुत मुश्किल है।

गुजरात एक डेफिसिट स्टेट है। वहाँ पर 18 लाख टन तो प्राम तौर पर, साधारणतया कमी रहती है। प्राज गुजरात का

एक तिहाई हिस्सा बिल्कुल ड्राउट-स्ट्रिकन है, जहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, घास नहीं है प्राजाज नहीं है। हम ने मांग की है कि गुजरात को 25 लाख टन प्राजाज मिलना चाहिए और दूसरी चीजें भी मिलनी चाहिए। मैं चाहती हूँ कि केन्द्र की तरफ से गुजरात और दूसरी स्टेट्स की आवश्यकतायें पूरी की जायें।

प्राज हमारे देश पर जो प्राकृत प्राई है, मैं उस को इस लिए अच्छा समझती हूँ क्योंकि उस के कारण हम जायेंगे और काम करेंगे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ मिलकर इन सब बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए पूरा जोर लगा कर काम करना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh. This is her maiden speech.

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख (अमरावती):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के सामने एक महान समस्या खड़ी है, वह समस्या है खाद्यान्न की। खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री जी ने प्रकट किया है कि वर्षा की कमी होने के कारण इस वर्ष 30 लाख टन प्राजाज कम पैदा होगा। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आती हूँ, वह अधिक कृषि-प्रधान है। मैं ने अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि सात सात फुट ऊँचे ज्वार के हरे भरे पीदे अन्तिम बरसात न होने के कारण निष्फल हो गये। यह परिस्थिति बर्दाश्त करनी ही पड़ेगी क्योंकि बारिश पर किस की हुकूमत चल सकती है? श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् 30 लाख टन प्राजाज की कमी अमरीका से प्राजाज ले कर पूरा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरी उन से यह प्राथना है कि हम उस प्राजाज को न लें, क्योंकि यह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है।

माननीय शास्त्री जी ने जनता को एक खाना छोड़ देने का महामंत्र दिया है। हम ने अन्नबार में पढ़ा है कि जालंधर के प्रधान अन्नबार के 40 हजार लोगों ने एक बार खाना छोड़ देने की तथा अधिक अन्नोत्पादन की

प्रतिज्ञा की है। अधिम क्षेत्रों तक भी शास्त्री जी का मंत्र पहुंच गया। हमारे सिख रेजिमेंट के बटालियन के जवानों ने भी एक समय का भोजन छोड़ दिया। अधिप्राय यह है कि देश के कोने कोने से इस पर लोग धमल करने लगे हैं। कितने विस्मय तथा गौरव की बात है! जनता को यदि हम धीरे एक समय का खाना छोड़ देने की बिनती करेंगे, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जनता इस को भी बड़े धादर से स्वीकार करेगी। हमारी इस भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा से दुनिया यह जानेगी कि भारत की जनता भूखी रह सकती है, लेकिन दबगी नहीं, इतनी स्वाभिमानी है वह।

श्रीमन्, हमने भोजन छोड़ देने का निश्चय तो किया, लेकिन यह निश्चय हमें पांच दस वर्ष तक, यानी अन्न के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर होने तक चलाना पड़ेगा। यह भ्रान्दोलन देश-व्यापी बनाना पड़ेगा। अभी अभी का अनुभव है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई के दिन थे। दिल्ली वालों को ब्लैक घाउट का आदेश दिया गया था। आरम्भ में ब्लैक घाउट का प्रबन्ध मुचार रूप से नहीं हुआ। एरिया बार्डन थे लेकिन सब स्थानों पर नहीं पहुंच सकते थे। जवानों ने जान लिया कि शायद एक ही खिड़की से रोशनी दिखाई देना, दुश्मन के लिए पर्याप्त है। इससे न केवल एक मुहल्ला वरन् सारा शहर खतरे में पड़ सकता है। इसके फलस्वरूप मुहल्लों में जवानों की टोलियों का निर्माण हुआ। वे मुहल्लों की रात भर गश्त करते। जिस स्थान पर ब्लैक घाउट सही ढंग से नहीं हुआ वहां इशारा दे कर ठीक करा दिया। इस प्रकार ब्लैक घाउट की समस्या स्वयं ही ठीक हो गई। पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण से राष्ट्र जाग उठा है जरूर। जनता में चेतना तथा तीव्र राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा हुई है।

अन्न बचाने का भ्रान्दोलन सामूहिक, संगठित, एवं उचित रूप से होना अति आवश्यक है। इस में जवानों की टोलियां कार्य कर सकती

हैं। हमारे देश में महिलाओं की संख्या करीब करीब पचास प्रतिशत है। रसोई घर की चाबी इन्हीं के पास रहती है। अगर हमारी महिलायें अन्न बचत भ्रान्दोलन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी लें तो निश्चय ही यह भ्रान्दोलन सफल होगा। हमारी महिलाओं के एक बार ध्यान में आने पर वे उस पर पक्की रहेंगी क्योंकि वे निष्ठावान एवं त्यागी भी होती हैं। समाज तथा राष्ट्र के लिये वे हट प्रकार का त्याग कर सकती हैं। सामाजिक चेतना बहुत ही तेजस्वी होता है, हथियार जिस देश में जागृति होती है वहां कानून की भी बहुत ही कम आवश्यकता पड़ती है। ब्लैक घाउट से अधिक खतरा अन्न के पूरा न होने पर हो सकता है। जवानों की टोलियां तथा महिलाओं के संघ, अन्न बचत के कार्य कर सकती हैं। इस में स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग भी आवश्यक है। शिक्षकों को तथा अध्यापकों को अन्न बचत का आदेश अपने विद्यार्थियों द्वारा घर घर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। बच्चे सच्चे तथा प्रच्छे प्रचारक होने हैं। यह प्रचार समझा कर विनम्रता से किया जाना चाहिये और जिन का प्रभाव समाज विरोधी हो उनको बहिष्कार का शस्त्र भी दिखाना चाहिये। इस भ्रान्दोलन का प्रचार शहर में जैसा किया जाए वैसा ही गांवों के प्रत्येक घर में भी होना चाहिये। यह कार्य संगठित रूप से होना चाहिये। इस में पंचायत के सदस्य, महिला समितियां तथा ग्राम सेवक दल के सदस्य सभी को सहयोग देना चाहिये। मूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय भी अपना यह पवित्र कर्तव्य समझ कर इसका अधिकाधिक प्रचार करे तो यह भ्रान्दोलन प्रभावी तथा राष्ट्रव्यापी बन जाएगा, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, उपवास के भ्रान्दोलनमें सरकार की सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। इसीलिए जिन दो रोज हम दो बार खाना छोड़ने वाले हैं उमी दुपहर से होटल रेस्तरां मस्जी, खाने की दुकानें, बनिये की दुकानें कानून में बन्द की जायें। इस के खुले रहने

[श्रीमती विमला देशमुख]

से आदमी को लालच पैदा होने की सम्भावना रहती है। दुकानें बन्द रहने से एक किस्म का सभ्राटा छा जायेगा और अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा होगा। यह काम सरकार ही कर सकती है। आशा है जो जरूरी है, वह किया जायेगा। एक जिम्मेवारी सरकार को और निभानी है। वह है नैतिक स्वरूप की। सरकार ने आदेश दिया है कि सामूहिक भोजन (दावत) की प्रथा को बन्द किया जाये, इन बातों को कानून बन्द कर सकता है। मगर मेरा कहना है कि कानून से आदर्श का प्रभाव अधिक प्रखर तथा गहरा होता है। आज चारों ओर बहुत सी सभा, अधिवेशन, सप्ताह सरकार की ओर से बुलाये जाते हैं या जिनको सरकार अनुदान देती है, उनकी ओर से बुलाये जाते हैं। वहां एक कार्यक्रम खाने पीने का होता है और आश्चर्य की बात है कि ये आज भी जारी हैं। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। क्या हमारा सार्वजनिक कार्य खाने के बिना नहीं चल सकता है? राजनीति में खाने का आकर्षण इतना क्यों? पिछले साल का उदाहरण मैं देती हूँ, वह भी आश्चर्यजनक है। फ्रीडम फार हंगर का दिन मनाया गया था। सोचो फ्रीडम फार हंगर और वह भी दिल्ली में। और उस में एक मुख्य कार्यक्रम कौन सा था, खाने का और वह भी महंगे खाने का।

श्रीमन्, मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि सरकारी या सरकार जिन संस्थाओं को सहयोग देती है उन्हें आदेश दिया जाये कि वे देश की उन्नति का विचार करें परन्तु खाने की पुष्टि दे कर नहीं। यह कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि उच्च श्रेणी ग्राम जनता का आदर्श होती है और जो कुछ उच्च श्रेणी के लोग करते हैं उसकी नकल कनिष्ठ श्रेणी के लोग करते हैं। इसलिए यह काम पहले उच्च श्रेणी

पर हो जाये तो ग्राम जनता पर उसका असर अवश्य गहरा पड़ेगा।

सप्ताह में दो बार भोजन छोड़ने का जो मेरा सुझाव है इससे न केवल अनाज वरन् ईंधन, तेल, कोयला आदि सब की बचत होगी। भोजन छोड़ने के अलावा अन्न बचाने का और भी एक तरीका है। वह भी सामूहिक, सामाजिक श्रेणी पर किया जा सकता है। जानते हैं कि इस देश में बस प्रतिशत अन्न कौन खराब करता है? कीड़े, पंछी, बन्दर और बोरियां ठीक न होने से अनाज गिर जाता है और मिट्टी में मिल जाता है। यह विचारणीय है। इस प्रकार 80 लाख टन बर्बाद होने वाले अन्न को बचाया जाये तो भारतवर्ष को किसी भी देश से अन्न की भिक्षा मांगने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। श्रीमन्, यह अपराध कबूतरों, बन्दरों, कीड़ों आदि का नहीं है। यह अवश्य ही हमारा अपराध है। आज तक विदेशों से हम को अनाज मिलता रहा इसलिए हम लापरवाह थे, इसीलिए अनाज का विनाश होता रहा। परन्तु अकाल पड़ेगा जैसा कि इस वर्ष पड़ा है, तभी हम जागें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें अन्न के नाश को रोकने की सख्त कोशिश करनी चाहिये। उसकी बचत करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है। यह काम हर किसान, बच्चा और युवक कर सकता है। अन्न बचाने की समस्या केवल कानून के जरिये हल नहीं होगी। यह बात भी सामाजिक चेतना पर निर्भर है। जनता को समझा देना हमारा काम है। अगर हम ने अपने इस काम को पूरा कर दिया तो बहुत सा अन्न बच सकता है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे।

पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण, मैं समझती हूँ, एक इष्टापत्ति है। अंग्रेजी में जिस को ब्लैसिंग इन डिस्गाइज कहते हैं, वह है। यह हमारे लिए बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध हुआ है। हम सुस्त, अष्ट और स्वार्थी बन

गये थे । इसी आक्रमण ने एक जोर का धक्का दे कर हम को सुस्ती से जगाया है । इस लड़ाई ने हमें नई चेतना दी, हमारा आत्म-विश्वास बढ़ाया । आज हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को अपनी शक्ति का ज्ञान हुआ । मजदूर, मिन मालिक, इंजीनियर सब एक आवाज से पुकार रहे हैं कि जिस वस्तु की इस देश की आवश्यकता है वह हम यहीं बनायेंगे । कारखानों तथा यंत्रों से तो हमारा पिछले पचास वर्ष से ही सम्पर्क हुआ है । लेकिन खेती करना तो हम पांच हजार वर्ष से जानते हैं । अनाज की समस्या हम अति परिश्रम, धरती मां की एक निष्ठ सेवा करके अल्प समय में हल कर सकते हैं । यह हमारी समृद्ध भूमि हमें जरूर खिलायेगी । आज इस देश में अनाज की कमी हुई यह भूमि का अपराध नहीं, हमारी अव्यवस्था ही उसका मुख्य कारण है ।

श्रीमन्, सब से बड़ा प्रश्न है देश की प्रतिष्ठा का । अन्न की पूर्ति हमें स्वयं ही करनी चाहिये और वह हो जायेगी भी, क्योंकि हमारे पास उपजाऊ भूमि है और जानकारी भी । कमी है तो सुव्यवस्था की, जनता को प्रेरणा देने की । अन्न के बचाने के साथ साथ अन्नोत्पादन अधिक करने की आवश्यकता है । शास्त्री जी ने मद्रास के भाषण में जनता को इशारा दिया है कि आने वाले तीन चार महीनों में बड़ी कठिन परिस्थितियों में से हमें गुजरना पड़ेगा । जिस जनता ने लड़ाई का इतनी हिम्मत से सामना किया है, वह जनता निश्चय ही हिम्मत तथा धीरज के साथ आने वाली समस्या का हंसते हंसते सामना करेगी, ईश्वर हमें हिम्मत दे । अन्न बचत करके तथा अधिक अन्न उपजाने का आज ही हम दृढ़ संकल्प करें तो मेरा विश्वास है कि ईश्वर भी हमारी सहायता करेगा । "ईश्वर उनकी सहायता करता है, जो अपनी सहायता स्वयं करते हैं" । यदि हम अति परिश्रम से एक निष्ठा से अपनी भारत भूमि की सेवा करें तो वह हमारी अन्न, वस्त्र

की समस्या को सदा के लिए हल कर देगी ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :
आज लेबीज उठना चाहिये । आज लेबीज को ही बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती विमला देशमुख : खेती के लिए पानी की बहुत जरूरत होती है । मैं समझती हूँ कि ज्यादा कुएं देने का अगर सरकार प्रवृत्त कर दे तो हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हमें बहुत मदद मिल सकती है । खेती के लिए यांत्रिकरण करने से अन्न धान्य का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, इस पर सरकार का गहरा विश्वास है । लेकिन पहले पानी का तो इंतजाम किया जाये । इसके बगैर अगर आप ट्रैक्टरों से जुताई भी करने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो भी उत्पादन कंसे बढ़ेगा । इसके अलावा लैंड सीलिंग का कानून पास कर दिया गया है । वहां बड़े ट्रैक्टरों का क्या उपयोग होने वाला है । आजादी मिले अठारह साल बीत गये लेकिन अभी तक छोटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर अपने ही देश में बनाये जाने की कोई योजना नहीं है । हमारा योजना मंडल इतने दिनों तक क्या करता रहा । हमारी खेती के लिये जापान में इस्तेमाल होने वाले ट्रैक्टरों जैसे छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने चाहिये । हमारे देश में छोटे कारखानों की संख्या अधिक है । उनकी समस्या पर सब से प्रथम विचार होना चाहिये । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि इसके लिये सरकार छोटे औजारों को बनाने का इंतजाम जरूर करेगी ।

खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खाद की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है । सरकार ने खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कारखाने भी खोले हैं और इस के लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम अपने देश में कम्पोस्ट का भी अधिक उपयोग करने की कोशिश करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करती हूँ । इसी तरह से हम भारतवासी भूमि की एक निष्ठा से सेवा करें तो आयात की समस्या सदा के लिये हल हो जायेगी ।

[श्रीमती विमला देशमुख]

हम ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे और यह देश एक बार फिर से स्वर्ण भूमि बनेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Communist Party is absent. Shri Lahiri Singh.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस के सामने बतलाया कि कहत पड़ गया है क्योंकि वारिषा नहीं हुई । अंग्रेजों के वक्त में भी यही बात होती थी कि वारिषा नहीं हुई और कहत पड़ गया । लेकिन इस अठारह साल के अरसे में हमारे देश में बड़े जोर से प्लैनिंग होती रही । जगह जगह पर बज्जियों ने प्लेज ली, वादे किये कि फलाने सन तक हिन्दुस्तान में सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी हो जायेगी । लेकिन इस अठारह साल के अरसे के बाद भी जहां पर हम अंग्रेजों के वक्त में थे वहीं पर हैं ।

डा० मा० श्री० अग्ने : पीछे हैं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : जी हां, और पीछे चले गये हैं ।

मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ कि वह कौन सी चीजें हैं जो कि हमारे पैदावार बढ़ाने के रास्ते में रुकावट डाल रही हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि एक तरफ तो आप के बज्जीर और आप की गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि माडर्न इम्प्लिमेंट्स इस्तेमाल करो, ट्रैक्टर इस्तेमाल को, ट्यूब वेल इस्तेमाल करो, यह खाद ऐसे डालो, बीज ऐसे डालो । लेकिन साथ में वह इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि यहां की जो होल्डिंग हैं वह खेती करने लायक नहीं हैं । यहां अनएकानामिग होल्डिंग्स हैं । यहां पर ऐबरेज होल्डिंग्स जो है वह 7.5 एकड़ की है । लेकिन हर पांच होल्डिंग्स में से तीन होल्डिंग्स ऐसी हैं जो कि एक एकड़ से भी कम हैं । इतने बड़े मुल्क में एक एक एकड़ की होल्डिंग्स भी हैं और दिन ब दिन वह

छोटी होती जाती हैं । ला आफ सक्सेशन से यह लड़की के पास भी जाने लगी है । वह अब और ज्यादा तकसीम होती जायेगी । नतीजा यह होगा कि एक दिन आयेगा जब यह एक एकड़ जमीन भी विस्वांसी तक आ जायेगी । जो किसान इतना छोटा है, जिसकी होल्डिंग इतनी छोटी है, उससे उम्मीद करना कि वह दो बैलों को पाल कर और हल चला कर देश भर को गेहूँ दे देगा, आपको खाना दे देगा, गलत है । यह नहीं हो सकता । इसके लिये मैं आपको यह तजवीज देता हूँ कि पहले तो आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाइये जमीन के बारे में कि यहां पर जितना भी ऐग्रिकल्चर होता है वह या तो कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग से हो या कम्पलसरी को आपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो । यहां पर जो एक एक एकड़ जमीन हो वहां पर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग होनी चाहिये । यह मुल्क का सवाल है, हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि किसान क्या कहता है, फलां क्या कहता है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इसके लिये कदम उठाया था । मालूम नहीं क्यों थोड़े से एजिटेशन के बाद उन्होंने उसे खत्म कर दिया । गवर्नमेंट को सोचना चाहिए कि यहां पर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग हो और कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो । अगर गवर्नमेंट समझती है कि लोग इसे करना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे तो उसकी कम्पलसरी कर देना चाहिये कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग को । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह इस काम को मर्जी से करवाये । मर्जी से कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं हो सकती । अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा नहीं करती तो कितना ही वह लेक्चर दे, कितनी ही प्लैनिंग वह करे, कुछ नहीं होगा । अमरीका में जो फार्म्स हैं, दूसरे दूसरे मुल्कों में जो फार्म्स हैं, वह बड़े बड़े हैं । आज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका से दूसरे दर्जे पर है जहां काश्त के लिये इतनी जमीन है । लेकिन अमरीका से दूसरे दर्जे पर होते हुए भी अनएकानामिग होल्डिंग्स की वजह से हमारी यह दुबंशा है कि हम हाथ फेलाये

फिरते हैं, कभी धरतीका के पास धीर कभी धीर देशों के पास । तो या तो कम्प्लेक्सरी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग होनी चाहिये या फिर कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग मजबूती से चलानी चाहिये । इसमें गवर्नमेंट को डरना नहीं चाहिये ।

दूसरी मेरी तजवीज यह है कि ध्राप जमीनों के टुकड़े होने से बचाइये । इसके लिये ध्राप ला ध्राफ प्राइमोजेनिचर बनाइये । फ्रांस ने भी यही किया क्योंकि वहां भी जमीन के टुकड़े होते जाते थे । जो बड़ा लड़का या लड़की हो उसके पास जमीन जानी चाहिये । जमीन की धीर तकसीम न हो कर उस के पास जाना चाहिये ताकि ग्राइन्दा के लिये यह तकसीम रुक जाये धीर छोटी होलिडिंग्स न रहे । इस ला के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है । मान लीजिये कि मेरे पास चार एकड़ हैं, मेरे लड़के दो जायेंगे तो जमीन तकसीम हो जायेगी । धीर धब तो ध्राप लड़की को देने के लिये कहते हैं, विडोज को देने के लिये कहते हैं । एक तरफ ध्राप कहते हैं कि काश्त-कार ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा करे, ध्राप चाहते हैं कि मुल्क फले फूले, दूसरी तरफ ध्राप जमीन के टुकड़े कर रहे हैं । इसलिये यहां के लिये भी यह ला ध्राफ प्राइमोजेनिचर होना चाहिये । जमीन बड़े लड़के के पास जानी चाहिये । जमीन के टुकड़े बन्द होने चाहियें ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लैंड रिफार्मस ध्रापने कर लिये वह कर लिये । ध्रापने राजे महाराजों की जमीन ले ली, जमींदारी ले ली, जागीरदारी ले ली, या बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों से ले ली, लेकिन ग्राइन्दा के लिये ध्राप होलिडिंग्स पर सीलिंग न लगाइये, ध्रगर मैं एक फार्म चलाना चाहता हूँ तो मुझे तजुर्बा है कि तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से कोई फार्म नहीं चल सकता है । तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ के लिये ट्यूबवैल कैसे लगाया जाये ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग होना धीर सीलिंग होना यह दोनों चीजें कंटेडिक्टरी हैं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : यह कमजोर गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर सकती । ध्राप सुन लीजिये मैं इस लिये पहले यह कहता हूँ कि कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग हो, दूसरी बात यह है कि ध्रगर गवर्नमेंट कमजोर नहीं है तो यह कम्पनसरी हो । तीसरी बात यह है कि इंडिविजुअल्स को लिबर्टी दो जिन की होलिडिंग एक एकड़ से अधिक है । जहां की होलिडिंग ज्यादा नहीं है वहां पर सीलिंग लगाधो । यह नहीं हो सकता कि कोई भी एक्स, बार्ड, जेड खेती करना जान ले वह खेती कर सके, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री ध० प्र० शर्मा : जब ध्राप मिनिस्टर थे तब ध्रापने यह बात क्यों नहीं कीं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : ध्राप को एक्स्पिरिअन्स नहीं है, ध्रापके पास सिर्फ जबानी जमा खर्च है । 30 एकड़ से कुछ हम नहीं कर सकते । न हम ट्रैक्टर दे सकते हैं धीर न ट्यूबवैल लगा सकते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई नई सीलिंग न हो । जो रिफार्मस ध्रापने कर दिये वह कर दिये । मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ । लेकिन ग्राइन्दा जो लॉग फार्म बनाना चाहते हैं उनके रास्ते में रुकावट क्यों डालते हो, क्यों ऐसा कानून बनाते हो कि नहीं, किसी शर्त पर भी तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से ऊपर रख कर ध्राप काश्त नहीं कर सकते । पंजाब में धीर दूसरे सूबों में भी यही हाल होगा । मैंने जो बातें ध्राप से कही हैं उन पर ध्राप गौर करें । ध्रापने प्लैनिंग के ध्रादमियों की बातों पर यकीन न करें । जब तक होलिडिंग्स ठीक नहीं होंगी ध्राप कोई काम नहीं कर सकते ।

इसके बाद मैं ध्रापसे धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सारी दिक्कत है पानी की । ध्रापकी जितनी जमीन में काश्त होती है उस में से ए लिटिल भेंस इन 20 परसेंट को पानी मिलता है । धीर वह भी मामूली मिलता है पानी धीर किस चीज पर निर्भर करता है, नहरों के ऊपर । साउथ इंडिया में स्लो फेड रिबरस हैं । ध्रगर बारिश हो गई तो पानी

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

मिल जाता है। नार्दन इंडिया में भी जो पानी है वह इतना काफी नहीं है कि आप देश भर में पानी दे सकें। इस लिये जरूरी है कि जिस तरह से अमरीका में किया गया वैसे किया जाये। यानी ट्यूबवेल सिस्टम शुरू कीजिये। आप के दरिया हैं, आपके वाटर लाग्ज एरियाज हैं, आपकी बरसाती नहरें हैं। उनके साथ शौलो ट्यूबवेल लग सकते हैं। लेकिन कौन लगाये। लगाना गवर्नमेंट को है। छोटा जमींदार नहीं लगा सकता। मैं आपका जगाधरी को मिसाल दूँ। मैं ने अपने टाइम में चार ट्यूबवेल लगाये और डेढ़ सौ मील के फासले पर पूरी सिंचाई करवाई। अगर एक जगह वाटर लागिंग है या नहर वगैरह के पास पानी खड़ा है तो वहां ट्यूबवेल लगाओ या नहर बना कर काश्तकार के लिये काफी दूर पर पानी ले जाओ। लेकिन यह करे कौन। गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ यह कहती है कि ट्यूबवेल लगवाओ। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर ट्यूबवेल लगवाना है तो प्राइवेट पर्सन्स को सॉल्विडी दो। मेरे सूबे में जाइये या किसी दूसरे सूबे में जाइये। दो चीजों की बड़ी मुश्किल आ रही है। पहले तो हमें ट्यूबवेल के लिये कर्जा नहीं मिलता। विल्कुल जबानी जमा खर्च होता है। हिसाब किताब करे कौन। डिप्टी कमिश्नर नहीं सुनता, कोआपरेटिव बैंक नहीं सुनता और जमींदार मारे मारे फिरते हैं। ट्यूबवेल के लिये जो कर्जा मिलना चाहिये वह क्यों नहीं मिलता है। फिर देखिये कि सॉल्विडी किस शकल में मिलती है। और कुछ नहीं तो चीप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के कनेक्शन दे दो, लेकिन नहीं देते। डीजल से चलते हैं तो डीजल पर ब्यूटी इतनी लगाई है कि जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है, उसके रेट्स कम कर दो। मेहरबानी करो इस मुल्क पर और मेहरबानी करो उन मजबूत किसानों पर जिन के बेट आपकी लड़ाई में भर रहे हैं। कोई यह शहर के रहने वाले हैं या ट्रेडर्स हैं? उन बहादुरों के लड़के आज पहाड़ों पर बैठ कर,

मुल्क की चोटी पर बठ कर हिफाजत कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये तुम्हें रद्द नहीं हैं, न उनके लिए कर्जा देने को तैयार हैं, न ट्यूबवेल के लिए सॉल्विडी देने को तैयार हैं, न एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट रिड्यूस करके उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं, न किसी प्रकार की और सबसिडी देने को तैयार हैं। हाँ, जबानी एक स्पीच दे दी मिनिस्टर साहब ने और जबानी एक फोर्थ प्लान बन जायेगा, लेकिन उस गरीब के लिये कहीं कुछ नहीं होगा।

तो आज जरूरी है कि ट्यूबवेल के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्जा आप उनको दो ताकि वह ट्यूबवेल लगा सकें। दूसरी बात जो बड़ी भारी इम्पॉर्टेंट है इस कंट्री के लिए डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, वह है डीप ट्यूबवेल्स की। अकेले राजपूताना का इलाका काफी है हिन्दुस्तान को अनाज देने के लिए। अमेरिकन से मेरी बात हुई। वह कहने लगा कि हमारे मुल्क में भी ऐसा ही था कि ट्यूबवेल लगायें तो पानी नहीं निकलता था। हमने यह किया कि हम खोदते चले गये, एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल्स हमने लगाये, ड्रिलिंग करते गये, और इस तरह डीप ट्यूबवेल्स हमने लगाये। तो ऐसे डीप ट्यूबवेल्स राजपूताने में अगर आप लगायें तो काम बन सकता है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब बजट देख लें, अपनी रिपोर्ट देख लें, करोड़ रुपया भी पूरा नहीं है। फिर यह कहते हैं कि हमने ड्रिलिंग की है और कामयाबी नहीं मिलती। इतना बड़ा प्रदेश राजपूताना और राजपूताने के साथ का और इलाका जो है उसमें ट्यूबवेल लगा दें, हिम्मत करें आप, जसा कि चाहिए आपको कि हिम्मत करें आप तो वह (ब्यबबाल) तो वह डीप ट्यूबवेल्स इतने हो जायेंगे कि आज खाली राजपूताना काफी अनाज दे सकता है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब अपने बजट को देख लें और अपनी हालात को देख लें, ट्यूबवेल्स के लिए क्या खर्च कर रहे हैं? कुछ भी नहीं है, जीरो के

बराबर है। तमाम राजपूताने के भन्दर धाप तजुर्बा करे क्योंकि वहां न तो धापकी नहर जा सकती है, न धौर कुछ हो सकता है। उसका एक ही तरीका है कि डीप ट्यूबवेल्स बनाये जायें। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा सबसिडी देनी चाहिए धौर गवर्नमेंट को खुद इस काम को करना चाहिए। धाप पंजाब को देखें, कितने ट्यूबवेल्स लगाये हैं। रिवर्स के साथ साथ सब जगह धगर ट्यूबवेल्स लगा दें तो ध्राप देखें कि चाहें कितनी भी धारिश न हो, ध्राप पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन यह न तो गवर्नमेंट करती है धौर न प्राइवेट मैन करता है।

नेक्स्ट, जो मैं ध्रज करना चाहता हूँ वह है खाद की समस्या। लोग कहते हैं कि खाद नहीं मिलती, फर्टिलाइजर नहीं मिलता। जिस कंट्री में 46 करोड़ ध्रादमी हों धौर जिस कंट्री में लाइवस्टोक हनोमल, पशु, इतनी तादाद में हों, वहां का ध्रापका जितना गोबर है वह सारे का सारा जलाया जाता हो, तो क्या यह फर्ज नहीं है गवर्नमेंट का, मिनिस्टर साहब, ध्राप उनकी तवज्जह दिलायें कि यह ला बनाया जाये कि ध्राज से गोबर नहीं जलाया जायेगा, सब गोबर जमीन में जायेगा। लेकिन मैंने एक प्लानिंग के मेम्बर से कहा, वह ध्राजकल नेपाल गये हुए हैं, मैंने उनसे कहा कि लानाजी, जरा गोबर जलाना ही बन्द करवा दो, तो कहने लगे, धरे, यह कैसे हो सकता है? इतने मवेशी जिम देश में हों धौर इतना गोबर जहां होता हो, उसका एक कतरा भी जमीन में न जाता हो, फिर भी ला बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं? मैं नहीं समझता क्यों न ऐसा ला बनाया जाय कि कम्प्लेक्सिटी यह सारा गोबर खाद में जायेगा? फिर इस कंट्री में 46 करोड़ इन्सान हैं, इन 46 करोड़ का ह्यूमन स्ट्रुटा, उनकी टट्टी जो है, पाखाना, वह कहाँ जाता है, बाहर सड़ता

है, शहर में सड़ता रहता है, क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं कि इसका एक प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जाय धौर इस ह्यूमन स्ट्रुटा को प्रिजर्व किया जाय। ध्राप चीन में जाकर देखें, ध्राप में से जो गये हों, वह जानते होंगे, वहां हूँ एक ध्रादमी का फर्ज है कि वह अपनी टट्टी खेत में ले जाये या वह खुद इनवाइट करते हैं, तुम ध्राधो यहां खेत में धौर यहां टट्टी हो पाधो। लेकिन यहां 46 करोड़ ध्रादमियों की टट्टी सिर्फ चारों तरफ बढू फैला रही है धौर मिनिस्टर साहब, यह ध्रापके विभाग में नहीं ध्रायेगा कि कितना कीमती खाद यह है? इसकी तरफ ध्यान बिकूल नहीं दिया गया। तो मैं ध्रापसे ध्रज करूँ कि यह ध्रापके लिए जरूरी है कि ध्राप दोनों तरफ से ला बनायें, म्युनिसिपल कमेट्री को धौर कम्मुनिटी प्रोजेक्ट को टाइट करें, जिस में कि गांभर बिल्कुल जलने न पाये, धौर तमाम का तमाम खेतों में जाये, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

धौर फर्टीलाइजर में मानूम नहीं मुनाफा खाने की गवर्नमेंट की क्या ध्रादत पड़ गई है, फर्टीलाइजर को ध्राप बनाते हैं, उन के दाम बढ़ा दिये, ध्राप जमींदारों से पूछ लें, इस साल दो रुपये बढ़ा दिये गए मेरे स्टेंट में। वह गरीब कितना हमारे लिए कण्ट बर्दाश्त करते हैं, लेकिन उन का कुछ खयाल नहीं है, फर्टीलाइजर के दाम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं धौर फिर करते हैं कि ध्राजा पैदा नहीं होना है, ध्राप को चाहिये कि ध्राप उन को मर्जिमिडी दो। जहां करोड़ों रुपया न एक्सचेंज का धौर कन्ट्रीज को देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो वहां कोई बजह नहीं है कि मन्नी खाद, जो फर्टीलाइजर है ध्राप के पास वह सरते दाम पर उन को क्यों न दें? साथ में ध्राप उन को उधार दो धौर फसन पर ले लेना। लेकिन न उस को उधार मिलता है न धौर कुछ बीज उस को मिलती है।

फिर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इम्प्लीमेंट्स के लिए क्या है? कहते हैं ट्रेक्टर तो। यहां

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

जितने ट्रैक्टर आजकल आये हैं, वह जैसे हिन्दु-स्तान एम्बेसेडर कार आयी तो वह और मंहगी मिलती है, वैसे ही ट्रैक्टर भी बड़ा मंहगा है। सस्ते ट्रैक्टर आप ने नहीं बनाये। छोटे छोटे सस्ते इम्प्लीमेंट्स नहीं बनाये। ट्रैक्टरों के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज देने के लिये तैयार हैं। पुर्जे उन के नहीं मिलते हैं, हालत खराब है उन को डिजिल (अव्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : पंजाब में आप ने कितना बनवाया, जब आप मिनिस्टर थे, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sheo Narain: He was Minister in Punjab, Sir.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is irrelevant; he has grown wiser now.

श्री लहरी सिंह : मुझ तो लो। नुकसान की बात नहीं है, तुम्हारे फायदे की है।

तो मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि यह सस्ते इम्प्लीमेंट्स और ट्रैक्टरों सस्ते बनाओ, सबसिडी दो, कर्जा दो। आप पूछो उन से जा कर यह कितना मंहगा है, कौन इतना खर्च कर सकता है? केवल जबानी बात कह देने से कुछ नहीं होता?

अब मैं ज्यादा टाइम न लेते हुए खत्म करता हूँ। थोड़ा सा मोनोली प्रोक्वोरमेंट और ट्रैक्टरों पर कहना चाहता हूँ। दो मिनट और चाहिए।

मैं एक बात यह कहूँगा कि देश भर में इतना फहत पड़ रहा हो, ऐसा अनाज कम पैदा हो रहा हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा आबादी बढ़ती जा रही हो, उस में आज यह बहस करना कि मोनोपली प्रोक्वोरमेंट होना चाहिए, मैं कहता हूँ कि बन्द करवाओ सब जल्दीसे जल्दी। यह वह बलास आफ ट्रेडर्स है जो हम से सस्ता ले कर हम को तंग करते हैं

गवर्नमेंट को तंग करते हैं, इसलिए इस मुल्क के लिए जब तक कि सरप्लस न हो जाय यह बहुत जरूरी है, कानून बनाओ कि मोनोपली प्रोक्वोरमेंट हो। हर एक में जवर्दस्ती लिया जाय। अगर नहीं लोंगे तो नहीं चला सकोगे। इसलिये मोनोपली प्रोक्वोरमेंट होना चाहिए और राशनिंग जरूर होना चाहिए। राशनिंग को कर दो बरना जिन्दा नहीं रहोगे। कंट्रोल राशनिंग करो और राशनिंग में जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया, गन्दा सन्दा मड़ा हुआ गेहूँ न देना, नहीं तो एक्वेवशन भी नजदीक आ रहा है, हमें भी मुश्किल होंगी, कहीं गन्दा सन्दा दे दिया तो, यह ठीक नहीं है।

तो मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट बोलेंगी, कानून बनायेगी और हिम्मत करेगी। गरीब को सबसिडी देगी, बरना ऐसा ही ड्रामा होता रहा जैसा कि प्लानिंग बगैरह आप कर रहे हैं तो इस का नतीजा कुछ अच्छा नहीं निकलेगा।

श्री गृहमंत्री (गाजीपुर) : अर्थाव्यक्ष महोदय, आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे भी चन्द मिनट तक खर्च स्थिति पर कुछ बोलने का अवसर दिया गया।

अर्थाव्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट हैं, हर एक कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर को।

श्री गृहमंत्री : आप जानते हैं कि हमारे ही प्राविस में नहीं, बल्कि अनेक प्राविसों में इस साल बारिश नहीं हुई। जब एक प्राविस में बारिश न हो तो वहाँ की हालत भयानक हो जाती है। जब सारे देश में अवर्षण हो तो भगवान ही मालिक है। खेतों में पानी नहीं, ताम तल्लियों में पानी नहीं, पोंखरों में पानी नहीं, और कुछ सूबों से तो यह खबर आ रही है कि कुदों में भी पीने के लिये पानी इस

साल नहीं है। हम बहुत भयानक स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं। आज बहस करने का वक्त नहीं है, गम्भीरता से सोचने का वक्त है।

धान की फसल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में या सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब करीब मारी गयी है। आज रुपये में चार आना धान देश में है, बारह आना फसल मारी गयी है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

जहां तक रबी की फसल है, जहां सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, जैसे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, वहां रबी की फसल के पीछे मुरझा रहे हैं, जल रहे हैं, हालत खराब हो रही है। देश पर आपत्ति, विपत्ति घायी थी, देश के जवानों ने देश की इज्जत रख ली। अब जो संकट है उस के लिए हम को देश के नेताओं—केवल कांग्रेस के नेताओं नहीं—की मूझबूझ पर भरोसा है। अगर वह समझदारी से काम लेंगे, हर पार्टी के नेता मिल कर काम करेंगे तो उन के सहयोग से काम हो सकता है। ऐसा होगा तभी हम बच सकते हैं, नहीं तो हमारा देश आज बहुत ही घोर संकट में से गुजर रहा है।

दौरी प्रकोप पर तो हमारा कोई चारा नहीं है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने जो धाबपानी को निगलेशक किया है उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट दोषी है। आज हम देश की जनता में जाते हैं तो हम को मालूम नहीं होता कि आज जनता की सरकार का राज्य है या नौकरशाही का राज्य है। हमें तो मालूम हो रहा है कि आज नौकरशाही की हुकूमत है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकांश इलाके में ट्यूबवेल हैं नहीं और जहां हैं, वहां ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, कुछ चलते नहीं हैं। इंजीनियर लोगों की हालत यह है कि वे इस तरह काम करते हैं कि खुदा ही मालिक है। हमारे देश में पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं हो रहा है। खाद का इन्तिजाम नहीं हो रहा है। खाद का इन्तिजाम न हो तो उस के बिना हम लोग गोबर की कम्पोस्ट खाद बना कर काम चला सकते हैं पर अगर पानी का इन्तिजाम

नहीं है तो उस के लिए कौन दोषी है? गवर्नमेंट को इस काम को करना होगा। अगर गवर्नमेंट चलानी है और हुकूमत करनी है और पावर में आना है, तो जनता को बिसराना नहीं होगा। जनता आज बिसरायी गयी है। हम कांग्रेस के घादमी हैं। जनता में जाते हैं, जनता का रोप देखते हैं, जनता का जोश देखते हैं, तो हम को बड़ा दुःख होता है।

हमारी तरफ बाड़ के कारण गांवों के मकानों को ऊंचा करने को कहा गया। इस काम के लिए इंजीनियर मुकर्रर हुए, ओवरसियर मुकर्रर हुए, लेकिन गांव वालों के मकान ऊंचे होने के बजाय रंडियों के कांठे ऊंचे हो गए। एक इंजीनियर साहब थे, उन्होंने लाखों रुपया कैक में जमा कर दिया। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन पर मुकदमा चला और जब मुकदमा चला तो उन के पास एक खूबसूरत औरत थी, वह डिफेंस में आई और जब के सामने बयान किया कि यह रुपया हम ने जमा किया है, हमारे मित्रों ने हम को उपहार के रूप में यह रुपया दिया है, इंजीनियर साहब ने जो जमा किया है वह लेन देन का रुपया नहीं है। सरजू पाण्डेय बंे हैं, वह हमारे ही जिले के हैं। वह इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे। वह इंजीनियर साहब मुकदमे से छूट गए और छूटने के बाद भी वह काम कर रहे हैं। कोई चल कर गाजीपुर जिला में और बलिया जिला में देखे कि जो हम कह रहे हैं वह सब है या नहीं। ऐसी हुकूमत कैसे चलेगी, जहां फफसरों की, नौकरशाही की हुकूमत हो, कांग्रेस के लोगों की कोई पूछ नहीं है। वहां पूछ है हुकूमत के कर्मचारियों की। वही लोग सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, वही सब लेना देना कर रहे हैं।

पटेल कर्माणन यहां से गया और कुछ कुंवे बनाने के लिए हुकूम दे प्राया। काश्तकारों के कुएं बने लेकिन बी बी घां और ए डी घां साहब ने हर कुंवे पर 50 रुपया नकद लिया तब किसी को इजाजत थी। सीमेंट जो मिला उस का भी रुपया लिया गया। यह सब कुछ

[श्री गहमरी]

हो रहा है। यह गवर्नमेंट बरदाश्त कर रही है। हम अपने नौकरों पर कोई अधिकार नहीं रख रहे हैं, ऐसी हालत है।

गल्ले की तकलीफ है। मैं आप को एम्प्योर कर सकता हूँ कि किसान दूना गल्ला पैदा करेंगे अगर उन को पानी की व्यवस्था हो। हमारे धान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, किसानों से कहते हैं कि हफ्ते में एक बार खाना बन्द करो और गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा करो। मझे हंसी आती है। कौन ऐसा बेहया काश्तकार होगा जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा नहीं करना चाहता। पैदा तो ऐसा करता है कि खेत कटने के बाद जो अनाज झड़ जाता है उस को भी मेहनत कर के बीनता है। हम तो किसान के लड़के हैं। हमारे पिताजी स्वयं हल चलाते थे, मैं गाय चराता था। मैं जानता हूँ, मैं ने किसानों को देखा है। इस साल मैंने देखा जब एक पानी के बिना धान मारा गया तो किसान खेतों में रोते थे, खाना नहीं खाते थे। मैं कहता हूँ कि उन से मेहनत करने को न कहा जाए। उन पर दया की जाए। किसान तो वैसे ही रात दिन खेती के लिए मेहनत करता है।

खाना एक हफ्ते में एक बार बन्द करने को कहा गया। हमारे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी हमारे पूर्वी जिलों से दूर रहने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपसि-काल को छोड़िये, हम तो साल भर एक वक्त खाना खा कर के रहते हैं, दोनों वक्त खाना नसीब नहीं होता।

एक माननीय सभ्य : तबीअत अच्छी रहती है।

श्री गहमरी : वह ऐसा इलाका है। आज भी कोई चल कर देख ले। जब किसान मेहनत से गल्ला पैदा करता है तो भी दोनों वक्त खाना नहीं खाता, एक वक्त का बचा कर बेचता है लड़का लड़की की शादी के लिए।

तो मेरा कहना है कि हमारे लिए यह न कहा जाए, आजमगढ़ के लिए न कहा जाए, गोरखपुर के लिये न कहा जाए। यह तो सी लोग जानते हैं कि वहाँ के लोगों को दोनों वक्त खाना नसीब नहीं होता। आज उन से हफ्ते में एक बार को खाना बन्द करने को कहा जा रहा है।

मैं एक बात कहता हूँ। हालत बहुत खराब है। और भी खराब होने वाली है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जिस पास खेत है वह खेती नहीं कर सकता, गल्ला पैदा नहीं कर सकता। वह एक एकड़ में पांच मन पैदा करता है जहाँ दूसरा बीस मन प्रति एकड़ पैदा कर सकता है। तो हालत यह है कि किसी के पास खेत ज्यादा है और किसी के पास खेत कम है कि उनमें खेती करने से लाभ नहीं। हमारे यहाँ कोई सबलैट नहीं कर सकता। अगर सबलैट करता है तो अधिवासी हो जाएगा। इस डर से कोई किसी दूसरे को अपने खेत नहीं देता, अपने पास ही रखता है, और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जहाँ एक एकड़ में दस मन पैदा हो सकता है वहाँ प्राचकल पांच मन भी पैदा नहीं होता। अगर कुछ और न किया जाये, तो कम से कम सबलैटिंग का प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये। अगर यह प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये, तो खेत में पैदावार होगी। हम अपने गांव का हाल जानते हैं। कुछ आदमी खेत जोतते बोते हैं—पांच मन नहीं होता है। वे दूसरे को बटिया कर देते हैं, तो पंद्रह मन लेते हैं और दस रुपये पटवारी को देते हैं कि इन्दराज हमारे नाम से कर दो, मैं ने जोता है। यह सब इस राज में चल रहा है, यह हमारी सरकार से नीचे चल रहा है। इस के लिए

मुझे खुशी नहीं है, प्रसन्नता नहीं है। वह गलती है और इस को दुस्त करना चाहिए। थोड़े खेत वाले का निर्वाह नहीं होता है। वे बेचारे भी सबलैटिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर किसी का एक एकड़ खेत है, तो वह भी सबलैटिंग नहीं कर सकता है। अगर वह कोई साइड-बिजिनेस न करे, तो उस का काम नहीं चल सकता है।

ऐसी हालत में हम कहेंगे कि लड़ाई में सरकार की शानदार विजय हुई है, लेकिन वह भुखमरी से देश को बचाए। तीन चार महीने के बाद हालत बहुत खराब होने वाली है। लड़ाई से पहले विरोधी पार्टियों ने शोर किया था कि गल्ले की कमी है, लेकिन वास्तव में गल्ले की कमी नहीं थी। वह कमी बनावटी थी। स्मगलर लॉग चादना और पाकिस्तान को गल्ला भेजते थे, इस लिए हमारे यहां गल्ले की कमी हो गई थी। लेकिन जब लड़ाई शुरू हुई, तो हमारे जवानों ने महज पाकिस्तान का ही शिफ्त नहीं दी, उन्होंने स्मगलिंग को भी बन्द कर दिया। उस समय पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और उत्तरी सीमाओं पर हमारे जवान तैनात थे, इसलिए स्मगलरों को गल्ला ले जाने का मौका नहीं मिला। हमारे गांव में लड़ाई से पहले चन्ना 38 रुपये मन बिकता था, लेकिन लड़ाई के दरमियान वह 28 रुपये मन हो गया।

गवर्नमेंट स्मगलिंग को नहीं रोक सकी है। स्मगलर पुलिस की मदद से बाहर गल्ला भेजते हैं। उस पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए।

घन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाज जिस तरह से हो, लेकिन अपमान के साथ नहीं, मान के साथ—अपमान सहने के बजाये हम मरना कुबूल करेंगे—और देशों से गल्ला मंगाया जाये।

हमारे यहां भारी भ्रूण पड़ने वाला है, दिन बहुत खराब होने वाले हैं। सरकार को उस के लिए चिन्ता करनी चाहिए। प्रापोजीशन पार्टीज से मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे भ्रूण के विषय में पार्टी लाइन पर न सोचें, बल्कि सारे देश के हित को सामने रख कर सब लोग मिल कर कोई रास्ता निकालें, ताकि देश का भला हो।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री ने सदन के सामने देश की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में जो भाषण दिया, उस में उन्होंने देश में भ्रूण की कमी को पूरा करने और देश के सभी लोगों को भ्रूण देने के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव या काम हमारे सामने रखे, हम समझते हैं कि वे सभी अच्छे हैं।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश होते हुए भी, हम स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के छठारह सालों के बाद भी भ्रूण के लिए दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करते हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत भारी लज्जा की बात है। यह बात सही है कि हम ने सभी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सभी उपाय किये, लेकिन फिर भी हम खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में देश को स्वावलम्बी नहीं बना सके, यह सब से बड़े दुख का विषय है। इस आपदा-काल में, जब कि चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमाओं पर हमला करने के लिए तैयार हैं, हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में वर्षा के अभाव से भ्रूण पड़ा हुआ है और भ्रूण का उत्पादन इस साल और सालों की अपेक्षा कम होने वाला है, हम सभी नागरिकों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम संयम से काम लें, भ्रूण को बचा कर खर्च करें और बांट कर खायें। जब भ्रूण का अभाव होता है उस समय अगर भ्रूण को बांट कर नहीं खाया जायेगा, तो देश में

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि इस आपद्-काल में भी उपद्रव खड़ा हो सकता है। इस लिए जहाँ तक अन्न का बाँट कर, राशनिंग कर के, खाने का सुझाव है, मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि जो किसान अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा उत्पादन करते हैं, उन से लैबी लगा कर, कम्पलररी तीर पर, आवश्यक रूप से अन्न लिया जाये। मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि जब अन्न की कमी हो, तो राशन की मात्रा भी कम की जा सकती है, अगर देश की भलाई के लिए वह जरूरी हो।

जहाँ तक राशनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को इस बात का अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि किसी भी राज्य में जो सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट कायम है, अभी तक उन का काम सतीषजनक नहीं रहा है और जनता को उन के कामों से बड़ा असन्तोष रहा है। राशन कार्ड बनाने में और राशन के वितरण में अनेक तरह की बुराईयाँ होती रही हैं। अगर हम अपने सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट या राशनिंग डिपार्टमेंट को शुद्ध और पवित्र नहीं बना सकेंगे और हमारे काम करने वाले लोग ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में ऐसा उपद्रव होगा, जिस का मुकाबला करना सरकार के लिए नामुमकिन होगा।

जहाँ तक नियंत्रित वितरण का सवाल है, उस का समर्थन सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य करेंगे, लेकिन वितरण की व्यवस्था और प्रबन्ध ऐसे शुद्ध और पवित्र होने चाहियें कि उन के प्रति किसी प्रकार की शिकायत करने की गुंजाइश न हो। सुना जाता है कि दूसरे महायुद्ध के दौरान इंग्लैंड में वहाँ के राज घराने के लोगों को जितना राशन मिलता था, साधारण जनता को भी उतना ही राशन

मिलता था। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ पिछले 30 सालों में जब राशनिंग का काम शुरू हुआ, तो विभिन्न राज्यों में कपड़े और अन्न के राशनिंग में बर्द तरह का भ्रष्टाचार देखा गया, जिस से जनता को कंट्रोल से बहुत घृणा पैदा हो गई और इसी कारण जब कभी कंट्रोल का खतब आता है, जनता उस का विरोध करती है। लेकिन इस समय कंट्रोल के बिना काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इसलिए मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

किन कारणों से हमारे देश में अन्न का अभाव हो जाता है, हम क्या कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं, जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में उतना अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं होता है, जितना हम खर्च करते हैं, मैं संक्षेप में उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।

जैसा कि यहाँ पर कहा गया है, हमारे देश में भूमि के टुकड़े टुकड़े होते चले जाते हैं, जिस की वजह से वे अननुकूलनमिक होलिडभज हो जाते हैं और किसान उन में नफे से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक आदमी का खेत दस दस जगह फैला रहता है, इस लिए वह उस की निगरानी नहीं कर सकता है। लैंड कांसालिडेशन का काम बहुत से राज्यों में शुरू किया गया है, लेकिन पंजाब को छोड़ कर वह काम कहीं भी आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। सरकार को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ जो वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान हुआ है, उस को हम खेतधारियों तक नहीं पहुँचा सके हैं। यह सही है कि सभी ब्लाकों में एक्सटेंशन आफिसर नियुक्त किए गए हैं, लेकिन उन का काम असन्तोषजनक है। ऐसी स्कीम जारी करनी चाहिए कि एक्सटेंशन आफिसर विभिन्न ब्लाकों में अपने काम को जिम्मेदारी से करें और उस का आगे बढ़ाये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सिंचाई का जो भी प्रबन्ध हम ने किया है, वह अधूरा

है। हमारे देश में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आने वाले खेतों की मात्रा बहुत छोड़ी है। अभी सिंचाई का बहुत प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन जितने भी सिंचाई के साधन हमारे पास हैं, उन का भी पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका है। इस में सरकार और जनता दोनों का दोष है। इस लिए ऐसी स्कीम निकाली जाये, जिस से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का पूरे से पूरा उपयोग हो सके और अधिक से अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजाया जा सके। अगर सिंचाई को बढ़ाया जाये, तो एक एक खेत में दो दो और तीन तीन फव्वे उपज सकती है।

15 hrs.

एक बात की तरफ माननीय सदस्व श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह, ने ध्यान खींचा है और जिस को कई बार इस सदन में कहा गया है। हमारे देश में भ्रष्ट की उपज की कमी का सब से मुख्य कारण यह है कि खेती के लिए सस्ते दर पर ऋण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह सही है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट विभाग खोल रखा है। लेकिन उस में ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है। स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया तो खेती के सम्बन्ध में कुछ काम करता ही नहीं है। लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के जो फंड्स हैं उन का उपयोग भी बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के लिए किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कागज अभी हमारे सामने खाद्य मंत्री जी ने उपस्थित किया है उस में कहा गया है कि अब सरकार चाहती है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन, एग्रीकल्चरल रिफा-इन्स कारपोरेशन आदि सब किसानों की सहायता देंगे। अगर यह केवल कागज पर ही न रह जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से काफी सहायता मिल सकती है। लेकिन अभी तक तो इस तरह की चीजें कागजों में ही पड़ी रह गई हैं और इस कारण से हमें सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। अगर भ्रष्ट भी ऐसा ही हुआ तो हमें कोई सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए अगर खेती के सम्बन्ध में कम दर पर

और आसानी से मिलने वाले कर्ज की व्यवस्था सरकार करे तो अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजाने के बारे में जो एक बड़ा रोड़ा है, वह पचास प्रतिशत हट सकता है। आज किसान मनीलेंडर के पास जा कर बहुत ज्यादा बर्फी हुई दर पर कर्ज लेता है। इतना होने पर भी उस को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। उस और वह न बाँट पाए आप की ओर दोड़े और आप में आसानी से और कम दर पर उस को कर्ज मिल जाए तो उस की एक बड़ी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

यह कहा जाता है कि किसान को हर प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए ताकि वह अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजा सके। यह सही है कि अभी जो दाम अधिक किया गया है वह कुछ हद तक इन्सैटिव देने वाला जरूर है। लेकिन इस काम को और आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और किसान को अधिक भ्रष्ट की योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिये बहुत से कामों को करने में सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

भ्रष्ट के दाम निश्चित करने की बात बार बार कही गई है। लेकिन ऐसा करते समय हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि किसान को भ्रष्ट या कोई भी चीज उपजाने में एक एकड़ पर कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है। अब तक सरकार ने कई कमेटीयां बनाई हैं लेकिन किसी कमेटी ने यह ठीक नहीं निर्धारण किया है कि किसान को भ्रष्ट इत्यादि उपजाने में या दूसरी जो खेती की चीजें हैं उन को उपजाने में फी एकड़ कितना खर्च करना पड़ता है। जब तक यह मालूम न हो तब तक भ्रष्ट के दाम निर्धारित करना, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि खेती के उत्पादन में प्रति एकड़ कितना खर्च पड़ता है इस के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र जांच करा कर सरकार को सदन के सामने उस की रिपोर्ट पेश करनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश में भूमि के मुद्धार के भी बहुत से काम हुए हैं। केन्द्र की तरफ से जो राष्ट्रीय

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

विकास परिषद् बनाई गई है उस ने भी एक कमेटी बनाई है ताकि जिन जिन राज्यों में अभी तक भूमि सुधारों का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, उस को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बरस प्रस्ताव पास हुए हो गया है इस कमेटी में जिस में कई मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि हैं अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भूमि सुधारों के काम को विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें। बिना संगठन के कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। जितनी योजनायें हैं और जो हमारे सामने आती हैं वे देखने में बहुत आकर्षक प्रतीत होती हैं। उन को देखने से ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि अभी हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। यद्यपि केन्द्र में मंत्रालय है, राज्यों में मंत्रालय है लेकिन फिर भी नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में जो तालमेल विभिन्न विभागों में होना चाहिये ताकि योजनायें सफलतापूर्वक लागू की जा सकें, वह नहीं है। यहां चार मंत्रालय हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन है, फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री है, कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री इत्यादि हैं इन में तालमेल होना चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड बिठाया है। इस में सभी सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे और विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री भी शामिल हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह तालमेल बिठाने का काम समुचित ढंग से किया गया तो खेती के बहुत से सवाल हल हो जायेंगे।

यह सही है कि जब से हमें आजादी मिली है तब से हम ने विभिन्न विभागों में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये बहुत सी अनुसन्धानशालायें स्थापित की हैं। यह भी सही है कि हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने बड़े परिश्रम के साथ बहुत अच्छा अनुसन्धान कार्य किया है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि बावजूद इस के

कि हम ने अपने देश को प्रखंडों में बांट दिया है और वहां खेती का प्रचार करने के लिए प्रचार विभाग के अफसर भी हैं लेकिन फिर भी अनुसन्धानशालाओं में जो जो सफलतायें प्राप्त हुई ह खेती को तरक्की देने के लिए, वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच सकी हैं, वे उन से लाभ नहीं उठा सके हैं। इस कठिनाई को हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी महसूस किया है। जब जब उन के भाषण इन विषयों पर पढ़ी होते हैं, उन को पढ़ कर बहुत हमारा उत्साह बढ़ता है कि दरअसल में उन्होंने ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि चाहे हमारी अनुसन्धानशालाओं में और चाहे विदेशों में खेती के सम्बन्ध में जो जो नए नए अनुसन्धान हुए हैं, आविष्कार हुए हैं, उन आविष्कारों को किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिये वह पूरे प्रयास में लगे हुए हैं। इस के लिए मैं उन की तारीफ करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वे इसको देखेंगे कि किसानों तक ये पहुंचें।

अन्न के उत्पादन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसके साथ साथ दूध, मछली, मांस, ग्रंथे इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में भी आपके पास योजनायें हैं और उनको भी आपको लागू करना चाहिये। जो जो बातें मने बताई हैं उन में से कुछ तो लांग टर्म मैसर्ज हैं और कुछ ऐसी हैं जो कि आपातकाल के समय में हम चला सकते हैं। जो सहायक खाद्य पदार्थ हैं इन पदार्थों के उत्पादन में भी जितनी सहायता सरकार से अपेक्षित है, उतनी सहायता सरकार को देनी चाहिये।

मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को जिस सामान की जरूरत है खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, जिन जिन चीजों की उसको

भावश्यकता होती है, उनको अगर सरकार बक्त पर मुहैया करे, सुविधा से वे उन को प्राप्त हो जाएं तो हमारे देश में धन्न की कमी नहीं रहेगी और जो लक्ष्य हमारा मंत्री महोदय ने निश्चित किया है वह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायगा और विदेशों पर हम जो धन्न के मामले में निर्भर रहते हैं, हम को निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को करने से हमारे देश की जो कृषि की समस्या है या खाद्य की समस्या है, उस को हम सफलतापूर्वक हल कर लेंगे।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, listening to the Food Minister while moving his motion, one got the impression that this was just one of those years when the rains had failed a little more than perhaps in other years. That is all the sense of urgency which he lent to his remarks on this crisis. I was, Sir, the other day, looking at a foreign journal, which made, rather, what I thought was, an uncharitable remark about Indians and India—a western journal, of course. It stated: "We are getting tired of hearing this annual belly-ache about failure of rains from India". Of course, the "belly-ache" may be a little more acute this year, I agree, because there has been very severe drought; but I would suggest to the Food Minister that this debate should not be restricted and confined, as it was sought to be confined, mainly within the limits of a short-term crisis, the crisis due to failure of rains or drought this year, because it is really a national problem, it is not only a short-term but really a long-term problem that has to be tackled.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to spend any time really on taking up the problems of individual States. I fear that the debate will generally tend to

move on the lines of problems of particular States. For example, I have here before me—perhaps, you may have seen it too—these extracts from papers. Recently, the *Hindustan Times* of Mr. Birla, has been publishing a whole series of articles on the food situation, one article for each State and, if I may just read out the headlines, they give an idea of the depth of the crisis, depth of the problem. This is what they say: "Years of neglects....."—it is not about just the present problem—"Years of neglect give U.P. poor harvests"; "Drought shows up lopsided planning in the Punjab"; "Mysore's crash programmes need more funds"; "Maharashtra's major problem is in Vidarbha"—that, of course, is mainly the drought problem, I think—"Andhra Pradesh faces a deficit of 25 per cent"—a very prosperous State by all accounts—"Rajasthan's hope pinned on hoarded stocks"—I presume it means "pinned on un-hoarding hoarded stocks"—"Bihar bungles despite large outlay"—the Minister remembers, no doubt, the conditions which prevailed there in last July and August when rice prices went up to Rs. 75.00 per maund and drove the people to take to certain forms of agitation whose repercussion is still present there in the State of Bihar and hundreds of people are still in jail—"Madras....."—the Food Minister's own State—"Madras can tide over crisis if it rains now"; "Madhya Pradesh a victim of drought and price bungle"; "Bengal....."—the Minister's model State—"Bengal fails to use its resources fully"; "Little hope of raising Kerala's loan ration"—these are the headlines that Mr. Birla's paper gives regarding the position in each of the States. Now, this drought that has overtaken the country, together with the uncertainty of wheat supplies under PL 480, certainly creates a situation which applies to the coming year. But Shri Subramaniam in his opening remarks, probably anticipating the attack that was going to be made by the Swatantra Members here, very strongly advocated the cause of State trading and

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monopoly procurement by the State and he launched into a very severe criticism of free trade, free market and what the record of free market has been. Of course, I am at one with him. But I would like to ask him what happened last year, in 1964-65, when by all accounts we had a very good crop, what was described as a bumper crop. What had happened to that? Where did the crop go? Why did the price rise higher than ever in the past so far? And we know that last year when the good bumper crop was being harvested the same question was asked as to what the procurement policy of the Government was going to be and the Government was a house divided on this question. I would like to know in that divided house on which side was the Food Minister. Who is responsible—I do not hold this against him personally—for the fact that last year, in 1964-65, a year of good harvest, of admitted bumper crop, the whole of the crop was allowed to pass into the hands of the free market, the big hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers to be merry with it, and today when we meet with a situation where drought has overtaken us we have no stocks, Government has no buffer stock or anything to fall back upon? I say these things only for this reason that we are being assured by the Government, from the Prime Minister downwards, that very decisive measures are going to be taken on an emergency footing. And some military language is also being used, in keeping with the present atmosphere like food will be put on a war footing, the food front has to be mobilised, ploughs are no less important than swords and guns and so on. Very good. When all these terms are being used, we feel a little difficult to rely simply on the assurances and promises because of the recent experience that we have had regarding this Government.

Now, much is being said about the need for sacrifices because we are in

for a very difficult time. Appeals are being issued for sacrifices, for missing meals, for consuming less; we have been told that if consumption is reduced a little bit, if there is a marginal decrease in consumption, it will mean that we will be able to tide over the worst period and so on. I would like to know to whom these appeals are addressed. I would like to know whether they are addressed to the 35 crores and odd of people in the rural countryside who, as we know, have an average per capita income of 68 paise per day, mention of which was made in this House more than once. Or is this appeal to miss a meal or reduce the consumption addressed to 10 crores of people whose average income is 42 paise? Or is it being addressed to one crore of people whose average income is 27 paise per day? To whom is this appeal for sacrifice addressed? The Minister must realise that there is a vast population, mainly in the countryside, who have got no margin on which they can fall back upon. What is to be done about them?

It has been said by somebody that the Indian farmer is really the poorest industrialist in this country today. If you consider agriculture to be an industry, he is the poorest industrialist because he is condemned to employ the costliest capital. He has to borrow money at rates ranging anything from 25 to 100 per cent. I would like to ask Shri P. K. Deo, or anybody else whether any of the leading industrialists in this country, be it Shri Tata or Shri Birla to whom the Punjab Government has given 1,000 acres of land in Ambala district to go in for joint stock farming, is any of these gentlemen prepared to operate these things successfully by borrowing at these rates of interest at which the Indian farmers are borrowing? On top of that, these gentlemen who are nowadays advocating joint stock farming—Shri Kriloskar

of the FICCI made a speech, I think in Kanpur, in which he has also suggested to his colleagues of the private sector that they should go in for joint stock farming—they are demanding that the Government should give them land, water, electricity, seed, fertilizer etc. Everything must be provided to them and then they will enter the scene with great managerial and entrepreneurial skill and produce and make India into a land of plenty. How is the farmer who is borrowing at rates of interest ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. expected to solve this crisis by sacrifice or by doing a little more hard work?

I think the priorities are upside down. Somebody just now mentioned the need for increasing taccavi and co-operative loans. The record shows that even the co-operative loans ultimately go primarily to that section which has got some substantial security to offer. These co-operative loans do not go to the poor peasant, whose need is most, but who probably has no adequate security to offer.

Now I may say a word about the West Bengal Government because Shri Subramaniam has gone even to the length of saying that the whole future of our food policy and planning will really turn on the success or failure of the experiment which is being made in West Bengal. Well, as I said repeatedly, we welcome it fully and we want to co-operate with any proper policy of monopoly procurement and rationing. We want that rationing should be extended in the coming years to all towns with a population of one lakh or more. There should be statutory rationing in towns with modified rationing and control of supplies in the countryside. But I must point out that the West Bengal Government has set about this monopoly procurement plan in such a way, its outlook is such, the procedure it has adopted is such that I doubt very much whether the co-operation of the farmers will be forthcoming. I do not think that the scheme can succeed on the basis of coercion; it can succeed only on the basis of co-operation.

I would request Shri Subramaniam to find out what is the mechanism by which these rates of levy which have been declared by the West Bengal Government have been calculated. Well, I have no time to go into the details but I find—and I am sure he will find too if he examined it thoroughly—that the levy has been calculated in such a way that firstly no allowance is made for the differing yields per acre in different districts and different areas of the State; and the same flat rate of levy is being imposed on all lands irrespective of their capacity to yield. Secondly, it has been stated that after calculating what the peasant requires for his own consumption, his family consumption, the balance will be treated as marketable surplus and the whole of it will be purchased by the State agencies. But in West Bengal if you go into the details of the calculation you will find that the levy has been graded in such a way that the smaller peasants and the middle class peasants are expected to give to the Government selling agencies so much of their paddy that actually there will be a shortfall in their own requirements for the year, whereas in the case of the bigger peasants, the richer peasants or big landlords who are called *jotdars* in West Bengal the amount which is to be levied from them will still leave a surplus beyond their requirements, and that surplus will surely again be diverted to the blackmarket and sold at high prices or hoarded. If that is the way in which this is going to be done, then I am afraid a great deal of resistance and opposition will grow and the whole scheme may flounder. Therefore, he should please look into this; because he says that the whole of the future policy of the country is going to hinge on this, I have got great doubts as to how far it will succeed if this kind of inequitable levy system is going to be imposed.

Then, he waxed eloquent about the success of statutory rationing scheme in Calcutta. But just on the fringe of that area, literally on the fringe,

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in the industrial areas of greater Calcutta and nearby, which is just outside the statutory rationing zone, what is happening? Rice is not available even at Rs. 2.50 or 3 per kilo in the open market. I received a telegram yesterday from one of the big jute mills situated in Howrah in Bauria, Fort Gloster Jute Mills, which employ 8,000 men. They have stated in this telegram that because rice is selling at Rs. 2.65 per kilo-grain in that area and it is not available in sufficient quantities, the workers are not able to maintain production on multiple machines and the production has fallen and the management has declared a lockout in the mills. This kind of thing is happening. Even industrial production is being affected.

So, the point I wish to make here is that we must go to the root cause of this crisis. It is not enough just to think out some immediate measures for tackling the problem of drought this year.

As far as imports from abroad are concerned, we had a debate the other day and I was very sorry to hear the Food Minister that day, losing his temper and attacking us on this side of the House, ascribing political motives even. But I have to take up one point about that again because the crisis is intensifying every day. Does not the hon. Minister think that it is time that at least the Government should stop deluding the country into believing that these PL-480 supplies come to us without any expense in foreign exchange because it is simply not true? The foreign exchange cost of PL-480 must be understood. It is not easy to see on the surface, but it is there. 12.8 per cent of the counterpart funds are exclusively reserved for United States authorities use in this country. He knows that. 6.8 per cent of these counterpart funds are specified or earmarked for Indo-American collaboration for the use of

private-sector concerns in this country under the Cooley Amendment authority. These two items have been calculated at working out to about Rs. 60 crores per year. Rs. 1 crore of these counterpart funds have recently been earmarked for use by American tourists coming to this country to be used in place of dollars. Shipping freight is going to cost us Rs. 40 crores per year. I believe, there is also now a new proposal for a further 3.5 per cent of these counterpart funds to be converted into foreign currencies exclusively for American use. Altogether, you can calculate and find out, this works out to about Rs. 110 crores per year which is spent in foreign exchange, which would work out to Rs. 550 crores roughly during the whole Fourth Plan period, which works out to about 14 per cent of the entire foreign aid component of that Plan. So, this is what it is costing us. We must remember that too. That is why our spokesman, Professor Mukerjee, during that debate, wanted to impress so strongly the need for ending our dependence or overdependence on these PL-480 wheat supplies.

As the figures of annual imports show, we are not moving towards self-sufficiency. We are moving in a reverse direction, away from self-sufficiency, even allowing for the increase in population. Your Professor Dantwala, who is not a Communist, I hope, also has calculated—I would like to quote, but it would take time—that the growth in population is only slightly more, proportionately, than the growth in foodgrains production over these years. So, it is not as though the growth in population has far outstripped the rate of growth of food production.

What are the figures of imports? In the five years preceding the First Plan we imported 2.65 million tonnes per year. During the First Plan we imported 2.42 million tonnes. It went down a bit. In the Second Plan it went up to 3.41 million tonnes. In the first four years of the Third Plan it has gone up to 4.44 million tonnes. So,

we are moving in the reverse direction.

The point is that this imported grain only allows us to increase the per capita availability from 13.2 ounces per day to 14.5 ounces per day. Only 1.3 ounces per day is the addition to our availability as a result of this very expensive import programme which we have got.

Now I will just go through a few other points. It is our contention that the root of the matter is not being tackled. The root of the matter is, first of all, an administrative problem. I do not understand how this food crisis can be tackled by an out-moded administrative system under which seven or eight ministries of the Central Government are involved in this matter. Agricultural production, fertilisers, water, that is to say, irrigation, tractors, community development, finance for credit purposes—the whole thing is spread over seven or eight ministries and on top of that there is the States problem. Everyone of the State Governments, the majority of whom, I think, are not very much in favour of the activities of the Food trading Corporation is involved.

Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister that if they really want to live up to their words about tackling this problem on a war footing, the first thing to be done, even though it means an unconventional step and breaking through the orthodox ways of thinking to which we have grown accustomed, is that some re-organisation must be done so that a high-powered, unified, single Department of Agricultural Production is set up which can break through all these 101 obstacles and barriers. Much talk of sacrifices is going on. Why not make a little sacrifice of all these ministerial empires? It may involve a little bit of sacrifice here and there. Some re-organisation will have to be done so that this whole thing is brought under a unified command.

At the moment what we call inputs in agriculture are all scattered, compartmentalised into ten ministries. If one gets water in one place, he will not get a tractor there; if one gets a tractor somewhere else, he will not get fertilisers there, because all the ministries and ministers are different. All that Shri Subramaniam can offer us is some agricultural production board which, he says, is attempting to bring about a co-ordination. No co-ordination will come about like that.

If this is a period of emergency when we are battling for our life for self-reliance, then I would suggest to the Government that they take some emergent measures to set up that kind of unified department of agricultural production which can really win the battle on the foodfront.

Secondly, on the question of joint stock farms that it is impossible to go forward by the advocates of joint stock farms that it is impossible to apply scientific and modern methods to small holdings. Therefore I find the FICCI Chairman also advocating that all land ceilings must be scrapped, all land reform laws must be scrapped and so on. I do not know whether it is an indication of Government's thinking that they agree to some extent with this, judging from what is being done in the Punjab, namely, giving 1,000 acres of land to Shri Birla. I am told, in Madhya Pradesh also he is trying to get hold of an even bigger area of land. But this is a fallacy because, as far as we know, in Japan the average size of holdings is, if anything, even smaller than in India, but their productivity, the paddy yield, as we know, is probably among the highest in the world; in some cases, it has even gone up to 100 maunds per acre. Whereas in India we use 1.3 kilogram of fertiliser per acre, Japan uses 94 kilograms of fertiliser per acre. So, it is not necessarily a question whether the holding is small or big; it is the question of intensive effort that can be put in with the assistance of Government which can yield much higher rates of production.

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I would like to say that if really a demonstration is needed, I support the idea that a demonstration is also needed side by side with this of modern techniques applied on a large scale to big farms. I agree with that; but why should that be done, under the aegis of Shri Birla? Why should not State farms be set up in that case? Shri Subramaniam remembers that it was, I think, Mr. Khrushchev or somebody else who, at the time of the Suratgarh project, had remarked that if 100 Suratgarhs are set up in India, it would break the back of India's food crisis. Shri Nehru also, I think, echoed that sentiment some time.

I read in the papers the other day that during Shri Krishnamachari's visit to Moscow and his talks with Mr. Kosygin there was a slight mention of it, that they discussed the question of mechanized farms too. I do not know what the details of the discussion are, but I would ask Shri Subramaniam, if it is necessary to demonstrate, side by side with helping these small individual medium-sized farmers to develop their lands, the possibilities and potentialities of modern techniques on a big scale, why they should not, if not have 100 Suratgarhs, at least set up one big State farm in the public sector in each State. There is plenty of waste, fallow land lying about. I am told, 932 lakh acres of total cultivable land is lying waste and the landlord's land lying fallow is 528 lakh acres. Somebody says that Suratgarh has been a failure. It may be. I would like to have a proper assessment. This House has never been presented with a proper objective assessment of results of Suratgarh. I also believe it has not been much of a success but there are reasons for it. First of all, the site selected was wrong and it was being mismanaged. I say, if the Soviet Union or any other country is prepared to give assistance by way of mechanised equipment and so on, why not we

set up one big State farm in each State at least and see how that develops?

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

The last question I would come to is the question of land reforms. I want to know—I hope the Minister will tell us when he replies to the debate—what has happened to that Report of Mr. Wolf Ladjensky which was submitted to the Government, I think sometime in 1963. Why has that Report been virtually suppressed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been published now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The recommendations made by Mr. Ladjensky, as far as I know, were extremely modest. They could not be described as radical land reforms at all. All he suggested was a ban on resumptions of land, a proper preparation of land records which does not exist in our country, lower rents in cash and abolition of crop sharing. That is all he suggested. That was the kernel of his recommendations. Even on those lines no action has been taken. Now, we find that it is quite impossible, I think, to enthuse and inspire the peasantry, the farmers of our country, unless some radical land reforms are implemented. The Government is pledged to that; the Congress Party is pledged to that. They passed resolutions some years ago and put them away in the cold storage. Unless the implementation is carried out and unless special measures are also taken on an emergent footing to provide cheap credit to the farmers, the results will not be achieved. The State Bank of India pledged, when it was formed, that they would open at least 400 or 500 branches in rural areas. Even that is not being done. Today, we find that cooperative credit accounts

for not more than at the most 15 per cent of the total outstanding agricultural loans, the rural indebtedness 85 per cent is still owing to the private money-lenders, the traders and these elements, who are charging exorbitant rates of interest. How does the State come to the help of the peasant? Even that is being grossly sabotaged and neglected by the Government. Therefore, these measures have to be taken. Otherwise, there is no use in calling upon the people to work harder because it is not physically possible to do that. 20 per cent of our rural households do not own any land at all at the moment—as you know, that is the finding of the Mahalanobis Committee—whereas 5 per cent of the households own 40 per cent of the land so that a sort of monopoly of land-ownership is still there. That is not being broken up despite all the plethora of legislation that has taken place. This is a reality. 70 per cent of the holdings are still below the national average of 6.64 acres. This is the pattern of our agriculture and land distribution. Therefore, it is essential that long-term measures of an emergent nature of a radical nature, are undertaken. Otherwise, it is not possible to go forward and all the Minister's plans of building up buffer stock, of monopoly procurement and rationing being extended, all of which are very good principles which we support, will not be implemented. They will fail and, therefore, it is necessary to go to the root of the problem.

Even as regards the drought affected areas, the measures which have been outlined by the Minister include a lot of things—some of them may be quite good—but there is nothing said, say, for example, that in the drought-affected areas, remissions of land revenue will be given to the people who are affected there. If there are any outstanding loans in any drought-affected area, will he agree to write off those loans in that distressed area? I do not know.....

An hon. Member: Go through the papers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have gone through the papers. If I am wrong, please correct me.

To sum up, the problem is still being tinkered with. It is being avoided in the sense that the seriousness and the gravity of the crisis is being regarded here only as a short-term thing. Therefore, I would finally say that Government must pluck courage and break away with some of the past predilections and habits and its weakness for the big traders has definitely to go. Otherwise, none of the plans can succeed.

Even now, the Reserve Bank figures show that this year the advances made by the scheduled banks against foodgrains and food articles have gone up to very high figures from Rs. 93.64 crores in January this year to Rs. 172.22 crores in May. It is with this money, these advances made by the scheduled banks, that all the large-scale hoarding, profiteering and speculation in foodgrains goes on. It is no use saying that the Reserve Bank is taking certain control measures on the scheduled banks. It is not working. Therefore, these banks should be nationalised and alternative means of credit to peasants should be provided.

In conclusion, I say, because the Minister has asked for our cooperation, we are certainly prepared to cooperate if the proper democratic policies on the basis of which the people's cooperation—not our cooperation only—down below in the fields is harnessed are followed. But if behind the cloak of brave words which we have heard many times, ultimately step by step the retreat takes place and surrender is made against the big landlords and the big traders, then certainly we are not prepared to give our cooperation, come what may, and in that case we will have to face the battle for food because our people have to survive at all costs.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, . . .

Mr. Chairman: I would request the Congress Members to complete their speeches within 10 minutes so that I can accommodate more Members.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I make a submission? Shri Indrajit Gupta took half an hour and so one hour should be given to the Congress Members, that is, double the time, and after that an Opposition Member should be called.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We have our own allotted time according to our membership.

Mr. Chairman: The time is allotted to different groups and we go strictly according to that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is 60:40; it is not double as the hon. Member said.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Chairman, Sir, right at the very beginning, I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that I fail to understand the conspicuous absence of the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation during this food debate.

An hon. Member: There is the Deputy Minister for Community Development and Cooperation.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Where is the Deputy Minister for Community Development? There is the Irrigation and Power Minister.

Only last year, it was emphasized and the Minister laid too much emphasis on the fact that at the Centre the Agricultural Production Board had been formed and in that Board it was said that under the general supervision of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and

the Community Development and Cooperation will be giving active cooperation and support to implement the agricultural production and developmental programmes. Now, for the reasons best known either to the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation or to the Minister of Food and Agriculture, I am rather confused to find any reason in my mind as to why he should be absent from this debate.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are busy in the rural areas.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Anyhow, as the Minister said this morning, we are facing a very serious crisis on the food front. This is not a new thing for our country. In previous years also, we have faced such crisis.

And in those years also we have advanced these arguments that, due to the failure of the monsoon, due to drought conditions, due to certain other natural calamities, this situation has arisen. Without contesting the point that natural calamities do play a very significant role in either increasing or decreasing agricultural production, the point which I want to make—I would request the hon. Minister to devote his mind to this—is that, over the last 17 or 18 years years we have seen that, in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to evolve a national agricultural policy for this country. Only about two years back, a voice was raised in this House that the agricultural policy of this country should be farmer-oriented. Keeping that in view, the Minister created the Agricultural Prices Commission and he took certain other steps also. But I would say that the hopes which we had put in the creation of this Agricultural Prices Commission and the benefit, rather the beneficial guidance and advice which this Commission was supposed to give to the Government for better prices for the farmers, have been belied. The Commission only announced *ad hoc* prices. It is time that we gave up

this *ad hoc* sort of arrangement in the field of agriculture and on the food front. How long are we going to implement or carry on this agricultural policy on an *ad hoc* basis?

When I say that the agricultural policy should be farmer-oriented, I attach a great importance to the price of the produce which the farmer is going to get and that price should be determined on a scientific basis. I remember, during the last session, when the Minister was replying, he himself emphasised the point that the price of the produce which the farmer should get should be remunerative and it should be determined on a scientific basis. Apart from the fact that the cost of production and other things should be taken into consideration, there are other factors also which go to determine as to what price should be given to the farmer. In the present crisis when the situation has taken such a serious turn, to say that we should stop our food imports is no doubt a very highly patriotic thing, but we must not be unrealistic; we must look to this problem from the practical point of view. I remember Shri S. N. Dwivedy, when he was speaking about P.L. 480, was very critical; he said that it was a shame for this country to import food from other countries. I share his view but I want to say this. In spite of the fact that, in the year 1964-65, we reached the highest level in agricultural production and in regard to imports also we reached the highest level, still there was, to some extent a crisis in this country. We have just been saying that we should increase agricultural production; we have been saying this for years and years. Just to say that we should not care for the sufferings that our people undergo and that we should not import even a single grain from other countries is a very unrealistic and unpractical approach.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the hon. member has my speech in mind, I want to correct him by saying that what I said was that we

should fix a definite time limit for achieving self-sufficiency and not import from any country—P.L. 480 or anything.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am very thankful to Shri S. N. Dwivedy for having corrected me. He has raised the question of self-sufficiency in food. When we started the Third Five Year Plan, there was a talk in the country that, by the end of the Third Plan, we would be self-sufficient. Even in this pamphlet which was circulated, it has been indicated that by 1970-71 we should be self-sufficient. But keeping in view the experience of the last 17 or 18 years, I can still say with full confidence that India would not become self-sufficient in food even by 1970-71.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes, with the present policy.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I qualify it with this statement: if we continue with the same sort of speed in the implementation of our agricultural production programmes, we will not be able to achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1970-71.

I have got full sympathies for the Minister of Food & Agriculture; he has to face all the criticisms; he has to bear the responsibility of supplying food to this country, of taking care of the distribution machinery. But where from is he to get the food which he can distribute in the country? To produce more internally is the primary responsibility of the State; to procure is the primary responsibility of the State; and for the gap, for the deficit, the Minister at the Centre has to import from other countries. If something goes wrong as it has started going wrong now, the Minister at the Centre is always the target of criticism; he is held responsible for everything. It is high time that we took a deci-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

sion on this. If the State Governments have not co-operated, if the State Governments have not shown that seriousness to increase the agricultural production, we should think about it seriously as to what steps this House can recommend to strengthen the hands of the Minister at the Centre to see that the agricultural programmes are more seriously and more practically implemented.

In the hour of crisis, I should say that we should have a national food budget. As an example I would give the instance of Jammu & Kashmir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has exhausted his ten minutes.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am touching only one more point, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: If this is the trend, then it will be difficult to accommodate more members.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Please allow me to finish my point.

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude as early as possible.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: When I say that we should have a national food budget, I mean this: there are certain surplus areas in the country; there are also deficit areas; let not the surplus food be enjoyed to the full contentment by the surplus areas and let not the deficit areas be made to suffer. I may give the instance of Jammu & Kashmir here: Kashmir valley is one part and Jammu is the other part. This year, due to Pakistani aggression and the crop failure, there is now rice crisis in the Jammu area, but if we look towards the Kashmir valley there is no crisis; rice is imported to that area. It is high time that this kind of discrimination between Kerala and Madras, between Jammu and Kashmir, between Punjab and Maharashtra, was removed. Some kind of a balance must be struck between the surplus and the deficit areas.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The surplus is under the control of the Central Government.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Since the Chairman has rung the bell, I shall finish it. In the end I only want to emphasise one point. Whatever co-operation and whatever help the Minister would require from this House, I am quite confident that this House will be prepared to give him that provided he also tries to discipline the State Governments and sees that whatever schemes he initiates at the Centre, if not all at least 50 per cent of them, are implemented in the States.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय हम इस वर्ष एक बड़ी नाजुक स्थिति में से गुजर रहे हैं। सारे देश में फसल की हालत बहुत खराब है। वर्षा की भी कमी है और कहीं कहीं बिल्कुल नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं थोड़ा सा अपने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

आप जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक सर्प्लस स्टेट है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस साल वर्षा की कमी के कारण जब कि कहीं 14 इंच, कहीं 16 इंच और कहीं 0 इंच हुई, इस साल मध्य प्रदेश की बहुत ही गम्भीर स्थिति हो गई है। पानी की इतनी कमी है कि जिन नदियों में बागहों महीने पानी बहा करता था वह बहाव बन्द हो चुका है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इन्जिनेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चम्बल से जो बिजली बन रही थी वह खत्म हो चुकी है। जो सिंचाई के साधन थे वह समाप्त हो रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जिन तालाबों से सिंचाई होती थी उन तालाबों का पानी भी खत्म हो चुका है। और इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में जहां भी सुभीदा हो सका है वहां हम ने तालाबों में खेती करनी है। जहां पर कुंधों से सिंचाई होती है

बहां स साल कुंएभरे नहीं है । ध्रब की तो मनुष्यों और मवेशियों के लिये पानी पीने की भी समस्या है । पता नहीं वह ठीक तरह से उपलब्ध हो सकेगा या नहीं ।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो कि काफी घनाज पैदा करता है घनाज की स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है । ज्वार हमारे यहां 17 लाख टन होती है लेकिन इस साल पानी की कमी पड़ जाने से और ज्वार की फसल का नुकसान हो जाने से सिर्फ 5 लाख टन पैदा होने की आशा है । सी तरह से छतीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में, जहां पर चावल का काफी उत्पादन होता है और जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रोक्योरमेंट का स्थान है, 35 लाख टन चावल में से केवल 14 लाख टन चावल पैदा हुआ है । उसकी पैदावार में 21 लाख टन की कमी हो गई है । इसी प्रकार से खरीफ के जो दूसरे ध्रन्न हैं उन में भी करीब ड्वाई लाख टन की कमी हुई है । इस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में केवल खरीफ की फसल में करीब 35 लाख टन की कमी उत्पादन में हुई है ।

जहां तक रबी का सवाल है, हम ऐसी आशा लगाये थे कि रबी की फसल बाकी है । गेहूं बोया गया है लेकिन बहुत कम क्षेत्र में, बहुत कम एकड़ में । चना कुछ ज्यादा बोया गया है लेकिन पानी की कमी की वजह से अभी अभी जो खबर आई है वह यह है कि उस में भी कीड़ा लग गया है और फसल सूख रही है । अगर कुछ पानी गिर गया तो उसकी खांडी बहुत आशा की जा सकती है वना गेहूं का उत्पादन भी हमारे प्रदेश में बहुत कम होने जा रहा है । वैसे तो पिछले साल भी हमारे पास कोई गेहूं स्टॉक नहीं था, लेकिन इस वर्ष तो बहुत ज्यादा कमी होने जा रही है । हम नें अखबारों में पढ़ा कि भोपाल के ग्राम पास इल्ली लग गई है और वहां के ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हवाई जहाज से उस पर दवा बगैरह छिड़कने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

उन्होंने भोपाल के पास 1 लाख एकड़ में इल्ली का लगना बतलाया है । उज्जैन के किसानों का भी यह कहना है कि उन के यहां इल्ली लग गई है । रतलाम में भी यह शिकायत पाई गई थी । यह बीजों मेंने इसलिये ध्राप के सामने रखी कि हमारे यहां की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । आज यह मध्य प्रदेश की ही हालत नहीं है । सारे देश में अकाल की स्थिति है और मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो नोट हमारे सामने रखा है और उस में जो उपाय सुझाये गये हैं कार्यान्वित करने के लिये बहुत अच्छे हैं और मैं उनका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छी योजना बनाई है ।

लेकिन मुझे बीड़ी सी शिकायत भी है, और वह यह है कि जहां उन्होंने कुछ काम बतलाये हैं दूसरे राज्यों के लिये जहां पर कि घनाज की कमी है, अकाल की स्थिति है वहां के लिये योजनायें बनाई है वह तो हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने प्रतिरिक्त सहायता केन्द्र से देने के लिये भी कुछ योजनायें बनाई हैं उन में जैसा पैरा 5 में दिया गया है, यह है :

"The Ministry of Food and Agriculture are also concerned over matter for some time past and are exploring in consultation with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Mysore the possibility of taking up pilot projects."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विध्य प्रदेश में वर्षों से क्रानिक डेफिसिट है, डाउट है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय खुद कह चुके हैं, लेकिन इस में मध्य प्रदेश का कहीं नाम भी नहीं है । जहां पर पिछले कई वर्षों से बराबर अकाल पड़ता आ रहा है उस का नाम न होना खांडा मा अखरता है ।

इसी तरह से और भी योजनायें बनाई गईं जैसे कि राजस्थान का डेडट डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड, उमी तरह में हिन एरियाज के लिये भी

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

योजनायें बनी हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ चम्बल बीहड़ भी है जहाँ पर लाखों एकड़ जमीन है और उपजाऊ है, जिस को दुस्त कर के काफी खाद्यान्न पैदा किया जा सकता है, गेहूँ पैदा किया जा सकता है, उसके लिये विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश की योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है जिस का केन्द्र की ओर से लिया जा सकता है। इन तरफ भी बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे यहाँ ड्राउट कंडिशनस हैं, जहाँ कुछ ऐसी एरियाज हैं जहाँ पर वर्षा नहीं हुई है या कम हुई है। चम्बल का ऐसा एरिया है जहाँ पानी भी है और लाखों एकड़ भूमि को उपजाऊ बना कर के वहाँ पर शरणार्थियों और जवानों को बसा कर के काफी खाद्यान्न पैदा किया जा सकता है। इस ओर भी शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

यह तो इस वर्ष की बातें हुई। यह समस्याएँ तो निपट जायेंगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ ऐसी एरियाज हैं जहाँ प्रति वर्ष यह समस्या उठ खड़ी होती है और खाद्यान्न की कमी होती है। यह खाद्यान्न की कमी कैसे दूर हो। श्री मेरे मित्र श्री मलहोत्रा ने कहा कि नेशनल ऐग्रिकल्चर प्लैन होनी चाहिये। मैं इसका बिल्कुल समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर खाद्यान्न की कमी को दूर करना है तो स्टेट-वाइज सोचने से यह कमी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। हमें सारे देश की स्थिति को देखना है और यह कमी गवर्नमेंट दूर कर सकती है। कैसे दूर हो सकती है और जल्दी से जल्दी हम को कहां लाभ मिल सकता है इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, मेरे पास फ्रॉन्ट है जो कि फूड बुलेटिन, 1965 में दिये हुए हैं। उन को देखने से पता चलता है कि जितना खाद्यान्न सारे देश में पैदा होता है उसका 11.5

प्रतिशत प्रकले मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होता है। उससे ज्यादा सिर्फ एक स्टेट पैदा करती है और वह है उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि सारे देश के उत्पादन का 14.9 प्रतिशत पैदा करती है। लेकिन इसके अलावा आंध्र, 9.9, असम 2.7, बिहार 8.9, गुजरात 3.3, केरल 1.6, मद्रास 8.0, महाराष्ट्र 8.5, मैसूर 5.4, उड़ीसा 6.3, पंजाब 6.6, राजस्थान 4.5, वेस्ट बंगाल 7.8 और जम्मू काश्मीर 1.0 प्रतिशत पैदा करता है। यह सब फ्रॉन्ट में आप के सामने रखे। एक मध्य प्रदेश ऐसा है जहाँ पर गुंजाइश हो सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश जहाँ हम से सवाया पैदा करता है वहाँ उस की आबादी आठ करोड़ है जब कि हमारे यहाँ की आबादी सिर्फ साढ़े तीन करोड़ है। हमारे यहाँ ईल्ड सारे राज्यों में सब से कम है, इसलिये ईल्ड प्रति एकड़ बढ़ाने की बड़ी गुंजाइश है। हमारे यहाँ इरिगेशन पोटेन्शिलिटीज इतनी हैं जितनी शायद किसी और स्टेट में नहीं हो सकती। इस का मैं थोड़ा सा जिक्र करना चाहूंगा।

आजादी से पहले

सभापति महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं थोड़ा सा सिचाई पर बोल रहा हूँ। यह केवल मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है। मुझे दो चार मिनट और दे दें क्योंकि यह सिचाई का सवाल है।

It is in the interest of the country, and, therefore, the Irrigation Minister and the Food Minister and also hon. Members of the House would like to know about it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may complete his speech in two minutes.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : यह सिचाई योजनायें आठ और बर्दी। जो पहले से चली

आ रही योजनायें हसदो, बरगी, तवा, पुनासा वारना, खाली, सुकना, सतमारा की हैं उन का खर्च 100 करोड़ है 33 लाख 80 हजार एकड़ में सिंचाई करती हैं लेकिन उसके लिये रुपया नहीं है। इन के अलावा अनेक पहली और दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं से चल रही हैं उनके लिये 36 या 40 करोड़ रु० चाहिये। इसी तरह मे हमारी मध्यम योजनायें हैं। यह दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं में चल रही हैं लेकिन अभी अधूरी हैं। इन पर 12 करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा और एक लाख पचास हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई उन में हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार 10 और नई मध्यम योजनायें तीसरी योजना में शामिल की गईं जिन का खर्च 8 करोड़ है और जिस से 1 लाख, 40 हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकती है वह अधूरी पड़ी हैं। इसी तरह से 10 मध्यम योजनायें चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित की जायेंगी जिनके ऊपर मेरा खयाल है कि 26 करोड़ 70 लाख रु० खर्च होगा और 6 लाख 43 हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकेगी। लघु सिंचाई योजनायें इनके अलावा हैं। पानी का बढ़ाव बदल रहा है और मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इन में सिंचाई कर के हम बहुत ज्यादा खाद्यान्न बढ़ा सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा 15 करोड़ रु० खर्च होंगे लिफ्ट इरिगेशन और कुयों की जो योजनायें बनी हैं उन के ऊपर। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे मोटे नालों से लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की योजना काम में लार्ड जा सकती है।

16 hrs.

घास को मुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि मल्टी परपज इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे यहां 320 हैं। लेकिन 320 में से सिर्फ 20 आजादी के पहले की है। और 229 जो हैं यह जो मैंने ऊपर अभी बतलाया, मध्यम योजना यह बाद को लिये गये हैं और 270 अभी बाकी रहते हैं। किसी स्टेट में मुझे बतलायें कि इतनी पोटेमियलिटी है? और

अगर यह 320 योजनाओं को लिया गया है इस तरह से जैसे कि चल रहा है तो 100 साल में भी यह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। 320, 420 नहीं, हमारे यहां 420 नहीं होता। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। छत्तीसगढ़ एरिया में जहां अभी अकाल हुआ है 1600 तालाब बनाये जा सकते हैं जिसमें हर तालाब पर 25 हजार रुपया खर्च होगा। कुल 14 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो तो 8 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई में वृद्धि हो सकती है जिससे 4 लाख टन प्रतिरिक्त अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। विन्ध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र के चार जिले रीवा सतना, सोड़ी और सहजोर जहां अकाल हमेशा रहता है वहां कुएं खोदे जा सकते हैं। पांच एकड़ पर एक कुयां खांदा जाय, तो इस तरह से 8 हजार कुएं खोदे जा सकते हैं जिन पर कुल खर्च 4 करोड़ रुपये होगा। और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन भी वहां हो सकता है। महाकौशल और मध्य भागत क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे बांध बना कर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन हो सकता है। इसी तरह से नर्मदा की बहुत बड़ी योजना है। उससे गुजरात को भी फायदा होगा, महाराष्ट्र को भी फायदा मिलेगा और मध्य प्रदेश को भी मिलेगा। इरावदी नदी की योजना को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। चम्बल घाटी योजना का मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूँ।

बड़े बड़े फार्म हमारे यहां एक भी नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं जबकि और स्टेटों में बनाये गये हैं। बीज वगैरह पैदा करने के लिए हमारे स्टेट में उज्जैन में एक बड़ा फार्म बनाया जा सकता है। ट्रैक्टर वगैरह के लिए हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज बिलकुल नहीं मिलता है। या मिलता है तो बिलकुल बगये नाम के मिलता है। हमारे यहां के ट्रैक्टर बिलकुल खिस गये हैं, बेकार हो गये हैं। उनके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज हम को मिलना चाहिए

बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

[श्री राघेलाल व्याय]

फर्टिलाइजर फक्ट्री भी हमारे यहां बननी चाहिए। इतने समय से बराबर मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहां शक्कर का सहकारी कारखाना एक भी नहीं दिया गया है जबकि आन्ध्र में 9, गुजरात में 3, केरल में 2, मद्रास में 6, महाराष्ट्र में 20, मैसूर में 4, पंजाब में 6 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 और मध्य प्रदेश में एक भी सहकारी शक्कर का कारखाना नहीं दिया गया है। सुना है कि अब एक मुरैना में देने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से जो हमारी कमी है खाद्यान्न बढ़ाने में उसको पूरा किया जाय तो यह देश के हित में होगा, केवल मध्य प्रदेश के ही हित में नहीं और इस पर एक राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में सोचा जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश एक ऐसा स्टेट है जो देश की खाद्यान्न की कमी को पूरा कर सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shri A. P. Sharma: On a point of order. The Speaker gave a ruling in the morning that Congress Members would be called if they caught the eye of the Chair. I have been standing for 20 times today. Whether I have caught your eye, I do not know.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): It was really a great relief for me to hear our Food Minister's speech today with its great emphasis on self-sufficiency. One is rather getting worried about the real meaning of the word 'self-sufficiency'. I have been in Parliament for the last ten years, and every time there is a food debate, the Ministers have been saying 'We will attain self-sufficiency in a few years'. But somehow I will give the reasons for saying this later—I was all along feeling rather upset about this word 'self-sufficiency'. But today when Shri C. Subramaniam

appealed to the House and said that we must not exploit this situation and strive self-sufficiency. I felt that there was some difference. I would like to assure him that whatever be the feelings of the Members of Parliament or the people of India, of one thing he can be sure: they will never do a thing which will upset the country or the nation's security. The Government has seen it once. Even if greater difficulties are ahead, the nation will never let down the interests of the country.

But as regards this talk of development and defence, I am feeling somewhat sceptical. I would just like to cite an example. It has been declared that defence will have first priority. The other day some people from Andhra Pradesh came here. They wanted to start an industry which is purely a defence oriental. But the Government of India refused to give the financial sanction. The buildings are ready. The plant has arrived in Bombay. Every day they are paying Rs. 3000 by way of demurrage. This is what has happened to the proposal for having a defence-oriented industry!

On the food front, what is the position? Every time, they say 'We want self-sufficiency; we will give top priority to agricultural and food production programmes'. But are we really being serious about it? I would ask this question of the hon. Minister. I come from a surplus State. We from Andhra Pradesh have been in a very unfortunate position. Everytime a Member gets up, people say Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State think of nothing else. It is a great irony that, India 80 per cent of whose population, is dependent on agriculture, 80 per cent of whose population is engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, has still to go on begging for food from others. Is this an earnest way of our giving food production programmes and projects top-priority?

I will give a small example. Here is my State where we have Nagarjunasagar. There may be other projects in other States also. This project was designed to enable us to attain self-sufficiency in food, not for Andhra Pradesh alone but for the whole country, so that we can wipe out deficits. If the Government was honest in its intentions or even reasonable, why has it not taken over Nagarjunasagar as a Central project? Failing that, they do not give us the money to complete the project. They do not even allow us to pay the interest later. I am giving only one example. There may be many other States in the same position as Andhra Pradesh. What is happening now? Crores of rupees have been spent, in order to produce more food. But the project is not completed. So the purpose is not achieved. If Government was honest about this, they would have seen to it that the project was completed, first priority would have been given to food production so that we could wipe out our deficit. This is only one example to show that Government is not as honest as it professes to be.

We are now getting food through PL 480. As long as we are able to get food that way, they do not want to be very serious about attaining self-sufficiency. Only now some political difficulties have come in the way. We are in an emergency and we are facing the greatest drought of our times for the first time, we seem to be serious about what we want to achieve. I hope now at least Shri Subramaniam will be able to persuade Government to see that whatever projects are there to increase food production, whether they be in surplus or deficit states, are implemented in right earnest.

I do not wish to speak about food. I would say a few words about scarcity areas. We are having the worst famine this year. What has been the history of India? Though we are an agricultural country, we have to go

begging for food from other countries. Look at the irony of it. My State is a surplus State. But the district from which I come is the most deficit district. I would give the figures later. Here I would just like to trace the history of India with respect to this matter. We have had famines starting from 650AD. I do not have time to narrate the whole story, but every few years we have had famine; we had it in 900 AD, we had it in 1022 AD and so on till 1963, 65 etc. Every fifth year there was famine.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are accustomed to it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Every third area has been a deficit area.

When I see the programme which the hon. Minister has envisaged, he says of the magnitude of the problem, and says the solution is bound to take considerable time. I ask 18 years have passed. Have we been able to see that these scarcity areas do not remain scarcity areas? This morning the hon. Minister referred to scarcity conditions in 1952. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that people have migrated from their places because they do not have drinking water, because they have no food. From my village, we have to go miles to fetch water. People have to employ small girls and men and women just for going and fetching water for their families. I tell you the hair has stopped growing on their heads (laughter). Carrying pots filled with water. This is no exaggeration; this is no laughing matter. This is a matter for tears. People have to go miles and miles with pitchers on their heads to bring water that has to be good enough for drinking. Animals died, there was no fodder. When I go to my own place, it may look ridiculous, the choice is whether it is a bath, whether we should cook food or whether we should water the plants. It is revaling. May be there are so many other places in India where there are such conditions. I do

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

not blame the Food Minister. Let not the Food Minister think that I am blaming him. But what has the Government of India, the Ministry of Irrigation, the Ministry of Health, the Government as such done? What is the fun of having your dams, producing big planes and all that when you are not able to give the minimum and first and most wanted things like water to the people of India? First you must give them water. Next you must give them food; if possible, medicine; if people live and are healthy, then aeroplanes, then your other projects, then your towns, then your cars and all those things, but people do not have enough water to drink after 18 years. This is what is happening.

Now the hon. Food Minister comes and says that this is a problem of great magnitude, we will send a committee. We have already sent a team to Mysore, we have sent people to find out what is the reason. Is this the way you are going to manage these things? How long will people tolerate it? They will not tolerate it. It is not because we can tolerate it that we have done so, but because we know . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. lady Member will address the Chair.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have been addressing the Chair, I never addressed the Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): She is only showing neighbourly charity to Shri Subramaniam.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I have been collecting figures from the research section. If you see the average annual rainfall in certain parts of our country, it is 50 c.m., and out of that comes the most surplus area of Andhra Pradesh of which we talk every time that Andhra Pradesh is surplus. But in that Andhra Pradesh there are five districts which have the maximum rainfall of 50 c.m.

In Rajasthan you are having Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Udaipur etc. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have the least rainfall. Then come some places in U.P., then Madras, Gujarat, Bihar etc.

16.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What I would like to say is that it is no use trying only to look after food production or food development. It is not only producing something, but there are also connected things like flood control and famine control.

About this famine relief, we have got the most outmoded codes. God knows when the British regime brought in some land revenue codes, where they give some temporary relief. We have not even brought the revenue code and famine code up to date. I hope the Government of India will do something to bring this famine code up to date.

I was looking into some of the suggestions made by the hon. Minister. The one good thing I see in them is this. For the first time, I am really pleased and very happy, the hon. Minister has taken cognizance of it and he has also assured us that it is no question of giving temporary relief but that he will certainly look into these problem areas and give them some permanent relief. My only request is: do not please postpone it or just go on saying that it is a thing of great magnitude, it is a thing which cannot be solved. My only request is this. We can live without food, but we cannot live without water. These are the things most necessary, water and food both together. In the scarcity areas you must see that water is provided, and provided immediately. I hope they will do it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The substitute motion that I have moved is as follows:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of the opinion that the Government have failed in taking adequate measures to attain self-sufficiency in food production, in giving a fair and equitable treatment to the deficit States, in checking the operations of the hoarders and blackmarketeers, in holding the price-line, and in doing justice to the needs of the small peasants and in protecting the consumers."

Some of the very patent defects in the administration of the Ministry have been brought out in this substitute motion. I begin from where my lady colleague had left. In spite of 18 years of Independence, in spite of the fact that we had three successive much-trumpeted Five Year Plans, we are still deficit in food. The hon. Minister was apparently explaining the failure by saying that we could not keep pace with the increase in population. What is the average increase in population? Two per cent. We could not produce 2 per cent more foodgrains every year? After India achieved Independence, after abusing and finding fault with the British administrators for all our evils, after eighteen years of Independence, if we say that we could not increase our yield of foodgrains by two per cent per year, certainly the question will be posed by other countries and you need not find fault with them, if they pose the question: are you fit for independence? Is your government to be called an independent government? (Interruptions.) Because, you could not produce two per cent more every year. What is the good of independence? It was better that foreigners ruled. . . . (Interruptions.)

An hon. Member: No, no.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is what I say. It was referred to also. Some foreign country made a very

sarcastic remark about our country's administration, and if they did so, they are justified to a certain extent in laughing at us. We had three plans and yet we are lagging behind in the matter of most vital importance, food production. . . . (Interruptions.) Why is it that India is deficit in foodgrains even after all these years? What is our overall production and what is our overall deficit? I asked the hon. Minister. What is the total stock of foodgrains held by the banks? What is the amount of foodgrains hidden by the hoarders? There is no proper answer to any of these questions. Nobody could give them. Our statistics are all humbug. There is no truth any where in it. Our figures are all fictitious.

An hon. Member: What is your basis for saying so?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My own hunger, the hunger of the masses, the common people. That is the surest basis. Government's approach to the problem is certainly unrealistic. I do not know whether he is an agriculturist personally. That is not the question here. The entire department does not know the A B C of agriculture, of the requirements of agriculture. Even assuming that our overall deficit is somewhere between 5 and 8 per cent, is it very difficult for this country to meet this deficit by tightening our belts? Why is it that it is not done? Because those people who are in the fortunate position of being born in a surplus States would not be prepared, are not prepared, have not been persuaded by the Food Minister to be prepared to do so; they had not been prepared to be persuaded by the Union Government to strengthen the hands of the Food Minister; so they are not prepared to tighten their belts.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): You do not seem like under-fed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is due to my heredity; I am born in a family of people who are big-boned.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

According to me, our food problem is largely the creation, the artificial creation—I mean the deficit—of the unholy alliance between the surplus States and the hoarders and blackmarketeers. These two join hands together to create this artificial scarcity which is tom-tommed to be much larger than what it really is. The Food Minister, I admit, is completely helpless. The surplus States want exorbitant prices from the deficit States, and all the politicians, all parties, agree with that; the Ministry stand for it and all the hoarders and blackmarketeers are behind them, and when the question comes up, they all stand together, as one man, irrespective of differences between Communists, Congressmen and so on. They all stand together. The deficit States also, I do admit, stand together. (Interruption). Yes; you and I. We all stand together, the deficit States, and cry hoarse for more and more food. But where is it? We do not get it, because the surplus States are all powerful and also because the Union Government is not in a position to infuse some sort of justice and fairplay into the minds of the administrators of the States or to take powers in their hands to enforce it. That is the crux of the problem. Until and unless the Centre is prepared to direct that there must be fair rationing in all the States, equitable rationing in all the States, equitable levy in all the States, how can you call upon a certain section of the people to agree to a levy and to live on a lesser ration?

In India, we feel that there are two classes of citizens: A class and the B class. The A class citizens are those who have been fortunate enough to have been born in the surplus States, and the B class citizens are those, like myself, who were born in the deficit States. When my neighbouring State of Madras, the State of our hon. Minister, issues 9 ounces of rice, why should my State of Kerala go with only 6 ounces? What can I say

to my constituency when they feel that such a difference or discrimination exists as between Madras and Kerala?

Shri Daji (Indore): Madras has many ministers; Kerala has not; that is the difficulty.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is there. So, what is the meaning of unity and integrity? That is the question. When the Government of Andhra refuses to allow a levy in their State, we are told that there will be a compulsory levy and a total levy, a monopoly levy, and our people ask: "What is this? Why should it be so? Is not Andhra a part of India? Is not Madras a part of India? Is not Kerala a part of India?" That question is there. Therefore, can we not, can this Parliament not, can this Government not enforce a uniform system of law in the matter of levy or in the matter of rationing? Can this not be done at least during this time of crisis when we are confronted on three fronts by two of the most diabolical enemies? That is the question. If we can, this question can be solved in no time, but if we cannot, then this question is not going to be solved at all. I do not believe that the picture given by the Minister is so tragic in its intensity, so horrible in its reaction, but the fact, actual fact is, it is what it would be and what it will be for certain areas in the country, certain States in the country. The picture he painted, that shortage, will be there for certain areas and certain parts of certain States also. Therefore, we have to see that a uniform policy on this matter is adopted.

Then we have to see that the food hoarded by the hoarders and the blackmarketeers comes into the open. We have also to see that there is also a uniform rationing in all the States and a uniform price in all the States. We have to see that there is a uniform price for the paddy that is purchased. I am told and I know from documen-

tary evidence, that in Kerala, the price paid for paddy is Rs. 40 to Rs. 44 per quintal, while it is Rs. 59 in Andhra. The Kerala peasants have to put up a bund of six to eight feet and then pump out the water from a depth of four to six feet, and then only they will be able to cultivate the land. Yet, the Kerala peasants gets only Rs. 44 which is not consistent with and is not in consonance with the expenditure that he has to incur, and yet, our peasants are producing—

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but he should know the facts. As against the price of Rs. 39 in Andhra, it is Rs. 44 in Kerala for the corresponding quality.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: No, Sir. There is another system. If I understand it correctly, there is what is called the maximum price. The price at which we take is the maximum price. We are ready to pay that price. Even then they would not allow us or the Food Corporation of India to purchase direct from the producer. They want it to be purchased through the intermediaries. That is the difficulty. We are prepared to purchase from Andhra even at a higher price, but we are not allowed to purchase direct. We have to purchase through the intermediaries with the result that the cost goes up and our prices of rations are inflated in these transactions.

Then, even in the rationed food grains there are two kinds. In Kerala at least there are two kinds of rationed foodgrains. One is the normal, ordinary ration. The price of it has gone much higher than what it was six months back. Yesterday the hon. Minister was trying to say that there has been no increase in price. Even within the past fortnight the price has gone up by two paise and three paise per kilogram. The increase during the last six months has been about 15 paise. That is the increase in the overall cost of the foodgrains which

we are getting. This is the actual fact. I am saying this from actual experience. That is the position with regard to the ordinary low-grade rice which is the normal ration there. Then there is the superfine rice which is more costly. We have to pay some 20 paise more for that. One day I happened to see some villagers going back empty handed, without any ration. I asked them the reason. They said that on that day it was all "suprant rice" that was available. I could not understand them. Then ultimately I came to know that "suprant rice" was the Malayalam version of superfine rice. The villagers were told that because the superfine rice was not lifted by the higher income group people for whom it was meant, that was the only rice that was available. That superfine rice was as bad as the rationed rice. At least that consignment was completely bad and the higher-income group people would not take it. So, Sir, ultimately it comes to this, that the price of rationed foodgrains is not what it is supposed to be and the common man is made to give something more.

He gets only six ounces. He has to supplement it. From where will he supplement it? In Bengal, I am told, not only are there controlled prices, there are also government-accepted blackmarket prices. In the villages rationing almost always breaks down. The magistrates, local authorities, collectors and others have agreed that the blackmarket sales may be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: How much time have I taken, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I intend taking 20 minutes and the balance 10 minutes may be given to my colleague.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your group has only 27 minutes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Anyhow, Sir, this kind of blackmarket cannot be shut out until and unless there is a levy in every State and there is complete, absolute and monopoly purchase from the peasants. If that is not introduced it is not going to work. Further, the peasant is not going to produce unless and until you give him crop insurance. Then only will the peasant be able to get loans even from the co-operatives. There must be crop insurance and the cultivator must be given timely aid in procuring manure etc. The Food Corporation of India may be directed to loan them manure, seeds etc., against future purchases of paddy.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the question of the 20,000 employees of the Government of India who are under the Food Ministry now and who are supposed to go over to the Food Corporation of India. Many times the hon. Minister has given the assurance on the floor of this House that their interests will be protected. What happens now? There are certain super-numeraries who have been posted there, who do not belong to those places, who were in the State services, who have been given promotions three or four scale above their lien and fitted there. This comes in the way of the future prospects of those Government employees who have been serving the Government of India for the last ten or fifteen years. Now they are being asked to accept or reject the new conditions of service imposed by the Food Corporation of India. If they do not accept them, they are thrown out of employment. This is the treatment meted out to them. Simultaneously, food inspectors and food examiners are appointed, given different names and then given Rs. 50 or more extra and sent for training, while those people who were working in those posts for the last 15 or 20 years are paid much less than the newly recruited people. This kind of erratic approach in the matter of handling staff will have its repercussions in their efficiency and

will do harm to the Corporation. You can throw away people who are incompetent; I can understand it. But be fair to the employees who were in service for all these years.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is admitted on all sides that there is grave scarcity of foodgrains, amounting to almost famine conditions in certain areas. Our aim, as explained from time to time by the Ministers and leaders, is to achieve self-sufficiency in food. How is it to be obtained and when is it to be obtained? The question of questions is this. On paper these things are very fine. They can produce anything on paper. But foodgrains are to be produce on earth and not on paper. How are the plans implemented? The Central Government always comes out with the reply that the State Governments are to implement the policies. But where is this going to end, this argument which we have been hearing for the last eighteen years?

I would submit that in India it is a case of intensive cultivation. We cannot increase the area of land. Intensive cultivation is the only solution to the problem. It is a big *tamasha* that we see of gardens of bungalows being brought under cultivation. Then it is said that there can be extensive cultivation by bringing pasture lands under cultivation. Then, what happens to the huge population of cattle? How can it be fed? How can cattle graze without pasture land? Without feeding the cattle how can we get milk for our children, old and even adults? So, that policy will not succeed. I can say from my own experience that such a policy cannot succeed. Coming to intensive cultivation, how can it be done? The resources have to be tapped. Take, for example, my own district of Gurgaon. We have been hearing about the Guragon Canal project for a number of years. Yet, nothing has been done in that direction. Only, the name has been changed from Gurgaon Canal Scheme to Gurgaon Lift Scheme and so on and

so forth. I submitted during my speech in the budget session that if that area is irrigated and if electricity is supplied to my district and Hariyana we can give the assurance that the production would go up to ten times and scarcity would not be there. But no, there is another socialist pattern of society there. The Line Superintendent would demand for himself and his associates, "Give us Rs.1,000 per connection; then we will give you the supply".

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: People have complained in writing to the Deputy Commissioner, to Parliament Members, to the Chief Minister and they say, "We are helpless; it is the autonomous Electricity Board that can decide it". Are we increasing food production in this way? Are we serious about increasing food production? That is the crucial question, I would say, that is to be seen.

Then, another policy implementation is surplus States and deficit States. How have they come to this conclusion? Can they delude themselves or the whole public of India? This is an all-India question. You say, in Punjab you have to pay Rs. 60 per quintal and just two miles away in UP it is Rs. 86 per quintal. What is going on? The big businessmen, the big cartels are smuggling and that is the end. If there were no such bonus system, there would be an inducement to the farmer to produce more and more and that surplus could go up to 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 50 per cent even in Punjab and supplied to Delhi or U.P. That is the thing. This zonal system is a vicious system. I can prove it. I can be called to the office of any agricultural expert and I can explain it to him.

Then, there are the maximum prices. Everybody knows that this maximum price is a farce. On what average are they? The 1962-65 average has been taken. The market

value is much higher. Would anybody surrender his foodgrains at that price? Is it likely that anybody is going to do it? And we are still clinging to it! Then, sometimes it is minimum price. These things will not solve the problem.

If self sufficiency is to be had, this is not the manner. In the war with Pakistan had India said, "No, we have not got patten tanks; we have not got Sabre jets; we cannot fight; we shall be sitting"? That is the argument here on the food front. We fought with our indigenous weapons. In the same way, if we give encouragement to the actual tillers of the soil, the farmers, certainly we can overcome this with our own resources.

Self-Complacency has been brought about to the effect, that ultimately PL-480 would come to our rescue and help. That, I would say, is it not selling the conscience of India, mortgaging, at least, the economic conscience of India, if we are going to depend upon it, permanently or on long term.

Then, fertilisers. So much so manure is wasted which is responsible for the ill-health of the village and town people. That is not utilised. You say, you would depend upon so much programme and so much fertiliser would be produced, then there would be self-sufficiency. Is that the argument? Take courage in both hands. Help the cultivators in the right way.

The urban people mostly want foodgrains to be produced by the rural people. Why do they not and the richer section especially as consumers come out with money, just as the rural people came at the time of war saying that these are the men who will go to the front? Government alone cannot finance with taccavi and all this procedure. The urban people should invest the money and have a guarantee that they would get foodgrains for the year. Can they not do it? Is it an impossibility? Has it been tried?

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

Has it been thought that those people, who do not cultivate, who do not produce, should at least for one year advance the money to the cultivators? Most of the difficulties would be overcome then.

The American expert, who was called by the Government of India, said that electricity is the key to production. But electricity is being supplied for luxurious purposes in the towns at a minute's call, whereas, I have got a case where people applied for electricity five years ago and now the Electricity Department is saying, "Sell these engines; otherwise, they would rust; we would not give you electricity unless you pay our price". I would say that we should think in a national way on this aspect and not on party lines. We should not, above all, play into the hands of the moneyed people who are making hay while the sun shines. They are earning and indulging in smuggling. They want PL-480 imports and they want to sell out India.

In conclusion, I would say that we should seriously consider all the problems and the suggestions which have been put forward by Members. We should depend on our own resources, develop our own resources and we can be self-sufficient in one year if we are serious about it. That is all I have to say.

Shri M. Malaichami: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the food situation in the country. While we think about the food situation, the foremost idea that comes to our mind is the existing food shortage in the country, the growing population and the obligation to feed them. Our capable Minister who is painstaking has successfully tackled the problem to an extent and he has given a new orientation to the agricultural and food policy to be pursued by the Government.

It is creditable to him that he was the Minister who gave the new idea of paying remunerative price to the agriculturists so that it may serve as an incentive to the producer to increase his production. He has also suggested that technology and research should reach the farmer and that agriculture must be practised on a more scientific and technological method than the traditional method. These are the redeeming features which our present Minister has given to our agricultural policy and it has also served its purpose. Even though these new measures are suggested to improve the productivity of land, such as, application of fertilisers, use of improved seeds and pesticides, providing more implements and agricultural credit, we still face the deficit of food in our country. To wipe out the deficit, the productivity of land must be improved and production increased.

While we analyse the steps taken to increase production, we can note that the area under irrigation has been increased from 22.7 million acres in 1955-56 to 37 million acres on 31st March, 1965. While there had been an increase of 60 per cent in the area brought under irrigation, the increase in production is from 55 million tons to 88 million tons approximately during the period which is about 60 per cent. This means that the productivity of the land has not been improved. We remain, more or less, at the same level of production as we were during 1955-56. While there is full scope to increase the productivity of the land by at least three times, the fact that we still remain at the 1955-56 level is a serious matter which demands our foremost attention.

Great strides have been made to improve the productivity of land and to increase production. From the Review circulated to Members we could understand the progress made. It is said that the demand for ferti-

'isers in the country is increasing and that the demand is far in excess of supply. The limitation is not the backwardness of the farmer but it is rather the inadequacy of the fertilisers. The demand for improved seeds and agricultural implements is there apart from irrigation and credit facilities.

What are the other factors that hamper the increase in productivity of the land have to be examined. The cultivator is eager to apply fertilisers, use improved seeds and implements but is not interested in increasing the productivity of the land.

There had been increase in productivity, but not adequately. It is this factor which has to be probed into deeply to find out the proper solution and to create the necessary climate to increase productivity.

Agriculture is an industry which employs 70 per cent of the population and it is a national problem next in importance only to Defence. 70 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture and the entire nation depends upon self-sufficiency in food. After so many years, even now if we are in a position of food shortage, it is something serious. This is not a new thing and it did not come to us all of a sudden. For many years we have been experiencing this food shortage and some serious steps should be taken to see that this shortage is wiped out at the earliest. Now is the proper time when remedial measures, i.e., more or less radical measures should be taken to see that the peasant really takes interest in increasing the productivity of the land and helps the nation in solving the food deficit. I am confident that our Food Minister and the Government will rise to the occasion and help the nation to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and also enhance the prestige of our country in the international field by making ourselves capable of solving our many problems

and difficulties. This is very important. The way in which we tackle this national problem will pave the way for the enhancement of our prestige and for the economic growth of the country and it will also enable the people to have a higher standard of living. So increasing the agricultural production is of utmost national importance.

To enable the cultivators to take interest in increasing the productivity of the land, necessary incentives must be given to them. There must be a situation in which the cultivator will feel that the increased in productivity will go to his benefit. Then he will be willing to invest more in the land. He will take steps to use improved methods of agriculture and will invest more on his land. This incentive could be provided only by giving adequate remunerative price to the farmer and enabling him to get the benefit of increased production in his land.

The object of the abolition of the Zamindari system was to make the tiller the owner of the soil. In all the States, Zamindari system has been abolished. Some States had abolished it even as early as 1937. Even after such a long time and since the attainment of Independence, the land reforms said to have been enacted and the tenancy laws made, have not enabled the tiller to become the owner of the soil and installed confidence in him that he will be safe in his profession to enjoy all the benefits that accrue from his land and labour, free from being subjected to exploitation and other depressing factors.

is said that 70 per cent of the land belongs to 5 per cent of the owners. The law relating to the ceiling on land holdings has not made sufficient impacts to make a revolution in the ownership of land and in increasing the productivity of the land. This must be closely looked into and steps should be taken, with

[Shri M. Malaichami]

the co-operation of the States, to change the present position and make the peasant the owner of the soil he cultivates and make a revolution in the ownership and in increasing the productivity of the land. This is very necessary in the present emergency. It is not sufficient that we pay our attention only to the immediate measures, to the immediate situation, at present existing in the country. But we have to look to the long-term measures also as that would not only help to solve the immediate problems facing us but also enable the country to stand on a stable level so far as economic growth and the standard of living of the people are concerned.

Even today, no firm estimate is available about the total surplus land which might be distributed among the landless or among the farmers with small holdings. It was mainly on account of the negative attitude of the Government officials at the district, block and village levels that the land reforms have failed. The farmers are not only under the grip of the landlord but they are also under the clutches of the village officials. Even though tenancy laws have been passed, because the village officials in collusion with the landlords are not making a true and correct record of rights to the lands under the tenants in their registers, the tenants are prevented from taking measures for redressal in a court of law. The nearby tenants are afraid of telling the truth for fear of eviction. There is rack-renting. All the increase in production in the land is being taken away by the landlord as his rent. These are the fearful conditions under which the tillers are toiling.

The basic remedy should be the formation of non-official committees at village and block levels with officials associated to prepare the record of rights in the village records. For this, we must get the co-operation of

the State Governments also so that we can ensure that the actual tillers of the soil are assured of their professional rights and consequently they can take interest in increasing the productivity of the land by investing more on the land since they will be in a position to get remunerative prices at present for the produce that they get from the land.

It may be said that the implementation of land reforms and tenancy laws are State subjects. Gainful employment to the people, increasing the national wealth of the country and raising the economic standard of the people depend upon the progress that we make in increasing agricultural production. Agriculture gives food to the people and raw materials to industry. So, it is incumbent on the Central Government to see that the States also move in close co-operation with the Central Government in the steps that the Central Government take to improve production.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I rise to make a few humble submissions regarding the food situation in the country.

It is a deplorable thing that all these years of Independence could not make us self-sufficient in food but we had to depend upon other countries for food. At least we could realise after the Pakistani aggression in last August that dependence on other countries for the basic things of our life is not honourable or happy. In view of this, the attention of Government has been directed towards 'Grow More Food Campaign' to make ourselves self-sufficient.

The nation under the able guidance of our leader Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has taken a vow to co-operate with him with all its mite at this juncture of emergency. It is a good sign but we should not forget that the

tion could not do so for all time to me unless the people have the minimum requirements of their lives fulfilled. One must have the bare necessities of life, food and clothing, to live.

We cannot forget the hard realities that more than half of the people of this country are underfed. Even then, the nation is prepared to forgo a meal every week. I am afraid whether this will solve the problem of meeting the shortage of foodgrains at this hour. Very few people of this country can afford to substitute cereals by vegetables, fruits, meat or fish. These are not only out of their reach, being costly, but are also not easily available, being in short supply.

I feel that Government should not only step up food production, i.e. the production of cereals, but also expand fish farming, poultry farming, dairy farms etc. through Government agencies at cheaper rates, so that the nation could survive without cereals. It does not mean that milk procurement will increase by banning sweets made of *chhana* or *caesin* as the West Bengal Government has done. For the time being, it may increase the quantity of milk available. But unless and until quality of cows and buffaloes is improved and improved fodder is used, we cannot expect more milk.

I do not know whether any assessment has been made by Government to find out in every state how much land is under cultivation of one or two crops or more in a year. I would request Government to do so and insist on having at least two crops per year, which will increase production. It may not be out of place to mention that my district of Cachar has not only two crops 'aush' and 'aman' but a third crop 'Buro' also in some areas, while people in Upper Assam raise only one crop. Nature has gifted Assam with plenty of rains etc. I do not find any reason why the whole of Assam should not have

at least two crops. I shall not be surprised if the same thing is happening in West Bengal, Orissa and other States.

Some low lying areas in my district and in other areas of Assam can easily be reclaimed for cultivation which will also help in the rehabilitation of landless people in the State—besides augmenting production of foodgrains.

Since independence a heavy burden has fallen on Assam due to influx of refugees from East Pakistan; the flow is still going on. The Rehabilitation Ministry has also been approached to consider reclamation of low-lying areas in the district of Cachar so that displaced persons would be rehabilitated in those areas with cultivable lands which will help to increase production. But uptill now no tangible efforts has been made in this regard.

May I request Government to fix minimum and maximum prices of foodgrains so that the cultivators may have incentive to produce more? At the same time, they should be provided with good and improved seeds and fertilisers by Government in proper time. Loans should be given to farmers through co-operative banks for buying seeds, fertilisers and cattle in time, which will help to increase the output. I take the opportunity to state that the output of aush paddy per bigha is 18—20 maunds in my district this year with the use of fertilisers while it used to be generally 6-7 maunds per bigha. The Assam Government is not in a position to supply fertilisers according to the demand.

I would urge upon Government to step up the production of fertilisers also. A fertiliser factory at Namrup in Assam, which I suppose is to be commissioned during the Third Five Year Plan, has not yet come to function. I do not know the reasons for the delay. But so far as my information goes, a big amount of money has

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chandra]

been spent on the construction of buildings and now it has been shifted to another site where fresh construction is to be undertaken. Thus a colossal wastage of money has already occurred.

I would also like to bring to the notice of Government that some waste lands are lying in tea garden areas or in other factory areas which could easily be brought under cultivation of foodgrains or cash crops.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow. We have to take up the half-hour discussion now.

17 hrs.

*BORDER ROADS

डा० राय मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि ऐसी कोई बात न कहूँ कि जिससे चाहे प्रशासन और दिल्ली की सरकार की गलती साबित हो, लेकिन परदेश को फायदा हो जाता हो। जिस मसले पर हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं वह कितना महत्वपूर्ण है यह एक ही बात से आप पता लगायें कि केवल राजस्थान में इस समय इतनी सीमा सड़कों के लिए रूपाय तय हुआ है कि करीब 80 करोड़ कुल खर्चा होगा जिसमें से 30 करोड़ तर किया जा चुका है। यानी अनुदान के रूप में देने का निश्चय हो चुका है। लेकिन मामला कितना गड़बड़ है वह इसी से आप अन्दाज लगायें कि इसमें से 1 करोड़ 16 लाख खर्च करके जो कि 26-6-64 को तय हुआ था, सड़क बननी थी लेकिन एक तरफ तो राजस्थान की सरकार ने कई महीने खोये क्योंकि वहाँ के एक मंत्री योजना मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री सार्वजनिक निर्माण

मंत्री में मतभेद हो गया कि कौन एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर बने, तीन महीने इसमें खोये फिर उसके बाद राजस्थान की सरकार के खूद के नोट में मैं बता रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने यातायात मंत्रालय दिल्ली वालों के पास चार बार एक सड़क की योजना भेजी लेकिन पैसा नहीं दिया गया और उनकी रपट में यह लिखा है कि दो बार वे योजनाय मंत्रालय से खो गई। यह राजस्थान सरकार के एक नोट में है। तो राजस्थान सरकार और दिल्ली सरकार दोनों ने कितनी लापरवाही दिखायी यह मैं ने आपको इस उदाहरण से बताया। मामला जैसा है वह कुछ खूद की जानकारी और कुछ और जरूरतों से मैं बताता हूँ कि एक बार मैं भारत पाकिस्तान की जैसलमेर वाली सीमा के करीब करीब आखिर तक चला गया था वहाँ मुझ से यह कहा गया कि अगर तुम पाकिस्तान जाना चाहते हो तो हम तुमको ले जा सकते हैं और फिर यहीं वापस पहुँचा देंगे और फिर आंसू का तला आखिरी जगह, जहाँ मैं गया था वहाँ एक अजीब समाज मिला। मैं ने सोचा कि शायद यह चार हजार वर्ष पहले की पशुपालन सभ्यता जम गई है जब कि दिन में गांव लंगते थे और रात को गांव उजड़ जाते थे। उसी तरह से, और मैं गया था तो लोहे की सड़क मेरे साथ थी। उस वक्त मैं ने रेगिस्तान में मोत की बेचैनी को एक क्षण के लिए खूद अनुभव किया था। तो यह वह इलाका है और फिर राजस्थान का ही नहीं, उसी तरह से मैं भुज से कच्छ के रत तक की एक बात बतायें देता हूँ वहाँ एक बांध बनाया गया सिंचाई और बिजली के लिए। वहाँ सड़कें भी हैं। लेकिन क्योंकि योजना के गैर संयोजन से नदी का एक पुल नहीं बना इसलिए न सिंचाई का फायदा हो रहा है और स्वयं सेना को करीब 12 मील घूम कर के जाना पड़ता है। उसी तरह से मैं आपको उर्वसीध का एक