

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1990/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT,  
1934

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note:—

- (i) The Indian Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1490 dated the 14th September, 1963.
- (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1604 dated the 6th October, 1963 making certain amendment to the Indian Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1991/63].

12.27 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd December, 1963, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Mirza Ahmed Ail
2. Shri Dharam Prakash
3. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
4. Shri Piare Lal Kureel Talib
5. Shri B. Sri Rama Reddy
6. Shri Santokh Singh
7. Kumari Shanta Vasisht
8. Smt. Tara Ramchandra Sathis

12.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION—  
contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. M. Thomas on the 2nd December, 1963, namely:—

"That the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar be taken into consideration."

There are also substitute motions. The hon. Minister would reply tomorrow.

**Shri Warrior (Trichur):** If any of the States do not get sufficient representation during the debate, then they should be given a chance.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have taken care that every State shall be represented. Mr. A. P. Jain.

**Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur):** Sir, I am reminded of an event almost some five years ago, in the month of December, The Food and Agriculture

Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Edward Heath entered my room and greeted me with these words: Mr. Minister, you must be the most worried man in the country. I took a split second to understand him and replied: you seem to speak from experience. The next question he asked me was: how many Food Ministers have there been since Independence in India? I had to count: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Munshi, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. I was the fifth.

**12.30 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, the average life of a Food Minister in India was found to be less than three years, and then Mr. Heath replied that in the United Kingdom the average life of a Food Minister was only two years and a quarter.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh):** That is enough for me!

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** I hope it will not apply to the hon. Minister. (Interruption).

**Shri A. P. Jain:** When my successor Shri S. K. Patil occupied the office I wished him well, but unfortunately he has also not been able to exceed the period which I held as Food Minister. I wish all success to Shri Swaran Singh and I hope that he will continue to do justice to this department. The way in which he has started his work holds out the hope that he will be a successful Food Minister.

The difficulties about food are not only peculiar to this country. They exist in many other countries of the world. Among the communist country, USSR, at one time used to claim self-sufficiency. We used to hear about the vast State farms of Kazakhstan, but what do we find today? The USSR has to import large quantities of food from the capitalist countries of USA and Canada. We also heard

about the big leap of China and that ended in a big disaster, and China had to import food from anti-Red countries. The same is the story of Poland. Perhaps there is only one country in the world which has been able to solve the food problem by controlling its population, and that is France.

A general look at the food problem of the world will show that only a few lucky countries which have vast areas but which have scanty population have food to export. Agriculture is a precarious occupation. The agricultural yields have to depend upon the vagaries of nature. America is one of the most advanced countries in the world, but last year, when there was a big frost the fruit trees of Florida died despite the night-fires which the farmers lit there. There are vagaries of nature in India too. In the years 1957-1958 there was a shortfall of 6.7 per cent. In 1959-1960 there was again a shortfall of 3.9 per cent. Last year, 1962-63, there was a shortfall of three per cent. There is a cyclic shortfall, and the country has to suffer.

I have been hearing the food debates for the last 15 years in this House and I find that much the same things are being repeated. I have read the food debate that took place yesterday and I find that there was not one single new point that has been made out.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore):** The old thing is not implemented.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The hon. lady should have a little patience, and she will know. Therefore, while I must not be understood to say that we do not need to make any efforts or we need to lessen our effort, that we should not try to control prices, that we should not take action against hoarders or against black-marketers, we must do everything that lies in our power. Yet it must be fully understood that food is a problem which must be judged in the context of what is happening in the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

rest of the world. We must be prepared to withstand a certain amount of hardship. In fact, instead of taking too much of a critical attitude we must give helpful suggestions and sympathise with the Minister of Food and Agriculture so as to enable him to solve the problem.

With these few remarks, I want to invite the attention of the Food Minister to two particular things. Of late we have become a little too import-minded. We have depended too much upon the imports of food from abroad. I think that is a bad policy. I think a little marginal pressure on the consumer, even if it causes a little irritation or inconvenience, is necessary, both in order to make the people realise the importance of economising food and to whip up agricultural production.

There has been a lot of talk in the House about the rise in prices. Undoubtedly there has been a rise in prices and also there has been black-marketing. It is no use denying that black-marketing in sugar is not taking place. In this very city of Delhi, today sugar has become scarce. It is being sold at a very high price. There has been a ban on the movement of gur from U.P. The price of gur in U.P. is Rs. 20 whereas in Delhi it is selling at Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per maund. But even black-marketing, we have to judge from certain standards. USSR is a dictatorial country. It is a monolithic State possessed with powers which no democracy can ordinarily exercise. I want to refer to page 405 of Gunther's *Inside Russia Today*. Among the many tenets which Russia has adopted today, one of them is:

"No accumulation of private wealth through conventional business processes, by buying cheap and selling dear. . . . Qualifications should however be made about several of these points. For instance, peasants sell a great deal of produce on free market and make

profit thereby. A woman can knit woollen goods at home and sell on free market. (Of course, she can buy the wool from the State at a price set by the State.) Speculators do buy cheap and sell dear, but this is illegal and dealings on black market are severely punished."

It must be said to the credit of USSR that strong action is taken against anti-social elements. While it is not possible to stop smuggling and black-marketing altogether, I would request the Minister for Food and Agriculture to give exemplary punishment to those who indulge in black-marketing or smuggling. It is one of my grievances that sufficiently strong action has not been taken in that direction. I know that it is impossible for any State to stop black-marketing or smuggling altogether. But to be easy or to be complacent about it would not be justified. So, I would request the Minister to be very particular about it and take very strong action.

Fortunately, democracy has great qualities. It has the great virtue of enabling men who enunciate theories while in the opposition of working out those theories when they come to the treasury benches. Here is a case which is very relevant to the present debate. Some years ago, a committee was appointed—Foodgrains Enquiry Committee—under the chairmanship of Mr. Asoka Mehta. He made some suggestions about control of food prices. One of his proposals related to the setting up of a Food Price Stabilisation Board. You will permit me to take the time of the House to read out a somewhat lengthy para from his report, because it is of great relevance. On page 81, para 6-16 of his report it is said:

"We recommend, therefore, firstly, the setting up of a high-powered authority for the formulation of the policy for price stabilisation in general and determining the programme for enforcing it from

time to time and, secondly, the establishment of a suitable organisation to execute that part of the policy and programme framed by this authority as may relate specifically to purchase and sale operations in the field of foodgrains. The policy-making body may be called the 'Price Stabilisation Board' composed of representatives of the Ministries of Food & Agriculture, Finance, Commerce and Industry and Railways, Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India, with a Chairman of the status of Secretary to the Government of India. "Food, no doubt, forms the core of our price structure, but prices of competing crops like cotton or oilseeds and of industrial products like cloth, fertilisers, iron and steel etc., are all very important from the point of view of an effective price policy for the country and have to bear a reasonable relationship to food prices. It is only a high level authority as proposed above, which is properly integrated into the machinery of decisions within Government on economic questions, that will be able to deal effectively with the problem of price stabilisation. The Board should examine not only the food prices as such, but also the prices of all related consumer and producer goods, e.g., cloth, oil-cake, fertilisers, iron and steel, etc., study the various margins charged at different stages before sale to the cultivator and make appropriate suggestions."

Now, Sir, I happened to be the Food Minister at that time. I gave very serious and earnest consideration to this recommendation. Unfortunately, I did not find in myself enough of strength or intellect to implement this part of the recommendation of the Food-grains Enquiry Committee. When this matter came up for discussion in House, Shri Asoka Mehta was very angry. Now I look up anxiously to the time, and that time should be in the

near future, when he can implement this recommendation. In theory the recommendation is good, it is commendable; but whether it can be enforced in practice is the question. It will require a very effective machinery. I wish him success. I would very much desire that he is able to set up this Board and stabilise the prices and thus put an example scheme before the world which others may copy. I expect him to do it soon and quickly.

**An Hon. Member:** How can he do it?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** He is the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission which lays down the policy.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** It is the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is charged with it.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Then you do it.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We will do it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Then, Sir, I come to the question of sugar. I am glad that the Minister of State, when he discussed the question of sugar talked in a very frank manner. The information he gave the House was that the total availability of sugar in the current year—by 'current year' he meant 1962-63 and 1963-64—was 32 million tons out of which there was a commitment of 4.38 million tons for export in 1961-62. He also said there was another commitment of 5.22 million tons for export during 1962-63. Altogether it comes to 9.7 million tons.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** It was not like that. I said that with the carry-over the total commitment came to 5.22 lakhs tons.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I stand corrected. So the total commitment of export including the previous carry-over was 5.22 lakh tons. When this sugar was being exported we were exporting it

[Shri A. P. Jain]

at a heavy loss, though the situation today has changed, the world price of sugar has gone very high and we are making profits. But while we have to earn foreign exchange, we cannot altogether ignore the internal demands of the country. Sugar is an article of food. Any scarcity of food causes great scare in the country. I would request the hon. Minister to be very careful. I think it was a wrong policy to have exported the sugar in a quantity which we could not afford to do. I would request the hon. Minister to be very careful about this. First, he must look to the internal requirements because sugar is commodity which every living person in one form or another needs and it is only when excessive sugar is available that it must be exported. I hope he will look into the present commitments and reduce them to the very minimum. I know he realises its importance.

Now, the difficulty about sugar has not risen on account of reasons beyond the control of man. Much of it is due to the policy that was followed. Last year there was an order that the supply of sugarcane should be cut down by ten per cent. I remember a very wise advice once given by Eisenhower, the former President of the United States of America. He said: "Over-abundance is always better than scarcity. It is better to have plenty and waste rather than have scarcity and be short of supply". I think it was a mistake to have cut down the supplies artificially, and that is partly responsible for the scarcity that is occurring today. I hope the present hon. Minister will take lessons from that.

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

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Sir, I will take only two or three minutes more.

There is another policy which was accepted last year. I spoke rather strongly about it and I repeat it again to the hon. Minister. The price of the sugarcane was linked with the recovery. Upon what factor does re-

covery depend? Recovery does not depend purely on the quality of sugarcane. It depends upon the efficiency of working of the factory. It depends upon the type of machinery which the sugar industry employs. I have some experience of it. I took up a very old and dilapidated factory at Doiwala and brought it under governmental management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. That factory was a losing concern. (Sir, I will take only a couple of minutes. I want to complete this story. It is of great importance to the hon. Minister also.) I was saying that the factory was a losing concern. The price of sugarcane was fixed at Rs. 1-7-0. One year the Government of Uttar Pradesh recommended that it should be reduced to Rs. 1-5-0. We agreed to it with certain conditions. But the next year the sugar factory owner gave a notice to the cane growers that he was not going to run the factory. We took over the factory and we introduced certain improvements. For instance, we would not allow the cane to lie for 10 hours or 20 or 30 hours; we would crush the cane fresh as soon as it came. That gave us a higher recovery. That is what we could do and not the farmer. It is the fault of the factory owner if he allows the sugarcane to lie idle within the factory premises for a long time. Then, its rollers and other machinery were all imbalanced. We got them balanced. This sugar industry is an industry which, at least in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, is owned by Marwaris and certain others who have paid little attention to renovation. Its machinery is outmoded with the result that recovery is very low. If the price of sugarcane is linked with recovery, the cane growers will suffer for the faults of the factory owners. I would request the hon. Minister to pay full and very careful attention to the question whether this vicious formula of linking recovery with the price of sugarcane in the present context of the working of the sugar industry should be allowed to work.

Now I come to my last point. The Ministry have been more or less giving out that they are going to reach the target of 33 lakhs tons of production this year. I have no doubt in my mind that this is an over-estimate, and perhaps it is being purposefully done. It is good to be optimistic, but it is not good to be too optimistic or misleading. I have some experience of the sugar industry and my own idea is that they will be lucky to reach a production of 26 lakhs to 27 lakhs tons this year. I have talked with some of the top industrialists, and they are of the view that the production may not be more than 24 lakhs tons. I wish the production should reach as high as possible, but in framing the policy the Ministry must be cautious. They should not be over-optimistic because over-optimism has created difficulties in the past. If this over-optimism continues, the distribution of sugar may create further difficulties.

There are many more points which I wanted to touch but, as the time allotted to me is limited, naturally, I cannot deal with all of them. I wish the new hon. Minister all success. I think, by and large, he has been trying to be very responsive to understand the feelings and the situation and meet it as best as he can. We must all co-operate with him in tiding over the difficult period that is ahead of us and help him in making his working a success.

**श्री ह० च० सोय :** (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मंत्री महोदय ने यह व्योरा देते हुए बतलाया कि पिछले साल विहार, उड़ीसा और अन्य कई इलाकों में फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई। मेरा तो अपना विचार इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि कई ऐसे इलाकों में जहाँ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगिक धंधे हो रहे हैं वहाँ एक तरह का इम्बैलैस पैदा हो गया है। इस बात को मैं कई बार सदन में दुहरा चुका हूँ इस खयाल से कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूँ। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि खेती के लायक जो जमीन है वह कई इलाकों में बहुत संकुचित होती गई है।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाऊँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने राज्य में फौरिस्टेशन के सारे टार्गेट्स वह पूरा करना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम लोगों ने इस देश में यह फैसला लिया है कि अपने योजना काल में अपने देश के एक-तिहाई हिस्से में हम जंगल लगायें लेकिन कर यह रहे हैं कि खास अपने राज्य के इलाके से वह इस फौरिस्टेशन की पालिसी को पूरा कर रहे हैं जिसका कि नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उस इलाके में खेती लायक जमीन बहुत कम होती जा रही है।

हमारे दक्षिण बिहार का वह इलाका जहाँ एक ओर तो जमीन विभिन्न उद्योग धंधों के कारण और विभिन्न योजनाओं के कारण कम होती जा रही है और दूसरी ओर फौरिस्टेशन की वजह से भी खेती लायक जमीन कम हो रही है। जाहिर कि उस इलाके में औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के बढ़ जाने से बहुत जल्द एक काफी बड़ी जनसंख्या निकल आयेगी जिसको खाद्य पदार्थों की जरूरत महसूस होगी और वह उसकी काफी कमी अनुभव करेंगे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उस इलाके में इस तरह से एक इम्बैलैस क्रीएट हो गया है। खेती की पैदावार में कमी होने का एक बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि किसानों को उसके लिए बीज, खाद और सिंचाई आदि की समुचित व्यवस्थाएं सुलभ नहीं की जाती हैं। अभी पिछले साल जब हमारे यहाँ अकाल की सी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई थी उस समय हम लोगों ने उस ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि हमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्य पदार्थ मिल सकें और वे उचित दामों पर हमें मिलें। उस समय हम ने यह आशा की थी कि बीज व खाद का वितरण का काम भी हमें मिल जायेगा ताकि किसानों को यह दोनों चीजें उचित मात्रा में हम पहुँचा सकेंगे लेकिन वैसा इतजाम नहीं हुआ, दोनों चीजें हमें नहीं मिल सकीं जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस साल की खेती लगाने में हमें काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा।

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

एक चीज को मुझे देख कर बड़ी हैरानी होती है। जब राज्य के दूसरे इलाकों में बाढ़ आदि से काफ़ी बर्बादी होने लगती है तो एक बड़ा भारी हंगामा हो जाता है कि उस के लिए इंतज़ाम हो लेकिन उसके विपरीत जब हमारे इलाके में इस तरह के अकाल की सी परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती है तो उस के बारे में एक अजीब इनडिफ़्रेंड सा ऐटिच्युड दिखाया जाता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी इस उपेक्षा नीति को बदलेगी और हमारे इलाके की भी दिक्कों और आवश्यकताओं के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ध्यान देगी। मैं तो कहूँगा कि सभी इलाकों में जहाँ भी अन्न आदि की कमी अनुभव हो वहाँ उस का सरकार द्वारा समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

कई इलाकों में, खास कर हमारे इलाके में, पहाड़ी इलाके में छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की स्कीमों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। यह तो हम उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि वहाँ पर सिंचाई की बड़ी नदी स्कीमों की ज़रूरत लेकिन छोटी नदियों द्वारा सिंचाई की स्कीमों हो सकती हैं। लोगों के चाहने के बावजूद, आप के द्वारा रुपयों का इन्तज़ाम होने के बावजूद एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत हमारे सामने वहाँ यह आ जाती है कि इर्रीगेशन स्कीम की जो योजना बननी चाहिए, उसके लिए जो आवश्यक नापजोख़ होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से अन्न कहूँगा कि बिहार राज्य के दक्षिणी हिस्से में इस बात की कोशिश करें कि वहाँ पर सिंचाई की छोटी स्कीमों बन सकें। उसके लिए वहाँ पर हमें सर्वे पार्टी चाहिए। वहाँ पर काफ़ी नदियाँ हैं, उन का पानी बेकार जा रहा है, उस पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के लिए किया जाय। ज़ाहिर है कि पानी के बग़ैर इर्रीगेशन नहीं किया जा सकता है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय उन पहाड़ी इलाकों में सिंचाई की छोटी स्कीमों की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में बहुत सी ज़मीन बंजर पड़ी हुई है। उस ज़मीन में बाजरे और ज्वार की खेती की जाय। वहाँ धान की खेती करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पहाड़ी इलाके में बाजरा और ज्वार भी उगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ की ज़मीन ऊँची है, पानी भी वहाँ पर काफ़ी बरसता है और पानी ठहर नहीं पाता है। इसलिए उस इलाके में ज्वार और बाजरे की भी खेती हो सकती है और इस का ऐक्सपैरीमेंट किया जाना चाहिए। जब राजस्थान जैनी जगह पर जहाँ थोड़ा पानी मिलता है, बाजरे की खेती होती है तो फिर हमारे इलाके में जहाँ कि पानी खूब बरसता है और ज़मीन ढलवाँ है वहाँ तो इन की खेती खूब हो सकती है। मैं आशा कहूँगा कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय उस पहाड़ी इलाके की तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देंगे ताकि वहाँ की खाद्य समस्या का सफ़लतापूर्वक हल किया जा सके।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Venkatasubbaiah is not here. Shri Kappen.

**Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has presented a very rosy picture of the food situation. I wish it were as rosy as he presented. While I was listening to the debate yesterday some of the speeches reminded me of the story of six blind men who went to see the elephant. Some people were arguing that there was some shortage of rice in West Bengal and there was a rise in prices because the Chief Minister made some statement and patted the traders on their back. There is shortage of wheat in Soviet Russia. Is it because Mr. Khrushchev went and patted the traders that there is a deficit in Soviet Russia? Again, it was argued that there is shortage of food because there is no proper control over production and distribution. There is acute shortage of food in China. Is it because there is no control by Government over production and distribution? When I heard

these arguments, I was reminded of the story of the fox which lost its tail.

13 hrs.

Some people in this country, it seems, are not prepared to take the lessons of bitter experience. Whatever it be, while speaking about the food situation we have to remember one important fact that so far as agricultural commodities are concerned which to a large extent depend upon the vagaries of the seasons, some shortage in supply is inevitable. Bearing this fact in mind if we look at the food situation, I think we have reason for satisfaction and happiness rather than for despondency and frustration. Even at the time of the Chinese aggression there was enough food in the country and the rise in prices was not abnormal. This gives us an assurance that so long as this regime continues in power, we are not going to face a food crisis in this country. But I do not mean thereby that we must be complacent about the shortage of food. We have to strain every nerve to improve the food situation.

What agitates our mind is not the little shortage that we see here and there, nor the rise in prices somewhere here or there, but the fact that despite the three plans agricultural production is lagging behind. That really is the problem that agitates our mind. It is really a matter for concern in this country where nearly 50 per cent of the national income and over 60 per cent of our exports are from the agricultural sector. The raw materials for the development of our developing industries also have to come from the agricultural sector. Therefore, naturally, any lag in the agricultural sector is a very dangerous thing and will have its impact on the developing economy.

What are the reasons for this lagging behind of the agricultural sector?

Several reasons have been advanced. In my humble opinion the one reason—and the most important reason—for the lagging behind of the agricultural sector in production is the fact that this production has to come from millions of tiny farms in dribbles and we have not been able to reach the millions of small farmers who are distributed over the farflung villages of this country. Our plans come from above. Our plans have not been formed from the grassroots. The agriculturist is the unit of agricultural production in this country and all through the years we have not been able to reach the agriculturist to make him plan-conscious and to energise him to produce more. Any attempt on our part to reach the agriculturist through the officers will, I am sure, only fail. An officer of whatever grade he may be, whether he is a village level worker or whether he is a block officer, whoever he may be, is bureaucratic in his outlook and he cannot approach the agriculturist and energise him to produce more. The only possible way is to energise the co-operative sector. This is the way to which particular attention must be paid by the Ministry.

I have got a concrete suggestion to make and that is that at least for the next plan, that is, the Fourth Plan, we must try to plan from the bottom or from the grassroots. Every service co-operative society in every village should formulate a production plan for every agricultural family within its area of jurisdiction. Incorporating all these family plans there must be a village plan and on the basis of the village plans every central bank and every district co-operative bank should formulate a production plan for the district and on the basis of that the State plan and the plan for the country as a whole must come. This will mean that the agriculturist will have something to do with planning in this country. He will understand why it is done and we will know what his credit needs are, how much of fertilizer is needed or how much of manure



[Shri Kappen]

is needed. We will learn these facts not as we do now, that is, from the lowest officers who simply sit in their offices and tabulate the information. So, I will request the Ministry to pay immediate attention to this and energise the cooperative societies to formulate the plans as I have suggested. This alone will energise the agriculturist and make him understand the necessity of producing more.

Then, it was suggested that adequate price support is a very necessary element in agricultural production. It is an admitted and widely known fact that not only in India but in every underdeveloped country the prices of agricultural commodities are the lowest at the time of the harvest and are at their peak some months before the harvest, so much so that the poor farmer is compelled to sell his produce at a very low price. Sometimes he sells his produce even before the harvest. If this state of affairs continues, I can assure the House that production is not going to increase in the agricultural sector. Unless we are prepared to guarantee to the farmer or to the peasant a reasonable price with a margin for him and his family to exist, we are not going to have more production. If we want more food to eat, certainly we have to pay the farmer something which will give him a margin to educate his child and to enable him to lead a decent life. Hence, the question of price support. By price support I mean the Government going to purchase his produce at the time of slump, that is, when the prices go down. I can assure the Government that they need not spend a pie. The mere threat that the Government is entering the market to give a proper price to the agriculturist is enough to boost up the prices. But then some people may say that the prices are high and that they must be kept very low. Prices must, naturally, be high because the agriculturist also must live. You want him to produce. But why should he produce? If you want to live a better

life and if the living standard must be better, the agriculturist also wants to live a better life. What for is he sweating all the 365 days? It is to live a better life and to give a little better education to his child. Therefore pay him a reasonable price which gives him a margin for existence and for his needs. That is the most essential thing if you want agricultural production to increase.

Having said so much about that and my time being limited, I wish to speak a few words about our sugar position. With regard to sugar the hon. Minister was very optimistic when he said that during the current year we are going to produce or reach the target of 33 lakh tons. I agree with Shri Jain that the hon. Minister is rather optimistic. I do not want to disturb his optimism. Let him bask in the sunshine of optimism. But to make any policy on the basis of this estimate would be running into danger. That is the one warning that I wish to give him.

Another thing which I see with regard to sugar is that this Government has not got a definite and well-knit price policy. The Government's sugar policy has always been by fits and starts and they have always been tinkering with control and decontrol. The result is: disappointment and frustration. It is high time that at least in the matter of sugar the Government has a long-term policy because a long-term policy is very necessary for any planning whatsoever. Without a long-term policy, planning is impossible. On the other hand, it is no exaggeration to say that during the last 15 years, the Government's policy was dictated by short-term considerations. Some time back there was surplus of accumulated sugar in the hands of the industries and then the Government launched

upon a policy of curtailing production and the result is that there is shortage today.

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

**Shri Kappen:** It is high time to have a long-term policy with regard to these matters. But when I speak of long-term policy, I do not mitigate the hazards and difficulties that are involved in it. Whatever be the difficulties and hazards, in spite of these things, it is highly necessary that there should be a long-term policy. If I had the time at my disposal, I would have briefly suggested the method of long-term policy that has to be adopted. But since my time is limited, I conclude with the observations that I have made.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (काण्पल) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ख.घ. और शुगर की सित्नुशन के बारे में, जिस की बहस इस वक्त सदन के सामने हो रही है, अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

बावई तीर पर पन्द्रह सालों से जो नीति इस के बारे में चल रही है वह एक दूसरे के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। एक डिपार्टमेंट में ही एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र का सहयोग ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। परसों जो कोआपरेटिव कांग्रेस की बैठक दिल्ली में हुई थी उस ने भी अपने एक ठहराव में इस के बारे में कहा है कि :

"The Group generally felt that there was not adequate coordination between the cooperative organisation and other organisations like agriculture and community development which have an important role to play in the field of agriculture. To bring about a better degree of coordination, the Group recommended that the Co-ordination Committee should be set up at all levels with representatives from the various

organisations working in this field. It was emphasized that there was need for increased co-ordination among cooperative agencies at all levels."

इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि यह जो कोआपरेटिव कांग्रेस हुई उस में जो डेलिगेट्स आये थे वे भी गल्ले की मंहगाई की वजह से अच्छी स्पिरिट में जाने के बजाय असन्तुष्ट हो कर गये। उन को जो खाना दिया गया था वह इतना मंहगा था जिस का ठिकाना नहीं था। वहाँ हर एक आदमी से खाने का छः रुपया लिया गया जब कि शायद आम तौर से एक या डेढ़ रुपये में खाना मिल जाता है। रेलवे केटरिंग में भी डेढ़ रुपये में खाना मिल जाया करता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज बिल्कुल एक दूसरे में कोआर्डिनेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है।

मार्केटिंग के बारे में उस कांग्रेस में साफ तौर से कहा गया है कि जब तक ऐग्रिकल्चर और कोआपरेटिव मार्केटिंग को साथ साथ नहीं चलाया जायेगा उस वक्त तक रेट्स का सन्तुलन मुल्क में ठीक तरह से चलना मुश्किल है।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त खाद्य की प्राइसेज और ऐग्रिकल्चर के बारे में जो नीति हमारी सरकार की चल रही है उस से साफ जाहिर है कि हम हर साल बाहर से गल्ला मंगा रहे हैं। जब तक हम यह अनाज इम्पोर्ट करते रहेंगे उस वक्त तक कभी भी यह ऐग्रिकल्चर की पालिसी सबसेसफुल नहीं होगी। इस को तुरन्त ही बन्द करने की जरूरत है और अगर हमें अपनी अन्दरूनी पैदावार को बढ़ाना है तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने की स्कीमों को हमें अमल में लाना चाहिये। तकरीबन १५६ मिलियन २० का गल्ला हम लोग १९५५-५६ में इम्पोर्ट करते थे। अब हम १५११.७ मिलियन रुपये का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इतना इम्पोर्ट अपने मुल्क के ऐग्रिकल्चरल मुल्क होते हुए

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

भी देख कर हमें बहुत ज्यादा अफसोस होता है ।

इस के बाद मैं खास तौर पर शुगर की नीति के बारे में चन्द शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । इस मुल्क में जो शुगर की नीति चल रही है, वह चाहे हमारे मंत्रालय की गलती से चल रही हो या सरकारी नीति की गलती से चल रही हो वह बहुत खराब है । मैं किसी किस्म की मुखालिफत की दृष्टि से ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि एक मानी हुई बात इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । सन् १९६२ में इस मुल्क में इतनी ज्यादा शुगर हो गई कि इसी सदन में १० फी सदी कट की बात कही गई । १० फीसदी कम करने के सम्बन्ध में जो पालिसी अख्तियार की गई उस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, इस का इस हाउस में जवाब दिया जाय ।

मैं इस बात का भी जवाब चाहता हूँ कि इतना इरिगेशन होने के बाद, इतना गन्ना पैदा होने के बाद, किस ने कहा कि फैंक्ट्रीज को कम करने के लिये कम लाइसेंस दिये जायें । मुझे पता नहीं कि मिलमोनर्स एसोसिएशन के इन्फ्लुएन्स की वजह से या मिलमालिकों और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के असर से या किस वजह से हुआ या लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी ने ही इतनी गैर जिम्मेदारी से काम किया, कि चार-चार पांच-पांच साल तक इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया गया । तीन-तीन साल से दख्खिस्त सरकार की फाइलों में पड़ी हुई है । यहाँ पर न सिर्फ १० फी सदी का कट किया गया बल्कि इसी पार्लियामेंट के सदन में ८ करोड़ ६० मिल मालिकों और शुगर फैंक्ट्रीज के नुकसान की वजह से भरपाई कर के दिया गया । इतना बढ़ावा होने पर भी जो नीति अमल में आज लाई जा रही है उस को देख कर मुझे शक होता है कि जो ३३ लाख टन के उत्पादन का अन्दाजा लगाया जा रहा है वह पूरा होगा । क्योंकि अभी जिन पन्द्रह कोआपरेटिव फैंक्ट्रीज

के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया है वह भी अमल में नहीं लाया गया । सन् १९६० की पहली अप्रैल तक जो दख्खिस्त आई थी वाक्या यह है कि उन में से भी १०४ फैंक्ट्रीज जो चीनी की हैं उन को लाइसेंस देने पर अभी तक विचार भी नहीं हुआ है । आज अगर आप लाइसेंस दें तो तीन या चार साल के बाद उन में प्रोडक्शन शुरू होता है । अभी जो मौजूदा साल में २५ या २७ लाख टन के प्रोडक्शन की बात कही जा रही है उस को भी मैं एग्जक्यूशन समझता हूँ । इसलिये मैं नये खाद्य मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि लाइसेंस देने की पालिसी में जो कंजूसी अख्तियार की गई है उस को जरा लिबरल किया जाय । जो लोग आगे आते हैं वे अपने खेत की एरिया या उपज का अन्दाजा लगा कर ही दख्खिस्त आप के सामने पेश करते हैं । अगर किसान के यहाँ एरिया कम है और उस ने उस के हिसाब से ज्यादा मदद मांगी है तो आप उस को उतनी मदद मत दीजिये, लेकिन जिस के पास पांच एकड़ है, छः एकड़ या दस एकड़ है वहाँ के लाइसेंस देने में इतनी कंजूसी करना या इस को रेस्ट्रिक्ट करना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । अगर आप को रिकवरी के साथ प्राइसेज को चलाना है तो आप इस इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज कीजिये । उसी वक्त आप रिकवरी के साथ इस को चला सकते हैं । बहुत सी जगह पर ऐसा होता है कि एक मालिक बैठा है जो कि कारखाने की कमी की वजह से, धन की कमी की वजह से अपने गन्ने की रिकवरी ठीक नहीं पाता है । मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यून्सी की बात बतलाता हूँ । तीन फैंक्ट्रीज अभी वहाँ काम कर रही हैं । तीनों फैंक्ट्रीज का रेट बिल्कुल अलग अलग है । गुजिस्ता साल तो ४३ रुपया दिया जाता था । फिर रिकवरी पर होने की वजह से उसका ४९ रुपया बढ़ गया । लेकिन उसी एरिया की जो कोआपरेटिव फैंक्ट्रीज हैं वे उसी बसिस पर ५३ रुपया और बीस या २५ नया पैसा टन देती हैं । जो प्राइवेट फैंक्ट्रीज

हैं और जिन के मैनेजिंग एजेंट मुरारका साहब हैं, वे ४६ रुपये और कुछ नये पैसे देती हैं। इसी तरीके से हासपेट की जो फैक्टरी है वह ५३ रुपये देती है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि या तो जो यह दो रुपये मन का फ्लैट रेट मांगा जाता है, यह दे दिया जाये या खास खास एरियाज के लिए एक यूनीफार्म फारमूला तै किया जाये जिस के आधार पर गन्ने का मूल्य दिया जाये। मेरा सुझाव है कि खास खास एरियाज के गन्ने को लेबोरेटरीज में ले जाकर उन की रिकवरी का पता लगाया जाये और यह काम एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बना कर उनके जिम्मे किया जाये, और इन बोर्ड्स में केन ग्रेजर भी हों, जो कि रोज रोज जा कर देख सक और सही पता लगा सक कि कितनी रिकवरी होती है। आप एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाने के सुझाव से पोछे क्यों हटते हैं।

मैं खास तौर से अपने खाद्य मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विभिन्न फैक्टरीज द्वारा दिये जाने वाले दाम में चार चार और पांच पांच रुपये का फर्क है इस में किसानों की गलती नहीं है। इसकी वजह यह मालूम होती है कि उन मिलों की मैशिनरी में कुछ खराबी है जिससे रिकवरी कम आती है। उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

आप के पास जो कोआपरेटिव फैक्टरीज के लिए एप्लीकेशन्स आती हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप उन पर सिम्पैथेटिकली विचार करते होंगे। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि इन का फर्मला जल्द से जल्द किया जाये ताकि उन पर जल्द अमल हो सके। जिन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का एकचुअल शेयर जमा हो गया है उन को ही आप लाइसेंस दें। जो लाइसेंस आप तीन साल पहले दे चुके हैं, उन पर अभी तक अमल नहीं हुआ है। लाइसेंस देने वाली कमेटी को इस काम में खास तौर पर दिलचस्पी लेने की जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो

मैं समझता हूँ कि शुगर की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि खास तौर पर जो कोआपरेटिव इंटरैस्ट सामने आते हैं उन को एनकरेजमेंट देना चाहिए और उन को प्रिफरेंस दिया जाये। और मिल मालिक भी जो रेशनलाइजेशन और एक्सपेंशन की स्कीमें आप के सामने पेश करते हैं उन को भी खास तौर पर स्टडी किया जाये।

मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ वहां गन्ने का काफी एरिया है। उस को स्टडी करके मैसूर सरकार ने आप के सामने नक्शे भेजे हैं और जोन कायम किये हैं। वहां चार पांच फैक्टरीज लगने के बाद भी गन्ना बाकी रहता है। मेरा मतलब खास तौर से तुंगभद्रा एरिया से है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस एरिया से जो भी आगे आते हैं शुगर फैक्टरी कायम करने के लिए उनकी दरखास्तों पर हमदर्दी से विचार किया जाये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, Shri Tulshidas Jadhav. The hon. Member is absent. Then, Shri P. L. Barupal. He is also not here. Then, Shri D. D. Puri. He is also not here. Now, Shri P. C. Borooah.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak at this stage of the debate. When this subject of food production vis-a-vis price stabilisation comes up, the one question that comes uppermost in mind is the number of mouths that are to be catered for, because it has got a direct bearing on the drive for production of food.

According to the 1951 census, the population of our country was 369.93 millions, and according to the census of 1961, it went up to 437.36 millions. During a period of ten years, therefore, our population rose by 77.43 millions, which works out to an average of about 77½ lakhs a year. Calculating at this rate, our population today must be nearabout 453 millions.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

Then, again, along with this natural growth, there is also the infiltration of illegal infiltrants from the neighbouring country and also the influx of many refugees. These things have also to be taken into consideration when we consider the question of the drive for food production.

Now, let us see how our production has been faring. It is true that our food production is much higher than it was about ten or twelve years ago, but the increase in production has not been able to cope with the increase in the population figure. That is why so many charges of corruption, hoarding, blackmarketing, high prices etc. have been levelled on Government. Our food production in 1955-56 was 65.8 million tons, and it gradually went up to 79.7 million tons in 1961-62. Up till 1961-62, we did well, but then the production came down again to 77.5 million tons as on today, as against the Third Plan target of 100 million tons. While the population is increasing, our production is going down.

The same is the case with sugar which is also a product of food and other agricultural commodities in our country. And thus has arisen a very serious situation, and if we cannot check or tackle it properly, or fail to stop it then, not to speak of our much-talked of democratic socialism, even the very subsistence of the people will be at stake.

Now, let us see what our Third Plan has done so far as food production is concerned. So far as the outlay is concerned, a sum of Rs. 1281 crores was fixed, and compared with our resources, this amount was a fairly large amount. Today, we are in the middle of the Third Plan, and so far as the expenses are concerned, we have spent up till now about 50 per cent of the allocation. So far as the

outlay and the expenses are concerned, probably we cannot say anything against what has been done. But let us see how the expenses were incurred. We find that the area benefiting from minor irrigation is 7 million acres. Soil conservation programme has been carried out in 4.4 million acres. Improved seeds have been distributed for 46 million acres. Green manuring has been provided for 12.3 million acres. Plant protection measures have been undertaken for over 6 million acres. The quantity of nitrogenous fertiliser supplied has been 450,000 tons a year. Intensive development of rice cultivation has been extended to 40 districts, and in respect of millets, it has been extended to 76 districts, and so on. These are very good measures which we have taken. In spite of all these measures, why have we not been able to boost up our production is the question? Not only have we not been able to achieve our target, but we have fallen short of the production which we had achieved at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The main reason which is put forward for this shortfall is the vagaries of nature or unfavourable weather conditions. But this explanation is not always very satisfactory, because looking to Japan, we can see that despite extreme vagaries of nature, the yield there is many many times higher than ours. No country in the world can say that it is free from the vagaries of nature, not excluding U.S.A. which country has been giving us supplies of quite a lot of foodgrains every year. Then what is the reason? To me, it appears, there are two things: one the position of the cultivators, and the other the government machinery. I feel that we have not been able to give full incentive to the cultivators. So far as the government machinery is concerned, there also is a bad neglect. In our day to day life, we find that the government officials who come in contact with the cultivators go to them as their bosses with the result that in-

stead of the farmers feeling that they are co-operating with them and helping them out of their difficulties, they feel discouraged, they do not find the light they want from those officials. This does not help the farmers to grow more food, which they actually want to do.

There are different departments dealing with agricultural production. But quite often there is no co-ordination between them. This is another drawback in the setting of our production machinery.

So far as the farmers are concerned, they are interested in two things. They are interested in the land they till. They want to know what is their right on the land they till. They want that they should be owners of the land they cultivate. For ensuring this, land reforms are not only essential but long overdue. The land must belong to the tiller and the tiller must feel that it is his own land. Then he will give his full attention to develop the land and make it yield the maximum.

The second thing is about the price he has to get for his produce. He must be assured that he is going to get a good price for his produce. If these two things are assured, I am sure nothing else will be necessary to boost our production. Automatically, the farmers will rise to the occasion and help the society in producing more and more food crop.

Again, so far as the government side is concerned, there must be co-ordination maintained amongst the different departments concerned with agricultural production, namely, the departments of food and agriculture, community development, co-operation and minor irrigation. All these departments should be put together so that one department may tackle all the problems of the agriculturists.

Our food prices are going up and up. If the price of Rs. 50 per maund

of rice which was ruling in Calcutta at one time had gone to the farmers, I would have not had any grudge. But now although the price is high, the farmers are not getting any share of it. At least half of it should have gone to them, if not more. If there is more production, all these troubles of scarcity and high prices would automatically go.

So I say that these things should be gone into with meticulous care. The farmer should have his own land. He should feel that he is the owner of the land he tills. He should be assured of a minimum and good price for his produce.

Here I would take the opportunity to invite the Government's attention to the FAOS assessment of our production potential. I mentioned about it this morning also in the question hour. According to the FAO, food production could be raised four-fold in the Eastern region, the Lower Ganges—Brahmaputra basin covering Assam, Bengal and Bihar. The International Organisation concludes that this sub-region was one of the most highly favoured areas of the Far East with enormous agricultural potential. This region, therefore, needs special attention and intensified effort and if given its due, is capable of feeding the teeming millions of the country.

I would also like to mention here that if a permanent and dependable solution of the flood problem in Assam can be found, with its fertility, Assam alone is capable of feeding half of this big country of ours. So I would request the Minister of Food and Agriculture—although it is not directly his subject—to pay some attention to the problem of flood protection in Assam.

Lastly, I would say this. Food shortage is there along with our boosting up of production. We should also see that family planning is taken

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

in hand. At the same time, there should also be restriction on infiltration into our country along with deportation of illegal immigrants, so that we may have at least some less mouths to feed.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा और कल भी बहस के समय कई सदस्यों द्वारा यह बात कही गई कि हिन्दुस्तान की खाद्य समस्या को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत से अलग कर के नहीं देखना चाहिए। यह भी कहा गया है कि जो देश अपने को आत्मनिर्भर कहते थे उन देशों में भी अनाज की कमी है। खासतौर से इस सिलसिले में सोवियट रूस का नाम लिया गया। मेरी यह शिकायत नहीं है कि उसका नाम क्यों लिया गया क्योंकि किसी भी देश में खास अवसरों पर अन्न की कमी होती है। इसलिए अमरीका, रूस व कनाडा वहाँ भी खास अवसरों पर अन्न की कमी हो सकती है। मेरा तो कहना यह है कि खाद्य की समस्या राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है। बिलकुल सीधी बात यह है कि पिछले १५-१६ वर्षों से जब से हमारा मुल्क आजाद हुआ तब से यह संकट दूर नहीं हो रहा है। खुद कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है और यह आवश्यक और वांछनीय हो जाता है कि हम इस संकट को बिलकुल एक राष्ट्रीय संकट की तरह देखें। यह पता होना चाहिए कि दरअसल यह अन्न का संकट हमारे देश में क्यों है जब कि सारी दुनिया में सब से अच्छी पैदावार हमारे मुल्क में हो सकती है। जमीन भी बहुत अच्छी है, मौसम भी मुआफिक है, फिर भी क्या वजह है कि हमारे देश में इतना खाद्यान्न पैदा नहीं होता कि अपने देश को हम आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें? सरकार चाहे इस को माने या न माने, ज़िद्द भी तो उनको होती है, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत गम्भीर और चिन्ताजनक है, देश में

खाद्य संकट बना हुआ है। इस समस्या को लेकर काफ़ी लोग परेशान हैं। अभी मैं अख़बार पढ़ रहा था। पंजाब, राजस्थान, और खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश व बंगाल में भयानक खाद्य स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है। इस सिलसिले में पहली बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अन्न की उपज तब तक नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती है जब तक कि अनाज की उत्पादन करने वालों के हाथ में खेत न हों। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि राज्यों ने अपने यहां इस सम्बन्ध में जो क़ानून बनाये हैं, ज़मीनों और खेती के बारे में, वे क़ानून अधूरे हैं, उन से उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। जनता के हाथ में खेत नहीं गये जिसकी कि वजह से अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं पा रहा है। दूसरे सिंचाई के उपयुक्त साधनों का अभाव है। नहरें बनी हैं मगर उन में पानी नहीं है। ट्यूबवैल्स लगे हैं मगर काम नहीं करते हैं। खाली झूठ मूठ के आकड़ों को तैयार करने में बड़ी तेज़ी दिखलाई जाती है ताकि लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाया जा सके। ट्यूबवैल्स लगा दिये गये लेकिन ट्यूबवैल्स ने काम किया या नहीं इस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। कागज़ में अलबत्ता यह दिखा दिया गया कि अमुक अमुक जगह इतने सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ा दिये गये और उससे इतनी पैदावार बढ़ जायगी। अब इसकी कोई जांच करने वाला नहीं है कि वाकई वह पैदावार उतनी बढ़ी या नहीं। होता आमतीर से यह है कि नहरें बना दी गईं, अब उन में पानी आया है या नहीं इस को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है बस कागज़ में यह लिख कर संतोष कर लिया जाता है कि इतनी नयी नहरें हम ने बना दीं। सच बात तो यह है कि सरकारी आंकड़े मगर पढ़िये तो उसमें पाइयेगा कि इतना गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ गयी, सिंचाई की सुविधा इतनी बढ़ गयी, अंडे व मछलियों का प्रोडक्शन इतना बढ़ गया और कपड़े का प्रोडक्शन इतना बढ़ गया है लेकिन यह सब पैदावार आखिर बढ़ी है तो कहां बढ़ी है इस का उन में कोई पता नहीं रहता है। जब गल्ला

कम पैदा होता था, तो रुपये का बीस सेर गेहूं मिलता था। अब जब कि ज्यादा पैदा होने लगा है, तो रुपये का दो सेर बिकने लगा है। जब चावल कम पैदा होता था, तो सस्ता था, लेकिन अब जब कि वह ज्यादा पैदा होने लगा है, तो चावल का पता नहीं—दुकानों पर धरने लगते हैं, हड़तालें होती हैं, मारा-मारी होती है, गोलियां और लाठियां चलती हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार कैसे आंकड़े तैयार करती है, उस की नीति क्या है और कैसे उस पर अमल करती है।

आज मुल्क में बड़े पैमाने पर चोर-बाजारी हो रही है और पुलिस की देख-रेख में चावल के ट्रक भर कर बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं और खास तौर से वही देशभक्त इस काम में सब से आगे हैं, जो कि देशभक्ति का नारा लगाते हैं। मैं अपने जिले के बारे में जानता हूँ कि यद्यपि वहां पर अभाव है, लेकिन फिर भी बिहार की सरहदों में चावल जाता है, दूसरी जगह चावल भर भर कर जाता है और पुलिस बाकायदा चावल के ट्रक पास कराती है। जो लोग इस की मुखालफत करते हैं, उनको डी० आई० आर० में बन्द किया जाता है। उन को डी० आई० आर० में बन्द नहीं किया जाता है, जो कानून तोड़ कर चावल को बाहर भेजते हैं। ऐसा कभी नहीं किया जाता है। मेरे जिले में चार आदमी इसी लिए निकाल दिये गए। मैं ने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा है कि किस तरह से यहां पर चावल, अन्न और शक्कर की चोर-बाजारी हो रही है। अगर उस की मुखालफत की जाय, तो मुखालफत करने वालों को बन्द किया जाता है। अगर उन लोगों को बन्द नहीं किया जाता है, जो कि मुल्क में सही मानों में चोर-बाजारी कर रहे हैं।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** वे पुलिस को पैसा देते हैं।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अभी मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहां पर चावल और गेहूं दोनों सरप्लस हैं, मगर वहां पर लिया नहीं गया। इस साल वहां पर सरकार ने

प्राक्योरमेंट किया ही नहीं, वहां के किसानों से गल्ला लिया ही नहीं गया। वहां की सरकार ने खुद कहा कि हम को इस बात की इजाजत दी जाय कि हम अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों को अपने यहां का सरप्लस गल्ला दें, मगर केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि नहीं, आप खुद मत दीजिए, बल्कि व्यक्तिगत महाजनों को यह काम करने का अवसर दीजिए। मुझे मालूम है कि खुद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह नीति तय की है और यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार वह सरप्लस गल्ला देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। वह चाहती है कि वह गल्ला सीधे राज्य के द्वारा न दिया जा कर प्राइवेट महाजनों के द्वारा दिया जाय। वह यह काम प्राइवेट महाजनों के हाथों में देने के लिए बैचैन है। और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज भी वह गल्ला वहां पर पड़ा हुआ है और उस का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

जहां तक गल्ले के अभाव का सम्बन्ध है, अगर कोई मौसम खराब हो जाय, तो वह बात समझ में आ सकती है। अगर कोई प्राकृतिक कोप हो जाय, तो वह भी समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन खुद सरकार ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। कहीं कहीं कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की भी बात की जाती है। मुझे मालूम है कि जहां जहां को-आपरेटिव सोसायटियां खेती के लिए रजिस्टर्ड हुईं, वहां पर उन को जमीनें ट्रान्सफर नहीं हो रही हैं। उनको जो मशीनें दी जा रही हैं, वे डिफैक्टिव हैं। लोग दरख्वास्तें देते देते थक जाते हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है।

इस सिलसिले में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि खाद्य समस्या हल की जाये, तो पहले भूमि सुधार ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाये, ताकि जमीन जतने वालों को मिले। दूसरे, मुल्क में बड़े पैमाने पर जो चोर बाजारी हो रही है, उस को रोकना जाय और जो बड़े बड़े जखीरा बाज हैं, उन को पकड़ा जाय। इस बात का बतना लगाया जाय



[ श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ]

कि कौन लोग गल्ले को जमा करते हैं और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय। सरकार ने को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग, सहकारी खेती, का जो नारा दिया है, उस पर भी वह ईमानदारी से अमल कराने की कोशिश करे। खाद्य के मामले में सिर्फ कागजी नारों से काम नहीं चलेगा अगर झूठ-मूठ आंकड़े तैयार कर के देश की आंखों में धूल झोंकने की कोशिश की जायगी, तो वही हालत हांगी, जो कि आज है।

अब मैं गन्ने के बारे में दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली दफा इस सदन में इस बारे में बहस हुई थी और लगभग ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि रिकवरी के आधार पर गन्ने का भाव तय न किया जाय, तो उस जमाने के खाद्य मंत्री, श्री एस० के० पाटिल, ने फरमाया कि दुनिया भर में गन्ने से पैदा होने वाली चीज का दाम दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन डंठल का दाम नहीं दिया जा सकता है। हमारा यह कहना था कि यह डंठल नहीं है। सरकार रिकवरी के आधार पर जो दाम तय कर रही है, यह किसानों के प्रति महान अन्याय है, क्योंकि उस के सीरे और खोई को रिकवरी में शुमार नहीं किया जाता। लेकिन जबदस्ती रिकवरी के आधार पर गन्ने का दाम तय किया गया।

अब इस गन्ने के बारे में सरकार ने जो पालिसी अपनाई है, उस से और भयानक हालत पैदा हो गई है। आप को मालूम होगा कि पिछले दिनों गुड़ का दाम ४० रुपये मन और ६० रुपये मन था। अब गुड़ का दाम १८ रुपये मन है। सरकार ने रोक लगा दी है कि एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में गुड़ नहीं जा सकता है। मुझे मालूम है कि एक बार जब मैं दिल्ली से जा रहा था, तो गाजियाबाद के पुल के उस पार रुपये दो रुपये गुड़ की मिठाई बगैरह बचने वाले एक छोटे दुकानदार के पास एक सिपाही पहुंचा और कहा कि दिल्ली से

बाहर मिठाई ले जाना मना है। वह बेचारा चिल्लाने लगा कि भैया, मैं रोज इसी तरह से बेचता हूँ। लेकिन सिपाही ने कहा कि मिठाई दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं जा सकती है, एसा कानून है। उस ने उस आदमी से दो रुपये ले लिये, जो कुछ उस के पाकेट में था, वह ले लिया और तब उस को छोड़ा।

इस प्रकार गुड़ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा की वजह से दो बातें हुई—एक तो गुड़ का दाम गिरा और दूसरे, भ्रष्टाचार करने का पूरा मौका मिला। अगर कोई भी थोड़ा सा गुड़ ले कर जाता है, तो पुलिस वाले पहुंच जाते हैं कि गुड़ कहां ले जा रहे हो, यह कानून के खिलाफ है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वे उस गुड़ को दक्षिणा में ले लेते हैं और मौके पर ही दो चार रुपये घूस ले कर के ही उस की जान छोड़ते हैं।

जब पहले इस सदन में बहस हुई थी, तो मैं ने उस समय भी कहा था कि चीनी का सही पता सरकार को नहीं है कि हमारे मुल्क में चीनी कितनी है। हिन्दुस्तान के चीनी के व्यापारियों ने नारा लगाया कि उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी कम इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिये और इस के लिये उन्होंने यह रास्ता बताया कि जब तक हमारे यहां उपभोक्ता चीनी कम इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे, तब तक बाहर के बाजारों के लिये चीनी नहीं मिलेगी आप को मालूम है कि आज-कल बाहर के बाजारों में चीनी का भाव चढ़ा हुआ है। इस लिये उन्होंने ने यह नारा लगाया कि हमारे देश के उपभोक्ताओं के लिये चीनी मंहगी की जाय। असल पालिसी यही है, यह नहीं कि चीनी का अभाव है। चीनी आज भी है, लेकिन इस लिये कि देश के उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी न मिले, चीनी के व्यापारी चीनी मंहगी कर के बेचना चाहते हैं और इस के लिये वह सरकार पर दबाव डालते हैं। नतीजा

यह होता है कि कभी कभी तो चीनी किसी कीमत पर नहीं मिलती है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो यह कहा गया कि चीनी आमदनी के आधार पर दी जायेगी। फर्ज कीजिये कि अगर एक आमदनी की आमदनी पांच सौ रुपये या एक हजार रुपये माहवार है, तो वह ज्यादा चीनी पायगा और जिस की आमदनी कम है या नहीं है, वह कम पायगा। इस तरह से सरकार ने गरीबों, चाय के छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों और घर में खाने-पीने वालों पर चीनी के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का रास्ता निकाला है। हालांकि कल यहाँ पर कुछ कहा गया, लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे खयाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री, श्री जगमोहन सिंह नेगी, ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी हाल में कहा कि अभी हम ने यह फार्मूला वापस नहीं लिया है, हम यही करने जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं ऐसा किया जायगा या नहीं, लेकिन अगर यह बात होगी, तो यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। काश्तकार हड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी (दिसार) :** माननीय सदस्य कोई ऐसी बात बतायें, जहाँ सरकार न्याय करती हो।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** सरकार ने कहीं पर तो गन्ने का दाम १.६५ १ रुपये, ६५ नये पैसे तय कर दिया, लेकिन मिल वालों ने खुद ही कहीं कहीं दो रुपये देना शुरू कर दिया। गोरखपुर, देवरिया और बस्ती में, जहाँ बड़ी मिलें हैं, जो सब से गरीब इलाका है, किसान हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और मिलों को गन्ना नहीं जा रहा है सरकार की लाख कोशिश के बाद भी, जब तक किसानों की सही मांगों को पूरा नहीं किया जाय, लेकिन सरकार उन को पूरा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। खुद राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र को कहा कि गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये मन तय किया जाये, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने गन्ने का भाव तय नहीं किया है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि सब

किसानों में असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। गन्ना ही ऐसी फसल है, जिस को बेच कर किसान अपने शादी-ब्याहों और दूसरे कामों में आज-कल खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने गन्ने का दाम तय नहीं किया है।

क्रशर वाले जो छोटे छोटे रोजगारी हैं, उन को भी मारा जा रहा है। सरकार ने एक दूसरी नीति तय की है कि गन्ना-मिलों को ज्यादा गन्ना मिले, लेकिन उस का उल्टा प्रभाव हो रहा है। लोग घरों में कोल्हू लगा कर गन्ना पेल रहे हैं और मिलों को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर सरकार से कहा जाता है कि गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये मन तय किया जाये, तो वह कहती है कि चीनी मंहगी हो जायगी। मैं नहीं समझता कि चीनी मंहगी होने की कोई वजह है। यह बहुत पुराना फार्मूला है कि जितने आने मन गन्ना, उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी। सरकार ने कभी यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है कि गन्ने की पैदावार की लागत क्या है और कभी भी उस लागत को तय नहीं किया है। उस ने कभी भी यह तय नहीं किया है कि गन्ने और चीनी के दाम किस अनुपात से तय किये जाने चाहिये। बल्कि हमेशा यह होता है कि जब मिल वालों का दबाव पड़ता है, तो सरकार चीनी का भाव बढ़ा देती है। अब सरकार पर यह दबाव है कि चीनी मंहगी की जाये, तो वह उस को मंहगी किये हुए है, जिस के कारण सारे देश में हैजान मचा हुआ है।

मेरा कहना है कि आज भी चीनी की कमी नहीं है। पिछली दफा मैंने जजेज की इस राय को वोट किया था— अब वह मेरे पास नहीं है— कि शूगर के व्यापारी अपने वेलेंश-शीट गलत तौर पर तैयार करते हैं और यह ठीक नहीं मालूम होता कि कितनी चीनी पैदा हुई। सरकार उस को देखने की कोशिश नहीं करती। मंत्री महोदय यहाँ

[ श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ]

बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से संकट-कालीन स्थिति घोषित हुई है, तब से कितने लोगों के यहां जा कर गल्ला और चीनी बरामद की गई है और कितने ऐसे आफिसर्स को सजा दी गई है, जो खुले-आम ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और चोरियां करवाते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई रिकार्ड उन के पास नहीं है। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो लाजिमी तौर पर देश में इस संकट को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। मेरा कहना है सरकार से कि आप इस को हल करना नहीं चाहते और इस को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। आप अपने अपराध और पाप को छिपाने के लिये सारी दुनियां का नाम लेते फिरते हैं कि हमारे यहां ही नहीं वहां भी बहुत खराबी है। मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है। सिकन्दर के दरबार में एक डाकू पकड़ कर पेश किया गया। सिकन्दर ने कहा कि तुमने डाका डाला। उसने कहा कि मैंने ही थोड़े ही डाका डाला है। तुम फीज लेकर डाका डालते हो और मैं अकेले अपने हाथ से डाका डालता हूँ। सिकन्दर ने सोचा कि बड़ा सच्चा आदमी है और कहा कि इसे छोड़ दो। जब हम आप से कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी खाद्य नीति फेल हो रही है तो आप कहते हैं कि रूस की भी फेल हो रही है, हम कहते हैं कि आप के यहां करप्शन है तो कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां ही नहीं है करप्शन, वह सारी दुनिया में है इस लिये करप्शन को रहने दो। मैं कहता हूँ कि मुझ पर चार्ज लगाया जाय कि मैं डाका डालता हूँ और कहूँ कि मैं ही डाका नहीं डालता सारी दुनिया डाकू है, पहले उसे सजा दे लो तब मुझे सजा दो तो यह कहां तक ठीक है। आप आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह हैं। रूस की जनता रूस की सरकार से पूछ सकती है लेकिन हम आप से पूछते हैं कि इस सरकार ने जो संकट बना रखा है उस के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है।

श्री पु० र० पटेल (पाटन) : वहां की जनता क्या पूछ सकती है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : नहीं पूछ सकती तो उस को मौका दीजिये, वह पूछ लेगी, नहीं तो आप जा कर पूछ आइये। उस देश की सरकार वहां की जनता के लिये जिम्मेदार है और आप हमारे लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। आप बतलाइयें कि इस संकट का आप के पास क्या हल है, किस तरह से आप मुल्क को खाना देना चाहते हैं, या नहीं देना चाहते हैं। अगर सिर्फ अपनी कमियों को छिपाने के लिये दुनिया भर का नाम आप लेते हैं तो यह पालिसी नहीं चलेगी। आप को खुद ही निश्चय करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश में अन्न की पैदावार कैसे बढ़े। और मैं कहता हूँ कि जब तक मजबूती से आप कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तब तक लाजिमी तौर पर नहीं बढ़ेगी।

सरकार से कहा जाता है कि अन्न का व्यापार वह अपने हाथ में ले ले। नहीं लेते, कहा जाता है कि कंट्रोल अगर आप करते हैं तो उस के लिये ठीक तरह से मैशीनरी कायम कीजिये लेकिन इस के लिये आप के पास मौका नहीं है। अगर कहा जाय कि मामलों की जांच कर के देखिये, तमाम लोगों को बुला कर पूछिये कि क्या रास्ता निकाला जाय, लेकिन इस के लिये अवसर नहीं है। कहा जाय कि सिचाई के लिये रुपया दिया जाय तो उस के लिये आप के पास पैसा नहीं है। सिचाई के लिये पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा लेकिन और दुनिया भर के फजूल कामों के लिये खर्च होता है। मैं कई बार सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि आप जा कर देखिये ब्लाक कमेटियों के अन्दर कि किस तरह से फजूल खर्च होती है। गांवों में जाकर देखिये। हमारे सूबे में सरकारी साधनों से केवल १३ परसेंट जमीन की सिचाई हो रही है। बाकी जो सींचने लायक जमीन है उस के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है लेकिन सरकार के पास इस बात के

लिये पैसा है कि दिन भर जीपें चलाई जायें और जीपों में बैठ कर सिनेमा देखा जाय। इस के लिये पैसा है वह फजूल खर्च किया जाय पाखाना बनवाने में, बैलों के लिये चरनी बनाने में, गांवों के दूसरे कामों में, लेकिन जिस से हमारे मुल्क की खास तरक्की हो सकती है उस के लिये पैसा नहीं है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सिर्फ यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि सारी दुनियां में संकट है। मैं कहता हूँ कि संकट हल किया जा सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान में इतने माधन और सम्पत्ति मौजूद है। हम सारी दुनियां को खाना देने भर को जमीन रखते हैं लेकिन आप की पालिसी की वजह से, गलत नीतियों की वजह से काम नहीं हो रहा है। आप की कोई पालिसी नहीं है, कोई नीति नहीं है। इस लिये हम लगातार देख रहे हैं कि कोई भी खाद्य मंत्री जो अब तक हुए इस देश की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके। मैं नहीं कहता कि मंत्रियों के बदलने से समस्या हल होती है। मंत्रियों के बदलने से समस्या हल नहीं होती, चाहे किसी आदमी को बिठला दीजिये। जब तक नीतियां नहीं बदलेंगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। चाहे इस मिनिस्टर को बना दीजिये चाहे उस मिनिस्टर को बना दीजिये, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। फर्क तब पड़ेगा जब बनियादी रीति में नीतियों को परिवर्तित कीजियेगा।

इस लिये मेरा आप से कहना है कि पहली चीज यह है कि आप भूमि सुधारों को लागू कीजिये, दूसरे किसानों के लिये सिचाई और खाद की व्यवस्था कीजिये, उन की जमीन को जोतने के लिये व्यवस्था कीजिये और जो चोरबाजारी और लूट हो रही है उस को मजबूती से पकड़िये। गन्ने के किसानों के लिये फौरन इस बात का एलान कीजिये कि २ ६० मन गन्ने का दाम दिया जाय क्योंकि काफी बढ़ा है जान पूर्वी यू०पी० में है और काफी मिलें बन्द हैं। मेरी सूचना है कि १४ या १५ मिलों के अन्दर गन्ना नहीं जाता। इस

के लिये आप को जो व्यवस्था लानी चाहिये उस को तसलीम कीजिये। जो लोग चीनी के व्यापारी हैं और सही आंकड़े सरकार को नहीं देते हैं उन का पता लगा कर उन को पकड़िये और मैदान में लाइये ताकि जनता को मालूम हो सके कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठा रहे हैं।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा। गुड़ पर जो प्रतिबन्ध आपने लगाया है यानी यह कि वह एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में जा नहीं सकता, इससे सिवा भ्रष्टाचार के कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं निकलती है। गुड़ मिलों में नहीं जाता और अधिकारियों को इस बात का मौका मिलता है कि वे किसानों को तंग करे और साथ ही साथ उनको परेशानियों में डालें। इसलिये गुड़ पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगा है उस को पहले हटायें तब जा कर गन्ना मिलों में फिर जायेगा, वर्ना लोग जान बूझ कर उसे रोकते हैं। आप देखते हैं कि पश्चिमी जिलों में, जहां पर आपने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स लगाये हैं वहां लोग अपना गन्ना बेचते नहीं हैं। इसलिये यह मेरा मुझाव है, और मुझे उम्मीद है, कि आप इस पर अमल करेंगे ताकि हिन्दुस्तान में जो हालत है वह बनी न रहे, वर्ना काफी अशान्ति बन सकती है और उसके लिये पूरी जिम्मेदारी आपकी होगी।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me join the chorus of congratulations to the Food and Agriculture Ministry . . . (*Interruptions.*) for boldly meeting the food situation in the country. As many speakers earlier pointed out, this problem confronts not only an underdeveloped country like ours but other countries which have made rapid strides in agricultural production. The U.S.S.R. which is scientifically and technologically advanced country is going with a beggar's bowl to America and Canada for import of foodgrains. What should be the position of India which has been struggling very hard in the last 16 years

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after Independence to raise the socio-economic levels in this country? When we discuss these problems, we should view them objectively.

My only regret was that in the speech of Mr. Thomas yesterday there has been no mention of steps taken by Government to improve food production in this country. He just passed off with one remark that agricultural production could not reach the desired target of 100 million tons because of vagaries of monsoon. He did not elaborate it with statistics or figures. During the course of the Third Plan, many minor, medium and major irrigation projects have been implemented and nearly 22 million acres of land were brought under irrigation. He could not say whether that has resulted in increased agricultural production or whether his Ministry bestowed any thought on increasing per acre production. Even this morning while answering my supplementary question, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said that nearly eighty per cent of the land did not get irrigation facilities. But we find from statistics given by Government themselves that area brought under irrigation is not 20 but 38 per cent. 18 per cent under major irrigation schemes and 30 per cent under assured rain fall make nearly 48 per cent of the total area. So, more attention should be bestowed on agricultural production. The recurring feature of our food debate every time is that we confine ourselves only to the import of foodgrains, internal availability and distribution to consumers. We do not bestow our thoughts to the ways and means of producing more. Even the Ministry does not seem to be serious about it. Figures about the import of foodgrains are given elaborately in this paper here. We have agreed to import 27065 metric tons of wheat and we have already imported nearly 18432 metric tons of wheat. So far as rice is concerned, we have almost imported the

quota or the quantity for which we had entered into an agreement. So, taking into account the imported foodgrains in our country, the Ministry is satisfied and is complacent that they have done their job well. May I remind the Ministry that it is not only the duty of the Ministry to confine itself to the distribution of food alone but that it should pay more attention to agricultural production?

14 hrs.

Being the purveyor of food and raw materials for industry, agriculture occupies a position of outstanding importance in the national economy of our country. It is the backbone of the life of the people. It exercises a stabilising effect on the political life of a country. People engaged in agriculture are simple, honest and peace-loving, and are also straight forward, patriotic and contented. A happy and prosperous peasantry of the country is the best guarantee of political stability and economic progress of the country. Even in a predominantly agricultural country like India, the national income from agriculture comes only to 46.8 per cent. When this is the case, and when agriculture occupies an important role in our national economy, we should first try to solve the problem of the individual farmer rather than formulating big schemes on paper and not trying to implement them seriously.

Many a time the Prime Minister has spoken about this problem. Even yesterday, speaking at Madras, he stressed this point more emphatically. He has stressed the per acre yield of the farmer rather than on extensive cultivation. We have to bestow attention more on intensive production than on extensive cultivation. This has been very often said. How far has this Ministry or the departments of agriculture in the States have bestowed their attention so far as this intensive form of production is concerned? There have been many pro-

blems which they were not able to tackle by taking a comprehensive view and trying to solve them. Even today, 16 years after independence, we are not able to guarantee the farmer a minimum guaranteed price, whether it is in foodgrains or in commercial crops. Even on a matter like crop insurance which concerns vitally the problem of the farmer, we are not able to tackle the problem. In Punjab, it was said that this has been experimented. We do not know what has happened. Many a time, on the floor of this House, this Ministry has been saying that crop insurance scheme will also be introduced in this country. Many of the schemes which have a national importance, and which have a good impact on agriculture and food production, have not been squarely met. That is my charge so far as this Ministry is concerned.

We must see that a co-ordinated effort is being made right from the village level to the State level. Community development, panchayat raj administration, food and agriculture, irrigation and power, and minor irrigation attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—all these confuse any man and the attempts of the Ministry or the Government are diversified in many respects with the result that the farmer at the village level is not able to take advantage of all these agencies.

Even yesterday, the All-India Co-operative Congress passed a resolution which does not give any certificate to the performance either of the State Governments or the Central Government. An organisation like the All-India Co-operative Congress, after organising thousands of co-operative societies and federated and affiliated bodies in this country, comes forward and says that the amounts that have been given to the co-operative societies have not reached the real farmer or the weaker section of the community. If that is so, we have to say that there is a very sad state of affairs existing in the country. That is the reason why we should

move or think in a very co-ordinated way and try to solve this problem.

I would ask the Ministry whether it has even now begun to make a co-ordinated effort in this matter and whether it has given thought to the effective implementation of land reforms in this country, and whether it has made any effort in regard to co-operative farming. Shri S. K. Dey, the Minister in charge of Co-operation, speaking the other day at the Co-operative Congress, did not even make mention of co-operative farming in this country. It has been the principle, the avowed objective, of this Government to encourage co-operative farming wherever it is necessary, but he has failed significantly and conspicuously by not mentioning anything about co-operative farming. He has been only saying that there should be no official interference; there will not be any official interference in the co-operative movement. I know what official interference means so far as the co-operative movement is concerned. Not only is it official interference, but I regret to point out that politics comes into play in matters relating to co-operative movement also. Unless politics is removed or divested from the activities of co-operators in this country, I emphatically say that co-operative movement is not going to make any headway. The co-operative movement as a whole is a good movement. This movement has to be implemented and more so at the village level, to step up agricultural production. Unless we have a dispassionate view, unless we are free from all the political inhibitions and fads and allow the co-operative movement to have a natural growth unhampered either by official interference or political interference, we will not be able to make much headway so far as the co-operative movement is concerned. We must see that our politics which we have laid down are effectively implemented.

There are several other points which I do not want to go into, but I would only like to bring to the notice of the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Minister some of the problems of agriculture which have assumed gigantic proportions. I was saying about consolidation of holdings. Fragmentation has led to the utter ruination of the farmer as and when the land is being fragmented. The present position is nearly 60 to 80 per cent of the people own only less than an acre in this country. Only 15 to 20 per cent of the people own lands between one and five acres. That has been the sorry state of affairs. I have raised several times the question of consolidation of land holdings. The Government, in the name of emergency, have stopped giving the necessary grant to the State Governments so far as the consolidation of holdings is concerned. All these problems must be viewed in a very careful manner and they should see that the production of foodgrains is stepped up and more attention is devoted to it.

About the imposition of the levy on *gur* or the diversion of cane to *gur*, I feel honestly that the present imposition on *gur* is correct in the sense that Government is taking the necessary steps to see that *gur* is not being misused by anti-social elements for illicit distillation. The other day, when Shri S. K. Patil was the Minister of Food and Agriculture, I asked him about the diversion of *gur* to illicit distillation and he agreed and said that there was a large-scale diversion of *gur* for illicit distillation. So, I feel that the present restrictions on *gur* will be able to meet the demands of the people. Only, the anti-social elements come into the picture and take hold of the *gur* and that way the prices are going up. Government also should see that there is a proper distribution of *gur* through some consumer co-operatives and that it does not fall into the hands of anti-social elements.

About sugar production, Shri A. P. Jain has been telling that Government has got a very ambitious and optimistic estimate of sugar production in the coming years. He has given a

warning that Government should have a proper assessment instead of an ambitious and optimistic assessment of the whole situation. In this connection, I would join with my hon. friend, Shri Sivamurthi Swamy and say that liberal licences should be given for sugar factories in the country to step up sugar production, so that we will be able to meet the internal shortage of sugar and export it to foreign countries also.

**Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur)**  
Sir, the price of rice has shot up to a very high altitude in Calcutta and West Bengal in September, October and November and perhaps this led us to have a discussion about rice price here. No doubt there was some rise in the price in other States also, even in Madras and other States. But when compared to the rise in price in Calcutta and West Bengal, the price rise was not so much in Madras and other parts.

When we go to analyse the conditions which have resulted in such high prices, we find that it is not the shortage of foodgrains alone which was responsible for it. In Calcutta and West Bengal, there were some stocks, but those stocks were not coming to the market unless the price was above Rs. 50 per maund. When the people of Calcutta and West Bengal took their own revolutionary measures, there was stock of rice and it came to the market. Now the market price there is said to be Rs. 30 per maund, so, we find that the reason for price of rice shooting up to a very high altitude is not always shortage. But the traders, especially in places like Calcutta, take advantage of the situation and want to profiteer. That is why the price has gone up in Calcutta to such an extent.

It is also true that production of foodgrains, especially rice, is going down. We have to accept that it is going down to some extent. Even in

pre-independence days, India was not a country which was self-sufficient in the production of rice. Then we were importing rice from Burma. Now we are importing rice not only from Burma, but from America also. It seems we are trying to get rice from Egypt also. This is the situation which has been prevailing for the past many years in India. But during the last ten years, we were trying our best and there is a vast increase in our production. In rice, there is about 30 per cent increase in production. For this, we have to pay our compliments to the Government, its machinery and to all concerned, more so to the farmers who produce paddy. But now the production is going down. In 1960-61, we were producing 33,658,000 tons of rice. In 1961-62 we produced 48,000 tons less, according to one account. In 1962-63, the production was 31,512,000 tons. So, our production has gone down by nearly 3 million tons.

Not only production is going down, but our per acre yield also is going down. That is a thing for which we have to be very sorry, because even if we lose the acreage under paddy production to some extent it would not affect much. But if our per acre yield goes down, it is a very dangerous phenomenon. For the last 75 years, we were gradually on the ascendancy as far as per acre yield was concerned. Ten years back, it was only 650 lbs. per acre. Till 1961, we were able to be on the ascendancy and we reached a peak level of 900 lbs. in 1960-61. But in 1962 the per-acre yield came down. Compared to the per-acre yield of rice in some other countries, we are very low. Our production was 1500 kg. per hectare in 1961-62. We were producing 1550 kg. per hectare in 1960-61. But the per acre yield in Egypt is 4700 kg. and in Japan it is 5000 kg. This is the per-acre yield in various countries of the world. So, unless we take necessary steps to increase our per-acre yield, we will be always in a dangerous position as far as rice is concerned.

Why are the agriculturists not producing as much rice? What is the reason? Is it because considerable acreage is now being shifted to other crops or because the ryots may not be so vigorous and they do not produce enough paddy? There are reasons for the low production. Compared to the prices of other commodities, the price that we give to a ryot who produces rice is too little. I would give international price of some commodities in other countries. Always sugarcane and cotton are the competitive crops for paddy. For sugarcane, the price now is 91 cents per Kg., in India whereas it is only 98 cents per Kg. in United States. For rice, it is 8.2 cents per Kg in India, 20.5 cents per Kg in United States, 9.3 cents per Kg in Burma, 23.6 cents in Japan and even in Pakistan it is 16.7 cents per Kg. So, we are giving the minimum, lowest price to the rice producer of this country.

14.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

None else in any country in the world is getting as low a price as the paddy producer of this country is getting. So, where is the incentive for a farmer who is producing paddy in this country? How can we expect him to produce more? He would not do it. Whereas he is getting more or less the equivalent price as in other countries for other crops like sugar and cotton, he is getting much less price for paddy. That is why there is always now a tendency for the paddy-grower to go in for other crops such as cotton and sugarcane.

In our State, there are two sample districts. One is Tanjavor where there is an intensive package programme going on. It is a delta area. The ryots and land-owners are simply cultivating paddy only. In Coimbatore district, which is a drought-affected district, they have to dig wells up to 150 feet depth and take water. There, they are raising sugarcane, tobacco, cotton and chillies.



[Shri Muthu Gounder]

Compared to the ryots in Tanjavoor they are far better off. Any ryot who is producing only paddy cannot thrive in this country. He cannot get a good remunerative price and in due course he will have to give up cultivation. That is why he always prefers to switch on to commercial crops. Even if he shifts some of his lands from paddy to some of the commercial crops, I think it is a welcome move, it is a patriotic move, because we want to have more of these commercial crops. We want to export sugar. We want to export cotton textiles. We are now importing cotton which is a drain on our foreign exchange. We cannot afford to get cotton from Pakistan and Egypt for a very long time. Therefore, we have to grow more cotton. We have also to grow more sugarcane. We have to grow more jute because we want to earn more foreign exchange.

**Shri Koya** (Kozhikode): What will we eat then?

**Shri Muthu Gounder:** Even Shri Patil, who was in charge of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, said in the last Consultative Committee: "You need not worry about foodgrains. Go on producing commercial crops. We will arrange to get foodgrains on rupee payment from some other countries."

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** He has never said like that.

**Shri Muthu Gounder:** I remember his having said that it was not against our national interest to go on cultivating commercial crops. I also think there is nothing wrong in it. But we should make it a point to get more produce per acre. That is what is needed now. We are going down in the matter of per acre yield. What is the use of taking to other methods of cultivation? When Egypt and Burma are able to produce more per acre, why cannot we do it? We want to

adopt the Japanese method of cultivation. We are adopting some other methods also. The Japanese method of cultivation is very costly. In Japan the price of paddy is 23.6 cents, in India it is 8.2 cents. They are able to spend anything. They are able to put any amount of fertilisers in the fields. We are not able to do that. We are getting only about 2000 to 4000 lbs. We are also spending much now. When we spend more we get something more. But then we find it unremunerative. That is why even progressive farmers in the south, in Madras and also in Kerala, are giving up paddy cultivation. I want the hon. Minister to give the paddy producer an incentive by giving him a good price. You have fixed the price of paddy at Rs. 16. I want you to raise it by 25 per cent or even 30 per cent. There is no harm if you do that. The people in Bengal are ready to pay Rs. 30 per maund of rice if they are convinced that what they give will reach the peasants. But when they find that the enhanced price that they give is reaching the traders, they are reluctant to pay.

As far as production of paddy is concerned, there is always the cry for good seeds, fertilisers, implements and modern methods. But how are we to have all these things? There is the question of insects and pests. For the last so many years we have been using DDT in our paddy fields as an insecticide. Previously we were getting it from foreign countries. Now it is, I think, produced in India. Previously if we used even one bottle of it in an acre of paddy we could see frogs, snakes and other things lying dead the next day. But not even if we use two bottles per acre there is no effect.

**An Hon. Member:** They are getting immunised.

**Shri Muthu Gounder:** Perhaps the insects and pests have become immune

to this. Then we should get some other virulent type of insecticide or pesticide.

that the agriculturists get the fertilisers in time.

As far as manure is concerned I want to say one thing. We are exporting our oil cakes. In the south we use oil cakes instead of chemical fertilisers. Our country is now exporting oil cakes to other countries and, no doubt, we are getting a good income. This year we have exported oil cake to the tune of Rs. 31 crores. Last year export of oil cake was up to a value of Rs. 17.3 crores. In 1960-61 we exported only to the value of Rs. 14.34 crores. This year we have reached the peak level. But when we export oil cakes of the value of Rs. 31.8 crores, it means we are losing in this country paddy worth Rs. 150 crores. Oil cake is the best manure for paddy. You talk about green manure and all those things. Instead of cultivating one acre for green manure, we can have some short-term crop like onion, groundnut or something like that. We cannot afford to waste our land for two or three months simply to produce green manure. Even if there is no green manure and we apply only oil cakes with ammonium sulphate, say, 100 lbs. per acre, we can get the maximum yield provided we do the sowing in the proper time after eight or ten ploughings. If that is done, we need not adopt any other new device to get more yield. The Government should come forward and encourage the ryots to do all these things. We want more tractors. We want cheap tillers. We want tractors on easy payments. Many things are said here, but we are not getting even the fertilisers. I saw from the newspapers that thousands of tons of fertilisers were lying at Madras and Vishakhapatnam ports. But, at the same time, in the month of October I was not able to get two bags of ammonium sulphate. Fertilisers were lying somewhere, but an agriculturist was not able to get it in time when he needed it. The Government should see to it

As far as insecticides and pesticides are concerned, I submit that the Government should take up the work of eradication of insects and pests on the same level as they do in the case of cholera or other epidemics, otherwise we will not be able to tackle this problem. For instance, if there are insects on a particular field and the farmer sprays follidol or endrine over that field, the next day all those insects will be seen coming from the neighbour's field. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to spray insecticides on all the fields in a particular area or village. Unless they do it, they will not be of any help to the farmers.

Yesterday the hon. Minister of State said that we are going to get a bumper crop of paddy in the coming year. I have seen most of the paddy fields in the south in these two months. My feeling is that there will be less crop in the coming year on account of rains, damage by insects and so on. It should be the business of the Government to take proper steps. It should not be left to individual farmers to take proper steps.

Before I close, Sir, I want to say only one word about sugar. We are having too many mills in Uttar Pradesh. Fortunately we have now a vacuum in America created by Cuba. Unless we rush speedily and fill up that vacuum we cannot have a good sugar market. In Maharashtra and in the south the sucrose content of sugarcane is very high. You should consider whether it would not be better to start some more mills in Maharashtra and in the south where, as I said, the sucrose content is more and you can have a better yield.

**Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem of food

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

production has been causing a lot of worry to the country and to the Government also, and it has from time to time been discussed in this House. But I find that no progress has so far been made.

We have in this House heard about sugar shortages etc. So I would not dwell on that except to state one or two facts which are very apparent in my State and from where I come. If the hon. Ministers would go and see the plight of those poor people who stand in queues and the amount of trouble they have to go through, they will realise what a lot of difficulty has been created for them. So far as the consumers are concerned there are certain difficulties in areas where sugar is brought from outside.

With regard to gur also, due to the recent restrictions on the movement of gur, there is difficulty. I might draw the attention of this House to the fact that in our parts, as I presume in other parts also, the local people, the farmers, the poor people, take gur instead of sugar, and gur also forms a very important part of their diet. And they are finding it difficult today to get gur also.

On the other hand we also see that the farmer is the worst sufferer as far as prices go. Every one else is looked after, the interests of the various sections of the population in this country are being looked after. There are trade unions for the mills etc., the workers there. But the farmer does not get a proper price for the commodities he grows. It is the farmer who today forms 80 per cent of the population of this country, and it is he who will have to be looked after first and foremost. His interest must be foremost in our minds and in the minds of the Government.

The cause for this predicament of the farmer is the policies which we have been following, and whenever

there are shortfalls or any difficulties we have all sorts of excuses. But we must go deep into the real causes for all these shortages. And one of them, to my mind, is this dogmatic approach towards policies regarding farming, land tenure, etc. In many places in India today land reforms are taking place, practically everywhere. I am not saying today that the Government is wrong in removing the intermediaries. So far so good. But when it comes to different parts of the country, one must also look to the local conditions prevailing in those parts.

I might give a few examples here. Unfortunately the time is very short and therefore I would not be able to do justice to it. But I will only mention two Acts which were passed during the last few years. One is the Bombay (Merged Territories) Jagirs Abolition Act of Gujarat when it was part of Bombay and the other is the Inams Abolition Act in Kutch. If I may draw the attention of this House and the Government, I would like to emphasise this fact that according to the figures given by the State Government itself, the Revenue Minister of Bombay State, that is the then bi-lingual Bombay State, 92 per cent of those people who were to be governed by this Inams Abolition Act had an annual income of only Rs. 200 or less, that is much below the national *per capita* income. Obviously those people could not live on that Rs. 200, and they were also cultivating some of their land. Even then it was not enough. This 92 per cent of population who were affected by this measure were also in heavy debts, steeped in debts, to the money lenders. There was a provision made in that Act that from the meagre compensation that these people were to get, first the amount due to the creditors was to be given to the creditors. Again, according to the Government figures, out of the 45,000 families affected, 15,000 have no land for personal cultivation. Why can't

they be governed by the provisions of the Tenancy Act also, because they are also 'occupants' of their lands; they are also *butadars* as they are known in our parts.

These are some of the aspects of the whole problem which I urge must be thoroughly examined. If some mistakes have been made, the Planning Commission is there. A committee or some members might be asked to go into some of these things and remove any flaws that are there which are causing all these troubles. (*An Hon. Member*: The Planning Commission is bogus).

Then, there is the approach of the Government, a dogmatic approach, towards land ceiling. Maybe it is all right in those parts where land is not available.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): It is not all right anywhere.

**Shri Himmatsinhji**: I do not conform to this idea. But I am talking about the various parts of the country where similar conditions do not apply. For instance, in areas like North Gujarat and certain parts of Rajasthan there are vast areas of land, lakhs of acres lying fallow. The population is very spare. What is the use of land ceiling in those areas? But because it is a dogma, because the Congress Party might have said that we must have a socialistic pattern of society, the various States go on implementing this just as a matter of dogma without looking at the actual conditions, the practical side of the problem. Whenever this question of food, shortfalls and food production comes up hon. Members on my right, some of the crypto-communist members elsewhere and in the House also go on saying that there should be procurement, there should be State trading, etc. On the other hand, these very people are criticising the machinery of Government which, they say, is corrupt. Are we going to place State trading etc., in the hands

of these corrupt people to make matters worse? Then again, in these days I do not see how rationing, permits and quotas are going to help us in this matter. Has not our country tried rationing three times before? During the last war, the British Government tried rationing. Afterwards, in independent India, our own Government has also tried rationing. It only encouraged blackmarketing. So, unless and until we are prepared to put a stop to it, or curb this tendency, there is no use bringing in rationing at the moment.

If I might remind this House, the previous Food Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, enunciated certain basic policies regarding food and today he has been relieved of his post.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): It is because of that policy he was relieved.

**Shri Himmatsinhji**: Well, the hon. Member to my right seems to know more about the working of the Government's mind.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi**: He is behind the Government. In fact, he is responsible for all that.

**Shri Himmatsinhji**: It was stated that he was removed from his post reorganising the Congress party. We have been told that the policy so far followed by the Government will be continued but, after listening to the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Thomas, I have a strong feeling that we are going back upon some of those policies.

I was just now talking about this permit quota and licence 'Raj'. I can give several examples where farmers who want to build water channels, sheds for their cattle etc. had to go through a lot of difficulties in procuring the needed commodities. Cement is required for water channels and iron sheets for their

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sheds and they have to go through any amount of trouble to get these things. I hope the hon. Minister is not unaware of the difficulties of the people, the racket that is going on and the amount of corruption that is prevailing in the country. Only the other day, two farmers came to me and one of them said "I want cement immediately". In my part of Gujarat we have to irrigate wheat. He had sown wheat in his field and since his well had dried up he had to get water from a well which is half a mile away. If he does not irrigate his land his crop will wither away. For that he required cement immediately. The irony of it was that cement was lying there but it was a quota meant for non-agricultural use. So, it could not be issued to this agriculturist. At the same time, a quota for agricultural use was not readily available. I had to advise him to get hold of another farmer and with him conjointly apply for an emergency permit and thereby get cement from the agricultural quota elsewhere. Alternatively, he could have gone to the blackmarket where cement is always available for Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 a bag. These are some of the impediments in the way of agricultural production.

Yesterday, an hon. Member from the Congress Party said that the Opposition were always criticising the Government and they had no constructive suggestions to make. I beg to differ from him. Here I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, who is present here, certain suggestions which come to my mind.

In the matter of agricultural production, we have to give priority to soil conservation and water supply for irrigational purposes. For that, we should first take into consideration those areas which perpetually suffer from famine, drought and scarcity conditions because not only agriculture but also animals and production of fodder suffer for want of irrigation facilities. So, small dams should

be built and we should take up both major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.

Today we are going through a very trying period in Jamnagar, and in Kutch districts of Gujarat; in Rajasthan also the position is no better. So many heads of cattle have been lost and in Kutch alone about a lakh of heads of cattle have been lost. I do not know about the new Ministry in Gujarat but this was the position before the new Ministry took office. They have yet to prove their worth and so I will not say anything about them. These perennial problems should be tackled on a national basis.

Here I would like to refer to the various areas which are being denuded very fast. On the one hand, we talk about afforestation; on the other, we do not preserve even the existing trees. I think it is a very sorry state of affairs which cannot be tolerated in this context where we are talking of food production, rainfall and water facilities. Hon. Members always say that nature has a lot to do with food production in this country, and they are perhaps right to a certain extent. But instead of helping nature by seeing to it that trees are preserved so that there will be more humidity in the atmosphere and their will rain, we are permitting even deforestation in some areas.

Sheep and cattle-breeding come under animal husbandry. As far as milk production is concerned, we are paying a lot of attention to breeding of cows. But, in our country on an average, the buffaloes give far more milk than cows. So, why not breed more of buffaloes than cows? Of course, there may be some difficulty in the matter of meat production, because people may object....

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** Except in India, people do not drink buffalo's milk.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** : Why are you worried about others?

**Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Why should he prevent us from drinking buffalo's milk?

**Shri Himmatsinhji**: Also, since there is a lot of opposition from a large section of the population to cow slaughter, that problem can also be solved by rearing buffaloes for meat production.

**Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal)**: Sugar, Mr. Speaker, occupies a very small part. . . . (Laughter)

**Mr. Speaker**: Sugar is more important than the Speaker!

**Shri D. D. Puri**: Mr. Speaker: Sir, sugar occupies a very small part of the food front, but it is a front which is in the habit of always being active. There is sniping going on on the sugar front almost perpetually. It is also true that sugar like a pendulum moves from one crisis to another. It has passed through several crises of shortage and we have even seen a crisis of surplus. Like every other agricultural commodity it must have its ups and downs where cane production is concerned. The production curve must register its hills and valleys. But the question before us is whether by long-term planning based on sound economics we can contain those ups and downs and maintain a steady flow of sugar to the consumer and also honour our export commitments. I maintain that if sugar is planned on a long-term basis, this can be done without much difficulty.

What has happened in the past is that we planned our sugar almost on a day-to-day basis, on a hand-to-mouth basis. We have before us the situation for the next three months or for the next season. In the past we have too often moved sugarcane prices which is the cornerstone of sugar economy, from Rs. 2 a maund in 1948-49 we pushed it down and brought it

to Rs. 1|7|- a maund and then brought it down to Rs. 1|5|- a maund and then pushed it up to Rs. 1|10|- a maund. In these years the price of sugarcane was moving up and down without any regard for or any relation whatsoever to the prices of other agricultural commodities. They were pushed up and brought down in complete isolation, keeping in view only the immediate problem of that season or of the season following.

That was bad enough. Sugarcane prices have to be determined as a part of the price indices of the entire agricultural economy of this country. Those movements were bad enough. But what has happened in the last six months is entirely without precedent. In the course of the last six months sugarcane prices in respect of the forthcoming season have been changed thrice. On the 20th August it was announced that the price would be raised by 6 naye Paise a maund. On the 6th September it was announced that the price for the forthcoming season would be raised by 12 naye Paise a maund. On the 30th October it was announced that the price of sugarcane for the next season would be Rs. 2 a maund for certain areas. That would be the minimum. I really fail to understand that. I would respectfully ask the hon. Minister to enlighten the House as to what happened in the course of the last three months. Whatever sugar we had produced in the last season was in stock. No fresh commitments in respect of exports had been undertaken. The consumption was rigidly under their control. The consumer can only consume as much sugar as they will release. Also, the prices of the alternative commodities, like *gur* and *khand-sari*, in these three months did not register any violent fluctuations. What exactly happened from day to day that we determined our cane price for the next six weeks and after that we changed our mind again? This decision to fix the minimum price of cane at Rs. 2|- a maund should have been taken at least one year before, or at least before the last sowing, so that

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 the last crop should have brought plenty of sugar in the current season. But if that was missed, I really fail to understand as to what happened so that the sugarcane price was altered thrice in the course of this slack season. I respectfully maintain that this creates a lot of instability in the mind of the cane grower. After all, we should not forget that once the grower sows his field with cane, he is committed to grow cane in that field for a period of three years in certain areas and for five in certain other areas. Yet, we play ducks and drakes with the cane price! Once he sows his cane, we change the price and then alter it six weeks later. This is a thing which is not conducive to creating confidence in the mind of the cane grower which is the first essential to laying the sugar economy on a sound basis.

And then, the latest declaration of the cane price has a novel feature. As far as I remember—I have been connected with the sugar industry for about 30 years—this is a novel feature is without precedent that the minimum price of Rs. 2|- a maund is available only in respect of areas which are exposed to competition from *gur* and *khandsari*. This price is being denied to areas where there is no competition with *gur* and *khandsari*. In actual point of fact why the grower in eastern UP and Bihar is unable to take *gur* and *khandsari* manufacture is for the simple reason that he is either too poor or too backward to be able to take advantage of it. It is precisely that grower that the pricing policy discriminates against. I do not see any moral or, if I may say so, even any legal basis for a discrimination against the weakest part of the sugar economy.

Broadly speaking, there are three parties to the sugar industry. There is the cane grower; there is the factory processor and then there is the consumer. Of these three the weakest is admittedly the cane grower and of the entire body of cane growers in this country the weakest cane grower

resides in areas where he is unable to take advantage of the high prices of *gur* and *khandsari*. It is precisely this cane grower who is being discriminated against.

Then, as if the moving of the cane prices up and down three times in a single slack season was not bad enough the delimitation of areas which are exposed to *gur* competition is also being altered almost from day to day. We are inviting pressures and agitations by making these alterations almost on a day-to-day basis. I respectfully maintain that the minimum price of cane of Rs. 2|- a maund should apply all over the country without any discrimination whatsoever. Whenever we plead for a high price for cane Government very rightly concern themselves with the interest of the consumer. Quite rightly that is their responsibility. We have to look after the interest of the consumer. But is it realised that the consumer is today paying Rs. 40|- to Rs. 50|- a maund for *gur* in the Punjab and Rs. 70|- to Rs. 80|- a maund in Gujarat? He is paying proportionately higher prices for *khandsari* all over the country. Even in respect of factory sugar it will be idle to think that the consumer is actually getting the sugar at the controlled prices. Actually what the consumer is paying is far different from what one may find in the price schedule or in the control order. Yet, we get so very conscious of the consumer the moment the cane price question is raised. With all the emphasis at my command I would say and would stress that if you want 4 to 5 million tons of sugar annually in the next plan period—you are going to require that quantity of sugar, I believe, by the end of the Fourth Plan; I will not go into the details—Government will have to make up their mind, you can get it only if they agree to pay a minimum price of Rs. 2|- a maund to the cane grower. They cannot get it otherwise.

I also maintain that the recovery linkage formula should be maintained

with Rs. 2½ as the minimum. As a matter of fact, the time has arrived when the recovery linkage should be taken a step further and instead of being confined to factory-to-factory basis it should now go on to grower-to-grower or, at any rate, groups-of-growers basis. The time has arrived for that.

The second point I wish to make is that of this sugar shortage the one party, I make bold to say, which has made the biggest unearned profit is the trader. There is no doubt about it. From what the consumer is paying a relatively little amount has gone to the producer, whether it is the cane producer or the sugar factory or anybody else, but a very large chunk of the unearned profits has gone to the trader. For a long time we have been toying with the idea of a marketing board. Way back in 1955 we sent a delegation to Australia and from time to time from ministerial statements hints have dropped that we were going to have a marketing board one of these days. Have we not actually warned the traders that their days were numbered and that the marketing board was coming; therefore they should be out to make their killing while the going was good? Either we should not have announced that we were going to have a marketing board or, if we are really serious about a marketing board, the time for that is now. It should not be delayed, I think. In respect of the sugar trade, we have got an excellent opportunity of demonstrating that State trading in essential food commodities can be done with a great deal of success. I believe that it will open up the way for other commodities also. That is my second point.

15 hrs.

The third point is this. The method of alleviating the difficult sugar situation has been found by resorting to the age-old method of restricting inter-State movement of gur. What exactly are the implications of restricting the movement of gur? Cer-

tain States in the country are surplus in gur. When you restrict the inter-State movement of gur, prices of gur come down in those areas. But in certain other States which are also producing sugar and are deficit in gur, the price goes up. So, while the cane supply situation to the sugar factories in the surplus areas improves a little bit, it gets more difficult in the gur deficit areas. What you win at the swings, you partly lose at the roundabouts. That, I believe, is a half-hearted measure. The only answer to this problem of maintaining a proper equilibrium between the economics of gur, cane and of sugar is to go all out and to control the price of gur and *khandsari* also. We must determine as to what is the economic price for cane. The rest is an arithmetical calculation. We must determine what is the economic price for gur and what is the economic price for *khandsari* and also what is the economic price of sugar. I do not underestimate the administrative implications of enforcing control on gur and *khandsari*. But I maintain that it can be done and that there is no other answer. If you maintain control on the prices of cane and on sugar and leave a large loophole where gur and *khandsari* are concerned, I believe, we will never succeed in being able to control sugar economy effectively. Either control everything or leave everything alone.

The cost of production of sugar in a sugar factory in the different zones of the country is not a matter which concerns only the factory or the cane-growers of that locality. It is a matter with which the Government and the public are vitally interested. The country must know what is the correct cost of production of sugar from time to time in different zones. We have gone to the Tariff Commission in the past and they have done some admirable work. There is no doubt about it. But the Tariff Commission is not meant for a commodity like sugar which is on the move all the time. Therefore, by the time they finish their labours, the report is already out-of-date. What I am suggesting is



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that we must have a tribunal, a kind of standing body consisting of people in whom the public and everyone else will have confidence, which should maintain a constant review over the cost of production of sugar in the different zones and do it in public to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, I believe, some such thing is there in Australia. That model or some other model can be adopted by the Government. There must be a standing body of people in whom the public have confidence. They must apply their mind all the time keeping the cost of production of sugar in the various zones up-to-date and advising the Government accordingly.

To recapitulate very briefly, I have five points to make. Firstly, the hon. Minister might declare clearly, unequivocally, here and now that the price of cane in all areas, without any discrimination, stands at the minimum of Rs. 2/- a maund plus premia attaching to higher recovery areas. Secondly, insidious discrimination between one area and another based on the *gur* competition must be removed forthwith. Thirdly, the marketing board scheme should be brought out of the cold storage and put into operation immediately. Fourthly, this inter-State movement of *gur* is only tinkering with the problem. The Government must face the problem of *gur* more squarely by determining an economic price of *gur* and controlling it in all parts of the country. Fifthly, they must have a standing tribunal to advise the Government and everyone else in regard to the cost of production of sugar.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to express my views on this subject. We are often discussing the food question and the discussions have not yielded any fruit to us. Our agricultural production has not increased. In Calcutta, there had been demonstrations, rioting and looting. That also would not yield any fruit.

I am of the opinion that instead of discussing the food problem, we should discuss as to why the agricultural production has not increased and what comes in the way of increasing the food production. Some friends said that the prices should be reduced. Well, Sir, we know the poverty that prevails amongst the agriculturists and by reducing the price, I do not think we will succeed. The second thing that was said was: nationalise everything. Well, China and Russia have experimented much. They have co-operative farm societies; they have collective farms, regimentation, controls and everything and even science and technology. And yet they have to import wheat from America, Canada and other places. So, one thing that was wanting there was the incentive to the growers. That was wanting and they failed. If we do not look to it in our country, I think, we shall also fail at the forefront.

Sir, we must discuss what are the obstacles and hurdles to the agriculturists in the production of agricultural produce. Do they get improved seeds at the time they want? Do they get fertilisers at the time they want? Do they get loans at the time they want? Do they get proper remunerative price of what they produce? We do not care what price they get. We care only for the price of sugarcane. Naturally, I am very happy that the care is there for the minimum price of sugarcane and my friend said that the minimum price should be Rs. 2 a maund. If that principle is to be applied to sugarcane production, what about the other agricultural production? Why don't you apply that principle to other agricultural production too? This is Bihar and U.P. politics. We should apply that principle to all agricultural commodities. You cannot single out one commodity. I have full sympathy for the agriculturists of Bihar and U.P. But I am of the opinion that they must insist also that the principle be applied to all commodities of agriculture and not only to sugarcane.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta** (Bhavnagar): They are not getting even for sugar-cane.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Some days back, I toured a part of my constituency, Ghadhmada of Kheralu taluk. Small mountains are there. There was heavy rain and the water rushed down with sand. The water passed off, but the sand accumulated—more than 5 ft. in the fields. The area was if sugarcane; there was cotton crop and other crops also. Only 5 ft. sand crop remained I would like to know from the Central Government as well as the State Government what action has been taken to give relief to the cultivators. No action absolutely has been taken. It was reported, and it was investigated . . .

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh** (Parbhani): Is it necessary to report it?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I would submit that let us look into the difficulties of the agriculturists, and then we shall have more production.

We have got a Tariff Commission for manufactured goods, and my hon. friend who has just spoken has also made a reference to it. Whatever be the price of sugarcane, it could be worked out by the Tariff Commission as to what the price of sugar should be. No doubt, the margin of profit should be put in there. Just as we have got a Tariff Commission for manufactured goods, why not have a Tariff Commission for agricultural commodities? You may call it even Agricultural Commission. Why is there no such commission to fix the minimum remunerative price for the agriculturist? We find that there are two yardsticks. There is one yardstick for the labourers, Government servants and the capitalist factory-owners, and there is another yardstick for the agriculturists, who form nearly 80 per cent of our population. I would submit that this would not last long.

Another point that I would submit is that we have spent large amounts for the improvement of agriculture. We have got irrigation schemes and development schemes and so on, and yet, we have not increased the per-acre production. Here, I would like to make one suggestion, and if that be accepted, it would be a proper thing, and that suggestion is this. Let us seek the co-operation of the farmers' organisations, at least to increase production, if not for any other purpose; let us seek their co-operation only for increase in production at least. I hope Government will do it, but somehow . . .

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): They do not do it.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** . . . that is not done.

I would now come to the sweetness of sugar and gur. It is bitter to the people of Gujarat. Sugar has become bitter, and gur become bitter, and they have become bitter because of the action taken by the Food and Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India, namely the imposition of restrictions on the inter-State movement of gur. I do not doubt their good intentions. But what has come out of it? In U.P., gur is sold for a price of less than Rs. 20 or Rs. 22, and that very gur is sold in Gujarat at Rs. 60 or 70 or 80.

**Shri Heda** (Nizamabad): For manufacture of liquor.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Liquor is more consumed by the hon. Members than by the poor cultivators. I would like to ask for whose benefit these restrictions have been put? Are they for the benefit of the cultivators, that is, the sugar-cane cultivators? No, because they get less price. Are they for the benefit of the consumers? No, because they pay more. And who are actually benefited? They are the middlemen; you may call them merchants, or co-operative societies or anybody else. Yesterday, an instance

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was cited where a co-operative society was making one hundred per cent profit. Today, in *The Times of India*, it has been reported that a certain co-operative society is making a huge profit. If a co-operative society makes one hundred per cent profit, then why should a merchant not make 200 per cent profit? This way, actually, the managements of the co-operative societies and the merchants are benefited, and the sugar industrial class is benefited.

Here, I might mention that I wrote a letter to the Food Minister on 21st November, 1963, and I brought to his notice that in U.P., Rs. 1:50 was being charged per quintal of gur exports as management charge. How can that be charged? We export textiles from Gujarat, and we export so many other things, but we do not charge any such thing. No other State also charges any such expert management charges. How is it that UP alone charges this? I would like to know from Government whether that is authorised. This becomes a gain to the Government of UP.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** It is a poor State.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Naturally, everybody coming from UP is poor because that rules the country.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deorai):** The *per capita* income is the lowest there.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** There is also one other thing. Per quintal, the clerk in the office also charges eight to ten annas. What for is he charging? He is charging that because the import permits are given by the consuming States; they are produced at the other end, and then only they issue the export permits. Is such a thing necessary for export permits? They go on with the file for two days, three days, four days and five days, and when the payment is made, the work is done quickly. I have brought this charging of eight to ten annas a quintal to

the notice of the hon. Minister by writing a letter to him, but I have not received any reply so far.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** The hon. Minister had gone abroad then.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** That way, we encourage corruption, and we encourage profiteering, and we encourage discrimination etc.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** And victimisation.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** And who are the victims? They are the cultivators of UP, Maharashtra and Bihar on the one side, and on the other side the labourers and cultivators of Gujarat or other places who consume gur. So, it is at the cost of the cultivators that you are having all these restrictions....

**Mr. Speaker.** I am having these things?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Not you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** This Parliament has been here nearly for two terms and more. Now, the hon. Member should learn to address the Speaker only.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I would submit that it would, therefore, be proper to do away with these inter-State restrictions.

Then, the plea is put forward that gur is used for the manufacture of illicit liquor. I do not know. But I would like to ask Government whether prohibition policy has failed, or whether illicit liquor is manufactured to such a large extent, and if so, it would be for Government to reconsider their policy of prohibition. I think that this is a matter on which imagination should not be used to the extent.

I shall give you some figures now. Last year, the production was low, not because there was a ten per cent cut imposed on sugarcane production but because of other reasons. I may point out that in 1960-61, sugarcane was grown in 5.8 million acres.

In 1961-62, it was 5.9 million acres. So there was more cultivation. So far as the yield is concerned, climatic condition is not just a machinery. We have to depend on a changing climate—weather, monsoon etc. Production in 1960-61 in terms of *gur* was 10.45 million tons; in 1961-62, it was 9.73 million tons. In 1961-62, the per acre yield also was less. In 1960-61, it was 4042 lbs. in terms of *gur* and in 1961-62, it was only 3669 lbs.

So it was because of weather that the production was less, and for no other reason. We had been also finding fault with Shri Patil, that he exported sugar outside. In this House, I have seen an uproar demanding export of sugar. If the Minister does it, when he is not here, you find fault with him. That is not the proper way. After all, it was in that situation that he had to make an export commitment, and that was in the interest of the sugar industry and sugarcane cultivators. So we should not find fault with the Minister.

In the end, I would make a request to the hon. Minister. For this month I am told he has issued a quota of 7,000 tonnes of *gur* to Gujarat. Gujarat, because it consumes more sugar and *gur*, is very mild. So we do not stage demonstrations and indulge in rioting and looting as in Calcutta. We are a mild people.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is 15th of the entire all-India quota.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** You must know that the consumption there is more.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should continue addressing the Chair.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I would bring to the notice of Government that from April 1962 to March 1963, the import into Gujarat from different States of *gur* by rail was 2,38,490 tonnes. The transport by road is much more than the rail transport. If they look into these figures and give more to Gujarat, there is nothing wrong.

I would also request that in the initial stage—the Government may de-

duct from the quota later on—in these months they may send 10,000 tonnes more so that the scarcity that is there may be lessened.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चीनी और अन्न की चर्चा चल रही है। मैं इस सिलसिले में दो तीन बातें कहूंगा।

वैसे अगर सरकार, वक्त की हुकूमत, अगर इस ढंग से चले कि अपनीचलेनीति को सही या गलत तरीके से आंकाड़े देकर सही सिद्ध करना चाहे, तब तो जनतांत्रिक दौर में ऐसे बहस मुबाहिषों से कुछ फायदा नहीं हुआ करता, लेकिन अगर वक्त की हुकूमत जनतंत्र की रूपरेखा को समझे और अपने पापों और कुकर्मों का जो उसे पता लगे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से, उनका प्रायश्चित्त करके अपनी कुनीति को सुनीति में तबदील करे, तो ऐसे बहस मुबाहिसे से फायदा हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक मैंने कभी नहीं सुना कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर रोक लगायी गयी हो बड़े उद्योगों को पनपाने के लिये। इस ऐसे कुकर्म की बात तो इसी सरकार के दौर में सुनी है कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर रोक लगाओ बड़े धन्धों को पनपाने के लिए। ऐसा तो सुना कि छोटे धन्धों को पनपाने के लिए बड़े धन्धों पर रोक लगाओ। लेकिन ये राक्षसी कर्म हमने इसी समाजवाद का नाम लेवा सरकार के अन्दर देखा है और कहीं नहीं देखा कि गुड़ पर और खंडसारी पर रोक लगे, और किसके लिए, चीनी के बड़े उद्योग के चलाने के लिए। बच्चों को भूखा रखो और जवानों को खाना दो, यह कोई राक्षसी बाप ही कर सकता है। इस कर्म को जो यह सरकार कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी एक मोटी बात मैं आपसे कहूंगा। युग युग के अन्दर डाका और लूट होती आई है और हथियारों द्वारा डाकू आतंक फैलाते रहे हैं। एक जमाने के अन्दर तलवार के द्वारा डाका होता था, उससे पहले लट्ट से डाका होता था, उसके बदा खिवालवर और राइफल से डाका हुआ

[श्री बागड़ी]

लेकिन आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में इतना मजमुई तौर पर संगठित डाका कभी भी नहीं हुआ, जिसके अन्दर बन्दूक और पिस्तौल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, जिसके अन्दर मानसिंह बन कर किसी की छाती पर पिस्तौल रखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, जैसा कि अन्नदाताओं के प्रतिनिधि बन कर, उनका नाम लेकर, उनकी दुहाई देकर यह सरकार कर रही है, और इस लूट में इस देश के अन्नदाताओं का करोड़ों रुपया चीनी और गुड़ आदि में लूटा गया और उसको रोकने की कोई बात नहीं की जाती, बल्कि कुछ आंभू पोंछने की बात की जाती है ।

मोटी बात समझिये । क्या इनको पता नहीं है कि गांवों में चीनी तीन रुपये सेर बिकती है ? क्या कोई मिनिस्टर अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर कह सकता है कि उसको इस बात का पता नहीं है, क्या वह इखलाकी तौर से कह सकते हैं कि उनको इसका पता नहीं है कि आठ आने सेर गुड़ मिलता है उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान से और उसको सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा दिल्ली के अन्दर तीन दिन के बाद ही एक रुपये के भाव पर बेचा जाता है । एक साल की कमाई तीन दिन के अन्दर की जा रही है । यह सरकार एक संगठित गिरोह के रूप में इस तरह गरीब लोगों को लूटती है बिना बन्दूक और पिस्तौल के । यह ठीक है कि आज उन गरीब लोगों की कोई आवाज नहीं है, लेकिन जिस दिन उनकी आवाज उठेगी तो क्या परिणाम होगा ? और उनकी आवाज अवश्य एक दिन उठेगी ।

दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने चीनी और गुड़ की बाबत यह रखूंगा कि आज तक इतना अन्याय और पक्षपात किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया होगा जितना कि यह सरकार जनतंत्री जमाने में कर रही है । जब चीन की लोहे की गोली खाने का समय था तो उस समय उसको गांवों के किसानों ने खाय़ा,

और चीनी की मीठी गोली खाने की बात आती है तो शहर वालों को देते हैं सवा किलो, और गांव वालों को सिर्फ डेढ़ सौ और दो सौ ग्राम । जैसे बाहर वाला चीनी के बिना जी नहीं सकता और अगर गांव वाला उसको खा लेगा तो उसकी मृत्यु हो जायगी । इतना पक्षपात, इतना द्वेष, और इतना पाप शहरी और देहाती क्षेत्र के नाम पर आज तक किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया जितना इस राक्षसी सरकार ने किया है और यह कलंक इसके माथे पर लिखा हुआ है ।

इधर मैं अकाल पीड़ित इलाके में घूम कर आया हूं । मैं वहां पैदल गया था । १४ तारीख का दिन मुझे याद रहेगा । जब उस इलाके में दिवाली थी तो दिल्ली में चाचा नेहरू जिन्दाबाद के नारे गूंज रहे थे । एक तरफ हिन्दुस्तान का किसान दस छटाक का गुड़ खरीद कर दिवाली के लिए ले रहा था, उस वक्त दूसरी तरफ यहां चाचा नेहरू जिन्दाबाद के नारे बुलन्द हो रहे थे ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : दिवाली तो १६ तारीख को थी ।

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली में दिवाली थी, लेकिन गांवों के लोगों का तो आपने दिवाला निकाल दिया । उस दिन मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि इस देश में "च" का बहुत जोर है जैसे चाचा, चीन-चन्दा, चीनी, चोर बाजारी । इसके अलावा और कोई शब्द नहीं सुनाई देता था । हर तरफ चाचा, चीनी और चोर-बाजारी और उससे बाकी बचा तो चन्दा, ये ही शब्द सुनाई देते थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात आपके मारफत हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ८० लाख आदमी हर साल मरते हैं । आप दूसरे देशों से इसका मुकाबला करें । इनमें से ४०-४५ लाख लोगों को अकाल मृत्यु,

होती है और इनमें से पांच लाख से सात लाख आदमी भुखमरी के कारण मरते हैं। इसका मतलब सरकार क्या लेती है। सरकार इसको नहीं समझती। सरकार भुखमरी, जो बहुत कम खुराक मिलने से होती है, उस भुखमरी को नहीं मानती। अनशन करके जो मरे उसको यह लोग भुखमरी मानते हैं जबकि मैं उसको देहत्याग कहता हूँ। आपकी सरकार भुखमरी उसको मानती है जो बिलकुल अन्न को त्याग दे, कतई अन्न न खाये और मर जाय। मेरे नज़दीक वह भुखमरी नहीं है वह तो आमरण अनशन रखना है। भुखमरी असल में यह है कि मान लो एक आदमी की खुराक आधा सेर की है लेकिन उसको एक छटाक ही रोज़ मिले और २०-३० दिन के अन्दर वह मर जावे तो वह भुखमरी है। इस तरह से मरन वाला आदमी भुखमरी से मरन वाला कहा जायगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की औसत खुराक के आंकड़ों को देख लीजिये। २५०० हारा औसत खुराक पर मानव होता है पर जो खुराक हिन्दुस्तानियों को दरअमल मिलती है उसको अगर बाँटे तो औसत केवल १५०० हारा फ़ी कस जाकर पड़ता है। इससे साबित हो जाता है कि जिन लोगों को १००० हारा से कम खुराक मयस्सर है यानी ५००-६०० हारा खुराक पाने वाले जब मरते हैं तो यक़ीनी तौर पर वह भुखमरी के शिकार हैं। लेकिन आज की सरकार अपनी हठधर्मी पर अड़ी हुई है और जो दर-असल भुखमरी है उसको भुखमरी तसलीम नहीं करती है . . .

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) :** बागड़ी जी न कहा दिया कि ४०-५० लाख लोग अकाल मृत्यु को प्राप्त होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आंकड़े उन्होंने कहां से लिए हैं? उन का सोर्स क्या है ५० लाख उन्होंने कहा कि अकाल मृत्यु को प्राप्त होते हैं तो यह संख्या तो बहुत अधिक हुई, कहां इतने लोग मरते हैं और ऐसा कहने के लिए उनके पास क्या प्रमाण है? औसत उम्र तो इस देश में बढ़ी है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं उन को बतलाता हूँ औसत उम्र अगर बढ़ी है तो वह कैसे बढ़ी है। अब इस देश में चूँकि बच्चों की मृत्युएं कम हुई हैं और उस का कारण यह है कि इस देश के ग्रामों में रहने वाले नागरिक, मेरा तात्पर्य गांव की औरतों से है जिनमें कि दाइयों का ज्ञान आ चला है, गांव की औरतें दाई का काम सीख गयी हैं और इस कारण अब बच्चे कम मरने लगे हैं, इसलिए औसत उम्र बढ़ी है वैसे कोई खास फर्क उम्र में नहीं पड़ी है। बच्चों की मौत में कमी होने की बिना पर ही यह औसत उम्र बढ़ी है और कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। खाली चाचाओं के बीच में आंकड़े का जाल फैला कर भोली भाली जनता को इस बिना पर गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर १५०० हारा का औसत आता है। अब इस देश के लोगों को इसके लिए तीन हिस्सों में बांट सकते हैं। १००० से ऊपर और २००० तक के लोगों की खुराक कम है और हजार से कम वाले भुखमरी का शिकार होते हैं और २००० से ऊपर वालों की पूरी खुराक है। मैं इस सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भिवानी तहसील, महेंद्रनगर और नारनौल के इलाक़ में घूम कर आया हूँ। मैंने उनकी दयनीय अवस्था को देखा है। तीन दिन के अन्दर एक वक्त का फाका वह करते हैं। उनकी हालत इतनी ख़राब है कि थोड़े से अनाज को धोल कर पानी के अंदर पीकर सब्र कर लेते हैं। इस तरह की भुखमरी का शिकार कौन लोग होते हैं? अगर कोई मज़दूर तबक़ा इस तरह की भुखमरी का सामना कर रहा होता तो माना भी जा सकता था लेकिन यह तो वह लोग हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अन्न पैदा करते हैं। यह भी ज़माने की खूबी है कि अन्न का पैदा करने वाला देश में अन्न के बग़ैर भूखा मरे। आज तक दुनिया में कोई ऐसी मिसाल सुनने में नहीं आई है कि अनाज को पैदा करने वाले किसान के बाल बच्चे बग़ैर अनाज के भूखे मरें और चारे को पैदा करने वाले किसान के पशु चारे के अभाव में खूँभू

[श्री बागड़ी]

मार जायें। ऐसी दुर्दशा, ऐसे पाप और दोषकर्म इस समाजवाद का नाम लेने वाली सरकार के यहां ही संभव हो सकता है और कहीं नहीं हो सकता है।

जिन इलाकों में भुखमरी है, तबाही है वहां अगर यह सरकार ४, ५ लाख या ४०-५० हजार रुपये दे देती है तो समझती है कि मानों उसने हातिमताई की कब में लात मार दी है। अब यह कोई देना है? इस तरह से तो चोर और डाकू जो कि चोरी और डाका मारते हैं वह उस लूट के माल में से कुछ खैरात कर दिया करते हैं। अब यह खजाना आखिर को जनता का है। इसलिए जब कोई अकाल पड़े और सरकार उसके लिए दो लाख या पांच लाख दे दे तो वह यह न समझे कि वह कोई बड़ा तीर मार रही है क्योंकि यह पैसा और वह खजाना जिसके कि ऊपर वह बैठी है वह सब जनता का ही तो है। जनता के खजाने में से अगर शायद किसी वज्र को एक माह, दो माह या दस माह तनख्वाह न मिले तो उसके बच्चे भूख से नहीं मर सकते लेकिन किसानों के बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं और उनके जानवर चारे के अभाव में मर जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार उनको वक्त जरूरत पर मुनासिब मदद अवश्य पहुंचाये और इसमें किसी तरह की कोताही करना देश की जनता के साथ, गरीबों के साथ और मानवता के साथ, बदतरीन क्रिस्म की गद्दारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी ज़िदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दो ही बड़े दोष हैं। एक यह कि पैदावार बढ़ाते नहीं और दूसरा दोष यह है कि उसका बटवारा ठीक तरीके से नहीं करते। अब पैदावार से मतलब क्या है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है जिस के कि अंदर ७२ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन, १८ करोड़ पशु, ४५ करोड़ इंसान हैं। उसके अन्दर दरिया भी हैं और पहाड़ भी हैं। अब जहां जमीन भी हो और पानी भी हो

तो फिर कमी क्या रह जाती है, अब देश के अन्दर जब भूमि उपलब्ध है तो पानी का मुनासिब इंतजाम करो, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था जरूरत के मुताबिक करो, नहरों का जाल बिछाओ और पानी की व्यवस्था ठीक करने से देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये पानी खास चीज है। अब सवाल रह जाता है कि यह पानी कहां से आये? अब पागल आस्मान के भरोसे पर इस देश को जिंदा रखना, जो कहीं तो इतना अधिक बरसे कि बाढ़ में गांव के गांव बहाकर ले जाये और वहीं इतना कम बरसे कि लॉग एक, एक बूंद तक के लिये भी तरम जायें, पानी के लिये आस्मान पर भरोसा करना, यह आज की पागल किस्म की सरकार ही इस तरह से देश को जिंदा रखने की बात कर सकती है, दूसरा और कोई नहीं कर सकता है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। कोई तो हद हानी चाहिये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** यही हद है। उन्होंने कोई हद ही नहीं रखी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब चूंकि मੈम्बर को यहां पर बोलने की आजादी है, फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच है और वह उस को एक लाइसेंस के तौर पर बना कर जो मन चाहे बोलता चला जाये वह तो कुछ मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं इतना अर्सा मुनता रहा अब लाचार हो कर मुझे टोकना पड़ा है। अब कोई हद तो होनी चाहिये। आसमान भी पागल, सरकार भी पागल, हर एक पागल, किसी चीज की कोई हद तो होनी चाहिये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बुद्धि के मुताबिक यह समझता हूँ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस हाउस के अन्दर बहस होती है। हर एक मੈम्बर को पूरी बोलने की आजादी है लेकिन बहस का एक स्तर मेंटेन करना होता है। हाउस में जो भी

किसी मੈम्बर को कहना हो वह बात आरामसे कही जा सकती है। आराम के साथ आप अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। आप शौक से अपने जब्बे का इजहार करें जैसे चाहे गवर्नमेंट की नुक्ताचीनी करें, उसे कोसें मगर फिर भी एक तहजीब के अन्दर तो हमें रहना ही चाहिये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बुद्धि के मुताबिक इस तहजीब से बाहर की बात तो है नहीं लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा समझते हों कि वह तहजीब के बाहर है तो मैं उसे वापिस लेने को तैयार हूँ . . . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आसमान ने क्या गुनाह किया था जो उसे भी आपने पागल बना दिया ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** उसे बरसने का पता नहीं था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपको जो कुछ कहना हो कह दीजिये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय चूँकि आपने मेरे इस शब्द के ऊपर आपत्ति की है इसलिये पागल शब्द को मैं वापिस लिये लेता हूँ लेकिन चीज यह है कि जिस के ऊपर बीतती है उसको इल्म होता है। घन्वाला गांव तहसील भिवानी के इलाके से पैदल यात्रा के दौरान मेरी आँखों ने जो दृश्य उस अवसर पर देखा था वह मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। एक किसान की १८ वर्ष की शादी शुदा जवान लड़की है जिसके तन पर कुरता है जो कि एक, एक तार हो रहा है। उसने सलवार नहीं पहनी हुई थी, खाली एक कच्छा पहना हुआ था, जिसका भी, एक एक तार अलग हो रहा था। उस जवान लड़की का कोई अंग ऐसा नहीं था जो कि देखा नहीं जा सकता था। यह दर्दनाक हालत उस किसान की बेटी की मैंने वहाँ पर देखी। वह किसान जो इस देश के अन्दर मेहनत करके अनाज उगाये उसकी लड़की की ऐसी खराब हालत है। उस इलाके के अन्दर जो गुड़ ढाई सेर और तीन सेर का बिकता था वही गुड़ आज इस कांग्रेस सरकार

के राज्य के अन्दर १० छंटांक का मिले। अब इसके लिये तो यही कहा जा सकता है कि यह एक बेईमानों का गिराह है या इन को पता नहीं है या यह पागल हैं, इनके अलावा दूसरा शब्द मैं इन के लिये क्या इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूँ ?

अब मैं पानी की बात पर आता हूँ। दुनिया भर के पानी के विशेषज्ञ ने एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी। उस विश्व विशेषज्ञ ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की ५, १० प्रतिशत जमीन में तो बड़े बड़े डैमों से और बांधों से सिंचाई हो सकती है लेकिन बाकी की हिन्दुस्तान की जो जमीन है उसको छोटे सिंचाई के तरीकों से सींचा जाना चाहिये लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को आज तक सरकार ने छाना नहीं। अब पहाड़ी और रेगिस्तानी इलाकों के अन्दर तो बड़े बांध जा सकते हैं लेकिन अन्य जगहों पर जहाँ कि छोटी, छोटी नदियाँ हैं, रहट हैं, वहाँ लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के द्वारा ही हमें सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जब तक इस तरह से सिंचाई का कार्यक्रम न चलाया जायगा तब तक देश की तमाम जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलेगा और पानी न मिलने से भुखमरी होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब इस के वाद में भाव की बात पर आता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बंटवारा इसलिये ठीक नहीं हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अन्न को पैदा करने वाला, कमाने वाला और अन्नदाता इस देश का किसान और मजदूर है जोकि इस देश के अन्दर दौलत पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उसकी औसत आमदनी और उसका खर्चा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सब से घटिया है। इस का मतलब यह है कि भावों की हेराफेरी से, जैसे चीनी के भावों की हेराफेरी है, किसान को उस की उपज के मुनासिब दाम नहीं मिल पाते हैं। अब अनाज और शक्कर आदि यह सब किसान ही पैदा करता है वह किसी मिनिस्टर के घर तो पैदा होता नहीं है लेकिन कौन नहीं जानता है कि किस तरह से गलत ढंग से



[श्री बागड़ी]

वह अपना घर भरते हैं और आगरे के अन्दर किस तरह का ब्लैक निकला। आज किसान को उस की उचित मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है, उपज के मुनासिब दाम नहीं मिलते हैं। सरकार अगर इस बारे में ईमानदार हो तो वह कभी भी दो फसलों के बीच में एक आना सेर से ज्यादा भाव चढ़ने व उतरने न दे और जो कल, कारखानों की चीज है वह लागत से ड्योढ़ा न हो। मैं तो एक ही बात कहूंगा कि अगर सरकार इससे कुछ सबक सीखना चाहती है तो वह अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त करे और अपनी नीति को साफ करे और अमल करे तभी देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। वगैर नीति को साफ किये हुए अगर उसमें लीपापोती करने की बात को जायेगी तो हालत यही रहने वाली है। अगर आज सरकार में दिलेरी है तो खाद्य मंत्री जो इस बात को बतलायें कि जब कि इस सदन के सामने उनके प्रधान मंत्री ने जनता को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम बाहर से अन्न नहीं मंगायेंगे भले हा कितनी ही कठिनाई हमें क्यों न उठानी पड़े, यही आश्वासन उस समय के फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया था कि हम बाहर से अन्न का आयात नहीं करेंगे और हम इस बारे में खुदकफील बनेंगे, तो क्या यह महज तिफल तसल्लियां ही थीं। अब आज यह कहते हैं कि जंगल लगाओ, साफ जमीन जहां पर अनाज पैदा होता है वहां जंगल लगाओ, जंगल काटो और फल लगाओ। यह सरकार भूताफेरी के अन्दर ही चक्कर काटती फिरती है और अच्छी से अच्छी नीति को कुरीति के अन्दर बदल दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि आज जो अकाल पीड़ित इलाका है अर्थात् जिला हिसार, महेन्द्रनगर, नारनौल, राजस्थान के अन्दर रजवाड़ीशाही जिसको कि यह सरकार बुरा कहती थी उसको भी मात कर दिया। उस जमीन में उस बीकानेर डिवीजन के अन्दर जब सन् १९३६-४० के अन्दर अकाल पड़ा था, चलास लाख रुपये खर्च किया गया था, जब अंग्रेजों का राज्य था और पैसे की कीमत

क्या थी, लेकिन आज इस तीन रंगे दुपट्टे वाली कांग्रेस सरकार के राज्य में सिर्फ चार लाख रुपये खर्च किये गए। वहां पर गऊएं टट्टी खाती हैं। बीकानेर के बाजार के अन्दर गायों को हमने गदहों की लीद खाते हुए देखा है। यह खराब हालत सारे उस अकाल पीड़ित इलाके के अन्दर है। इस प्रकार के दृश्य उस अकाल-पीड़ित इलाके में है। मैं आप की मार्फत निवेदन करूंगा कि इस अकाल की . . .

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Disrespectful references to the national tricolour should be ruled out of order.

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं नेशनल फ्लैग की तो इज्जत करता हूं। मैं चरखे वाले झंडे की बात कर रहा हूं।

**श्री शिवाजी राव शं० देशमुख :** माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, "तीन-रंगे दुपट्टे वाली सरकार"

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैंने चरखे वाले झंडे के बारे में कहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तीन रंगों वाले दुपट्टे वाली बात से माननीय सदस्य की क्या मुराद है ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** कांग्रेस का झंडा—कांग्रेस पार्टी का झंडा। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में जो मूलगती हुई आग है, जो गरीबों की भूख है, छोटे गरीब लोगों, खानाबदोशों, जंगलों और झोंपड़ियों में रहने वालों के दिलों में जो आग झुलस रही है उसकी बात मैं आप की मार्फत इस सदन के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री से मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि वे वक्त के तकाजे को समझें। आज से पहले देश-पिता महात्मा गांधी ने मरने के पहले कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेसी शासक लोग भ्रष्ट होते

गए और जनता की बात को नहीं समझे, तो वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इन घौली टोपी वालों को चुन चुन कर मारेगी। मुझे भय है कि कहीं यह सरकार अपनी कुरीतियों पर पर्दा ही न डालती जाये और जनता की आग उठे और गांधी जी की वह भविष्यवाणी इन टोपी वालों के कत्ल से न पूरी हो।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री कर्णीसिंहजी।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वगहा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, झंडे के बारे में जो कहा गया है, वह तो रिकार्ड में नहीं रहना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि नेशनल फ्लैग से उनका मतलब नहीं है। अगर उन्होंने नेशनल फ्लैग के बारे में कहा होता, तो मैं उसके बारे में कार्यवाही करता।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी पार्टी के झंडे के बारे में भी ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। अगर उन्हींके झंडों को लेकर हम जूतों से रगड़ें, तो वे हमारा गला काट देंगे, वे हमसे झगड़ा करेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कोई एतराज की बात है। मैं उनके लफ्जों को फिर पढ़ लेता हूँ। अगर उनमें कोई आपत्तिजनक बात होगी, तो वह निकाल दी जायेगी।

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Our Constitution says that *charkha* is represented by that wheel.... (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** It is Asoka Chakra.

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** The food scarcity and the high prices have hit the poor and middleclass people of our country much more and we do not have to go very far to hear the groans of the people who are suffering under the pressure of heavy taxation and the

cost of living that is going up day after day. I welcome this debate today because it gives the Members of this House an opportunity to express the people's feelings and grievances.

Since I am limited to ten minutes—I believe—I will focus the attention on problems afflicting Rajasthan on the food front. We raised the question about famine conditions in the northern parts of Rajasthan during the last session and we had a lukewarm assurance that Government would be taking every possible step to solve the problems affecting people in scarcity areas. They were hanging on to the hope that there would be a last rainfall and the situation might ease. Unfortunately the last rainfall failed and the famine conditions are extremely acute. Mr. Bagri had given some interesting facts about the expenditure incurred in 1939-40, one of the worst famine years of northern Rajasthan. His figures are more or less correct. The former Bikaner State spent about Rs. 45 lakhs, which would be equal Rs. 2 crores of today, in the same area. The Rajasthan Government, I believe, has spent Rs. 4.5 lakhs there and that too on digging tanks. On relief works only 1200, out of 2.5 lakhs of people affected by the terrible famine, have been provided. In spite of that the Rajasthan Government has the nerve to call itself a welfare State. They have gone to the extent of asking people to move upto 300 miles from their homes and work on Rajasthan canal project, when twenty years ago the Government of that time did not ask them to move out of their homes but provided people with sustenance at their doorsteps. Why not the socialist State of today do the same thing, if not better? The fodder and waer scarcity is now a matter of great alarm. It has been reported in the Press adequately. Cattle to the extent of 6-10 lakhs are affected by this famine. Government has made arrangements—the motive may be good—to move cattle down south of Madhya Pradesh. But I had very recently the occasion this time to tour extensively

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the famine affected areas and I discussed with the people as to why they should object to this. The villagers explained that it was not possible for cattle which were used to grazing in desert areas to go and graze in the green fields in M.P. They feared that a large number of cattle would be destroyed in the attempt to move. I believe Government had opened a large number of fodder depots, ostensibly the assurance given was that fodder would be sold at Rs. 2.50 per maund. I understand authoritatively that it is sold at Rs. 4.00 per maund, and that too third rate fodder which the cows of our desert cannot eat. I hope Government which pledges itself to be a welfare State will go into this and preserve our livestock and give humanity suffering under famine conditions reasonable hope of living through the next few lean months.

While touring these areas, I went to the canal colony adjoining to the famine areas. Strangely enough people there brought to my attention that the canal had been abnormally closed this time and the *rabi* sowings had been damaged to a great extent and rice crops, almost completely damaged. This is indeed distressing because when we are facing a food crisis we could not possibly afford to lose any valuable food. I promised the people that I would table a short notice question hoping it would be admitted. Unfortunately for some reasons it was disallowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Member cannot blame me for that.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** There is no reference to you, Sir. Probably Government were not prepared to accept this. The sum and substance of all this is that ten valuable days had been lost. The canal closure still continues, although, thanks to Dr. K. L. Rao, to some extent the water supply has been augmented.

Then again, though situated on the fringe of desert, the northern parts of Rajasthan are affected by two floods that take place from overflowing of Otu reservoir. The Ghaggar floods have been menacing and destroying thousands of acres of valuable crops every year, twice a year, both in summer and in winter. This matter was taken up here last session and I congratulate Mr. Rao who immediately took steps to visit this area and was able to put up some sort of a scheme. I take this opportunity to warn him once again that we expect another flood sometime in January or February when we estimate that about a lakh of acres of standing crops would be damaged. I hope that this advance notice will be sufficient and that steps will be taken to see that further crops are not destroyed.

This morning's paper reports the Rajasthan Government's desire to get the Central Government to make the Rajasthan Canal a national undertaking. As you know, the Rajasthan Canal is one of the world's mightiest projects with a water discharge of about 18,000 cft per second, and it is going to irrigate approximately 35 lakh acres. The Rajasthan Government quite obviously is not in a position to undertake such a mighty project and the time that it takes in slowed up work means so much less food. I welcome Shri Sukhadia's suggestion and I do sincerely hope that the Government of India will take this on as a national undertaking.

It is not possible for anybody who belongs to my generation, and when examining the question of food problem not to focus some attention to the increase in population in relation to food. Many of my hon. friends think that I suffer from a fad, an obsession, because on the very first opportunity I wish to refer to the population increase. As you know whether it is food, unemployment or whether it is the standard of living, they all

revoive round the number of mouths that we have to feed. No matter how hard many of us from the Opposition have tried, we find it next to impossible to get the Government to seriously accept the fact that population control is one of the most essential methods by which India can try to fight her poverty problems and save our food reserves. Even the Prime Minister the other day, when Shri Frank Anthony made a reference to population increase, brushed off the subject with a few preliminary words. I feel that my generation, by the time they shift on to the benches across the House will probably be faced with a population of 60 crores to 80 crores of Indian citizens to feed, to employ and to contend with. I would like to know how we will find the food and the sustenance to support such a large population. Anybody who is going to man the Ministry which is in charge of family planning must be a man who is definitely, inherently dedicated to that belief.

I was in Japan the other day. I had the opportunity of seeing the Asia's leading country, and how they tackle this most baffling problem. On these tiny little island, 10 crores of people live. Tokyo City is three times the size of Delhi and yet today the people in Tokyo have a very high standard of living, perhaps something between England and America. Yet they are Asians, and those people today look at the problem entirely differently. A family decides whether it wants to have a child or whether it wants to build a house; whether it wants to buy a new car or whether it wants to have another addition to the family. The entire approach is so mechanical. Our country is probably old-fashioned in many ways, but for the younger generation I am afraid a new outlook is absolutely essential. Otherwise, I think the day is not far off when you may find yourselves in far greater trouble than we are today.

**Mr. Speaker:** If we do not have new babies all of us will grow old after some time!

**Shri Karni Singhji:** I have made a fair amount of study of the population problem. Our increase every year is one crore, and now that you have raised this point, I will give you one or two figures which will illustrate my point further. In terms of our third Five Year Plan, in relation to the amount of land that is coming under irrigation, the total acreage to be benefited by irrigation from continuing and new schemes under the third Five Year Plan, is 1,62,00,000 acres. Taking 30 standard acres for each family, the number of families to be inhabited will be 5,40,000. Taking a family of five, the number of persons inhabited will be 27 lakhs. With the present increasing rate of population, this number is equivalent to only 97 days' increase in population. I understand that if India could control our population increase to say, 50 lakhs a year, half of the present increase, I think we would be able to fight this problem of unemployment, lack of food, lower standard of living and all other connected problems.

I cannot conclude my speech without making a brief observation about the part that the Opposition has to play in bringing about a new country. I am an independent. I have been so for the last 12 years. Ideologically, I admit that I am closer to the Congress way of thinking because I believe in secularism and I believe in socialism, and I always have been believing in this philosophy. But I do feel that today, not only I but the whole country wants to see a change. People want to see a new Government to take over, to bring in something new, a new way of thinking, because anybody, whether it be Members of Parliament or whether it be Ministers will get stale if they sit in the same seats long enough. That is the process of democracy. But when my hon. friends in the Opposition are critical of what the Government on the opposite side is doing, I sometimes wonder whether they also should not share the blame. After all, the Congress or the party in

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power to the more exact—let us put it that way—is there by the grace of the Opposition, and certainly so in India. Because, if our Opposition today was not so divided in tiny little splinters to such an extent that it just does not count, surely, we would have a much stronger Opposition that would keep the Government in power on its toes. So, the next time we are critical about what the party in power is doing, we might think a little more and see what we can do ourselves to put our own house in order.

Then again, I would like to make a reference to Rajasthan, because I know how the situation is in Rajasthan. The people are discontented. I think that is the situation all over the country and I think people all over the world feel that way. People want a change. If only our major political parties in the Opposition who have a democratic socialistic approach to life were to unite and form a new party, we would certainly have a much better administrative system, a far cleaner Government with far more responsiveness, but yet our leaders in the Opposition are far too obsessed about their precious manifestos. I think the day is not far off when these manifestos of our splinter parties will be good enough only to plaster on the ceilings and walls. If the Members of the Opposition feel the responsibility to the country, if they feel that the people of the country today want a new Opposition to come up so that they may vote for them, then it is the time that they united into something new and big and sacrificed their precious manifestos to the good of our country.

Now, I do not wish to take the time of my other hon. friends who also wish to speak. All I want to say is that—

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** What is under discussion is food for physical consumption and not for mental consumption.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him continue in his own strain.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** The Government, which is fighting the food problem and other battles for us, is entrapped in the cobweb of corruption. Corruption can be controlled more effectively if the Opposition is united and strong. My argument therefore stands to reason.

The country today is getting trapped in, what I would call, the cobwebs of red-tape. I found that all our Ministers, no matter how hard they may try to put matters right, often find it very difficult. They are up against red-tape. They are up against this huge, colossus of the Government machinery that is being created, essentially undoubtedly, but I am quite sure that many Ministers probably find that if they want a file to be moved, it takes a long time. Perhaps most Members of Parliament certainly know from personal experience that it is next to impossible for them to get the State Government files on important matters moving; how they get these files moved, I should not mention; you know it as well as I do.

Sir, we need a dynamic approach to build a new dynamic India. I am quite sure that the hon. Minister who is handling the food problem is fully conscious of the fact as to how the country is groaning under these problems of food and high cost of living. We would like to sincerely wish him the best of luck in his difficult task and hope that he will be able to create food self-sufficiency in our country in the foreseeable future.

**Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since yesterday, we have been considering the food situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar. It is a subject of direct and vital interest to everyone in the country, and this debate is bound to have an impact on public opinion all over. What that impact is going to be, depends very largely on whether we use this opportunity for creating an informed and disciplined public opinion in the country or whe-

ther we indulge in playing to the gallery. We have to avoid an emotional approach to an important problem of this kind as that comes in the way not only of its dispassionate consideration but of fostering a constructive attitude of public opinion in the country, which is the very strength of democracy.

16 hrs.

There has been, understandably, anxiety over the sharp increase in prices earlier this year, because food is a necessity of life and the price of food affects the entire price-structure of the economy. Even so, if we look back at the Government's record in respect of food prices over the last 10 years or so, the performance on the whole has been one of relative success. During the ten years from 1953 to 1962, the cereal prices have increased by only 6 per cent. In 1953, the index stood at 100 and in 1962 at 106. As against this, the index of manufactures stood at 99 in 1953 and at 128 in 1962. That means, the price of manufactures went up by 30 per cent during the same period. I think it would not be wrong to say that this increase of 6 per cent in ten years was not entirely unexpected. It has been stated in the third Five Year Plan that:

"Certain upward pressures on prices are implicit in development and they have to be accepted. The process of stepping up investment involves the creation of money incomes ahead of the availability of goods and services."

Later, it goes on to say:

"It is essential to be prepared for a moderate rise in the price level while directing every effort possible towards preventing a rise in the prices of essential commodities."

So, I do not think that the price rise registered between 1953 and 1962 was abnormal from this point of view.

However, since April, 1963 undoubtedly there has been a sharp increase and the index started moving up at the rate of 3 points almost every month. Whatever one might say about the rise till 1962, there is no doubt that the sharp increase in prices in 1963 revealed a definite weakness in the Government's armour. There is no justification for such sharp increases in prices of essential commodities in a planned economy and the Government must find ways and means of controlling them and preventing their recurrence.

Unfortunately the problem is not just a long-term one. This is a problem which is there in the annual fluctuations in prices. We have scarcity months, which have become a normal feature of our calendar year. For rice, the scarcity period is April to October. For wheat, it is from October to March. It is in these periods that the Government has to be specially vigilant and ever ready to take effective action as and when necessary. What happens is, as has been stated by several Members, that the trader buys cereals at the harvest time when the prices are low, stores them and sells it when the prices are higher during the scarcity period. He does perform an essential function and he is entitled to a fair return. But he is not entitled to undue profit and that is a point that has got to be tackled. So, far and in future, the only way of tackling it is to inject cereals into the market whenever the prices show a tendency to rise. Thus far we have attempted to do this primarily through fair-price shops. That is an indirect method. I am afraid that this indirect method has not worked very well. It is slow and it is not very effective. Otherwise, we would have been able to control the spurt in prices this year more effectively. So, it is my suggestion that the Government should take to injecting cereals directly into the market, and in support of this, I would say that the experience gained in West Bengal this year in July-August is a

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pointer. In July and August, rice from Nepal was pumped into the market in Calcutta and for some time it managed to control the rising trend in prices. But essentially, while the Centre can help through trade movements as I have stated above and through other inter-zonal movements, it cannot maintain effective control and regulation of trade. That is for the States to do.

It is for the States to anticipate emergencies and initiate and take measures to keep the situation under control. The DIR gives them adequate powers to have prices displayed publicly and to requisition stocks for supply to deficit areas. However, if this regulatory mechanism is to function effectively, it is absolutely essential that the Government must have a buffer stock at its disposal. Somehow or other, the Government must strain every nerve to build up its own buffer stock, so that it does not depend on imports and can release any cereal it likes into the market at its will. This is the only way to safeguard the interests both of the producer as well as the consumer.

Yesterday, the hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, complained that West Bengal suffered from a chronic food problem. The fact is that all the rice-eating States suffer from this problem. Orissa is a surplus area in rice-production and it meets the needs of West Bengal. Madhya Pradesh meets the needs of Gujarat and Maharashtra. But even Orissa, which is a surplus State, is peculiarly vulnerable to any slight changes in seasons. The reason is, in all these rice-eating States, they have a single crop system and they grow only rice. So, they are naturally far more vulnerable in comparison to double cereal States. It is significant that Punjab, which is a wheat-eating State, has the biggest surplus of rice, which it produces purely as a marketable commercial crop.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Rice in Punjab is forcibly procured; it is not voluntarily surrendered.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The most sensible long-term solution of the rice problem would seem to be to diversify the production pattern of cereals in States growing only one cereal at present i.e. rice. As for procurement,—I am sorry Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is not here,—I agree with her that in order to build a buffer stock, we have to have maximum rice procurement not only from the surplus States, but from the surplus pockets of the deficit States also. As far as paddy is concerned, I am not sure how far the policy to procure paddy will be successful at the present level of the procurement price of paddy.

The difficulties experienced by West Bengal this year in the matter of scarcity of rice and high prices have been expressed so eloquently and so forcibly that one tends to lose sight of the fact that the Government's handling of the rice situation on an all-India basis was rather skilful. The short-fall in rice production was of the order of 3 million tons. Imports were pegged down to a level of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. So, there was a large deficit. Because there was a deficit, therefore, care had to be taken in procurement also, lest procurement should add to the shortages and difficulties of the farmer. So, the Government had only 1 million tons to distribute as against a deficit of 3 million tons. Even so, they succeeded in localising the stresses and strains both in point of area and time. Except for Bengal, the situation did not assume serious dimensions in any other State. Even Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was gracious enough to acknowledge yesterday that the Centre did not stint in giving all possible assistance to Bengal in its hour of need.

Now I come to sugar. Somehow for various reasons, which I do not have the time to go into, the sugar industry has become a sick industry, and it will

go on languishing unless the Government has a clear-cut, firm, long-term policy to guide it. In this matter, I am in entire agreement with my hon. friend, Mr. Puri. This year we are aiming at a production of 3.3 million tons and hoping to produce 3 million tons. As Mr. Puri said—again I agree with him—if we look ahead, by 1971, we shall be needing something like 5 million tons of sugar. How are we to achieve this level of production? We depend mainly for our sugar on U.P. and Bihar. But if you look at East U.P. and Bihar, the position in these two areas both in regard to cane cultivation as well as the sugar factories located there is so bad that one shudders to think of how those people manage. If you look at the yield of sugarcane, it is uneconomic. The recovery of sugar from that sugarcane is low and the size of the individual factories is so small that unless they are amalgamated in some way or expanded, they cannot come to an economic level. The holdings are tiny. All these are the problems in Eastern U.P. and Bihar. So, unless the cane is improved and factories are expanded there is no hope of setting the industry on its feet in these areas. At present this is a drag on the whole industry. So it is high time that Government gave very serious thought to this problem and took firm steps to solve it.

As for the marketing of sugar, again, I am in agreement with my hon. friend Shri Puri, that the only remedy seems to lie in setting up a Sugar Marketing Board. This would take over sugar from the factories at pre-determined ex-factory prices allowing for costs etc. and supply it at uniform prices to consumers all over the country through licensed wholesalers and retailers. Judging from present indications, Indian sugar will probably find a good market in foreign countries for some years to come, and this Board can handle exports also.

Now, there is the question of the cane price paid to the farmer in East

U.P. and Bihar. Again, I find myself in complete agreement with Shri Puri. I do not want to repeat his arguments or to labour the point, but in its essence the problem is this. Some farmers in U.P. are receiving at present Rs. 1.75 per maund and others are receiving Rs. 2 per maund. I would be the last person to over-simplify this problem. But in the balance, in view particularly of the possibility of earning foreign exchange for surplus sugar, I feel that the farmers in East U.P. and Bihar should all get Rs. 2 per maund. This will definitely boost up sugar production in these areas in the long run.

Another problem Government will have to find some remedy for—this has also been mentioned by Shri Puri—is the need to cope with the *inter se* impact between gur, khandasari and sugar. As he said, a hand to mouth policy changing from year to year cannot cope with this problem.

In the ultimate analysis, the only real solution to the problem lies in production and more production. It is a matter of concern that food as well as sugarcane production has remained stagnant in the last two years. Of course, as has been stated in the House by many hon. Members, fluctuations and cycles are an inherent part of the agricultural pattern and India is not the only country to suffer from them. Countries in the west and in the east—USSR, China as well as America, Canada and Australia—suffer from the same defect. I have figures with me, but I have no time and therefore I would not go into them now. Nevertheless, we have to examine the reasons for the set-back in our agriculture.

Sir, I would take only two or three minutes in order to explain this point. The first thing is that we have spread out our resources in an unscientific manner. We have made expenditure the target and not production. We have taken no regard of the fact that where ten factors operate to increase produc-



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tion in a particular area, if nine are favourable and even one determining factor is unfavourable the production cannot go up even if you spend all your resources on those nine factors. That is something which we have never considered. Take, for instance, fertilisers. We have a target of distributing fertilisers. That target has been achieved. But if that fertiliser goes to an area where there is no irrigation then that fertiliser will not increase the production. Similarly, if you supply good seeds in an area where the soil is bad and cannot support a heavier harvest, then that good seed will also be wasted. In this way we have to concentrate on the application of our resources in a manner so as to produce the maximum results and stop when the point of diminishing returns is reached.

Sir, I shall skip over some of the points, but I do want to say this one thing. In our country about 40 per cent of the entire land under cultivation is dependent on precarious, uncertain rainfall. If the crop fails in those areas then it affects the general production level for the whole country and the deficit cannot be made up.

So, Government have got to give assistance to the cultivators in this vulnerable area and not rely on the normal methods of loans and borrowings. Otherwise, there is no hope for these areas. And we have to develop minor irrigation as much as possible in those particular areas.

Another point is that the Government gives too much attention to the fact that it should get a proper return for supplying accessories which go to aid agriculture. For example, take the power supplied to tube-wells. The fact is that what the Government may lose in terms of power rate can be more than compensated by an increase in production. So, it is a basic problem, and I hope the Government will give some thought to the matter.

Finally, I would support the suggestion of Shri Malhotra for the ap-

pointment of an Agricultural Commission. I would, in particular like that Commission to go into the question of agricultural statistics because, as we are planning just now, if our statistics are uncertain then our plan becomes an exercise in approximations. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is a pressing demand on me from several hon. Members to give them an opportunity to speak. If the hon. Members agree we might sit an hour longer. Even then, I will have to make a request to the hon. Members that they might just make their points and finish their speeches within ten minutes so that we can allow a large number of hon. Members to participate in the debate.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir, today there is the party meeting in the Central Hall.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मेरा खयाल है कि चूंकि अभी काफ़ी मैम्बर्स बाकी रहते हैं जोकि इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं इसलिए अगर हाउस राजी हो तो हम आज एक घंटा ज्यादा बैठ लें यानी ६ बजे तक बैठ जायें ताकि पांच सात मैम्बर्स को बोलने का मौका मिल जाय। कल वरैशचन ग्रीवर के बाद मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब को बहस का जवाब देने के लिए बुलाना है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पांच बजे से कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग हो रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मीटिंग ६ बजे हो जायगी। वैसे अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को कोई ऐतराज न हो तो मैं कल १ घंटे का समय और मैम्बर्सों को बोलने के लिए दे दूँ और उन को १ घंटा देर से जवाब देने के लिए बुला लूँ।

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Sir, I am entirely in your hands.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ठीक है। वैसे मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं उस मौके पर मौजूद न रह पाऊंगा। कल त्रैशन्न और के बाद मुझे बाहर चले जाना है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब पांच, सात मੈम्बर्स जो बाकी बचते हैं उन को बोलने के लिए एक घंटा और दे देंगे और उस के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला लेंगे।

चूँकि बोलने वाले बहुत लोग हैं इसलिए अब आयन्दा से कोई भी मੈम्बर १० मिनट से ज्यादा वक्त न ले। मुझे उन को बैटाने के लिए पांच, पांच घंटियाँ न बजानी पड़ें और मैं मੈम्बर साहबान से उम्मीद करूँगा कि वह दूसरी घंटी पर अपनी बात कहना बन्द कर देंगे।

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** Mr. Speaker, many hon. Members have stated their points of view as to how the position can be improved and the main factor that has been blamed for the difficulties that the country is facing is the vagaries of nature. Another factor that we have got to consider is whether or not we can produce much more from the same area of land. In that connection, I will give certain figures of production of the main food crops in India and in other countries to show the miserable state of affairs of our production as compared to that of other countries.

Taking rice first, in India we produce only 1500 kilograms per hectare whereas in Japan they produce 4,800 kilograms and in UAR 5,000 kilograms. We produce 750 kilograms of wheat per hectare whereas UAR produces 2,500 kilograms and West Germany 3,500 kilograms. In the case of potato we produce 7,500 kilograms whereas West Germany produces 24,000. Taking groundnut, we produce 750 kilograms whereas Japan produces 2,300 kilograms. Therefore, we have to see why we cannot improve or increase our production per hectare or acre in our country, if not up to the position of the country which is producing the

utmost, at least to a considerable degree, so that from the same area of land we can have more production. Similarly, if we take the production of cane, we find there is a big difference between our production and that of other countries.

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

In India per acre we have 14.49 tons, in Java it is 56 tons and in Hawaii it is 85 tons. In some other countries it is over 40 tons. That has affected the production of sugar also per ton of cane. That is to say, the sucrose content also in our country is much less than what they get in other countries. For instance, in Java 56 tons of cane give 6½ tons of sugar whereas in our country 15 tons practically of cane give only 1.3 tons of sugar. Therefore we have to consider what steps can possibly be taken to increase production and to improve the quality also.

The vagaries of nature is the main difficult problem which has been standing in the way of proper production. There is water flowing in our country which is discharged in the sea. There is water underground. If we take proper steps to utilise the water that is wasted during the rainy season and during the other seasons and if we take proper steps to get water from underground, I think, most of the problems so far as cultivation is concerned will be solved.

I had been to my constituency (Godda) recently and I found that a large number of small rivers, rivulets and ponds could be properly utilised but unfortunately in spite of the community development programme not a single scheme, either minor or medium, was being taken up. There is money which can be utilised but there is no drive. There are so many officers in a block that the whole thing is blocked and not much progress is being made. Somebody is thinking of one scheme and another person is

[Shri Himatsingka]

thinking of another scheme. I feel that our attention should be diverted and focussed on this one important item of supplying water and of making provision for water in areas which have got good, fertile land and which could give immediate return. As a matter of fact, I was told that if we spend about Rs. 2 lakhs and have a bund on a river which is known as Rajbund and Senbund, we could get more than Rs. 2 lakhs in the first year and the scheme can be completed within less than 12 months. There are a number of such schemes in a number of areas which should be utilised, taken up and completed as quickly as possible.

Then, there is the shortage of fertilisers and we need them badly. But a very valuable fertiliser in the shape of cowdung that we have in the country is burnt and is turned into smoke. Several million tons of cowdung are burnt every year. There should not be much of a difficulty in utilising this cowdung for the purpose of manure and giving the persons who are burning cowdung, in exchange of that, coal which they can conveniently utilise. This will give more production to the country. I think, if the Government take steps about these two items and educate the people to utilise them, we shall be able to have a lot of increased production.

Similarly, I feel that some of our food habits also need a change. At the present moment we lose a lot of valuable substance from our day-to-day food on account of ignorance and want of knowledge about food. In the case of rice, I think, in most parts of the country *mand* or *kanji* as it is called in some parts is thrown away, but that is the most substantial part of rice and if we throw that away, we lose valuable nutrition. If that is not wasted, I think, much less rice will be needed for man's nutrition. Similarly, I feel that we should concentrate on some other schemes so that we can have more production in the same

area. We have got a little more production than what we had before by extending the area under cultivation. But there has not been much of intensive cultivation or what is now being called the package programme schemes. If we devote our attention to that, I think, we shall be able to solve at least a major portion of our difficulties and we will not have to depend on imports and the sooner we decide not to import, the sooner we will be able to increase our production. At the present moment, we always feel that we shall be able to get our supplies from outside and so we need not bother and take the necessary steps to increase the production. This year, the over all revenue collections have been very good and we have not been able to spend much on our defence. I think it is high time that we spend a lot of money on irrigation and other purposes for increasing production and production can also be increased for other cash crops or raw materials needed for our industries, like, cotton, jute and other things. We can earn more money and more foreign exchange also and depend less on foreign countries. Therefore, proper steps should be taken to see that we get immediate returns and also ask the States to devote more attention to irrigation and to utilise the water that is at the present moment being wasted. That can be stored in the shape of tanks during the rainy season and can be utilised later.

16.27 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : जनाब डिप्युटी स्पीकर साहब, यह हमारे मुल्क की बदकिस्मती रही है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने इतने लम्बे अर्से में इस मुल्क की जराग्रत का डेवलपमेंट नहीं किया। उन के वक्त में भी हालत यह थी कि काफ़ी फूड ग्रॅन्ज़ बाहर

से मंगा कर ही पूरा किया जाता था। जब अपनी गवर्नमेंट आई, तो उस के सामने तीन प्राबलम्भ हैं।

एक तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा रकबा ऐमा है, जोकि वारानी है, जोकि बारिश पर मुन्हरिगन है। अगर बारिश हां जाये, तो वहां पर कुछ पैदावार हो जाती है और अगर बारिश ज्यादा हो जाती है, तो वहां पर फ़सल नहीं बोई जाती है।

दूसरी प्राबलम यह है कि यहां का ज़मींदार, यहां के काश्त करने वाले, अन-इकानॉमिक होल्डिगज़ वाले हैं, छोटी छोटी होल्डिगज़ वाले हैं, जिन के पास थोड़ा थोड़ा सरमाया है, जो न तो ट्रैक्टर रख सकते हैं और न ही ट्यूबवेल बना सकते हैं। बल से इनना खर्चा होता है कि आप अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगा सकते। बल का खर्चा भी अनइकानॉमिक होल्डिग्स की वजह से पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

तीसरी प्राबलम यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का ट्रेडर और मरचेंट बहुत दुश्णियार है। वह मंतरिज से इस बात में एक्सपर्ट है कि जहां पर खुराक की कमी हो, वहां पर पब्लिक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तकलीफ़ दी जाये। होर्डिग करने, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने और स्मगलिंग करने में उस का मुक़ाबला हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि वर्ल्ड में भी कोई नहीं कर सकता। उस की कोई कान्शेन्स नहीं होती है कि मुल्क में क्या हालत है, हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी गरीबी है, लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ़ है।

आज प्लानिंग में कितना ही रूपया सरकार खर्च करे, लेकिन सब से पहले यह देखना ज़रूरी है कि नहरों और दरयाओं से हिन्दुस्तान का इतना बड़ा रकबा सहारा नहीं हो सकता है। ठीक है, डैम्स बनाये जा रहे हैं, ठीक है रिवर्स को कंट्रोल किया जा रहा है, लेकिन यह प्राब्लेम रिवर्स से इरिगेशन कर

के हल नहीं हो सकती। यू० एम० ए० के अन्दर सब से पहले स्टेप लिया गया, वहां ब्रैकिश पानी था, जो खराबी हमारे यहां भी थी, इसलिये सब से पहले उन्होंने कंसेंट्रेशन किया डीप ट्यूबवेल पर, और ट्यूबवेल कहीं कहीं तो काफी गहरे गये। यहां पर गवर्नमेंट ने उस का नाम तो रख दिया, प्लानिंग के अन्दर भी पढ़ा कि डीप ट्यूबवेल के तजुर्वे को यहां किया जायेगा, लेकिन आखिरकार जैसा तजुर्वा डीप ट्यूबवेल का अमरीका में किया गया वैसा यहां नहीं किया गया। इस का नतीजा यह है कि १७ सालों के अन्दर हम ने डेवेलपमेंट तो किया, रिवर्स की मार्फ़त इरिगेशन भी बढ़ाया, यह ठीक है, काफी मदद की, लेकिन जहां रिवर्स पानी नहीं दे पाती वहां नहरें नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए यहां पर ट्यूबवेल निहायत ज़रूरी है। जिस तरह से अमरीका में एक्सपर्ट्स थे, जिस तरह वहां पर नशीनरी बड़ी डेवेलपड थी, सब चीज़ें थीं, जब तक उस तरह से यहां ट्यूबवेल नहीं बनाये जायेंगे तब तक इस कंट्री की फूड प्राब्लेम हल नहीं हो सकती। बारिश से ही हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। जब बारिश होगी, मिनिस्टर साहब की तारीफ़ होगी और बारिश नहीं होगी तो मिनिस्टर साहब को कंडेम कर दिया जायेगा कि कुछ नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है।

एक और बात मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस चीज़ को रिअलिस्टिक वे में लें। बदकिस्मती यह है कि हम ने अब तक ऐसा नहीं किया। मैं किसी पर्सन को क्रिटिसाइज़ नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन कोई ऐसी बात रही है, प्लानिंग में क्या और मिनिस्ट्री में क्या, कि जो खेती करने वाले लोग हैं जिन का डाइरेक्ट ताल्लुक है खेती से, उन्हें नज़दीक नहीं फटकने दिया जाता। फार दी फ़स्ट टाइम, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार साहब इस को देखेंगे और प्लानिंग को भी कन्ट्रोल करेंगे और ट्यूबवेल पर कुछ खर्च करेंगे। ट्यूबवेल पर जितना ज्यादा खर्च किया जायेगा उतना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

इस सिलसिले में दूसरी बात यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में छोट छोटे जमींदार हैं, दो दो एकड़ के, और मुल्कों की तरह यहाँ भी ला पास कर दिया गया है कि जमीन बड़े लड़के के ही पास जाय, वह तकसीम न होने पाये, लेकिन साथ ही आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जमीन जितने लड़के हैं उन में तकसीम हो रही है, कुछ सीलिंग का भी टंटा है। कहां जाता है कि यह सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न है और इस तरह से जमीन के टुकड़े करवाये जा रहे हैं। लोगों से जमीन छीनी जा रही है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि दो एकड़ में, दस एकड़ में या तीस एकड़ में कौन आदमी अफोर्ड कर सकता है कि वह ट्यूबवेल लगा ले। बिल्कुल गैर-मुमकिन है। यह बहाना कर दिया जाता है प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कि एक खास कोआपरेटिव बनाई जाय और कोआपरेटिव को गौर से पढ़ लो, देख लो, कोआपरेटिव लार्ज स्केल पर कन्ट्री में लानी होगी क्योंकि जहां पर अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग है वहां पर ट्यूबवेल नहीं बनाया जा सकता। या तो अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग्स के लिये ट्यूबवेल लगाने के लिये कोई कार-पोरेशन बनाइये या और चीज बनाइये। फिर आज छोटे जमींदार के लिये क्या मुश्किल है कि दो बैल रखने पड़ते हैं। अगर दो एकड़ के लिये दो बैल हों तो उस से दो बैलों का गुजारा नहीं होता, वह खाना कहां से पैदा करे। जो पैदा करता है वह बैल खा जाते हैं। जहां इतनी अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं और आप सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की तरफ देख रहे हैं, वहां आप कोई ला बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो इस मुल्क का भला कैसे होगा। छोट छोटे टुकड़े हो जायेंगे। इस लिये यहां पर सोचना है कि उन के साथ जबर्दस्ती नहीं करनी है कि उन की जमीन को छीन लें। उन को रोकने के लिये आप कोई ऐसा उपाय सोचे कि उनको लाइट ट्रेक्टर भी मिल जायें किराये पर और

ट्यूबवेल भी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बन जायें। फिर आप देखेंगे कि हम को अनाज ही अनाज मिल जायेगा। एक एकड़ में आप पानी दे देंगे तो जमींदार कितना ही अनाज पैदा कर देंगे।

आज गांवों में ग्रामसेवक बिठलाये हुए हैं, उन्होंने लेक्चर दे दिया कि लोग साइंटिफिक वे में काश्त करना नहीं जानते जो कि हम करवायेंगे, लेकिन पंजाब में सारे देश में जमींदार काश्तकारी करने वाला आदमी है पर क्या करे, लाचार है, मजबूर है, उस के पास न छोटा ट्रैक्टर है जो किराये पर उस को मिल जाये और न उस के पास ट्यूब वेल का पानी है। नहरों से पानी मिल जाये तो गनीमत समझो वर्ना सारे के सारे राजस्थान में जले जाइये, गुजरात में चले जाइये, पंजाब के हिस्से लोहारू में चले जाइये जिस के लिये बागड़ी साहब कह रहे थे। मिनिस्टर साहब को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि उन लोगों के पास आज अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग है। मैं ने खुद छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनवाये अमृतसर में, इस खयाल से कि यह काफी तादाद में गांवों में रख दिये जाये और कोई कमेटी बना दी जाये जिस के जरिये से वह किराये पर मिल जायें और जमींदार का दो बैलों से छुटकारा हो जाये।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां का ट्रेडर बहुत होशियार है, वह गवर्नमेंट के बहुत नज़दीक है और हर एक शकल में अपना पंजा जमाये बैठा है। जब तक ट्रेडर को टैकल नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बड़ी भारी फूड प्रॉब्लेम है, वह हल नहीं हो सकती है। छोटे छोटे मुलाजिम छोटी छोटी तन्हाइयों में गुजारा करते हैं, आज २१ और २३ रुपये मन का आटा है, शुगर मिलती नहीं है। इस लिये कोई डिमाक्रेसी आप की फेल नहीं होगी इस बात पर कि आप मजबूर कर

दें ट्रेडर को । जो ५० मन से ज्यादा होडिंग करता है जोकि एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट नहीं है, जो ट्रेड करता है, उस के लिये फार्म छपवायें और उस से इन्फार्मेशन लें कि किस किस इलाके में, किस किस मंडी में, किस के पास क्या होडिंग है । आप के पास इन्फार्मेशन हो । जब गुजरात में कहत पड़ रहा हो तो वहां के ट्रेडर्स से कहें कि वे अनाज भेजें उन लोगों के लिये । कोई भी भेजे, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट रीजनेबल रेट्स पर जहां कहत हो वहां पर उन लोगों से अनाज खरीद कर भेजे । आज मंडियों की यह हालत है कि अनाज छिपा हुआ है और आप के पास इस की इन्फार्मेशन है । मान लीजिये कि कलकत्ते में चीज भेजनी है क्योंकि वहां की दुकानों पर अनाज मंहगा बेचा जाता है, तो गवर्नमेंट खुद खरीद कर कहतसाली को मीट करने के लिए उसे वहां भेज दे । जो ट्रेडर्स हैं वह बहुत चालाक हैं, वह आपके पालियामेंट में बैठे हुए हैं, असेम्बलियों में बैठे हुए हैं, मिनिस्ट्री की शकल में बहुत सी जगहों पर हैं । यह ट्रेडर्स काबू में आने वाले नहीं हैं । इस लिये इनके साथ डंडे से काम लिया जाना चाहिये । उन को आप फार्म दंजिये और उनको राज पाट से थोड़े से फासले पर रखिये । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं कहूंगा कि डिमाक्रेंसी में ऐसा भी होना चाहिये कि जो कैपिटलिस्ट हैं उन को एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० नहीं होना चाहिये, उन को इस की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये । यह ट्रेडर्स राज्य को खराब करने के लिये हैं । यह ट्रेडर्स खुद होडिंग करते हैं और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करते हैं, स्मग्लिंग करते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करते हैं । अगर हम को गुजरात में चीज भेजनी हो, कलकत्ते में चीज भेजनी हो तो मिनिस्टर साहब को चाहिये कि एक बार बाहर आ जाएं और सब जगह उस को भज दें ले कर जितना चावल हो । हां, यह न हो कि वह रीजनेबल रेट्स से मंहगा हो । वह रीजनेबल रेट्स पर आयें । उस को एक्वायर करने की पावर भी होनी चाहिये जिस में कि वह रीजनेबल

रेट्स से मंहगा न बेचे । गवर्नमेंट ट्रेडर्स से इन्फार्मेशन ले और इस तरीके को अपना परमानेंट फीचर बना ले कि जहां पर इमजेंसी हो वहां भेजे । जिस तरह से अग्रोज ने लड़ाई के वक्त में किया था कि हर एक आदमी फार्म भरे और उसमें पूरी इन्फार्मेशन दे उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट को यह परमानेंट फीचर बना देना चाहिये ताकि जहां पर मुसीबत हो वहां वह इस तरह से करने के लिये तैयार हो ।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि ज्यों ज्यों इलाज किया मर्ज बढ़ता गया । अगर आप इस तरह के इलाज करते रहेंगे जैसे कि कर रहे हैं तो यह बढ़ता जायेगा । किदवई साहब ने इस को ठीक समझा था और उन्होंने डिक्ट्रोल कर दिया था । कोई नहीं भागता या दौड़ता । एक रोज आपने डिक्ट्रोल गुड का कर दिया, चीनी का कर दिया तो जो आदमी चीनी नहीं खाता था वह चीनी खाने लगा । डिक्ट्रोल किये बगैर आप एक बड़े दलदल में पहुंच जायेंगे जिस का इलाज आपके पास नहीं होगा ।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए कोई बात दोहराना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन एक खराबी बतला दूं कि बादेहात में जितनी पंचायतें हैं उनके लोग बेचते हैं अनाज को । जो सरपंच वहां भेजे जाते हैं वह ऐसा करते हैं । बादेहात की मुसीबत इतनी भारी हो चुकी है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है । जिस पंच के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट को इतना फुद्ध है उस सरपंच को जो कोटा मिलता है वह उसका नाजायज इस्तेमाल करता है । बादेहात आज रोते हैं । इस बात का आपको खयाल करना चाहिये । इसलिये जो मार्केटिंग है उसकी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग आपको अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिये और डिक्ट्रोल बिल्कुल खत्म कर देना चाहिये ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri K. C. Sharma. Ten minutes to each hon. Member.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** I have just to put the problem in a nutshell. The fundamental problem, the most important problem of India is that of malnutrition. With malnutrition goes hunger. Nobody who is half-fed or who is not given the minimum necessary food to enable to work on the soil, can really work. The second problem is ignorance. With ignorance goes poverty. No country in the world has been independent where ignorance was the rule among the people. If ever it was, it could not retain it. It is not only for a better living, but it is for even maintaining a stable and free country that education is necessary. Without education, improvement is impossible, the country will ever remain as it is. The fundamental mistake that this Government committed was that it took on too many schemes, tried to deal with too many problems, provide too many solutions, but without creating the man to understand the proposition. I have visited 50 villages, and I asked them to build the houses destroyed by flood. When I asked them to change the bricks, to change the material, they say, why, it should remain as it was. So, an improved society is an impossible proposition unless man changes his mind, and man would not change his mind unless he is well educated. You cannot have a new, modern India with uneducated people. It is simply impossible. So, I beg to submit that the first problem, and the most important problem is to have education, universal education, free education, to have a school in every village with extension service, to have every ten miles an intermediate college with agriculture compulsory in that college, to have in every district a bigger college with agriculture compulsory, because nowhere in the world has industrial revolution been possible without being preceded by an agricultural revolution. Unless you produce enough food for the worker, for the citizen, industrial revolution would not be possible. A greater India is an impossibility without hav-

ing a better agriculturist, and a better agriculturist is an impossible proposition without education and technology.

The second point is technology and macro-Economy and the third point is ideology.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** What is the fourth point?

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** The fourth point you need not discuss, these three will do the job.

So far as technological improvement is concerned, it is a subject which everybody who has some brains understands and macro-Economy logically follows technological development. About the third point of ideology, I say that India has been bred up with the norm and ideology that it is better to be rather than to have. But modern technique has developed. modern life has grown on the ideology that it is better to have rather than to be. The other day I was talking to Shri Nanda. I told him that unless he had a modern man at the helm of affairs who believes in modern ways of doing things, he could not tackle corruption, things would not improve. And the Minister said he believed in tradition, he believed in astrology. I said: then close the book, my dear friend, nothing is going to happen.

I put it straightaway. What does tradition mean? It means that, in the family phraseology, my great grandfather had seven elephants, but I have no elephants, and so I take the tail of a pig and put it on the wall and say here is the tail of an elephant that my great grandfather had. This is what tradition means. And the Home Minister is talking of tradition. It is an impossible proposition.

Astrology means that there are sun spots in the Sun, that they affect the movement of the stars, and the move-

ment of the stars determines the destiny of the man. No soldier is going to fire his gun if his destiny is determined by the stars, no peasant is going to till his soil if his destiny is determined by the stars. That is why nowhere else in the world is this wooden plough worked in the field.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I assure him that I am not a believer in astrology.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** That is good, I welcome it.

I repeat that these three propositions are necessary, and the sooner they are taken by the Government, the better is the prospect of a greater India. Otherwise, we are a doomed people.

I request that people press that the restriction on the transport of gur be done away with. I think this proposition should be taken seriously, and people should be paid their due.

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सदन में दो दिन से खाद्य समस्या पर चर्चा हो रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं गंगा नगर जिले से चुन कर आया हूँ और मेरा इलाका कृषि प्रधान है । आप जानते हैं कि इस साल कृषि उत्पादन कम रहा है । जहाँ तक मैंने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया है और अनुभव किया है, वहाँ तक मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुँचा हूँ कि उचित मात्रा में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उत्पादन में कमी रही है । इस बारे में मेरा एक सुझाव है । मैं देखता हूँ कि आप के विभिन्न विभाग एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग नहीं करते । मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि मंत्रालय जिस मंत्री के पास है उसी के पास सिंचाई विभाग होना चाहिये, उसी के पास कोआपरेटिव और कम्प्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट विभाग होना चाहिये । यदि ये सारे विभाग एक ही मंत्री के पास होंगे तो अफसर लोग इनको अपना काम समझा कर जिम्मेदारी के साथ काम करेंगे और

कृषि उत्पादन में तरक्की होगी । यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है ।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस समय जो हमारे कृषि मंत्री हैं वे किसान के घर में पैदा हुए हैं । लेकिन हमने देखा है कि पहले ऐसा हुआ है कि किसी बतिये को कृषि का मंत्रालय दे दिया गया और जिसको खेती का अनुभव है उसको दूसरा काम दे दिया गया मंत्रालय में । ऐसा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है, लेकिन उस बारे में मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । लेकिन ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है कि जिसको जिस काम का अनुभव हो उसको वही काम देना चाहिये ।

आज यहाँ किसान की बात बहुत कही जाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान का नारा लगाकर ही कांग्रेस ने यह सरकार बनायी है । किसान का प्रतीक जो बैल है उसके नाम से वोट लेकर हम यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में आये हैं । हमने समाजवाद का नारा लगाया और कहा कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था के आधार पर इस देश का निर्माण करेंगे, लेकिन समाजवाद का केवल नारा लगाया गया । सरकार की जो आज तक की व्यवस्था रही है वह समाजवादी व्यवस्था नहीं रही है, मैं तो कहूँगा कि वह पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था रही है ।

हमने जब सरकार बनायी थी तो बड़ा आन्दोलन किया था । हमारे भाई ज्योतिषी जी ने कहा कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य में लोग भूखे मर गए लेकिन इस सरकार ने यह हालत नहीं होने दी । यह खुशी की बात है कि आज अंग्रेजों के वक्त जैसी हालत नहीं है । लेकिन आज किसान की यह हालत है कि वह न मरता है और न जीता है वह प्रधमरा हो रहा है । आज ऐसी अर्थ व्यवस्था है । हम स्वराज्य लाए लेकिन स्वराज्य स्थापित करने में असमर्थ, रहे, सुव्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं ।

मैं आपका ध्यान राजस्थान नहर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ । राजस्थान नहर से



[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

कम से कम ३५ लाख एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई होगी। राजस्थान में खेती योग्य भूमि बहुत है। कुछ इलाके में लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के द्वारा सिंचाई होती है। और अगर इस सिंचाई को बढ़ाया जाए तो वहां उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

पंजाब में घघघर नदी की बाढ़ से हजारों एकड़ जमीन पर असर पड़ता है और उत्पादन की हानि होती है। अगर उस पानी को राजस्थान की तरफ मोड़ कर चूरू और रतनगढ़ के इलाकों में नहर ले जायी जाए तो वहां उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ सकता है। जब गंगा नहर नहीं थी तो गंगा नगर का इलाका रेगिस्तान था। लेकिन गंगा नगर के आने से वहां ६ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होती है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान नहर से काफी जमीन की सिंचाई होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर राजस्थान में सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाए जायें तो वहां उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ जाएगा।

चीनी के बारे में सरकार की जो वितरण नीति है उसको मैं ठीक नहीं मानता। आज हालत यह है कि किसान को जब चीनी की जरूरत होती है तो उसको प्रति परिवार एक किलो चीनी मिलती है और शहरों में प्रति व्यक्ति एक किलो चीनी दी जाती है। हम लोग चाय तक बनाने में असमर्थ हैं, और मैं आपको सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा नगर के किसानों ने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि गंगा नगर की शूगर मिल को गन्ना नहीं देंगे क्योंकि न तो हम को गुड़ मिलता है और न चीनी मिलती है।

यहां कहा गया कि गुड़ ६० रुपये मन मिलता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि मेरे इलाके में गुड़ ८० रुपये मन बिकता रहा है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है। और वह भी समय पर नहीं मिलता। और चीनी मेरे यहां तीन रुपये सेर बिकती है। अगर किसी को विश्वास न हो

तो मैं उसको अपने साथ ले जा कर दिखा सकता हूँ। ठीक है अगर कमी है तो कंट्रोल किया जाये, लेकिन व्यवस्था यह नहीं है कि सब को ठीक तरह से चीनी मिले। और व्यापारी चीनी दबाये बैठे हैं, आप चाहें जितनी चीनी ब्लैक से खरीद सकते हैं। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था में सुधार होना चाहिये। आज हिन्दुस्तान के ६० प्रतिशत लोगों में इस व्यवस्था के कारण असंतोष है। आज उनका जीवन लड़खड़ा रहा है। आज वह परेशान हैं और उनको कुछ सूझता नहीं है। मैं कोई भावुकता की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं कांग्रेसमैन होकर जब ऐसी बातें करूंगा तो आप भली भांति समझ सकते हैं कि दूसरे इस बारे में क्या कहते होंगे? लेकिन मेरी मजबूरी है, मैं करूँ तो क्या करूँ क्योंकि जो हकीकत है वस्तुस्थिति है उसको छिपाया तो नहीं जा सकता है।

अभी बीकानेर के अकाल के बारे में महाराजा साहब ने कुछ आंकड़े रखे। यह ठीक बात है कि उस जमाने में जब कि वहां पर सामंतवादियों की सकार चलती थी तो उस समय भी अकाल का सामना करने के लिये वह सरकार जिसे कि हम सामन्तवादियों की सरकार कहते हैं, वह काफी पैसा इसके लिये खर्च करती थी। आज भारत को स्वतन्त्र हुए १६ वर्ष हो गये हैं। आज वहां बीकानेर में भयंकर अकाल की अवस्था है। मैं उसको ज्यादा बढ़ा कर नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन वहां पर मवेशियों को खाने को घास प्रादि नहीं मिलती है, चारे के अभाव में मवेशी मर रहे हैं, लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। यह तो ठीक है कि अनाज २२ रुपये मन मिल सकता है लेकिन वहां की

आर्थिक व्यवस्था बड़ी ही दयनीय हो गई है। उन गरीबों के पास में इतना पैसा ही नहीं है कि वह अपनी जरूरत भर का अनाज आदि खरीद सकें। उन गरीबों की ऋय शक्ति रहीं ही नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान आजाद है लेकिन मैं ईमानदारी के साथ आप से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ ऐसे ऐसे परिवार हैं, हरिजनों की मैं नहीं कहता, बल्कि जो राजपूत हैं, बड़ी जाति के लोग हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, जो बीकानेर से ५०-६० और ७० मील के फासले पर रहते हैं, उन गांव के परिवारों को दो दो, और तीन, तीन दिन तक खाना नसीब नहीं होता है। यह हमारे लिये बड़े ही अफसोस की बात है कि उन गांवों के अन्दर हम कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते ताकि उनको वहीं कुछ काम धंधा दे दिया जाय। जहाँ वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी से मैंने इस बारे में कहा तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि उन सब लोगों को राजस्थान कानाल पर भेज दो। अब सदियों से वहाँ रहने वाले परिवारों को किस तरीके से वहाँ ले जाया जाय दूसरे मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वे सब के सब परिवार वहाँ चले भी जायेंगे तो आपका बजट तो सीमित है और उस कारण आप सब के सब लोगों को काम दे भी नहीं पायेंगे, कहने के लिये आप ने कह दिया कि सबको राजस्थान कानाल पर भेज दो।

मेरी केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि बीकानेर में अभी जो अकाल पड़ा है, वहाँ इतनी बेकारी व भुखमर है, उस के निराकरण के लिये केन्द्र राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट को आर्थिक सहायता दे, पैसे दे। हमें आशंका है कि अगर केन्द्र ने तत्परता से उधर सहायता नहीं दी तो वहाँ के लोगों में तीव्र असन्तोष पैदा हो जायेगा और उस सरकार के लिये जो कि एक प्रजातन्त्री और जनता की सरकार अपने को कहती है उस के लिये यह किसी तरह भी मुनासिब बात नहीं होगी। इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि मैंने आप के सामने जो चन्द एक सुझाव रखे हैं उन को स्वीकार करें।

अब जब आप किसान को गुड़ आप बनाने नहीं देते, गुड़ बनाने पर आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया, गुड़ उसके घर में जा नहीं सकता, चीनी वहाँ मिलती नहीं है, न ही उसे गुड़ मिले और न ही चीनी मिले, अगर चीनी या गुड़ कुछ भी नहीं देंगे तो उन्होंने क्षुब्ध होकर यह ठीक ही निश्चय किया है कि हम आप को गन्ना नहीं देंगे। अभी २३ तारीख को जिला परिषद् की एक मीटिंग हुई थी जिसमें हमने सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास करके सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और अपनी राजस्थान सरकार को भेजा है कि अगर किसानों को गन्ने का ठीक मूल्य नहीं दिया गया और इस तरह से गुड़ बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध जारी रखा गया तो किसान किसी भी जगह गन्ना नहीं देंगे और फल यह होगा कि शक्कर की मिलें उस हालत में बन्द हो जायेंगी और चीनी के उत्पादन पर बड़ा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा जोकि किसी तरह भी वांछनीय न होगा। उससे बड़ी दिक्कत पैदा होगी। वैसे मुझे बोलना तो काफी था लेकिन चूंकि और सदस्य भी अभी बोलना चाहते हैं और मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है इस लिये मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मोशन हाउस के सामने है कि देश में खाद्य, विशेषकर चावल और चीनी की स्थिति पर विचार किया जाये, उस पर अनेक वक्ता अपने विचार प्रकट कर चुके हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे में जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध किये हैं, जो फीगर्स दी हैं उनको देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि आज सरकार नेखाद्यान्न के लिए जो टार्गेट सन् १९५५-५६ में बनाया था, जितना खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य उस समय निश्चित किया था, उसमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है। लेकिन जो कॅशकौप्स हैं उनमें कमी हुई है। इसी तरह से सन् १९६०-६१ में जो टार्गेट था और जो ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन हुआ उसको देखा जाये तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि शहर-केन के आलावा बाकी सब चोखों में कमी

### [श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

हुई है। यह चीज बुलेटिन ग्रैन फुड स्टैंडिस्टक्स को देखने से साफ नजर आती है।

इसी तरह से इम्पोर्ट आफ फुड प्रोड्यूस को देखिये। उसमें राइस की जो क्वांटिटी है जहां सन् १९५६ में हमने ३ लाख २५ हजार टन चावल मंगाया था वहां सन् १९६० की इम्पोर्ट फीगर को देखने से मालूम पड़ेगा कि सन् ६० में ६ लाख ८८ हजार टन चावल बाहर से हमने मंगाया। फीगर्स को देखने से पता चलेगा कि सन् ५६-५७-५८-५९ में मुतवातिर हमारी इम्पोर्ट फीगर्स बढ़ती ही गई हैं। और सन् १९६० में हमने ३६ लाख ८८ हजार टन चावल बाहर से मंगाया। यही गेहूं की हालत हम देखते हैं। कोर्स ग्रेंस की भी यही कफियत है। उनकी भी इम्पोर्ट फीगर्स देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि हम करोड़ों रुपया देकर बाहर से अनाज मंगवाते रहे हैं। अब एक तो हम इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया देकर बाहर से देश में अनाज मंगवायें और देश में अनाज की कमी हो, आखिर इसकी वजह है क्या ?

अब शुगर प्रोडक्शन का जहां तक सवाल है उस के बारे में जो फीगर्स गवर्नमेंट ने दी हैं उसमें भी वही हालत देखने को मिलती है। सन् ५६ से ५९ तक की फीगर्स दी हुई हैं जो कि १० लाख ६ हजार टन है जब कि सन् ६०-६१ में वह २० लाख ९ हजार टन हो गयी है। शुगरकेन का एक्वेज जो कि सन् ५६ से ५९ तक ५० लाख ६ हजार एकड़ था वह बढ़ कर सन् ६०-६१ में ८० लाख ७ हजार एकड़ हो गया। अब शुगरकेन के एरिया में तो बढ़ती हुई है तो फिर क्या वजह है कि चीनी में और अनाज में कमी हो ? मेरा अपना विचार है कि इस बारे में सरकार की जो पालिसी है उसमें कुछ कमी है। खेतों में काम करने वाले काश्तकारों को वक्त पर जो उचित मदद मिलनी चाहिए वह मदद आज सरकार द्वारा दी नहीं जाती है।

अभी परसों गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि उस ने गहुट सा पैसा निकाला है। काफी आर्थिक

सहायता का प्रबन्ध किया है लेकिन जहां तक मेरी अपनी जानकारी है बहुत सा पैसा अभी भी बैंक में पड़ा हुआ है। अब मेरे जिले में देहातों में जो लोग काश्तकारी का काम करते हैं उनको पैसे की जरूरत है लेकिन उनको वक्त पर पैसा नहीं मिलता है और उसको बाहर से भारी कर्ज पर पैसा जूटाना पड़ता है जिसका कि उस पर बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ता है और वह कर्जदार बन जाता है। इसके लिए कुछ कानून अथवा नियम इस रीति से बनाये हुए हैं कि जिनके लिए सरकार यह पैसा निकालती है उन तक वह पैसा वास्तव में जाता नहीं है। मेरे जिले में सेंट्रल बैंक की जो मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें मैंने देखा कि जो पैसा जिले के लिये दिया गया था उसमें से ४७ लाख रुपया अभी तक वैसे ही बगैर खर्च किये हुये आइडिल पड़ा हुआ है। मैंने मालूम किया कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों है तो मालूम पड़ा कि काश्तकार ने जो पैसा खेती के लिए लिया, या तो अवर्षण हुआ या ज्यादा बारिश हो गई, फसल उसकी मारी गई और नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह पैसा वापिस नहीं दे सकता है और उस हालत में चूंकि उस ने वह पैसा वापिस नहीं किया इसलिये उसे और पैसा मिलता नहीं है। परिणाम यह होता है कि जिस साल के लिए उन्होंने पैसा निकाला, और चूंकि किसान पहले का पैसा फसल मारी जाने के कारण वापिस नहीं अदा कर सका इसलिये वह पैसा युटिलाइज नहीं हो पाता है और बेकार में आइडिल पड़ा रहता है।

अब काश्तकार गवर्नमेंट सोसाइटीज या इस तरह की किसी एजेंसी से पैसा लेते हैं तो उसको उस पर साढ़े सात परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ता है जब कि बैंक के सिर्फ़ डार्ड परसेंट सूद देना होता है। लेकिन चूंकि बैंक से उसे पैसा मिलता नहीं है और उसको सोसाइटीज आदि से पैसा लेने को बाध्य होना पड़ता है तो वह उस पर साढ़े सात परसेंट ब्याज देता है। उसके बाद भी वक्त पर सोसाइटी

को न देने से उसको १८ परसेंट और २० परसेंट तक का इंटरैस्ट देना पड़ता है ।

यह आज की हालत है कि उस को अठारह, बीस परसेंट देना पड़ता है । इससे वह जो कर्जा लेता है, वह वापस न देने से उस पर ज्यादा बोझ पड़ता है । कर्ज लेने के लिए जो दूसरे रास्ते हैं, वे बन्द हैं ।

17 hrs.

जो दूसरे धंधे और व्यवसाय हैं, उन के लिए सरकार की एक प्रकार की दृष्टि होती है कि वहां पर मुनाफा होता है या नहीं । इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति का तीन हजार रुपये मुनाफा हो, तब ही उस पर इनकम टैक्स लगता है । दूसरी क्लासिज के लिए यह देखा जाता है कि उन का व्यवसाय प्राफ़िटेबल है या नहीं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो दृष्टि दूसरे धंधों और व्यवसायों के लिए है, वह खेती के लिए नहीं है । काश्तकार को जिस वक्त गर्ज हो, उस वक्त तो कुछ न दिया जाय, बल्कि जिस वक्त हम दें, उस वक्त वह ले ले और काम करे, इस दृष्टि से देखने से खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, यह मेरी राय है । खेती को इस रीति से नहीं देखना चाहिए कि काश्तकार भुखे-प्यासे रह कर काम करे । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की दृष्टि यह होनी चाहिए कि खेती हमारी है, हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है और काश्तकारों से काम लेना है । इस दृष्टि को अपनाए बिना यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जिन लोगों के द्वारा हम को अनाज बढ़ाना है, जिन से हम को काम लेना है, हम को उन के हितों का भी खयाल रखना चाहिए और उन को भी वक्त पर और उचित सहायता पहुंचानी चाहिए । आज ऐसी बात तो होती नहीं है कि अगर किसी काश्तकार ने अपनी जमीन को न जोत कर उस पर कुछ न उगाया, तो गवर्नमेंट उस को कुछ कम्पैल कर सके ।

जहां तक प्लान्ज के आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वे आंकड़े कैसे निकाले जाते हैं । गांवों देहातों के प्लान और डिस्ट्रिक्ट के प्लान के बारे में मैं सुनता हूँ कि गांवों में एक आध जगह पर जहाँ पीक होता है उस का आंकड़ा निकाल कर यह अन्दाजा लगा लिया जाता है कि सारे जिले की यह स्थिति होगी । अगर देहात में ग्राम पंचायत कोई प्लान बनायें कि उन के यहां इतने एकड़ जमीन है, वहां पर इतना हुआ है और इतना करना है । लेकिन ऐसे कोई फ़ैक्ट्स एंड फ़िगरज़ इस सरकार के पास नहीं हैं । जब तक ऐसा कोई प्लान तैयार नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक एक्चुअल फ़िगरज़ मिलना बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

जहां तक शूगरकेन का सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरा निवेदन है कि जो साउथ इंडिया में कई जगहों पर गन्ने का भाव १ रुपया, ६८ नये पैसे निश्चित किया गया है, और नार्थ इंडिया में कई जगहों पर दो रुपये दिया गया है, वह ठीक नहीं है । जब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में शूगरकेन बढ़ाना है और शूगर को बढ़ाना है, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही पालिसी पर चलते हुए सभी जगहों पर गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये होना चाहिए, जो कि सरकार ने नियत किया है ।

सरकार की वर्तमान नीति से महाराष्ट्र में बड़ा नुकसान होता है । कई जगहों पर एक एकड़ में पंद्रह या बीस टन शूगरकेन होता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र में लोग सौ सौ टन तक निकालते हैं । इस का दंड उस को यह मिलता है कि न तो उस को रिकवरी के आधार पर दाम दिये जाते हैं और न उस रीति से जिस से कि दूसरों को दिये जाते हैं ।

जब सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी की बात कही जाती है, तो को-ऑपरेटिव फ़ैक्टरीज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । लेकिन प्राइवेट फ़ैक्टरीज को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है । अगर एक्सपेंशन करना हो, तो प्राइवेट फ़ैक्टरीज के लिये उस का भी प्राविजन किया हुआ है । लेकिन

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलने वाली फ़ैक्टरियों के लिए कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, १ रुपया ६८ नये पैसे उन को नुकसान है। उस से शूगरकेन गुड़ बनाने के लिए चला जाता है। सरकार ने गुड़ के लिए रास्ता बन्द कर दिया है। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि गुड़ के लिए रास्ता बन्द करने से हानि होती है। मैं ने सुना है कि यू० पी० का गुड़ पंजाब में जाता है। यू० पी० में गुड़ बीस से तीस रुपये पर-क्विटल है और वही गुड़ पंजाब में साठ सत्तर रुपये तक जाता है। कैसे जाता है, बीच में क्या होता है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मैं ने सुना है कि बीच में जो अधिकारी होते हैं, उन को एक ट्रक के लिए एक हजार रुपये रिश्वत दी जाती है और वह ट्रक यू० पी० से पंजाब चला जाता है।

मेरा कहना है कि अगर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना हो, तो उत्पादनकर्ता के कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाया जा सकता है। जहां ज्यादा पैदा हो, वहां उस वक्त रेस्ट्रिक्शन हो, तो वहां पर सस्ता माल होगा। जहां कम हो और दूसरी जगह न भेजा जाये, तो उस की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। जो काश्तकार है, जो माल बनाता है, उस को बग़बर उस की कास्ट मिलनी चाहिए, उस को उस की मेहनत का पूरा पैसा मिलना चाहिए, यह पालिसी होनी चाहिए।

17.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 4, 1963/Agrahayana 13, 1885 (Saka).*