

[Shri Hathi]

May, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-137/62].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Collection of Statistics (Central) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1309 dated the 5th May, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-138/62.]

12-10 hrs.

**\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.**

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Out of Eight hours, four hours and 50 minutes have been taken. Three hours and ten minutes remain. Shri Vishram Prasad may continue.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं सीक्योरिटी आफ टन्योर, ओनरशिप आफ टनेन्ट्स, रगुलेशन आफ रेंट्स और सीलिंग और लैंड्स के ऊपर भाषण कर रहा था। इसी सिलसिले में

**श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल):** श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय किस समय जवाब देंगे यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मैं अभी बतलाता हूँ।

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद:** मैं इस सिलसिले में रिपोर्ट और इंडियाज फूड काइसिस एंड

स्टैस टु मीट इट बाई फोर्ड फाउंडेशन. स्कीम से थोड़ा सा रैफ़ेस देना चाहता हूँ :—

“Such retardation emphasises the urgent need for passage of land reform legislation at the earliest possible dates, and then for immediate execution of the provisions of such legislation.”

यह रिकमेंडेशन दी गई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक इस जमीन का बंटवारा या जमीन के एरेजमेंट के सिल सले में मुधार नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश की पदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। जो दरअसल खेतों करता है व पदा करता है उसके पास जमीन नहीं है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि जमीन का बंटवारा समुचित रूप से हो।

दूसरा प्रश्न प्राइस कंट्रोल और मटेरिअल-जेशन आफ प्राइमेज का आता है। जब तक किसान को यह न मालूम हो जाय कि वह जो फसल पैदा करता है उस का उसे क्या मूल्य मिलने वाला है तब तक उसकी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाती है।

इस सिलसिले में इस रिपोर्ट में यह मेशन किया गया है :—

“To encourage increases in food-grain production, the cultivator should be assured of a price which will enable him to invest in fertilizer, seed and new equipment knowing that, with average crop conditions, he can repay any debts with the added income that results from adoption of improved practices.”

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मुझ में अभी सवाल किया गया था कि मिनिस्टर साहब किस वक्त बोलेंगे तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उन्हें जवाब देने के लिए तीन बजे बुलाऊंगा।

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद:** “Such assurance would constitute an important incentive to increased production.”

जब तक किसान को यह न मालूम हो जब कि जो फसल वह बो रहा है उस की वह क्या प्राइस पाते जा रहा है तब तक वह अपनी खेती के अन्दर परमानेंट इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं कर सकता और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता ।

इस के बाद सोआयल सर्वे का सवाल आता है । सोआयल सर्वे को दिशा में हमारे देश में बहुत काम हुआ है तो भी एग्रीकलचरल डिपार्टमेंट यह बताते को तयार नहीं है कि किस इलाके में किस तरह को मिट्टी पाई जाती है और उसमें क्या डफोशिएंसा या क्या एफिशिएंसी है और उस में किस तरह की क्रॉप्स उगाई जा सकती हैं और किस तरह के फर्टिलाइजर्स दिये जा सकते हैं और किस मात्रा में दिये जा सकते हैं । किसानों को इसके बारे में जानकारी दी जाय ताकि ठीक व उचित फसल उगाई जा सके और उचित फर्टिलाइजर्स उनको दिये जा सकें । सोआयल सर्वे ठीक से कराया जाय ताकि किसान को अपनी मेहनत का उचित पसा मिल सके ।

कंट्रोल और गुरकेन प्रोडक्शन के बाबत भी मुझे कुछ कहना है । आज जब इरीगेशन फसिलिटीज बढ़ रही हैं और देश के अन्दर गन्ने की खेती बढ़ती जा रही है तो यह किसी तरह भी रोकी नहीं जा सकती है क्योंकि गन्ने में किसान को अधिक पसा मिलता है इसलिए वह गन्ने की खेती अवश्य करेगा । जब हम को इनक्रीज्ड फूड प्रोडक्शन करना है तो हमें ऐसा तरीका अपनाना होगा ताकि किसान को उसकी पदावार का मुनासिब मूल्य मिले, उसको ज्यादा पसा मिले ताकि फूडग्रेंस के कल्टीवेशन में ज्यादा ऐरिया आये ।

इरीगेशन के ऊपर मैं कह चुका हूँ लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार को मेजर इरीगेशन स्कीम्स के साथ साथ माइनर इरीगेशन स्कीम्स की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । अब तक ७० मिलियन एकड़ रकबा सिंचाई के अन्दर आया है और बाई दी ऐंड

औफ थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान ६० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई व्यवस्था के अन्दर आ जायगी जोकि इस देश के कल्टीवेटेड ऐरिया का एक चौथाई हिस्सा है । इस यार्डस्टिक के अन्दर ऐडीशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन के लिए मिनिस्टर महोदय ने जो फीगर्स दिये हैं उसमें हम पाते हैं कि किसी स्टेट में एक एकड़ पर .५६ और कहीं कहीं .२५ टन प्रति एकड़ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है । अगर ४६० मिलियन एकड़ कल्टीवेटेड ऐरिया में से तीन-चौथाई भाग जो अभी अंडर इरीगेशन नहीं है अगर उस पर काफी तवज्जह दी जाय तो हमारे देश की पदावार बहुत हद तक बढ़ सकती है ।

ज्यादा न कह कर मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि timely supply of water, sure supply of water and cheaper supply of water must be made.

ताकि हमारी खाद्य समस्या पूरी तरह से हल हो सके ।

फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि सन् ६१-६२ में नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स २६.७१ लाख टन और फौसफोटिक ५.६६ लाख टन की जरूरत थी जिसमें से कि हमारी सरकार १५.१ लाख टन सप्लाई कर सकी यानी ११ लाख टन नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स हमारे किसानों को नहीं मिला है । जो यार्डस्टिक ऐडीशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन की है उसमें प्रोसत जो पड़ता है वह फीर वन टन औफ एमोनियम सल्फेट टू टंस औफ फूडग्रेंस है । इस के मानी यह है कि ११ लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर्स की कमी की वजह से २२ लाख टन गल्ले की कमी इसकी शोर्ट सप्लाई से हुई है ।

फर्टिलाइजर्स के साथ साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि यह जो एमोनियम सल्फेट, या नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट को देखना होगा क्योंकि उनको एप्लीकेशन से हमारी मिट्टी का टैक्सचर और स्ट्रक्चर खराब होता जायगा क्योंकि यह नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर्स

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

मिट्टी के ऊपर ऐसिडिक रिऐक्शन पैदा करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि नाइट्रोजनस के साथ साथ कीडफेडिक फर्टिलाइजर्स पर भी अधिक जोर दिया जाय।

औरगैनिक मैन्योर जो ज्यादातर काऊडंग से तैयार होता है वह बेकार चला जाता है। अब देहातों के अन्दर लकड़ी कहां से आये इसलिए किसान मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि वे अपने गोबर के कंड़े बना कर जलायें। जब तक कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था न की जायगी कि किसानों को डेली फ्यूल मिले तब तक किसान इस के लिए मजबूर रहेगा कि वह गोबर को चलाने के काम में लाये। गोबर एक बहुत ही अच्छे किस्म की खाद होती है और इसका असर मिट्टी के ऊपर १५ साल तक रहता है। किसानों के लिए डेली यूज की फ्यूल के अभाव में यह गोबर जोकि चोरेस्ट और ईस्ट मैन्योर है बराबर जलाया जाता रहेगा।

ग्रोन मैन्योरिंग जोकि बहुत ही चोपेस्ट मैन्योर है और साथ ही पैदावार भी बहुत बढ़ाता है उसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। एक टन एमोनियम सल्फेट फर्टिल साइजर का दाम जोकि अभी ३४४.५० नये रूँसे था उस को कम कर के ३३० रुपये प्रति टन किया गया है . . . .

**अप्यक्त महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** I have taken only a few minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member took 12 minutes yesterday, and today he has taken ten minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad):** He is the only spokesman for my group. There is nobody else from my group who is going to speak. So, he may be given a few more minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am also hard-pressed for time. Anyhow, the hon. Member can have four or five minutes more.

**श्री विद्याम प्रसाद :** चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं अधिक न कह कर सिर्फ यही कहूंगा कि distribution of better seeds, japanese method of paddy cultivation, improved agricultural practices, crop competition and soil and water conservation की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय।

एग्रीकलचरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स के बारे में एक मर्तबा हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि इन की होली जला दी जानी चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां पर कोई कमी है। वह डिपार्टमेंटल आफ एग्रीकलचर इस तरह के इम्प्लीमेंट्स नहीं बनाता जोकि किसानों के काम के लिये हों। वह इतने मंहगे होते हैं कि वह उनको खरीद नहीं पाता है। जब तक इस तरह के सस्ते और काम के इम्प्लीमेंट्स नहीं बनते हैं तब तक यह देशी हल किसानों के पास बराबर मौजूद रहेंगे। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि एग्रीकलचरल डिपार्टमेंट सस्ते और अच्छे किस्म के और काम में अपने वासू इम्प्लीमेंट्स किसानों के वास्ते बनाये।

एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स को जो लोन मिलता है उस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि बहुत सी तकलीफें उनको कर्ज लेने में होती हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उन्हें अच्छे और साधारण ढंग से बहुत ज्यादा मेहनत न करने के बाद भी कर्ज मिलने की व्यवस्था हो।

सब से आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के बारे में है। जिस तरह से हमारे किसान भाई डिस्क्रिमिनेटेड हैं उसी तरह से यह एग्रीकलचरल डिपार्टमेंट के एम्प्लायीज भी डिस्क्रिमिनेटेड हैं और उन्हें उतनी सुविधा नहीं मिली हुई है जितनी कि इरीरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट के एम्प्लायीज को या और एम्प्लायीज को मिली हुई है। एक

असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंजीनियर के लिए तो बंगला खड़ा हो जाता है, उस के लिए आफ्रिस की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है और उस को सब तरह की सहायता दी जाती है, लेकिन इस को तुलना में एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की बिल्कुल उपेक्षा की जाती है और उन को व सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं की जाती हैं ।

एग्रिकल्चरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि स्टेट्स के एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट्स में तीस से अरसों परसेंट तक पोस्ट्स टेम्पोरेरी हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त एग्रिकल्चर से सम्बन्धित आफ्रिसर्ज की कोई आल-इंडिया सर्विस भी नहीं है । इस के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि—

“The formation of such a service will also facilities exchange of officers from one State to another and from the States to the Government of India. Such exchanges will not only help to produce officers of All-India experience and competence, whose number has dwindled fast, but also enable the governments to attract and hold in the agricultural services some of the ablest minds trained in India's Colleges and Universities.”

मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रकार फारेस्ट्स, इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल, हेल्थ, स्टैटिस्टिक्स और इकानॉमिक्स आदि विभागों की आल-इंडिया सर्विस हैं, उसी प्रकार एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की भी एक आल-इंडिया सर्विस होनी चाहिए और उस के एम्प्लॉईज को एक जगह में जाने की सुविधा और अवसर दि जाना चाहिए । उन को एफार्मंडेशन आदि की फ्रैसिलिटीज भी देनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक डाल्टा और वनस्पति धी के कलरिंग का प्रश्न है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

आज दुनिया में साइंस में इतनी प्रगति और डेवेलपमेंट हो चुका है कि एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में आज तक कोई भी साइंटिस्ट वनस्पति धी को रंग देने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त हूँ और तरीका नहीं मालूम कर सका है । इस का कारण क्या है ? मेरे सुनने में यह आया है कि चूंकि वनस्पति धी के कलरिंग के बाद असलतः धी में मिलावट करना बहुत कठिन हो जायेगा, इस लिए जनता या गवर्नमेंट वनस्पति धी के कलरिंग के लिए दे सकती है उस से ज्यादा रुपया डाल्टा कम्पनी वाले दे देते हैं । इसलिए वनस्पति धी का कलरिंग नहीं हो पाता है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था की जाये कि डाल्टा और वनस्पति धी को कलर किया जाये, ताकि एडल्टेशन न हो सके ।

देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि यहां की फूड हैबिट्स को बदला जाये । आज हमारे यहां ज्यादा प्रेशर गेहूं और चावल पर है । एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट में लोगों की फूड हैबिट्स को चेंज करने की बात कही जाती है । इसलिए एजूकेटिड लोगों से इस की शुरुआत करना चाहिए, ताकि धीरे धीरे आम लोगों की फूड हैबिट्स बदलें और गेहूं और चावल पर प्रेशर कम हो । इस देश में ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं, जो कि गेहूं और चावल का स्थान ले सकती हैं ।

अन्त में मैं दूध के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । यद्यपि दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा कैंटल हमारे देश में हैं, लेकिन हम को ४.७६ औंस पर डे पर कैंपिटा दूध मिलता है, जब कि मेडिकल डिपार्टमेंट की रीकमेंडेशन है कि कम से कम १० औंस दूध रोजाना एक आदमी को मिलना चाहिए । आज सिर्फ १२५ कैंटल बॉडिंग स्टेशन, ३०,००० बूल काब्ज और ५,००० बूल्ज रेज करने से हमारे देश के कैंटल की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है । हमारे देश में लगभग छः, साढ़े छः गाव हैं । मैं चाहता

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

हैं कि एग्रोकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट हर एक गांव में एक इन्स्यूब्ड बुल जल्द पट्टुवाये, जिस से हमारे कैटल का नस्ल सुधर सके और दूध की मात्रा बढ़ सके ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I fully agree with Shri U. N. Dhebar that the Indian economy is primarily an agrarian one. It has been so far a long time and it will continue in future also to be so for a long time. But along with it, I would like to add that we should also have complete faith in scientific development of agriculture. Previously, our whole economy was based on cattle and, at present also it is based on cattle and will continue to be so for some time in the future. But without putting complete reliance on scientific methods of farming, we would not be able to compete with the other countries of the world.

Even today the States which are industrially advanced—I mean the States of India—if they are not prosperous in agriculture, they are generally poor; and the States which are not having large industries, if they are agriculturally advanced, are more prosperous, as is the case of your State, Sir, West Bengal, wherefrom many hon. Members come and Bihar, though there exist in them a large number of big industrial undertakings and vast mineral resources also, yet, they are not so advanced as your State is. So, it should be our earnest endeavour to try to improve our agriculture on modern lines.

Yesterday, some hon. Members said that we should not put as much of land under the plough as we have put today. It is true that due to our chronic disease of food shortage, we had to put even our pastures under the plough.

Some hon. friends, like my esteemed colleague, Shri Guha and Shri Inder

J. Malhotra have doubted whether there has been any qualitative increase in agricultural production. But, their doubts are not correct because in the period between 1951-52 to 1955-56, the index number of area under food-crops was 108.6 and between 1956-57 to 1960-61, the index number is 117, which means that there has been an increase of 7.7 per cent in area; whereas the increase in production is from 109.5 to 128, meaning thereby that the increase in agricultural production was 16.9 per cent. Thus, there has been quantitative increase as well as qualitative increase. One-half of the increase was due to increase in acreage and the other half due to quality. So, their doubts, I again say, were not correct.

Now, due to the dynamism which the Minister for Food and Agriculture has put into the administration of the Food and Agricultural Departments, the state of agriculture has improved and the trend of production has been upward. And, if we look at the index number of agricultural production in 1957-58 and 1960-61, we will find that it has increased from 109.2 to 135; and in non-food crops, it has increased from 129.4 to 147.3.

I say all this because our population is increasing. Unlike many friends of mine, I am not afraid of it because I have full faith in the strength of the arms of the farmer. If the farmers of India are given security, and if they are given proper administration, and if they are not unnecessarily put to duress, they can increase our food production to the requirement of the Third Plan. The target for the Third Plan is 100—105 million tons which means that we shall have to increase our agricultural production at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. This is not a very difficult task because the ingredients which go to increase production are: irrigation, fertiliser, soil protection, etc.

As you know, Sir, 22.5 per cent of our acreage under plough is under

perennial irrigation and it will go up to 28 per cent by the end of the third Plan. So is our fertiliser position. Just now Shri Bisram Singh was saying that if we fertilise our fields by chemical fertilisers only, they will go barren after sometime and some other hon. Members also expressed such doubts. I have noticed that the real farmer puts organic manures along with chemical fertilizers. Those who put in chemical fertilisers only are generally not in a position to work themselves. That fear is not worth noticing.

In India we have generally four types of land. First is the mountainous and forest area; second is plain, third is the desert and the fourth is deltaic. The acreage of our mountainous area is not insignificant. So far neither the Planning Commission nor any other agency gave much emphasis to developing those areas. Thanks to the personal efforts made by the Prime Minister a seed farm has been opened near Leh. I have full trust that if we go on opening that type of seed farms in different parts of our Himalayan, Western and Eastern Ghats, the agricultural requirements of our mountainous regions will be met. This farm is developing on proper lines. People used to say that it is not possible to grow anything in several areas. We can grow every type of plant. Plants from various parts of the world have already been grown there. Though that farm is only two years old many types of plants are under experiment and if we take interest in that type of farm we can propagate that cult in every village of Ladakh. It is necessary that this culture should be propagated because it should be the endeavour of the Agriculture Ministry that the requirement of every agriculturist should be met. It is not possible for any agriculturist to bring plants from Canada or Russia. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of the Government to do that work on their behalf and charge something if they want. But they

must propagate suitable plants and seeds and suitable systems of irrigation in those areas. If we do that, our defence strategy will also be strengthened. Besides that, I think that will give us opportunity to train our people. Today, here is one of the finest agricultural organisation in Delhi. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra, who is very respected, said that there are cliques in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. But I have noticed that scientists of international repute work there and they are putting their talent in growing not only the type of plants which Shri Inder J. Malhotra pointed out here but also other seeds and in doing research on cattle about which Shri U. N. Dhebar rightly emphasised, namely, that seeds and cattle should be given first priority.

But in one respect, I differ. Take, for instance, the case of Ladakh or Maharashtra. Shri U. N. Dhebar pointed out that we are short of bullock power; that we need today about seven crores of bullocks and we are having only about six crores and that for replacement also we need about one crore of bullocks every year. He said that our agriculturists will have to depend on bullock-carts and bullocks—plough for a long time. That is true and we think that for 50 more years that condition will more or less continue. But I feel it is of the utmost importance that at least the sons of the agriculturists should, along with learning how to drive a bullock-cart and learning how to drive a bullock plough, know how to handle a bulldozer and a tractor. Otherwise, the agriculturist will remain as a man of the 18th or the 17th century. In this rapidly developing world economy, they should know that, though I highly value the idea expounded by Shri U. N. Dhebar.

As I said about Ladakh, the people over there did not know what was happening at a distance of five miles around them, but in two years, they

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]

are now in the jet age. They did not know how to drive a bullock-cart because it was not possible for them. But now they are coming to Delhi by big planes. Previously they used to travel at the most by a mule or something like that. So is the condition in other parts of India. Previously in all the villages the means of transport was the bullock-cart. But today what is the condition? Ten years ago, we used to depend on those carts, but today trucks are operating in large numbers of villages in the plains area. It may not be possible to operate trucks in all the mountainous areas, but wherever roads have been constructed in the mountainous areas, these bullocks will be replaced now. Bullock power will be replaced now. Bullock power will be replaced. To day, there are 32,000 tractors operating in India, though we have put an embargo on the import of tractors.

In the Agricultural Research Institute I noticed that there are so many small agricultural implements of improved types. One day, without improved types. One day, without any notice, I went to some villages of the Punjab and some other villages in its neighbouring State to see how threshing operation was going on. There, I found only certain implements being used, because that is the rule in the entire country: either we carry on that operation with the help of bullocks or we use some small wagen implements.

Shri P. B. Patel (Patan): We have adopted the policy of ceiling of land. Is it possible to use tractors and bulldozers?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am sorry Shri Patel is not conversant with the policy of the Government or of the Congress. The Congress adopted a resolution at Nagpur that we will resort to cooperative farming and this House also accepted that resolution in an amended form. Shri Saraf yesterday doubted the efficacy of that resolution that in wet areas cooperative farming or mechanised farming is not

going to be a feasible proposition, to a large extent I agree with him that in wet areas it is very difficult to carry on agricultural operations by big machines. But when Shri Patel says that when we are having a small holding it is not possible to mechanise them, my answer is cooperatives. I come to another form of cooperation. That form has not yet been studied.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May I know how many cooperative farms have been established so far?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is the concern of the Ministry of Cooperation. They have established about 235 farms or so and they are competent enough to take care of themselves. I do not want to go into that.

There is another type of cooperation. There is not a single small agriculturist, about whom Shri Patel is thinking, who is having even a complete set of indigenous implements. If I own a five-acre plot which is divided into several fields, I might be having a bullock and a wooden plough. I might not be having a yoke. I will take it from another man. I will take another bull from a third man and we will cooperate and carry on that operation. For thrashing operation, at least 5 or 6 bullocks are needed. 6 or 7 people combine. We want that many people should combine. If the agriculturists are not willing to accept that idea, in my opinion, it is not their fault, because at every step, they find some difficulty. Even in their blocks, they find difficulty. So, if we present a clear picture of our idea and also give to them a clean apparatus to work out their strategy, I do not think any agriculturists will refuse to accept our idea of cooperative farming.

Therefore, I think it is necessary that the implements which are there at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute should be propagated in the country. I consulted the Minister of Food and Agriculture and made a proposal, which might require some expenditure. We are going to intro-

duce a system whereby agriculturists from different States may be invited to see the demonstration of small agricultural implements, which they might use in their own fields or in the co-operatives. I am not interested in taking away the rights of agriculturists because they constitute the backbone of the Indian economy. Unless and until you give security to the agriculturist, you can never find security in India.

First class cattle like the Sahiwal cattle are there and we also propose to have other types of cattle at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. That Institute is not meant only for foreign or Indian educated people. It is meant for the research scholars and the farmers. So, we are going to make it an institute where all improved methods could be taught to the agriculturists in their own language.

Shri Chatterjee, Shrimati Laxmi Bai and Shri Inder J. Malhotra laid much stress on the forest problem. Before that I want to answer the point raised about the existence of some clique. I give the promise of assurance to the House that if there is any clique anywhere in the Ministry, that will be eliminated completely. But, at the same time, I would like to suggest that any Member who makes such a charge must be in a position to convince us that there is a clique so that we can see how best it could be removed. Yesterday, Shri Malhotra referring to Dr. Joseph said about the clique. Let us hope the position is not as bad as painted by Shri Malhotra.

About afforestation programme, my senior colleague will deal with the policy matter. Vana Mahotsava and other festivals are celebrated every year. The big river valley projects and big factories like the Ranchi Machine Tool Factory are causing much havoc to our forests. No doubt, they are very necessary, they must be

established, and established in a glorious way. In that case, we must compensate it by planting trees in other areas. The entire catchment area of these valley projects, which come to about 37 million acres, get eroded after some time. So, we are thinking that we should approach the Railway Ministry and have afforestation all along the railway lines, beginning in a small way and ending in a big way. I hope and trust that the Railway Ministry will accept our suggestion. Similarly, we will be requesting the State Irrigation Ministers to allow us to plant, or they themselves plant, trees on all the canal banks. That will, to some extent, compensate the areas which get denuded by big river valley projects.

Coming to soil erosion, in plain areas the problem is not so difficult. Shri Braj Raj Singh of Kotah raised this question. In the Consultative Committee also this problem was raised. There are vast areas, particularly near river banks, which get eroded every year. These areas need protection. Shri Vishram Prasad is just going out and so I will take up his point first for his benefit. He said yesterday that agriculturists pick up grains out of cow dung. Being a very small agriculturist myself, I know that no agriculturist worth his name would pick up grain from under the cow dung. Because he possesses good health and so he could work. Today what is the condition? As Shri Vishram Prasad knows very well, in his own area, there is labour shortage. During the busy harvesting season, agricultural labour will not be available even for a wage of Rs. 2 per day. I suppose, Sir, the same position obtain in your own area.

Mr. Speaker: We have to pay even Rs. 3 per day.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Only those persons pick up such grains who do not want to carry on any agricultural operations. Because, only during the period of thrashing operations that type of grain can be picked up.

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** I can show him that in the eastern districts of UP labourers are still washing clothes and are picking grains from cowdung for feeding pigs.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is an unusual case.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** It is unusual.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** They use it for feeding pigs.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is usual.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** In the Chapra District of Bihar, this practice is very normal. All harijans and chamars live on that because of their poverty.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That can be so. If they do not want to work during the threshing operations, that might happen. But persons who spend so much time in picking grain from there can go and work.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** The females go and do that.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I know all about Gorakhpur and Azamgarh both and the condition of these two districts.

Now I come to this fertiliser problem. We are short of fertilisers. But our production will be going up. In each State some factories will be established. So many factories have been licensed.

**Shri Vishram Prasad** also said about soil testing, as also **Shri Brij Raj Singh** that when kisans take their soil for testing that is not usually done. At present there are about 24 soil testing stations. Some more are going to be opened in package programme districts. We assure them that if any agriculturist wants to take his soil for testing in those laboratories we will see that he is given proper service. It is not possible to open soil testing stations everywhere

though this is a good idea. It must be done in course of time. But if you put a man, who is not a good soil scientist, to do that work the result might be very devastating. So only trained people should be put to carry on that work. There is a shortage of trained people, that is, trained agriculturists and veterinary personnel. For that purpose four more colleges on the agriculture side and two veterinary colleges will be opened.

About mechanisation, I may also say again that on a 150-acre farm tractors farming requires one driver-cum-mechanic for a whole year, two farm labourers for a whole year, casual labourers for 1,117 man days, that is, four men on a whole year basis. If we carry on that operation by our indigenous methods, that is, by bullock farming, it requires eight permanent labourers, five men for four months in a year, that is, about two men for a whole year and 3,100 man days of casual labour, that is, about nine additional men for a whole year. It is the experience of more advanced countries that mechanisation on a large scale does not lead to unemployment. Any country that has its agriculture organised on the basis of mechanisation would need a large army of men for manufacturing tractors, for servicing them, for supplying spare parts etc. and for operating them. This makes up for the reduction in the number of men employed on a farm run with the help of bullocks only. But then, as I said in the beginning, our system is such that our indigenous system will continue though we must endeavour to improve our implements every day. For that purpose I would suggest—we will do that rather—that the village blacksmith should be given proper training and around them this idea of improving agricultural implements should revolve. If they get used to manufacturing improved types of implements, our problem could be solved to a large extent.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Are you going to set up workshops at least one in every tehsil?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Actually some workshops are already in existence. About 3,300 smiths. . . .

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Are you going to set up workshops in every tehsil? Have you got all that ready?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** This is a very good idea and in due course, naturally, it will have to be implemented. But to begin with. . . .

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** What is meant by 'due course'?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** If we make a beginning today. . . .

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Does it mean 100 years?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** 105 years!

**Mr. Speaker:** 'Due course' means that when an hon. Member is called then alone he should speak.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Shri Sharma comes from Meerut and he knows what is meant by 'due course'. The entire agricultural implements of at least some farm have been improved in a way. That was not done in one day, nor Shri Sharma made any contribution towards improving them. That will have to be done gradually. By talking here nothing can be done. . . . (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister should not provoke Shri Sharma, otherwise I will be in trouble.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** So, I say that this is a programme which we must embark upon. It should be our earnest effort to complete it in the shortest possible time. According to the Plan mechanisation of agriculture in India could take place only when the country is developed industrially. It is very unlikely that we can take to large-scale mechanisation before that. But something will go on before that. As I said before, about 32,000 tractors are operating at pre-

sent in India. That number, naturally, will go on increasing every year.

Now I take up the question of land ceiling and landless people. During the First and Second Plan periods virtually all the intermediaries were eliminated from land, not eliminated in the way that they are not having any land now but they are not having surplus land. About seven-lakh families of landless agriculturists are going to be settled during this Plan period. There is a Rs. 1 crore-scheme for that. The Waste Land Committee has also recommended to develop about 2 million acres of land for that purpose.

Yesterday hon. Members who participated in the debate said something about marginal and sub-marginal land with a view to having forest areas. That is a thing which will be examined and dealt with by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture.

I do not know whether the hon. Member from Tripura, Shri Dasaritha Deb, is here. He has given notice of some cut motions about jhum land and other joddars there. We have all sympathy for the jhumias of Tripura, Manipur and other places. Nothing will be done which might increase their difficulties. If they have been removed from any place, we will see that they are suitably settled. If they have been dispossessed of land, that will also be examined and they will not be put to any stress.

About opium cultivation yesterday Shri Brij Raj Singh said something. If that is the type of trouble in Barcilly, we will bring that matter to the notice of the proper authority so that no agriculturist is harassed.

13 hrs.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai referred yesterday to King Prithu. Prithu was a king who used to move among his people and collect ideas in a secret way and act upon them. She mentioned that the ideas of hon. Members

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

who speak here should be implemented. I may assure the House that if any Member of the House, or even an agriculturist, wants any legitimate thing to be done by this Ministry, it will invariably be done.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha said that Shri Patilji is working in fair weather. He doubted whether that type of weather would continue. I am not such a pessimist. The agriculturist believes in nature; he also believes in his own strength. As I said before, today there is also the necessity of believing in the strength of the scientist. Shri Chatterjee said that the scientist's ideas should not be ignored. That will never be done, because without introducing his ideas in the field, without taking the results of the laboratories into the field, it would not be possible to improve agriculture. That is a part and parcel of our programme. I think that—God willing—the agriculturists of India with faith in nature, faith in their own strength and in the Government, will see that despite bad weather, agricultural production goes on increasing.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, when the name of a Member of his party was called he was not present. He should appreciate that time is limited.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am the only speaker. Our time must have been taken by some other Member.

Mr. Speaker: But if a nominee of his Party was not present when called upon to speak, I cannot allow him an opportunity. Anyhow, I am allowing him as a special case.

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti (Jhajjar) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Deo. The hon. Member should wait for his turn

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying to see that the responsibility of this important Ministry has fallen on the able shoulders of Shri S. K. Patil and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and we expect too much from them. Sir, it would not be proper to pass the demands of this important Ministry without making certain observations. The reports supplied to us provide adequate food for rethinking on our idealistic and dogmatic approach to these various important problems.

Sir, the last census, of 1961, had many shocking revelations. Our population has risen to 438 millions and has beaten all forecasts of our economists. The rate of rise in the decade 1941—51 was to the tune of 1.3 per cent. In this decade 1951—61 the population has increased from 1.3 per cent to 2.2 per cent. This vast rise highlights the importance of agriculture to India. As the race between agricultural production and population has been going on, I feel that the reappearance of shortage would be there.

Sir, if you go through the pattern of our agricultural production, you will see that it is cyclical. Usually two or three years of bumper crop is followed by two or three lean years when our production falls. Taking into consideration all these factors, we should not be complacent that this temporary bright phase would last long. We should be prepared to face shortages. We are happy that under PL 480 programme we have been able to import large quantities of food grains from the United States; we also import foodgrains from various other foreign countries like Australia and Canada. We have imported quite a lot and this buffer stock has provided a cushion for the Third Five Year Plan period and I hope it would be sufficient to face the challenge of food shortage.

Sir, in the Third Five Year Plan, the average food consumption of an

adult is computed at 20.9 ounces per day that is 2,730 calories. That is 33 per cent. of the international standard of average consumption. Still we need 100 to 105 million tons of food grains by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. That is the target fixed. In 1959 the Ford Foundation Team made a survey and they suggested that 110 million tons would be required by the end of the Third Plan period. Even though we have fixed a smaller limit by about 10 million tons, I hope that it would be reached.

In 1950-51 our production was 52 million tons; by 1960-61 it has increased to 79.3 million tons. I think that is more statistical than real, because it is mainly based on crop-cutting experiments. This increase of 20 million tons which has been envisaged by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, I think should be real. But our past performances in this regard do not take us very far.

Sir, the productivity of Indian agriculture has to be increased in order to feed millions that are added to our population. Our grandiose plans are based on ideology and they seldom tend to fulfil the target. Take the case of the fad of cooperative farming. We can see that our Government have been harping on the same tune of cooperative farming, even though they know for certain that cooperative farming would lead to collectivism. It has been a total failure in Poland and East European countries, even though the technical know-how of the Russian experts of forty years standing has been easily available to them next door. But still it is a failure.

In this connection I refer to the statement of no less a person than Acharya Vinoba Bhave who in 1959 pointed out in unequivocal terms the failure of cooperative farming in his country. And the other day no less a person than Dr. Chintaman Deshmukh former Finance Minister referred, at a cultural function, to the repetition of

the same story of the failure of co-operative farming.

Take the case of China. As we have been reading in the newspapers, so much has been said about the communes and about the collective farms in that country, and the proclaimed achievement of astronomical targets in the field of agricultural production. But China is in the grip of hunger and famine. There is a mass exodus of the Chinese people, and their rehabilitation has created a problem not only to Hong Kong but to other neighbouring countries.

We should open our eyes and learn from the experience of other people. I quite agree with the Minister who preceded me and who laid stress on the security of the peasant. That is the most primary thing. It is no use tinkering with the problem. Thereby, instead of solving the problem we create several new problems. I am afraid there has not been a clear thinking on this subject. A climate of insecurity is created, and the poor peasant does not know where he stands, what will happen to his land, whether those lands will continue to be in his possession or will melt away in the flood of the socialist experiment; that the Government have been carrying on.

My hon. friend from Mehsana put a question regarding ceiling. We have been passing legislation on consolidation of holdings and scrapping the uneconomic holdings. At the same time we pass legislation for ceiling on land, which ultimately leads to fragmentation and creation of uneconomic holdings. If it is a joint family, they take recourse to partition. They try their best to divide the land among themselves. So these two incompatible things cannot go on together. There should be some clear thinking on this subject.

I am reminded of what the hon. the Prime Minister stated in the Lok Sabha when a Resolution tabled by a non-official Member, a Member of the Congress Party— I think it was Shri

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Ram Krishan Gupta— was under discussion. The Resolution was to the effect that some ceiling should be fixed on private income. But the Prime Minister most categorically said that it would amount to distribution of poverty.

What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander. If the fixing of a ceiling on private income would amount to distribution of poverty, why should a ceiling be fixed on private holdings of land? So I submit in all humility that there has not been a clear thinking in this regard.

Take the case of another socialist fad in the State trading in foodgrains, another costly experiment for which we have to pay heavily. In the previous House, my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta had suggested that there should be State trading in foodgrains. But we require personnel to man such an ambitious scheme. This was experimented upon in my State. The same licenses who used to purchase these foodgrains with the previous system became overnight the agents of the Government in this new set-up of State trading! It reminds me of the saying, old wine in new bottles. What happened? All the evils and all the vices which had prompted my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta to suggest State trading in foodgrains, were there. There was control, and there was black-marketing.

Up till now I have not been able to understand why this zonal system should continue. This zonal system of foodgrains movement is nothing but a device to open the flood-gates of corruption and favouritism. We have seen ourselves, and the Ministry also rightly claims that there has been improvement in our food production. They say that the prices are going to be stabilised. But by the introduction of the zonal system the agriculturist is completely denied a fair price for his labour. Foodgrain is his only purchasing power, for it is only by selling

his foodgrains that he can purchase the various necessities of life and the other commodities. So it is high time that we should think of scrapping this zonal system so far as the movement of foodgrains is concerned.

It is also high time that the Government should unhesitatingly declare the failure of the co-operatives, which will ultimately lead to collectivisation and declare peasant proprietorship as the only stepping-stone to progress. The Swatantra Party has been harping on peasant proprietorship. I am sure that the Ministry will ultimately realise their mistake and give an assured footing to the peasant. Then only he can improve, prosper and contribute to our additional food production.

I do not like to reiterate what has been said by the previous speakers regarding the question of educating the peasant on better techniques of farming, providing cheap fertilizer, better quality of seeds, marketing facilities and cheap credit. It would amount to repetition. But I would like to say that in spite of our ambitious programme of river control, the Indian agriculturist is still subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. These big river valley projects are being taken up at a colossal cost. But instead of solving the problem, they create new problems.

13.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

They not only create the problem of uprooting a large section of the population and their rehabilitation. At the same time, if you go to the *ajacut* of the Hirakud Dam area you will find that the best lands, which formerly used to produce the best paddy, are now reduced to swamps. The drainage problem comes in. Those best paddy fields have become alkaline and swampy. So, that has posed a new problem which has to be tackled.

I now come to some of the ambitious programmes which have been taken

up by this Ministry. I congratulate them on the same. The construction of the Rajasthan Canal should be taken up in right earnest, so that Rajasthan which is a desert might become the granary of India in course of time. It is gratifying to note that a large underground water basin has lately been found in the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan, that is right in the heart of the Great Indian desert. I think steps should be taken to utilise that water to irrigate the arid lands of the Rajasthan desert.

Secondly, regarding the Tikarpara Dam, that dam is the second phase of the Mahanadi Valley development programme. The purpose is to have a dam at Tikarpara. But if Shri Mahtab were here, he would bear me out that it is absolutely meaningless to have a dam at Tikarpara, because there is absolutely no irrigation potential there. The only thing is that a large number of kilowatts of electricity would be generated. So, even though it has got a large power potentiality, that should not be the consideration to go ahead with the Tikarpara project. The Tikarpara project would be submerging large tracts of the best lands of Orissa, that is on both sides of the Mahanadi: Boudh Sonepur and Atamullick which form part of Shri Mahtab's constituency. That has to be examined from that aspect.

Then, I come to forests. It would not be proper to pass this Demand without making a reference to the forest problem. The forest problem has been very well mentioned by some of the previous speakers. But they have not touched even the fringe of shifting cultivation on which Shri Dasaratha Deb had tabled a cut motion. We have seen that this *jhum* or shifting cultivation along the hill slopes is a menace to the country. All the rain water come gushing taking with it millions of tons of earth, thereby causing erosion, and causing floods in the coastal areas and ultimately devastating the country. One aspect of the question has to be

examined and that is the economic aspect of the people living there. We have to consider the difficult terrain in which they live and the paucity of culturable waste land for cultivation creates the problem. They have to live somehow. In the struggle for existence, they have to take recourse to shifting cultivation. They have no other alternative. That is why they take to this old practice, even though the yield from that source is very poor. The only way to tackle this problem is to provide gainful employment to these people either in the conventional method of agriculture or in various industries, to relieve the strain of unemployment in those areas. I think due consideration will be given in this regard.

The previous speaker, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh pointed out rightly that the catchment areas of the various dams should be properly guarded by large-scale plantation. But his statement here does not reconcile with the fact that in the Dandakaranya area, which is the catchment area of the Mahanadi, large-scale denudation of forests is taking place in the name of rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees. Floods in the Mahanadi have posed a very big problem to my State. I request that this aspect should be examined and orders passed that denudation of any forests in the Mahanadi basin should be stopped.

I am very grateful that a new subject has been initiated in this debate by the hon Member from Jhalawar. He has laid stress on wild life preservation. It is true that it has received the least attention from the Government quarters. India has been endowed with a magnificent fauna, whose beauty and variety surpass that in any other country. There are about 500 varieties of mammals, large varieties of birds and reptiles. Their preservation should be the primary consideration of the Government. We are very sorry to remark here that some of the species are completely

[Shri P. K. Deo]

extinct now. The cheeta, i.e. hunting leopard, is now completely extinct. If you want to preserve this, we will have to import from Africa and see that they are properly preserved. The brow antlered deer from Manipur is completely gone. The two-horn Asiatic rhino is extinct. In birds, the pink-headed duck has been completely destroyed. The great Indian bustard which is the cousin of the African Ostrich is on the verge of extinction. Some of the beautiful pheasants in the Himalayas are also on the verge of extinction. The great Indian Rhino can be counted on tips of fingers. Only a few scores are left and that too in Nepal and in the Kaziranga sanctuary of Assam. Regarding the Indian lion, it is a good thing that an attempt has been made for the multiplication of this great Indian lion, taking some from Girnar and putting them at the Chandraprabha sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh. Such endeavours should be made and there should be multiplication of the lion species in other parts of the country. The wild buffalo is also on the verge of extinction. The black buck which was so common in the western districts of my State, is very difficult to be seen now-a-days.

Preservation of wild life has been matter of deep concern for all of us. If you see the Samhitas and Puranas, you will be surprised at the amount of interest which our forefathers used to take in the preservation of this wild life. The earliest record of preservation of wild life, you will find in the Fifth Pillar Edict of Asoka, that is, in the 3rd century B.C. This is what Asoka writes in his Fifth Edict:

"Thus saith King Priyadarshi, Beloved of Gods, 26 years after my coronation, I have declared the following species of animals exempt from slaughter, namely, parrots, mainas ... rhinoceros, ... boneless fish ... geese etc."

**Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh** (Rajnandgaon): After the battle of Kalinga, Orissa?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Even during the Moghul period, the Moghul Emperors exhibited their love for wild life in various writings. Babar, Humayun, Akbar and Aurangzeb displayed very great love of wild life. Jehangir had written in his Membirs:

"Had I been the head of a great natural history museum instead of being an Emperor, I would have been very happy."

Now, this preservation of wild life in this country is a matter of great concern to all of us. There is an Indian Board for Wild Life constituted in 1947. They pass pious resolutions which are put in cold storage, which are never implemented.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये राजा महाराजा लोग ही बन्दू नें रखा करते थे और यही उन जानवरों को मारा करते थे। अब ये ही इस ही शिकायत हमारी सरकार के सामने करते हैं।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The Wild Life Protection Act has been passed by certain State Governments. But, it has become a dead letter so to say. That is so because of lack of the right type of personnel to administer the law. The law makers are the law breakers. Those who are entrusted with the protection of wild life, take recourse to poaching. In my constituency, at times, you get venison cheaper than mutton. There has been colossal destruction of the wild life by taking recourse to un-ethical means like using spot lights, sitting on water holes etc. which a sportsman would never do. There should be a stop to this.

Talking of crop protection guns, it is a good thing that the prices of ammunition have gone dearer and now they cannot take recourse to poaching as they used to do previously. Those who possess muzzle-loading

guns for purposes of crop protection should be controlled. I suggest that these crop protection guns should be sealed during the off-season. They should not be allowed to possess these crop protection guns when there are no crops.

Coming to *shikar* tourism, these tourist agencies, to please their clients, take recourse to all sorts of un-ethical means which is not *shikar* at all.

Another aspect of the destruction of wild life is that it is mainly due to the poisonous arrows which are used by the Adibasis. It is an economic problem. That has to be tackled first. They kill these wild animals for the sake of food. They live in semi-primitive conditions. Even the impact of our First, Second and Third Plans has not affected them, and their food problem has remained as acute as before. That situation has to be improved before we can tackle this problem of the destruction of these wild animals by the Adibasis.

Regarding export, I must submit that the export of musk has got to be stopped. We know that musk forms the base material for perfumes, but the export of musk must be stopped. Unless that is done, all the musk deer in the Himalayas will all the slaughtered for a commercial gain.

Lastly, I would suggest the preservation of the game-birds. From an experience and the report of the board of wild life also we find that Delhi is the biggest culprit in the matter of the destruction of the game-birds. If you go either to Moti Mahal or any other hotel you will find advertisements to the effect that tasty *betar* curry or *teetar* curry etc. are available I submit that there must be a stop to this. There is netting, noosing and snaring of the quails and partridges so much that unless something is done in this regard, we would not find these quails and partridges any more in our country.

In conclusion, I submit that there should be some legislation against the commercialisation of game-meat. Otherwise, if *shikar* is going to be used for commercial purposes, then, I am afraid that the beautiful wild life that we possess would not be there in near future.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, hon. Members must take only ten minutes each. I have got a long list of persons who want to speak.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** May I know whether you are going according to the list given by the parties or you go by Members' catching your eye? Are you going by the lists given to you by the various parties or you use your own eyes to catch these people?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Both.

**Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** On a point of clarification. Food and agriculture are most important problems concerning all the States. So, at least one Member from each State should be given about fifteen to twenty minutes just like the Members of the Opposition.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am trying to accommodate as many States as possible.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma (Khamam):** I have got an appeal to make. Since food is mostly the concern of housewives and since at least half the population of this country are women, they also would like to express their views and give their suggestions on this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Members may please wait for her chance. Now, Shri Radhelal Vyas.

**Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** I rise to a point of order. There is no representative of the Ministry here.

**An Hon. Member:** Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is here.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

[Shri Radhela Vyas]

Agricultural production is at the base of the comprehensive approach to the reconstruction of the rural economy, in our country. We must note that in our food front, we have made an improvement. In spite of the rapid increase in the population to the tune of 88 lakhs every year, our imports of foodgrains have not increased. But, at the pace at which our population has been increasing, we must pay more attention to increasing our food production.

One of the programmes that had been included for this purpose was having mechanised farms. There is one very big mechanised farm at Suratgarh in Rajasthan. There are proposals with the Government to have more such farms in the country. May I submit that Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in India and agriculture is the mainstay of the population of that State, and that State may be considered for this purpose? The State Government have submitted a proposal for having a mechanised farm in Betul district. They have offered a compact area of 30,000 acres, which fulfils all the requirements for mechanised farms. The soil is good; the irrigation facility can be available from a tank that will be built on the Tawa. The climate is good, and the rain-fall is also good. The communications are available also nearby, that is, very near the farm area. An investigation has been made about the soil condition, the facilities for irrigation and so on, and the report of the survey has been forwarded to the Government of India.

I find from the report that the Government of India proposed to have another farm, and the preparations are nearly complete to have it in the Rajasthan area. Rajasthan is already having one farm. These farms should serve also as demonstration farms for the agriculturists. Madhya Pradesh being at the centre of the Union of India, I think agriculturists from the neighbouring States like Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and UP must

be coming to that area, and they can learn something there. There are also other factors which have to be taken into consideration. Though it is the largest State having a large area under the plough, yet, the agricultural production in that State is the lowest as compared to other States. So, I would request the Government of India to have some sympathy for this State and to lend their support to increase agricultural production there. It is very necessary to have a very big farm, a mechanised farm, in that State.

I know that other areas also might have their claims. One such has been put forward by Gujarat also, for having a big mechanised farm in the Kutch area. I would submit that all the States might have these farms by turn, but the first priority should be given to Madhya Pradesh, in view of the special conditions that are obtaining there.

Now, I come to soil conservation and reclamation of soil. You know, Sir, that in Madhya Pradesh, there are vast areas that have been covered by the ravines of the Chambal and its tributaries. About six lakhs of acres are to be reclaimed. And this has become a problem for Madhya Pradesh. The districts of Morina and Bhind are very thickly populated and the dacoits' menace is known to the country; and it has been there for years together, and it is baffling any solution. One of the causes is that vast areas that were under the plough have been taken by the ravines which are very deep, as deep as ten to hundred feet at certain places. The State of Madhya Pradesh with its inadequate resources cannot solve this problem, and, therefore, the Government of India should come to their help. Only a paltry sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose. The cost of reclaiming one acre of ravine land would come to about Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000. Our Government approached the United Nations Special Project Fund

to help us in this matter, and you will be glad to know that they wanted to advance some money, I think, about Rs. 2.74 crores. But I am sorry to say that the Government of India did not agree to accept that aid, nor are they prepared to help us with more aid. Thus soil there is very rich, and it will give employment to the people in the over-populated area there. It is the most thickly populated area of Madhya Pradesh. If the dacoit menace has to be removed, some employment must be given to the people there. There are no industries there. We can give only the land. Land can be got only by reclaiming ravines. I would urge on Government to pay their special attention to this matter. It would be better if they take over all the ravines in their possession, prepare a special scheme and depute special officers. I assure them that they would not be losers. If they reclaim the land, they can get back their expenditure by selling it to persons who need it. The cost can be recovered in instalments I would again say that this is a very pressing demand. The problem is a very serious one and it should be looked into from that angle.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** What is the guarantee that the dacoits will not come and take away all the crops?

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** There will be roads and communications. If the ravines are cleared, they would not find any shelter, which they get at present.

Then I come to forestry. Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest area as compared to other States; two-fifths of the area is under forests. But there are certain problems which should be looked into. There is no research station. There is no training centre for training officers etc. There are certain proposals with the Government of India. They invited the opinion of State Government. They wanted some lands, buildings etc.

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which have been offered to them. They can start straightway as they have got a plan to have one officers' training college in Madhya Pradesh also.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** At Jabalpur.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** At Jabalpur, there will be a training centre. At Betul or some other place, there will be an officers' training college.

Similar for a forest research centre, a site has been offered at Jabalpur by the State Government. The claim of Madhya Pradesh for one of the regional forest research centre has not yet been accepted by the Government of India. I would request that this should be favourably considered.

One important point in agricultural development is plant protection. But very little attention has been paid to it. In the past decade, plant protection measures have lagged behind several other aspects of the programme of agricultural development. We have not yet assessed the huge damage caused to crops and to agricultural production every year through pests and crop diseases. Though the amount provided for in the Third Plan is four times that in the Second, it is not sufficient. We are making every effort and straining our nerves to step up agricultural production, but we are not taking adequate steps to prevent damage to crops which is growing every year. There are plant protection organisations in every State, but they have to be considerably strengthened to be effective, to render real service by preventing the colossal damage that is being caused to crops.

Lastly, there is much damage caused in storage and through the monkey menace and cattle menace. My hon. friend who preceded me was referring to preservation of wild life. But I

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find in Ujjain district in my State the monkey population is growing rapidly and the damage they do to crops cannot be imagined. Conditions may be similar in other parts of the country also. So steps should be taken to protect crops by eliminating such animals which do huge damage to crops.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय । श्री राम सुभग सिंह जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया है कि वह सदस्यों के सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे, इसके लिए मैं उनका आदर करता हूँ और इसी भावना से कुछ विचार उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

खेती के लिए भूमि तो आवश्यक है पर भूमि के साथ दो चीजें और अत्यन्त आवश्यक हैं, एक तो गाय और दूसरा जल । यदि किसान के पास भूमि है और गौ नहीं है तो उसकी खेती अच्छे प्रकार से नहीं हो सकती । गौ अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । अगर किसी चीज को किसान का प्राण कहा जा सकता है तो वह गौ है । गौ से ही बैल मिलते हैं जो कि हल भों चलाते हैं और दूसरा काम भी करते हैं । उनके गोबर से खाद मिलती है । जिससे खेती करने वाले का सारा काम होता है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकार बड़ी बड़ी चीजें बना रही है । बनाये मुझे उससे विरोध नहीं है । लेकिन जो खेती का काम छोटे पैमाने पर किया जाता है उससे जनता का अधिक लाभ होता है । उदाहरण के लिए जिस समय गन्ना पेला जाता है तो उस काम में मजदूर और किसान रात दिन लगे रहते हैं । रात दिन कोल्हू चलते हैं । और वह मजदूर जिनके पास खाने को नहीं है, गन्ने का रस पी कर अपनी भूख मिटाते हैं । बहुत आदमी इस धन्धे में लगे रहते हैं, कोई कोल्हू चलाता है, कोई पत्ता लाता है, कोई गन्ना लाता है, और इससे गांव में बड़ी रौनक रहती है । ससे एक बड़ा लाभ यह होता है कि जिन

दिनों कोल्हू चलते हैं उन दिनों गांवों में चोरियां नहीं होतीं । तो मैं आपके सामने यह चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे पैमाने पर जो काम किये जाते हैं उनमें लोगों को ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलती है । अगर आप सैकड़ों कोल्हू नष्ट करके एक मिल खड़ी कर दें तो बहुत से मजदूरों की मजदूरी नष्ट हो जायेगी । हजारों आर्दामियों का रोजगार बन्द होगा । यह ठीक है कि उससे कुछ को रोजगार मिलेगा परन्तु उस जनता को जिनको रोजाना खाद्य सामग्री चाहिए उनके लिए अच्छा यही है कि उनके लिए छोटे छोटे धन्धे खोले जायें जिनमें सब को समान रूप से काम मिल सके ।

मैं नेगौ के बारे में भी कहा था । गाय से दूध तो मिलता ही है और जिस खेत में गौ या बकरी बैठती है उस खेत के लोगों को क्षय रोग नहीं होता । गायों और बकरियों को खेतों में बिठाना क्षय रोग का इलाज है । गाय जहां दूध देती है वहां यह काम भी कर देती है । अगर कपिला गाय का दूध दिया जाये तो कुष्ठ रोग नहीं हो पाता । मेरा सुझाव है कि गाय की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए कानून द्वारा गौ-हत्या को बन्द कर दिया जाये । अगर ऐसा कर दिया जायेगा तो बीस साल के अन्दर इतनी गायें हो जायेंगी कि मरने वाली गायों से ही आपकी चमड़े की, हड्डी की और इसी तरह की चीजों की जरूरत पूरी हो जायेगी । किसान के लिए मुख्य आधार गाय है ।

संस्कृत में गौ भूमि को भी कहते हैं और गाय को भी कहते हैं, दोनों समान रूप से उपयोगी हैं । चूंकि खेती का आधार सबसे पहले गाय पर है इसलिए आप किसान को प्रोत्साहित कीजिये कि अगर उस के पास दस बीघा जमीन है तो उसमें से एक बीघा वह गोचर भूमि छोड़े । उसमें उसके पशु भी चरेंगे और साथ में उसको लकड़ी भी मिलेगी जिससे उसको गोबर जलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं

रहेगी और उसका वह खाद बना सकेगी जोकि बहुत लाभकारी है। दूसरा समस्या जल की है। अब जल की समस्या के समाधान के लिए यह ठीक है कि नहरे भी चाहिए और बड़े बड़े बांध भी बनने चाहिए। इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद डा० राम सुभग सिंह को यह मालूम होगा कि किरातार्जुनीय ग्रंथ में यह घटना आती है कि महाभारत काल में दुर्योधन के राज्य में देवमात्रिक खेती होती थी अर्थात् वर्षा के आर पर खेती होती थी। तब कोई अकाल अथवा दुष्काल नहीं पड़ा करता था। उस समय यह भावना किसानों में विद्यमान थी और उनको सब आवश्यक साधन मुलभ थे। गौ का योड़ा सा घी और उसी प्रकार से उत्तम, उत्तम पदार्थ यदि प्रत्येक घर में अन्न में डाले जायें तो अपने आप बादल बनेंगे और ठीक समय पर वर्षा होगी। गाय रखने से किसान को दूध और छाछ मिलेगी। दूध पाने से एक बड़ा लाभ यह भी होगा कि जो भाई घी और दूध पीयेंगे उनके शरीर में मल कम बनेगा और जब मल कम बनेगा तो सड़ांध कम बनेगी। वह और उनके बच्चे स्वस्थ होंगे और इस तरह से तमाम देश का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होगा।

जल के लिए जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया, हमें नहरे बनानी होंगी। नहरे बनाने के साथ साथ हमें यह भी करना चाहिए कि जहां नहरों के साथ में जमीन छोड़ी गई है उसे गौ आदि पशुओं के चरने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाये। कई बार यह किया जाता है कि अगर किसान किसान का पशु उधर आ जाता है तो उस को दंड दिया जाता है। यह तो भगवान् ने सब को सब चीजें दी हुई हैं। ऐसे ही जंगल है। जंगल में भी किसानों को इसका अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वे वहां से अपनी जरूरत लायक लकड़ों काट कर ला सकें। थोड़ी बहुत लकड़ी जंगल से काट लाने का उनको अधिकार होना चाहिए वह कोई शहतीर तो काट कर लाते

नहीं हैं जिस पर कि ऐतराज किया जा सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था होने से जहां उस किसान का लाभ होगा वहां किसान के साथ जो मजदूर बांधा हुआ है उसको भी लाभ होगा और व्यापारी को भी लाभ होगा।

चीनी की एक बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने मौजूद है। आज लोगों की कुछ एक ऐसी मनोवृत्ति बन गयी है कि वे गुड़ और शक्कर नहीं खाना चाहते मानों गुड़ और शक्कर उन्होंने कभा पहले देखी ही न हो। मैं अन्य महानुभावों की बात न कह कर स्वयं कांग्रेस शासक दल के लिए कह सकता हूँ कि उनमें बहुत से ऐसे नेता हैं जो कि गुड़ और शक्कर खाना पसन्द करते हैं और चीनी खाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। चीनी जिसको कि कंद की खांड कहा जाता था उसे लेना नहीं चाहते। चीनी से पहले हमारे लोग इसलिए भी परहेज करते थे कि उनके अंदर यह भावना थी कि इसको हड्डा मिला कर साफ किया जाता है। इस तरह की चीजें थीं लेकिन अब तो दुर्भाग्य से या सीभाग्य से वह बात रही नहीं है और लोग आमतौर पर चीनी का व्यवहार करने लगे हैं।

चूँकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो रहा है इसलिए मैं इस अवसर पर और अधिक कुछ न कहूंगा। मैं ने आपके सामने जो यह बातें कही हैं यह केवल किसानों के लिए ही लाभकारी नहीं हैं बल्कि किसानों के साथ जो मजदूर बांधा हुआ है और जो व्यापारी बांधा है उन सभी के लिए लाभप्रद हैं।

किसान ही नहीं वरन् उनके बाल बच्चे और स्त्री आदि सभी काम कर लेते हैं। एक किसान को देखिये। ७० वर्ष का बुढ़ा भी खेत में काम करता है और ८ वर्ष का बच्चा भी खेतों का काम करता है। उनके घर की देवियां भी सब काम करत हैं। अगर उन सब की मजदूरा लगाई जाये तो यह जो गन्ने का दाम दिया जाता है वह बहुत थोड़ा है। गेहूँ का दाम भा थोड़ा दिया जाता है।

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

हरा गन्ना जिसकी चीनी खाते हैं उसका दाम किसान को केवल १ रुपया १० आने मन दिया जाता है ऐसी हालत में वह किसान सूखी लकड़ी जलाने के लिए ४ रुपये मन खरीदने का कैसे हिम्मत कर सकता है ? यह कितने अंधेरे की बात है कि एक मन गन्ने का दाम तो उसे मिले केवल १ रुपया और १० आने लेकिन सूखा लकड़ा और कंडा जो जलाया जाता है वह किसान को चार रुपये मन के हिसाब से बेचा जाये। यह तो किसान के ऊपर घोर अत्याचार करना है। आप भले ही शौक से उसे एक मन गन्ने का १ रुपया दस आने ही मूल्य दें लेकिन साथ ही इसका भी तो प्रबन्ध करे कि किसान को उसकी आवश्यकता की चीजें कपड़ा आदि मुनासिब दाम पर मिलें। यह बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें वाले दिल्ली के बाजार को मंहगा कर देते हैं। किसान गाड़ी भर गन्ना या अनाज जी वह मंडा में बेचने ले जाता है उसके बदले में वह केवल ठोड़ा सा कपड़ा कूँघे पर डाल कर घर लौटना है। मंडी का यह हालत है कि उस बेचारे किसान को यह भी पता नहीं रहता कि वह अपना गल्ला या गन्ना किस भाव पर बेच रहा है। क्या भाव चल रहा है और क्या भाव नहीं चल रहा है उसको कुछ पता नहीं रहता है बस वहां तो यही रहता है कि दे, दे, ले ले। सरकार का यह कत्ताव्य है कि उधर ध्यान दे। किसानों को उनकी उपज के मुनासिब दाम मिले। साथ ही सरकार इस का भी कुछ प्रबन्ध करे कि किसानों को उनकी आवश्यकता की चीजें कपड़ा, खेता काम आने वाले औजार आदि मुनासिब दामों पर मिलें। भारत चूँकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है इसलिए यदि यहां का किसान खुशहाल बनेगा तो राष्ट्र समृद्धिशाली बनेगा। वर्तमान युग के एक बड़े महापुरुष महर्षि स्वामी दयानन्द ने सत्यार्थ-प्रकाश ग्रंथ में कहा भी है कि राजाओं का राजा किसान आदि परिश्रम करने वाले हैं।

Shri K. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I have got

only 10 minutes. So, I will take only one point. In my opinion, the problem of agriculture is one of the most difficult problems, perhaps, as difficult a problem as the problem of nuclear warfare, for the simple reason that when the agricultural revolution took place in the world, it went on for full 100 years between 1750 and 1850, and fine progress was made when scientific and technological help was given to agriculture in every country, to the tenant and to labour on the farm. Technological institutes were established everywhere, in every agricultural commodity producing area and in every cattle producing area; but, then, India was not a self-governing country.

The sadder aspect of the matter was that there was more inertia and inaptitude among the people themselves. One hundred years passed on and all the world has changed. Yet Indian agriculture remained in the same state for 2,000 years. This plough is 2,000 years old. My friend, the Minister, says, 'in due course of time'. What due course of time? What does he mean by due course of time? What has Nasser done? What have the people of Israel done? Within six months they have changed the plough; within six months they have changed the system of manure.

What has happened in this country? You sit in this great hall. But what about your masters the electorate? Look to the cattle. The village pond is the dirtiest spot anywhere in the world. It is a shame for any civilized people that the village pond should exist in India. I do not know what my hon. friend the Agriculture Minister says. But my feeling is this. When I had to face the electorate, when I say the manure lying out there and the cattle going to the village pond to drink water, I had no courage to ask for votes from the people. What have we done for them? What scientific development have we given the peasant to force him to put the

manure undedground? What scientific development have we given him to keep the village pond clean? What about the college or institute which is necessary to teach him to work for better production, to choose a plot for the better production of seed? What have we done?

14 hrs.

The simple fact is that even in administration we have not got the functional, dynamic and rational view of the modern scientists. It is here that the fault lies. In every aspect of our administration a slow and easy sort of attitude is taken. For administration, take the case of any revolutionary change that has come about. Take the French Assembly of Tennis Court 1789. The men there dazzled the world for their intellectual calibre. They were shining examples of intellectual attainments. What happened at Frankfurt in 1848? The whole German order was changing. Every Minister was number 1, not in Germany alone but in the whole of the world. Here, you choose men who have little aptitude for the jobs they have taken up and no intellectual capacity to understand the problem. What a crime against the people! So, I say that the fundamental mistake, is in not taking a rational and dynamic view which modern conditions demand. It is not a question of taking a seer of seed here or a ton of manure there. What fault can you find with the peasant, if you yourself do not change? There are two problems. The first thing is the question of change. I again repeat because my friend Shri Patil has come and I pay him a tribute; he has done much more than any other Agriculture Minister did. I repeat that we are 2000 years back while other people have advanced. Firstly, you have to train the people for every work. I want that at the village level there should be agricultural training; at primary level there should be extension of agricultural service; there should be a college of agriculture in every district and a university of agriculture in every State. Then alone you can change. In Denmark and many

other countries land is not allowed to be used by people who are ignorant of the art of agriculture. I repeat it for the benefit of my hon. friend the Minister that it is Beacon who said 300 years before that it is not the poverty of the soil nor is it the want of mineral resources nor is it the lack of any other thing such as extensive land, etc. in a country that is responsible for the poverty of the people; it is the lack of the art of production. Man can master the world; he can create resources provided he has got intellect, capacity and the will. That intellect and capacity come through education and mobility. So, that is one thing education of the tenant and cultivator.

Second thing is that any development, possibly in an under-developed country is based on the development of agriculture. It means that the agriculturist must produce much more than is consumed in the country. He is not to produce only food which is necessary for the people but things needed for industry and something more for export also. That is possible only if you allow a higher price to the cultivator; I mean a good living wage. It is called the parity of prices. In the United States it arose for the first time in 1936. The price position changed there in 1938. In 1948-50, it is accepted that a man and his family working in a farm, taking into account the way of life and the facilities that the farming way of life gives to the peasant and his family, should have as much income as a non farm, working man will get for the same standard of life. I say that is called social justice. I again revert to the fundamental proposition that no community, no Government and no social organisation can sustain itself unless it is based on three things: efficient and honest administration, education and social justice. Social justice is necessary in the shape of parity of prices. In India the position is that the urban man gets 209 per cent of the average income; a labourer on the farm gets 38 per cent of the average income and the cultivator gets only 67 per cent of the average income. At this rate, in 1981

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

at 5% increase per year in national income the position would be that the urban man will be getting 339 per cent of the average income while the poor cultivator would be getting only 67 per cent. Sir, what is slavery? What is the crime these people do? They are producing food by working hard for the good of one man living in the palace somewhere in the city? What is slavery if this is not slavery? If conditions do not change, you shall have to face a revolution. People will not like to remain slaves and these things would not be allowed to remain as they are for long.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र:** उपाध्यक्ष जी मंत्री जी की तरफ से जो डिमांड्स फ़ारान्ट्स पेश हुई हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन उस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास उचित प्लानिंग नहीं है। उदारहण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले सरकार ने कहा कि गन्ना बोझो, लेकिन जब लोगों ने गन्ना बोया और खेतों में फ़सल खड़ी थी, तो सरकार ने आदेश दिया कि चीनी बनाने में दस परसेंट की कमी कर दी जाये। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसानों में बेचैनी फैली। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने, मंत्री महोदय ने और फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि जब गन्ना पैदा हो गया, तो सरकार को आर्डिनेन्स निकालने की ज़रूरत नहीं थी। सरकार के पास इतना बड़ा महकमा और स्टॉक रहते हुए भी प्रापर प्लानिंग नहीं है और उस के कारण किसानों को बड़ी तकलीफ़ हो रही है और उन को बहुत तरह का घाटा हो रहा है।

खेती के महकमे की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि १९६०-६१ में फूड प्रेन्च का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ कर ७९.३ मिलियन टन तक पहुँच गया। प्रोडक्शन तो बढ़ गया है, लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हर साल कितने रुपए का गल्ला बाहर से मंगा रही है। १९६०

में सरकार ने १,८०,००० लाख रुपए का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया। [इसी तरह तेरह बरस की स्वाधीनता की ज़िन्दगी में सरकार ने १६०६ करोड़ रुपए का गल्ला इस देश में मंगाया और उस के बाद जब से देश में प्लानिंग हो रहा है, उस दस बरस की अवधि में १२५४.१० करोड़ रुपए का गल्ला मंगाया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार कहती है कि देश में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ रही है, तो फिर बाहर से इतना गल्ला मंगाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी है। सरकार का यह कैसा प्लानिंग है कि इन तेरह बरसों में—और प्लानिंग शुरू होने के बाद भी—इतना गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा? मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि खेती के महकमे की तरफ़ हम को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए, उतना नहीं दिया गया है। कल-कारखानों की ओर हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं, लेकिन खेती पर जो ध्यान देना चाहिए, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि आपने प्लानिंग के ऊपर १६,००० करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। इतना रुपया खर्च कर चुकने के बाद भी आपको बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना पड़ रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि आपका गल्ले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है और जो गल्ले कीोजीशन है वह सैटिसफैक्टरी है। कल ही हमारे थामस साहब कह रहे थे कि उनकी फिगरज़ ठीक हैं। लेकिन मैं उनकी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किदवई साहब जो फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर थे, वे कहा करते थे कि सरकार को जो फिगरज़ हैं वे रिलाएबल नहीं हैं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने किदवई साहब के भाषण को सुना है वे जानते हैं कि उनके फिगरज़ के बारे में क्या विचार थे। हमारे थामस साहब को फिगरज़ पर बड़ा नाज़ है। लेकिन मैं उनको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि राव साहब जो हिन्दुस्तान के एक माने हुए एकोनॉमिस्ट हैं, उनका कहना यह है कि हमारा गल्ले का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा है, वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें।

हमें देखना होगा कि हमारे पास जितनी जमीन खेती की है उसमें से कितनी इरिगेटिड है और कितनी नान-इरिगेटिड। इरिगेटिड लैंड पर हमें ज्यादा ध्यान दे कर पैदावार को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य फर्टिलाइजर्स पर बहुत जोर देने हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पानी वाली जमीन में फर्टिलाइजर दे दें लेकिन जब तक आप गोबर नहीं देंगे आपका खेत कुछ दिनों के बाद ऊसर हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते गोबर देना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे डेवर भाई जो ने बैजों का जिक्र किया था। उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। आप कहते हैं कि आप बाहर से बुलडोजर मंगावेंगे। लेकिन क्या क्या चीजें आप बाहर से मंगा सकते हैं? अगर आप बुलडोजर मंगा भी लें तो बुलडोजर गोबर तो नहीं दे देंगे। मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जब तक गोबर नहीं जमीन में डाला जाएगा, खेती की उन्नति होना असम्भव बात है। आर्गेनिक खाद बहुत जरूरी है। जहां गोबर का खाद दिया जाता है, वहां अगर पानी कम भी होता है तो भी फसल रह जाती है लेकिन अगर फर्टिलाइजर दे दें और पानी न आए तो फसल खराब हो जाती है। इन वास्ते गोबर को खाद्य कच इंतजाम होना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब मैं लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि लैंड रिफार्म्स हुई हैं। बिहार में भी लैंड रिफार्म्स हुई हैं। लेकिन अभी तक भी वहां पर जमींदारों को उसका कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया जा सका है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी सत्तर अस्सी रुपया पाने वाला एक जमींदार हूँ। आठ बरस हो गए हैं मेरी जमीन को लिये हुए लेकिन आज तक मुझे कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिला है। आप कहते हैं कि आप जमीन पर सोलिंग लगावेंगे। आप सोलिंग तो लगायें लेकिन सोलिंग लगाने के बाद आप मुआवजा तो देंगे या नहीं देंगे और अगर देंगे तो क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है।

सब से जरूरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह है कि सोलिंग के साथ साथ बिहार में एक लैवी लगा दी गई है। लैवी क्या है और किस तरह यह लगाई गई है, यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। जिस आदमी के पास बीस एकड़ जमीन है, उसको अब सरकार को मुफ्त में जमीन देनी होगी और इसका उसको सरकार की तरफ से कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जायेगा। एक एकड़ से ज्यादा जिस आदमी के पास जमीन है, उसको भी लैवी देनी होगी। हमारे डेवर भाई सदाकत आश्रम गए थे और उन्होंने वहां भाषण किया था। हमारे प्रबान मंत्री जो कहते हैं कि समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के बारे में हमारा जो प्रस्ताव है, उसमें हम पेंटलैस सोशलिज्म नहीं चाहते। लेकिन यह पेंटलैस सोशलिज्म नहीं तो क्या है? जिस के पास कम जमीन है, उसको लैवी के रूप में कम देनी पड़ेगी और जिसके पास ज्यादा है, उसको ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगी। जिस के पास दो तीन एकड़ है, उसको कम देनी पड़ेगी लेकिन जिस के पास बीस एकड़ या उससे ऊपर है, उसको उस जमीन का छटा हिस्सा लैवी के रूप में देना पड़ेगा। इस बीस एकड़ वाले को तीन साढ़े तीन एकड़ जमीन लैवी के रूप में देनी पड़ेगी। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

“One-twentieth of the total area held by him in the area notified if the total area held by him throughout the State exceeds one acre but does not exceed five acres.”

इसमें 1/20वां हिस्सा देना पड़ेगा। आगे चल कर लिखा है :—

“One-tenth of the total area held by him in the area notified if the total area held by him throughout the State exceeds five acres but is less than 20 acres.”

“One-sixth of the total area held by him...if the total area held by him throughout the State is 20 acres or more.”

**[श्री विभूति मिश्र]**

वन सिक्सथ चला जाता है बीस एकड़ में से ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** टाइम खत्म हो रहा है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके ऊपर "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" लिखा हुआ है । यह कैसा धर्म हुआ कि किसी माननीय सदस्य को तो पंद्रह पंद्रह मिनट दे दिये जायें और किनो को दस भी न दिये जायें ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** तीन बजे मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** यह तो आपके अधिकार में है, जब आप चाहें उनको बुलायें । लेकिन किसी माननीय सदस्य को पंद्रह पंद्रह मिनट मिल जाते हैं और किसी को दस भी नहीं मिलते हैं, यह कैसा "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को तो वह भी नहीं मिलता है ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** लेकिन कई कई माननीय सदस्य ऐसे भी हैं, जो तीन तीन बार बोल चुके हैं और कुछ ऐसे हैं जो एक बार भी नहीं बोल सके हैं और उनको वक्त नहीं दिया गया है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप खत्म करने की कोशिश करें ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूँ । जो लैबो लगाई है उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस के पास एक एकड़ या दो एकड़ जमीन है, उसको कम देनी पड़ेगी और जिस के पास बीस एकड़ है, उसको तीन साढ़े तीन एकड़ जमीन देनी पड़ेगी । समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तरह से किसान कैसे जिन्दा रह सकता है । एक तरफ तो आप चार चार और तीन तीन

हजार रुपये महीना तनख्वाह देते हैं, ऐसे ऐसे लोग हैं जो इतना या इससे भी अधिक कमाते हैं और उन पर कोई सॉलिंग नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ ये बेचारे गरीब किसान हैं, जिन से मुक्त में जमीन लो जा रही है । ये जो चार चार और तीन हजार कमाने वाले हैं, इनके बारे में हमारे विनोवा जो भी नहीं बोलते हैं । मेरी उनसे यह शिकयत है । उनके साथ मैंने एक महीना रह कर काम किया है । लेकिन वह भी ये जो बड़ा बड़ी तनख्वाहें पाने वाले हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखाने-दार हैं, जो शहरी लोग हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं । यह जो लैबो लगाई जा रही है, यह ठीक नहीं है । जिस के पास दो एकड़ जमीन है या तीन एकड़ जमीन है, और जिस के यहां बीस आदर्नो खाने वाले हैं, पचीस आदर्मी खानों वाले हैं और जिन को टोटा खाने को नहीं मिलती है उनके ऊपर बिहार में लैबो लगाई जा रही है । यह पेंटलैस सोशलिज्म नहीं है तो क्या है ।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि किसान जो पैदा करता है, उस चीज की उसको पैरिटी प्राइस मिलनी चाहिये ! किसान इतनी मेहनत करता है लेकिन उसको पैरिटी प्राइस नहीं मिलती है । दूसरे जो कल कारखानों वाले हैं वे जो सामान पैदा करते हैं, उनकी चीजों के उनको दाम अधिक मिल जाते हैं लेकिन किसान को कम मिलते हैं । आज एक कटोरी का दाम ज्यादा है और दूध का दाम कम है । कटोरी के बिना तो हम जिन्दा रह सकते हैं लेकिन दूध के बिना जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि खाने पीने की चीजों के उचित दाम उसको मिल सकें, इस प्रकार की आपकों व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I have been observ-

ing for the last few days that the Chair is proceedings by slips which are sent to the Chair by the various party whips. I consider this is a contempt of the Chair—that the Chair should be enslaved by these considerations. I therefore want to raise this issue in the House; not that I am anxious to speak. But may I request you not to mind such slips because that is derogatory to the dignity of this House and to the dignity of the Chair—to be guided by anybody else than its own discretion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may express their desire to speak. There is no point of order. Shri Koya.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** It is not contempt, but a request to the Chair.

**Shri Tyagi:** I can understand a request, but lists are given by the party whips.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not bound by those chits.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Democracy is a two-way traffic.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is the fundamental right of the Members of the House to speak. I have never seen this chit-system earlier in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. There is no point of order. Shri Koya.

**Shri Koya (Kozhikode):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on a subject which I feel was neglected by most hon. Members and even by the hon. Deputy Minister and the Minister of State who have spoken earlier. Even Shri U. N. Dhebar, who gave a shock-treatment to the Ministry, did not refer to that important subject, that is, fisheries.

Fisheries is a very important thing as far as our food problem is concerned. From the publication of the

third Five Year Plan, brought out by the Planning Commission, it will be seen—they have stated it there—that fishing and allied industries provide employment for about a million fishermen, most of whom live on the verge of poverty. The income from fisheries can be greatly augmented through the use of improved technique in all aspects of production and utilisation and organisation of fishermen on co-operative lines. Of course, the Government is doing something in this field, by mechanisation of the boats, by forming a few co-operatives here and there, but this is a section which, if properly developed, will give a lot of employment to our people. It will help us to go a long way in solving the food problem of the country, and the problem of malnutrition and under-nutrition of our people.

I come from a constituency which has got a large number of fishing villages, namely, the Calicut constituency in Kerala. In some of the pamphlets and publications given to us the importance of sea-fishing has been greatly stressed. In regard to sea-fishing, I think about one-quarter of the total catches may be from Kerala. I am quoting from memory and am, therefore, subject to correction. Kerala has got very good scope for improving its fishing there. We have got modern methods of fishing with the mechanisation of the boats. With these boats the fishermen could go out into sea for a distance of 15 to 20 miles. Compared to that, with the customary non-mechanised boat, he can go to a maximum of 6 miles and as a rule only 2 to 3 miles. But this mechanisation of boats is going at snail's pace. As far as Kerala is concerned, especially in the Malabar part of Kerala, very little has been done. I know of a place, Tanur, from where 5 per cent of the total catches in Kerala come. Nothing has been done there for mechanising the boats and even the formation of cooperatives there is not working very satisfactorily. The fishermen find it very difficult to send fresh fish from there to other places. Previously the Mangalore-Madras Mail used to stop

[Shri Koya]

there and they were able to send fresh fish to Madras. But now that train is not stopping there. So, I request the Food and Agriculture Minister to approach the Railway Minister and see that the Madras-Mangalore Mail stops there to take fresh fish.

About fish, you cannot be sure of the catches. You can have no calculation about it. Even in so advanced a country like the Federal Republic of Germany, the position is this:

"The output of the sea, taken as a factor of production, can hardly be influenced by the producer either as regards quantity or composition of the catch. There is considerable uncertainty over the results of a voyage and this is not dependent on the amount of the outlay, i.e. the costs of the fishing trip."

This is the report of the FAO on sea-fish marketing in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Sometimes fishermen get nothing. For the last six months, there was no fish and the fishermen were actually starving. The Government, of course, was doing something by giving them some rice and some money for thatching their houses, but that was not enough. There was no alternative employment given to them. When I raised this question on the floor of the House about alternative employment to the fishermen during the non-catching period, my friend, the Deputy Minister, Shri Thomas, replied that there are so many roads to be built and the fishermen are getting employment there. Even Shri Thomas should know that fishermen cannot be employed in road-making. There are only two or three roads to be built and even in those cases, the contractors are not bound to employ these fishermen. Therefore, we must think seriously about giving some alternative employment to the fishermen.

Sometimes the catches will be so much that it will be impossible for the fishermen to sell them in the market. So valuable a fish like Sardine, are sold as manure, because of lack of arrangements for tinning, preservation in refrigerators, etc. So, they are sold so cheap and the fishermen are not getting an amount which they ought to get and which they will get if they can sell it in other places like Madras, Trichy or Bombay.

In 1957, the Publications Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry published a pamphlet called *Fisheries*. About fish transport, this pamphlet says:

"No less important is careful transport of fish from the coast to storage sites or to the interior in insulated road vans. Transport facilities have been made available to some extent in the States of Bombay, Travancore-Cochin—it was called Travancore-Cochin then—Madras, Andhra, Orissa and West Bengal."

but as far as Malabar part of Kerala is concerned, adequate arrangements are not being made for the transport of fish. A very important matter about fisheries, even according to the Government, is the welfare of fishermen. This pamphlet says:

"In the plans to develop the Indian fishing industry, the need to improve the lot of fishermen has been always kept in the forefront. Efforts have been made to better their social and economic condition."

But I can say without any fear of contradiction that the position of the poor fishermen of the Malabar coast is worse than that of the Harijans. They have no houses to live in. They live in very small houses and the wife of a British Fisheries Officer once said, "Our dogs will refuse to live in these houses". So, I request the Minister to evolve a scheme for proper housing of fishermen.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki** (Nowgong): Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Thomas, told us that the food situation in the country was comfortable. I wish it were so, but I humbly beg to differ from his view, which would be clear from the following figures. Although last year we had a record production of foodgrains which was to the tune of 79.3 million tons and we are told that this year also it will be of the same order, we have to reach a target of 100 million tons by the end of the third Plan. If we compare the production during the two years, there is absolutely no increase. Therefore, I do not know how we are going to be self-sufficient in food by the end of the third Plan.

The other thing that I do not like is that our country should continue to import foodgrains from outside. It is necessary to scale over emergency and difficult situations but it has become a practice. As far as I can see, we will have to go on importing foodgrains year after year. It involves our national prestige. An agricultural country like India should not depend upon imported foodgrains. I humbly submit that if proper steps are taken, we can very easily be self-sufficient in food and it would have been possible to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of the third Plan, if only certain directions given by the Planning Commission in the first, second and third Plans were adopted by the State Governments and also by the Centre. In Chapter 19 of the third Plan—the chapter dealing with agricultural production—the States have been directed to draw up district, block and village plans. I want to know whether such plans have been drawn up and whether our agricultural programme has been carried on according to those plans. My information and my experience is that there is no such plan drawn up in most of the States. Therefore, I am afraid we will not be able to achieve the target in the production of foodgrains by the end of the third Plan.

The report refers to the intensive agricultural programme in certain dis-

tricts known as the package programme. In the first instance, 7 districts were covered. Now we are told another 8 districts from the remaining 8 States will be taken up. That also does not give me much encouragement. These districts have been selected where there are already certain facilities like maximum irrigation facilities and minimum of natural hazards. Yet, the report itself says that at the end of 5 years, the increase will be 40 to 60 per cent. We require an increase of 20 per cent, if not more, to be self-sufficient in food by the end of the third Plan. I fail to understand how we are going to achieve that target and what steps we are taking in order that these national requirements can be met.

There are various agencies to implement the programme and the agriculturists have to take advantage of the various facilities that are being created, such as irrigation, fertilizers, improved seeds, improved implements and so on and so forth. They are all necessary. But, agriculture is an integrated process and so it has to be undertaken in an integrated manner with co-ordinated effort. I am afraid, we have not been able to do this so far. I will particularly request the Ministry to see that this drawback is obviated. We have to activate these agencies. It is good that panchayats and co-operatives have been formed. We must utilize these agencies and see that village, block and district plans are drawn up and whether it is an intensive programme or not, agricultural programme should be undertaken in an intensive manner all over the country.

Then, I do not feel happy about the comfortable picture that has been given to us about self-sufficiency in foodgrains. It is not enough to be self-sufficient in food, millets, pulses etc. We must have a balanced food for our people, and a balanced food we can have only by supplementing cereals and pulses by milk, fruit and other subsidiaries. Here our progress does not seem to be very encouraging.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

Shri A. C. Guha related the plight of Calcutta in respect of fish. The position of Assam is still worse. Fish is selling in Assam at the rate of Rs. 8 to 10 per seer. Even at that high cost it is not available. Most of the low lying areas where fish are grown have been converted into paddy fields. Most of the beels, the natural fisheries in Assam, have deteriorated. Then, there are no adequate arrangements for fishing in the deep waters of the Brahmaputra. Further, the population of Assam has increased by 34.1 per cent. Therefore, fish has become scarce and its demand has increased out of all proportion to the supply. So, I would request the Ministry to pay special attention to the production of fish in Assam.

Lastly, I come to the production of milk in Assam. The milch cows of Assam are incredibly diminutive in size and, therefore, the yield of milk is equally small. Though some schemes have been taken up here and there, the breed has not improved sufficiently. So, I would request the Ministry to pay a little more attention to improving the cattle breed in Assam and thereby increase the production of milk.

Shri Tyagi: I started my young days as a cowherd and I was associated with agriculture for some time. When I am reminded of it, I find that those villages were better than the best communes—communistically speaking, I mean—of USSR today. I remember that during those days in the harvesting season one member of each family would go to the fields without any wages. That was an ideal co-operative society. When kolhu is going on, or crushing of sugar-cane is going on, one man could not afford to have so many pairs of bullocks. So, his neighbours would also lend their bullocks and the work will go on for night and day. In that way, in a regular way, there was absolute co-operation in a village. That was the life which I lived in my boyhood days, and I am reminded of that when I think of the agricultural operations of today.

It is a pity that our population has increased to a very great extent. Naturally, land cannot grow in proportion to the population. The result of it is that we are passing through the most unfortunate phase of our life when we are receiving aid from foreign countries. We are importing foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 125 crores or so every year. This is a very risky position. Suppose there is war tomorrow and the supply of foodgrains from foreign countries is stopped, I cannot imagine what the fate of our country will be. So, it is a very dangerously risky position and, all the same, we have been importing foodgrains in large quantities for the last so many years.

Although it might not look logical to the people, academic people, sitting in the Planning Commission, I hope my hon. friend, Shri Patil will appreciate my suggestion, because I know he is a strong man in the Cabinet and he is a man with a practical sense. And my suggestion is not something new, it has been made for some time past, that if at least half of that Rs. 125 crores is spent on agriculture for two years, we might become self-sufficient. For instance, take irrigation, which is an important factor in agricultural production. Why can we not invest Rs. 125 crores a year in tube-wells so that each village could have one tube-well? In that case, our problem is solved immediately. In the same way, many other things can be done. I am sorry, I have not got enough time to deal with the subject in detail. I have a feeling that our having too many cooks is spoiling the broth.

I hope the hon. Minister will appreciate what I say. Agriculture is a transferred subject, or a State subject. Here we have got the Food and Agriculture Ministry. They have got their services all over the country. Then there is the Community Development organisation with community projects where we have an agricultural expert to advise the agriculturists. The State Government has got its own separate agricultural department with an

agricultural expert, who is a big boss. Then there are many less trained experts who advise agriculturists on various aspects of agriculture.

There are days when agriculturists are trained in camps run by community projects for ten or fifteen days. During that period they get training in agriculture. How can the agriculturist yield to such a type of training or advice? He will laugh at that. I have seen villagers laughing at the knowledge of the agriculturally trained people who go to advise them. They cannot distinguish between blades of wheat and blades of barley! I challenge that hardly two per cent of such people can distinguish blades of barley from blades of wheat. This is the type of agricultural experts who go to advise the agriculturists. So, people actually laugh at them. The agriculturists do not need any advice in their operations. A printed literature would be enough for that. If there is literature describing the manner in which the crops should be sown, nursed and reaped and how fertilizer should be applied, that will satisfy the agriculturists, because there are graduates and post-graduates in every village who can explain to them what the literature says. Further, the agriculturists of today are not ignorant people; most of them are educated people. I think that would be better than keeping such a lot of staff who will spoil the broth.

I am glad that the hon. Minister has now got some assistance. He has got Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who knows quite well every detail about agricultural operations. I think both combined together would deliver the goods. I am very hopeful. But something must be done on a revolutionary basis.

I must say, if I may just indulge in a little of my own English, we are fast tending to become resolutionaries. We pass resolutions. We are more resolutionaries than revolution-

aries. There is an abundance of resolutions, but we do not actually act. The difficulty with the Central Ministry is that they cannot directly act. They have to operate through the State Governments. So, something has to be devised whereby there might be a sort of closer contact and closer co-ordination between the two Governments, that is, the Central and the State Governments.

The lack of fertilisers is one problem and the pity is that while in one of the States there is demand for fertilisers as in my State, in some States it is in abundance and is sometimes sold at black market prices. That is also happening.

Bullocks have become too costly. I do not know if people in the urban areas can realise that a pair of bullocks which used to cost Rs. 150, today costs Rs. 1500. It has become difficult for people to keep a pair of bullocks. Therefore I suggest that the hon. Minister might perhaps like to examine the proposal of starting some tractor stations as I had seen in Russia. Within five to six miles radius there should be tractor stations. Tractors must be rented out to the villagers. For instance, if they have no bullocks and want to have a tractor, they cannot buy it because a villager hardly holds two, three or four acres of land. He cannot maintain a tractor. Therefore there must be State tractors available in the vicinity so that he might pay the charges and the tractor could come. Fuel may have to be paid for by the person and the tractor would render the service. Thereby they must come to the rescue of the cultivator.

There may be many other machines of this nature which should likewise be rented out to the peasants so that they might get some facility.

In the matter of irrigation I have already said that it is all scanty. Quite a lot of land is lying unirrigated.

[Shri Tyagi]

instead of borrowing from USA, why not invest here in tubewells? Let us have a plan that within two or three years the whole of India shall have irrigation facilities. This is possible, if not by canals, by tubewells.

Then, the whole programme should be taken on a war basis. I am afraid, very soon there may be a war and if there is any, God forbid, we will be ruined. If our line of communications breaks and suppose no ship comes across the sea, where are we? We are in the sea. Therefore I must submit that we must act on a war footing. This plan must be on that basis. We must take to it.

This Ministry is one of the most important ministries today and it must be given its due importance by the Planning Commission, the Cabinet and the others. The members of the Planning Commission, none of them, know what is agriculture. Their knowledge is academic. They dictate to the Government today. The most unfortunate phase of our political life today is that the Planning Commission has become a higher and a superior body than the whole Government combined together. It is their dictates which are followed by every Ministry. I think this thing must be liked into from that angle.

Then about seeds, at present seeds are being distributed. The seed of wheat goes into the market and people eat it. The best quality of wheat is misused. My suggestion, therefore, is: Let us be a little bit more radical in the matter. Let us define the zones. You need not maintain any seed farm. It is better if a five or six-mile area suitable for one particular variety of seed is prescribed and no other variety of seed is sown in that area so that the purity of that variety of seed may be maintained. When we are going to the rescue of the cultivator, we might also enforce some discipline on the cultivator and the peasant. So, let us define parti-

cular varieties of seeds for particular areas so that within that area you will always have the purest variety of seed available.

About implements, agricultural implements are not available. Timber is not available to them. It must be arranged that these implements are available at a low cost to any cultivator but not timber because timber will again be misused or will go into the black market. Let it be shaped into implements and ready-made implements must be made available.

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

**Shri Tyagi:** There are.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** .... a large number of points.

**Shri Tyagi:** One thing more is needed. Every cultivator is today free to sow or grow any crop that he chooses. This is wrong. In UP, for instance, land is mostly going under sugarcane cultivation. Sugarcane is grown and wheat is not grown. Then how will people live? Therefore there must be some strong action taken to control crops as to how much and what proportion of land should go towards sugarcane or other commercial crops and how much to food-grains. That control has also to come.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up.

**Shri Tyagi:** One more point about land ceiling. Fixation of ceiling is quite all right. It looks very well. We can boast of the socialistic pattern. We have already boasted of it and got dividends from it. But what about uneconomic holdings? We have not gone deep into the matter. I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to it. We cannot allow it to go in that vague manner. The slogan of ceiling is very good. But what do you see? Five years after

when the father of the house or the head of the family dies, land is immediately divided into uneconomic holdings among the three or four sons. Either we must make a law that this ceiling land will remain as one unit irrespective of the number of sons—it must go to the eldest son as in the olden days kingdoms used to go—or it must go to the co-operative society perforce. It should not be broken into uneconomic holdings.

We are distributing land in the name of landless people. How will they cultivate that land? They cannot afford to have a pair of bullocks. If there is any land, whether it is Rajodaya land or Sarvodaya land it must go to the co-operative society. I am not in favour of the Sarvodaya slogan. I am opposed to Sarvodaya because neither Mahatma Gandhi nor his disciple can own thousands of acres of land for distribution. This privilege can vest only in the State and not in any individual howsoever big he may be. I am, therefore, opposed to Sarvodaya. If there is some Sarvodaya land, it must essentially go to the co-operative society. If any landless labourer wants to avail of it, he must volunteer and be prepared to become a member of the co-operative society. Let him have his share. But that we must manage.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should now conclude.

**Shri Tyagi:** I shall conclude in a minute.

Enact a law whereby we might say that the ceiling land shall not be allowed to become an uneconomic holding. We must check this tendency. Unless this is done, you are going to face another debacle.

I am very sorry that I did not have much time at my disposal.

With these words I thank the hon. Minister for what he is doing and I hope he will do much more.

**Shri Muthu Gounder** (Tiruppattur) commenced speaking in Tamil.

**Shri Tyagi:** Can he not give me the benefit of understanding him? I spoke in English although I do not know English at all. He may please try in English.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let him go on.

**\*Shri Muthu Gounder:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture explained yesterday that the Asoka Mehta Committee also after enquiry found that the figures and statistics supplied by the Department were correct. Further, he stated that in those years in which there was increased production of foodgrains, the prices of food-grains also went high; so, we have to rely on the statistics or figures supplied to us. Agricultural production is said to have touched a peak of 79.3 million tons in 1960-61, but still we see the prices of foodgrains are rising. The population of India is increasing by 1 per cent per year, whereas the increase in food production is about 6 per cent. So, why the price of foodgrains is not coming down is a mystery. We have to find out ways and means to reduce the quantity of cereals in an ordinary man's diet and supplement it with vegetables and vitamins. I think India may be in the top of the list of countries where cereals alone form the major part of food. On the day when we would not be in a position to import foodgrains, we would be consuming only half the quantity of cereals which we are now consuming today. By growing more vegetables, producing more milk, be getting more fish, eggs, fruits, mutton, etc., we can gradually bring about a change in food habits. Then people will be having a balanced diet.

Much was said about cheap Mysore food which is a mixture of tapioca

\*English translation of speech: deli vered in Tamil.

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

flour and groundnut cake flour with other ingredients. It has not yet come to the market. Tapioca is still the food of the poor-man in Malabar. By popularising this Mysore food, the demand on rice can be minimised.

Each municipality should have a pucca dairy and milk supplied at a cheap rate as is being done in Delhi. Agriculture is not as much remunerative still as many other industries and professions are. Though there is some improvement in agriculture and in the standard of living of agriculturists, we have to make agriculturists still more prosperous. Then only will agricultural production improve. If at all we have managed to get increased production of foodgrains, it is more on account of the fact that the agriculturists are now getting a fairer price than they were getting hitherto. So, Government should not cut the price of foodgrains which the ryots are getting now. The public are not in a position to purchase foodgrains at the present heavy rates; the Government should come forward and offer a subsidy of at least 50% foodgrains for sale to consumers.

Taking into account the huge amount spent in large projects or minor irrigation schemes, we find the Government is investing Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 per acre of land under these sources. What are the Government doing for the benefit of ryots who take water by pumping sets or by using other means from wells? The ryot who cultivates paddy by well irrigation is selling his produce in the same market at the same price as a ryot who cultivates paddy using river or tank water. I would request the House to consider the cost, risk and trouble that a ryot using well water has to face. Are we not bound to give him some concessions? Interest-free loans should be given to ryots who want to dig wells, irrespective of the community to which he belongs. Such loans are now granted only to Scheduled Castes

to purchase bullocks, etc. I am glad over it. But there are poor ryots in all communities. This concession should be extended to all ryots of all communities. Small ryots holding small bits of land should be given exemption from paying land revenue. The Government exchequer will not be affected by this, as the bulk of the land revenue comes from wet lands and big holdings. Government should also appoint stockists with adequate quantity of dynamite and blasting materials in every block centre wherever there is demand and need for it.

Government should encourage ryots who irrigate land from well water in as many ways as possible, the Government will not lose anything; as the per-acre yield of foodgrains under well irrigation will be twice that of wet land. In garden lands of my constituency the average per-acre yield of paddy is 3,000 lbs. whereas in the wet lands it is only 1,800 lbs.

The development of poultry is not up to the mark. The price of eggs is going up steadily. The work done by block development staff in the rural areas is not appreciable. A Block Development Officer should be an agricultural graduate with enough practical farm experience. Prizes and awards should be given liberally to winners in per acre yield competitions. Fertilisers should be always kept ready in village depots to be supplied to ryots on cash or on credit basis whenever they need it.

Loan amounts should be sent to applicants by money order by the officers concerned after making necessary enquiries. Under the present set-up a ryot who applies and gets a loan from the Government is not able to take the entire amount to his home.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I find that there are a few more Members

anxious to speak. Is the House prepared to sit beyond six?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Several Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I take it hon. Members would be prepared to sit at least till 6.30.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

I propose calling upon the Minister at half-past-three. Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma.

**Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to take part in the discussion. I do not wish to divide the House on this question, but the fact remains that women constitute half the population of the country and have something useful to contribute. As Shri Dhebar rightly said yesterday agriculture is the base of the country and the cow is the mother of agriculture. Articles 47 and 48 of our Constitution make provision for the improvement of the nutrition of the people and protection of cattle. If we do not protect the cow, I do not understand how our children will have nutrition available to them. Whatever may be the economics or science of this problem, I find that even today healthy cattle are going to the slaughter houses. Especially in the city of Hyderabad one could see healthy cattle being taken to slaughter houses. I feel it is the duty of the Government to devise some measure to protect useful cattle.

Since the time-limit is very short. I should like to come to the other subjects.

15 hrs.

Many Members who spoke yesterday have expressed their regret that we are still not self-sufficient in foodgrains, Shri H. P. Chatterjee referred to this, and Shri Inder J.

Malhotra wanted to know how much time we would take to become self-sufficient in foodgrains. I share their feelings, and I am equally anxious as far as our food imports are concerned. Though it is a matter of pleasure that we receive some of the agricultural surplus of the United States to tide over our crisis of agricultural production, still it is not a healthy sign in the long run, for so many reasons. There are so many disadvantages when we import foodgrains from other countries. We are squandering away large sums of the country's meagre foreign exchange reserves on imports of foodgrains, especially rice.

The production, especially of rice, is far below the demand, whereas the demand is slowly showing an upward trend in the country. A time may come when we may have to face a crisis of the kind we had to face after the Second World War when Burma stopped the export of rice to our country. So it is advisable that we should, within the minimum possible time, become self-sufficient in food production.

I would also like to explain how, if we stop imports, in the long-range plan there will be an impact on the internal productive set-up. While it is quite possible that imports may have a complementary effect conducive to the growth of internal production, some of the eminent economists feel that it may also have a competitive effect inimical to the internal production.

The competitive effect of imports may be illustrated as follows: Yesterday the hon. the Deputy Minister, Shri A. M. Thomas, mentioned about the shift in some of the States to commercial crops like jute. In many States, as for instance in Andhra, Orissa, West Bengal, due to the meagre returns from the cultivation of foodgrains, there has been a shift from the production of foodgrains to the production of such commercial crops. If this were to be a permanent tendency, India would be

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

permanently dependent on foreign countries for the supply of foodgrains. This is a dangerous situation for which, I think, we have not bargained. Hence the Government should devise some means for the prevention of this shift from foodgrain cultivation. This is what I mean by the competitive effect of importation of foodgrains, aggravated by the price differentials between the two crops.

Under these circumstances we would like to know whether Government have analysed the competitive and complementary effects of these agricultural imports in the long run. The pattern of agricultural imports should be such that there should be a beneficial complementary effect on the agricultural productive set-up of India. If these imports were to throw our productive structure out of gear, we will always be in a state of imbalance, which should be avoided at any cost.

Regarding the land policy also I have got something to say. Since the First Five Year Plan the Government is always claiming that it has achieved the targets with regard to food production. But there is a big qualification in this statement. What the Government achieved by the end of the First Plan is only the total target of all the grains put together. With regard to major crops like rice, in the last ten years I do not think we have ever achieved our targets. Let me illustrate my point by an example. Suppose the target is 80 million tons of foodgrains production. And suppose we plan for a production of 60 million tons in the major crop and 20 million tons in the small crop or small grains. And we achieve a production of 40 million tons of the major crop and 40 million tons of the small grains. Putting all these together, of course it is 80 million tons. Thus, putting the major and minor grains together, we can claim that we have achieved the target, but the production of the major grains is only

to the extent of 40 million tons as against the target of 60 million tons.

This situation is the result of one vital defect in our agricultural plan. They have everything except a comprehensive plan of land utilisation linked to the crop pattern planned in the Third Plan. In order to have such a plan, the Plan should be divided into a series of village plans in which the village authorities should take active interest, and we should also convince them that they should set apart a certain portion of their land for cultivating crops according to the targets fixed. Without such a base planning it would be impossible to reach the targets of production in agriculture.

In order to induce people to cultivate these crops we should also provide sufficient facilities to these people both during the time of production and during the time of marketing. They should be given enough of fertilizers and other facilities during the time of production. In the marketing sphere, a certain base price should be declared before the planting season so that the peasant is reasonably assured of the same. The declaration of base prices is not an easy task, of course. But still an attempt can be made by taking the overall future production and the probable demand. Whenever there is a surplus, the Government can build up stocks, and these stocks can certainly be utilised for maintaining the stability.

It might be a matter of interest to know that even in such primitive times, the Mauryan Empire had implemented such a scheme. If you read Kautilya's *Arthasashtra*, you will find a detailed scheme in which a slowly-rising price level is advocated for the agricultural commodities. I strongly support such a policy of slowly-rising price level, because it gives an incentive to the producer in the long run. If the rate of rise is normal, you can always assume a rise in productivity to compensate the price rise. Unless you build up a reasonable scope for

the emergence of a surplus in this agricultural sector, your economic development would always remain on a sandy foundation.

I also agree with several Members that we should educate our people on more intensive cultivation. It is wrong to say that our agriculturist is primitive, in the sense that he does not take to improved implements and improved methods of cultivation. The 'common man' much talked of during the budget debate, I think, is no more; he is now the common master, whipping us, the representatives, saying that he wants more power, more water for irrigation, more implements, more fertilizers. The urge has been created in him, thanks to the Community Development programme. Though the Community Development Department has not been able to achieve any increase in the production of agriculture, still it has at least created this urge in the common man that he wants more and more of these things.

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

**Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma:** I have one or two suggestions to make. Even in the supply of fertilizers, I feel that we can start more and more with the small units, with the local raw material. I find the hon. Minister shaking his head. I do not know why he feels that he cannot do it. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi was saying that a pamphlet will do to educate our people. Now the Centre has taken up the publicity in regard to agricultural extension. But they are sending pamphlets only in English or Hindi which are quite useless to the farmer in the South. I therefore request that they should be translated into the local languages and sent there so that they will be useful to the farmers there.

One word about agricultural labour. Though I have got much to say on this, I have no time at my disposal. Agricultural labour is the much-neglected labour in this country. People

feel, even Members from the Opposition feel, that only organised labour is labour and agricultural labour is no labour. It is a sleeping giant. Once it wakes up, you do not know what the consequences will be. You must pay more attention to them also, especially women labour in agriculture. Though there is a provision in the Constitution saying that equal wages should be paid according to equal work, still, we are not following that. In some villages to which I have gone, I learnt that a woman agricultural labourer gets only six annas against one rupee or twelve annas for a man labourer. I say that the condition of both men labour and women labour should be improved. At the same time, this justice, economic and social justice which the Constitution has guaranteed that a woman will get an equal wage is not done. She is doing so much work. A woman labourer does more work than a man.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Tyagi:** Never.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

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

**Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma:** Instead of being generous, you are exploiting woman labour by not giving her what is due to her according to the Constitution. I request that both these things should be kept in view.

Moreover, agricultural labour families are also increasing from Plan to Plan. What is it that you are planning for them? The land reforms should be implemented in the quickest possible time so that some land will be available to them. Though this will not solve the entire problem, at least some land will be available to agricultural labour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Marandi.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether the list prepared by the hon. Speaker is to be honoured or some new names are added, or we have to approach

[Shri P. R. Patel]

you. I do not understand what method we should follow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have got my own method.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Is my name there, in the list?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, yes; there are many names.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is your ruling with regard to calling Members to speak?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** What is the procedure, so that we may follow that procedure?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Marandi.

**श्री मरंडी (राजमहल) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। भारत में अधिकतर लोग खेती से ही अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। जितने भी जोवधारी हैं सब को खाने की जरूरत होती है। इस लिये कृषि ही एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि दुनिया के सब लोगों के लिये जरूरी है। मगर अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कृषि प्रधान देश होने पर भी यहां की जनता गरीब है। न तो उन के रहने के लिये सुन्दर मकान हैं और न पहनने के लिये सुन्दर वस्त्र हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार कृषि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत कोशिश करती है, लेकिन हमारे काम करने वाले लोग ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते हैं। हमारे सन्थाल परगना में इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हुआ है। जिस तरह से वह पहने था उसी तरह से अब भी है, बल्कि दिन दिन वहां के लोग गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। वहां की कृषि में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर रहने वाले अधिकतर आदिवासी लोग हैं। वे मूर्ख हैं और गरीब हैं, और सरकारी कर्मचारी वहां पर मनमाना काम करते हैं, जिस के कारण वहां की स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

सरकारी रिपोर्ट में मैं हमेशा देखता हूँ कि देश में अन्न का वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन अगर सही रूप में देखा जाय तो हमारे दक्षिण बिहार और सन्थाल परगना में अन्न की कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। जो भी वृद्धि हुई है वह सरकारी रिपोर्ट में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन रना चाहता हूँ कि योजना बनाने से ही जनता की भलाई नहीं होगी। सही रूप में सेवा की भावना से यह काम होना चाहिये क्योंकि जन सेवा ही ईश्वर की सच्ची भक्ति है, और हमारे इस आजाद देश में तो वह और भी चाहिये। सन्थाल परगना के गरीब होने के कारण वहां पर बिहार सरकार ने एक महाजनी कानून बनाया है। लेकिन वह महाजनी कानून सिर्फ कागजों पर ही है, उसे सन्थाल परगना में लागू नहीं किया गया है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस महाजनी कानून को, जो कि बिहार सरकार ने बनाया है, वहां भी लागू किया जाये इस से वहां की जनता का फायदा है।

हमारे सन्थाल परगना के लिये जो भी योजनायें बनती हैं वे नहीं के बराबर हैं जितनी भी सिंचाई योजनायें बनी हैं वे बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर हैं यहां तक कि एक बूंद पानी उन से मिलना मुश्किल है। रिपोर्ट में वहां के आदिवासियों को भलाई करने के लिये वहां की जनता की भलाई करने के लिये, लाखों रुपये दिये गये हैं, लेकिन सही मानों में वहां की जनता की कोई भलाई नहीं हो रही है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे वहां की गरीब जनता को ऊपर उठाने के लिये तन और मन से ध्यान दें। वहां पर जितनी भी छोटी छोटी नदियां और तालाब हैं उन से सिंचाई का काम लिया जाना चाहिये। चूँकि हमारा पहाड़ी इलाका है इस लिये थोड़ा भी पानी अगर होता है तो वह बह कर चला जाता है। जब तक उस को रोकने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है तब तक वहां कृषि के काम में कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे सन्याल परगना में तीन किस्म की मिट्टी है। एक पथरीली मिट्टी है दूसरी बलुई मिट्टी है और तीसरी करारी मिट्टी है। जब भी हम सिंचाई के लिये करारी मिट्टी में कोई कुआँ आदि बनवाते हैं तो मिट्टी बैठ जाती है और कुआँ घंस जाता है। इस के लिये कोई एस्टिमेट आप के पास नहीं है। और यही कारण है कि ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हो जाता है और लोग सिंचाई के लिये कुएँ नहीं बनवा सकते हैं। दूसरी मिट्टी पथरीली है। उस के लिये बहुत ज्यादा रुपया चाहिये अगर हम वहाँ कुआँ बनवाना चाहें। पथरीली होने का वजह से सिंचाई के कुएँ का जो स्कीम है वे सफल नहीं हो सकती हैं। तीसरी किस्म की मिट्टी बलुई होती है। उस में लोग कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। संथाल परगना में जहाँ भी बलुई मिट्टी है वहाँ पर थोड़ा बहुत काम हुआ है। सरकार की ओर से कृषि कार्य के लिये लोहे के हल दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन सन्याल परगना में जो हल दिये जाते हैं वे करारी मिट्टी में नहीं चल सकते हैं। हम लोग जब बीदुर चलाते हैं तो वह करारी मिट्टी में कोई फायदा हमारा नहीं कर पाता है। इस लिये उस करारी मिट्टी के लायक हमारे प्रयत्न होने चाहिये ताकि हम वहाँ अच्छी तरह से खेती कर सकें और ज्यादा अन्न पैदा कर सकें। हमारे यहाँ बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनायें तो बनती नहीं हैं, जिस के लिये वहाँ की लाखों जनता ने अवाज उठाई है कि उस स्थान में कोई बड़ी योजना बनाई जाये, लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। कृषि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये जब तक वहाँ की छोटी छोटी नदियों का भी उपयोग नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कृषि से ज्यादा अन्न नहीं उत्पन्न हो सकता। अन्न मनुष्यों के लिये बहुत ही जरूरी चीज है क्योंकि उस को ही खा कर वे जीवित रहते हैं।

तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कृषि के बास्ते जो धन रक्खा गया है वह बहुत ही कम है। हमारे भारत जैसे कृषि प्रधान देश के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में सब से ज्यादा रुपया

रक्खा जाना चाहिये था। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इधर जायेगा और वे सब से ज्यादा रुपया इस के लिये रखेंगे ताकि अधिक अन्न हमारे यहाँ उपजे और लोग सुखी हो सकें क्योंकि अन्न में ही आनन्द है।

अन्त में मैं फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि विहार का महाजनी कानून अच्छी तरह लागू करना चाहिये ताकि जनता का फायदा हो।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before I call upon the next speaker, I wish to bring to the notice of hon. Members that a Member may intimate to the Speaker his intention to speak by following any of these three methods. They are laid down in Direction No. 115A of the Directions by the Speaker.

**Firstly,**

"The names of members who wish to participate in a particular debate or discussion may be supplied to the Speaker, by the parliamentary parties or groups."

**Secondly,**

"A member who prefers to write direct to the Speaker may do so without having to go through the machinery of parliamentary party or group."

Or, thirdly, the Member must rise in his seat and catch the eye of the Speaker.

I am adopting all these methods. There is nothing wrong in hon. Members sending me chits. In trying to give as much opportunity as possible to all sections and to all groups and to all States, some may be disappointed, but that is inevitable in a parliamentary democracy.

**Shri Tyagi:** In this connection, may I submit that the convention and the whole tradition of parliamentary practice all over the world is that catching the eye of the Speaker has always

[Shri Tyagi]

the preference? What I have seen in this House is that sometimes names are called....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What I have read out is from the *Directions by the Speaker*.

**Shri Tyagi:** .... and those hon. Members are not present in the House to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am new to this House, and so, naturally, it will take some time for me to get myself acquainted with all the Members. So, the hon. Member may put up with it.

I think the Directions are clear on this subject.

**Shri P. B. Patel:** I would like to submit that all those procedures have been followed, and the Hon. Speaker has been pleased to prepare a list. But that list is not being followed. That is our grievance.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry. The only name I added was that of Shri Tyagi. If I have done any wrong, then I have done it. But all the other names are there in the list.

**Shri Tyagi:** I am not prepared to submit to any list, and I have never submitted to any list in my career. I shall always try to catch the eye of the Speaker.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The lists are only for my guidance and for the Speaker's guidance. Whoever catches the eye of the Chair will be called.

**श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज ११ बजे से साढ़े तीन बजे तक अपनी बारी की प्रतीक्षा में बैठा हूँ तब मेरी बारी आयी है। यही दशा आज किसानों की है, न खाना है, न कपड़ा है, न रहने को मकान है, और जो गवर्नमेंट उसकी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस नहीं करती वह समझे कि उसकी क्या पोजीशन है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९१९ में जब

जरमनी और इंग्लैंड की लड़ाई हो रही थी तो जरमनी ने कहा था कि अगर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट हमारे खाने और कपड़े आदि की जिम्मेदारी ले ले तो हम सरेंडर करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हुई। आज हमारी सरकार को यही समस्या हल करनी है।

यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि आज इस सदन में कांग्रेस के एक्स प्रेसीडेंट मौजूद हैं जिनके नेतृत्व में हमने काम किया। आज कांग्रेस की ही बदौलत यह सरकार यहां बैठी हुई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यही नारा लगाकर काम किया था कि गरीबों को रोटी मिले, गरीबों का भला हो। देश की आजादी के लिए इसी हाउस में बम फेंका गया था किसी जमाने में। उस को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए और उसे किसी इतिहासकार को नहीं भूलना चाहिए। संयोग से मैं इतिहास का विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बलरामपुर और नेपाल के बार्डर से आ रहा हूँ जहां से मेरी एक बहिन भी आयी हैं। हम लोग गोलियों के बीच में से गुजरे हैं। जो हमारी बहिन सुचेता कृपालानी जी आज उत्तर प्रदेश में मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने कैसे कैसे दिन देखे हैं। इन पर जो बीती है वह वहां जानती हैं।

मान्यवर, यहां पर स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता जी बैठे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमाते तो हम हैं और वह २० परसेंट लोगों के लिए खर्च होता है।

हमारे डेवर भाई ने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट को गोसम्बर्घन की स्कीम पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह खेती की उन्नति में बहुत सहायक हो सकता है। मैं ने भी इसी सिलसिले में सन् १९५२ में उत्तर प्रदेश में कहा था कि सरकारी कर्मचारी काम ठीक नहीं करते और सरकार की कन्न खोद रहे हैं। जो अधिकारी वर्ग हैं वह पूरा काम नहीं करता। आपके लाखों आदमी गांवों में खाद बनाने के लिए

और दूसरे कामों पर लगे हैं लेकिन वे कुछ नहीं करते। मैं कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट गांवों से जो एक रुपया लेती है अगर उसमें से चार आना गांवों को वापस कर दे तो गांधी जी को कल्पना का राम राज्य आ सकता है। हम हरिजन लोग कमाते हैं और थोड़े से सफेद पोश लोग उस पर मौज करते हैं। मैं विश्राम प्रसाद जी को जवाब देना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने पंडित जी को अटक किया था। वह ऊंचे जाना चाहते हैं। वह समाज में उन्नति लाना चाहते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि पुराने सिस्टम को बदलो। उनकी नीति देश को आगे बढ़ाने की है। वे हमारी कांग्रेसों में गए थे और देश के कौने कौने में गए थे। आज वह ७३ वर्ष की उम्र में कितनी मेहनत करते हैं और हम लोग जो ४५ और ५० से नीचे हैं क्या करते हैं ?

तो मैं खेती की बात कहना चाहता था। मेरे बाप दादों ने खेती की है और मैं भी खेती करता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट माइनर इरीगेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे। ट्यूब वेल्स की जो नालियाँ हैं उनसे पानी इधर उधर बह जाता है इसका ध्यान देना चाहिए। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि मेरे खेत में पानी लग रहा है और बीच में किसी और ने काट लिया। यह हमारे देश का मारल है। इसको हमें ऊंचा उठाना चाहिए।

मैं अपने भाई श्री राम सुभग सिंह को बताना चाहता हूँ कि गोबर में से गेहूँ निकाल कर आज भी गरीब हरिजन किसान खाता है, जो कि हल चलाता है। वह ऐसा इसलिए करता है कि उसको पेट भर खाना नहीं मिलता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की पैदावार इसी लिये लिमिटेड हो रही है कि उसको पूरा रिटर्न नहीं मिलता। अगर उसको अपनी पैदावार का पूरा रिटर्न नहीं मिलेगा तो वह अपनी जरूरत की चीजें खाना, कपड़ा आदि कहां से लायेगा। आज लोगों के पास जमीनें हैं जो खेती करना नहीं जानते। राजे, और इन्सुकेदार खेती के बारे में क्या जानते हैं।

मैंने मिडिल स्कूल में एग्रीकल्चर में पढ़ा है कि फसल रोटेशन से करनी चाहिए तब अच्छी होती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक खेत में बराबर गन्ना ही बोते जाएं। इससे फसल कम होती है।

आज गन्ना खेतों में सूख रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार, जो हम को इस गन्ने की कीमत पौने दो रुपए या एक रुपए आठ आने मन देना निश्चित करती है, इस सारे गन्ने को क्रश करने की जिम्मेदारी पूरी करे। किसान जितना गन्ना बोता है उसको क्रश करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है।

हमारे डेबर भाई ने जो कहा कि एनीमल हसबैंडरी पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, मैं उस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ। इससे किसान को बड़ा लाभ होगा। अगर किसान गाय पालेगा तो उससे दूध होगा और मट्ठा होगा। हम एक गिलास मट्ठा और उसके साथ चना चबा कर अपना निर्वाह कर सकें। त्यागी जी ने कहा कि मजदूर गन्ने का रस पीते हैं। यह ठीक है। गन्ने के पेलने के मौसम में मजदूर को एक मटका रस पीने को मिल जाता है और थोड़ा सा दाना और उससे किसान का दिन कट जाता है।

देश में बड़ी गरीबी है और आवादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। आप कहते हैं कि थो मोर फुड, लेकिन उधर बच्चों की पैदावार ज्यादा हो रही है। आज कल १६ साल के लड़के का विवाह कर दिया जाता है और जब तक वह २५ साल का होता है तो तीन बच्चे पैदा कर देता है जिसके कारण हमारे देश की आवादी बढ़ रही है और भोजन की समस्या कठिन होती जाती है। अगर लड़के का विवाह २५ वर्ष पर किया जाए तो तीस वर्ष का होने पर उसके एक बच्चा होगा। यही हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति है जिसको हमने भुला दिया है। अगर ज्यादा उम्र पर विवाह किए जाएं तो आवादी पर कंट्रोल हो सकता है।

[श्री शिवनारायण]

जनसंघ वाले हमारे मन्त्री को गालियां देते हैं। लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि वह फलें फूलें। उनके प्रयत्न से गल्ले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। उन्होंने बड़े बड़े काम किए हैं। अभी छोटे काम ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है। जैसा कि हमारे पंडित जी ने कहा है कि छोटे कामों के लिये गवर्नमेंट को हिला दो। यह करना हमारा काम है। मैं एक एलची हूँ जो समाज के निम्न वर्ग की बात आप तक लाया हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपका अधिकारी वर्ग ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है। आज जब कि हमारे देश के चारों ओर लड़ाई के बादल मंडला रहे हैं, हमको अन्न के लिए देश देशान्तर से भीख मांगनी पड़ती है जिससे हमारा सिर नीचा होता है। अभी आपने अमरीकी सिनेट का नक्शा देखा है। पहले उन्होंने हमारी सहायता कम कर दी लेकिन जब देखा कि भारत तगड़ा है तो फिर उसको वापस कर दिया। हमें अपने देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहिये ताकि हमारा बाहर भी सम्मान हो।

हमारे देश में ब्रत करने की प्रथा है। अगर सारे लोग इतवार के दिन ब्रत रखें तो चालीस करोड़ पाव अन्न बच सकता है और हमारी समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सकती है। लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि हमारे देश में तो साहूबी का जोर है। अंग्रेज चला बया मगर अंग्रेजियत नहीं गयी। इसका मुझे दुःख है। हम हिन्दी का उपयोग कम करते हैं जो कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है। हमारे एक दक्षिण के भाई ने अपनी भाषा में भाषण दिया। उससे सुझे खुशी हुई। हमें अपने देश की भाषा में बोलना चाहिए। मैं किसी पर हिन्दी सीखने के लिए जोर नहीं डालना चाहता कि हिन्दी पढ़ो। लेकिन देश की भाषा का उपयोग हम को करना चाहिए। इससे राष्ट्र की एकता बढ़ती है।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक और बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज किसान चकबन्दी के कारण बड़ा परेशान है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह

काम चल रहा है और दूसरे राज्यों में भी हो रहा है। उससे किसान की तबाही हो रही है। जमीदारों और ताल्लुकेदारों के समय में जो जमीन हलवाहे का काम करने के बदले में मिली थी वह भी निकली जा रही है। मैं आप को अपना ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन मुझे पार्लियामेंट के लिए नामिनेशन दाखिल करना था उसी दिन मेरे चकबन्दी के मुकदमे की तारीख डाल दी गयी। मैं ने नामिनेशन दाखिल किया और चकबन्दी के मुकदमे को छोड़ दिया यह सोच कर कि भगवान् चाहेगा तो हमें फिर खेत मिल जाएगा और हमारा लाभ दिन दूना रात चौगुना होगा। तो मैं एक सही तस्वीर इस मामले में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इससे किसान को बचाया जाए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर सुखी हों। उनकी और श्री राम सुभग सिंह की अच्छी जोड़ी मिली है। श्री राम सुभग सिंह स्वयं एक प्रैक्टिकल किसान हैं। ये दोनों मिल कर देश की समस्या को हल कर सकेगे इसका मुझे विश्वास है। ईश्वर न करे कि कहीं युद्ध छिड़ जाए। उस समय हमको बाहर से कोई सहायता नहीं मिल सकेगी और अपने ऊपर ही निर्भर रहना होगा। इसलिए हम को मेहनत करके अपने को भोजन के मामले में लेना चाहिए प्वाल-निर्भर बना लेना चाहिए। आपको याद रखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने जो कि आई० एन० ए० में थे पत्ते खा खा कर जापानियों का सामना किया था और देश की रक्षा की थी। हम को आज एकसूत्र में बंध कर देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। हम सब को एकसूत्र में बंधना चाहिए। हम ने बड़ी कुर-बानियां और मेहनत करके इस देश को स्वतन्त्र किया है। मान्यवर, हम उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रान्त से आते हैं और हमारी शिकायत है और शिववा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को उसका ड्यू कोटा नहीं मिलता है और उसके साथ उपेक्षा का बर्ताव होता है। इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के भतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द ने और वंशमान

मुख्य मन्त्री श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता ने भी इसी चीज की शिकायत की है कि हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश हमेशा नेगलैवटेड रहा है। दोनों मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने बराबर इसकी मांग की है सेंटर से जो कोटा पूरा नहीं मिलता है वह कोटा उन्हें पूरा मिले। मैं भी यह मांग करता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट इन्वैल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करे। समय के अभाव के कारण मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ कोई खास इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है और जहाँ तक डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है उसमें हमारा प्रान्त बहुत पीछे है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितना भी आप पैसा दें उसका इन्वैल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आप करें।

मैं एक हरिजन होने के नाते यह चाहता हूँ कि १८ परसेंट रिजर्वेशन जो आपने हरिजनों को दिया है उसकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। मैं उससे बेसी नहीं मांगता हूँ। जो आपने स्वयं दिया है उतना ही हम मांगते हैं। यह १८ परसेंट हम गरीबों को नहीं मिलता है। जमीनें जो खाली होती हैं वह गरीब हरिजनों को मिलने के बजाय पंच लोग अपने भाई भतीजों को बांट देते हैं और गरीब लोगों को और खैलेस लोगों को जमीनें नहीं मिलती हैं। इस तरह की घाबली पंचायत समितियों में चल रही है। हमारी बहिन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी जो कि इस मर्तवा वलरामपुर से चुन कर लोक-सभा में भेई हैं उनको मेरी समझ में इसका अनुभव हुआ होगा।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को जांच कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई थी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह चीज कही है कि सबसे गीब इलाका बस्ती जिले का है लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज तक उसका कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं हुआ है। इस गवर्नमेंट ने उसके लिए क्या किया? रिपोर्ट आपकी जेबों में पड़ी हुई है। आपके अफसरान की फाइलों में वह रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई सो रही है।

मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ न कह कर आपकी

इजाजत से प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने सन् १९४६ में बस्ती के नेगलैवटेड एरिया के बारे में जो कहा था कि यहाँ बस्ती के इंजीनियर्स कैसे निकम्मे हैं, आज फिर उन्हीं के उसी जुमले को रिपीट करता हूँ। बस्ती आज भी पिछड़ा हुआ और पस्ती के आलम में है। गोरखपुर का पुल ठीक नहीं है। पंडित जी ने सन् ४६ में कहा था कि कैसे यहाँ के इंजीनियर्स निकम्मे हैं। वह पुल जिस पर कि हमारा करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ वह पुल बह गया। अगर सरकार अब भी न चेती और उसने गम्भीरतापूर्वक अपनी जिम्मेदारी को अनुभव करके सक्रिय कदम न उठाये तो फूड प्राबलम हल होना मुश्किल है और न ही हम अन्य काम कर पायेंगे। जिन बजुर्गों ने अपने त्याग और तपस्या से देश को स्वराज्य दिलाया है क्या हम उसे अपनी निष्क्रियता और असावधानी से खो देना चाहते हैं? मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री महोदय मेरे चन्द एक सुझावों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके आवश्यक कदम शीघ्र उठायें। बहस मैं और अधिक न कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ और कामना करता हूँ कि हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री सुखी रहें, फले फलें और देश का कल्याण कर सकें।

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** I am very grateful to the House for the criticisms that have been made and for the very useful suggestions thrown, at any rate, by some hon. Members. Some of these criticisms have been answered by my hon. colleagues, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Shri A. M. Thomas. I will not go into those questions. I shall try to put in a nutshell what I regard as the case of Indian agriculture. Sometimes in elaborating some of the items we are likely to neglect the whole picture of Indian agriculture as it must be understood, studied and sought to be implemented.

I would begin by saying that agriculture under our Constitution is totally a State subject. I say so, not to run away from the responsibility, but

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merely to let Members understand that we have made a Constitution where we have allotted certain subjects for the Union, some for the States and some as concurrent subjects. Agriculture is not even a concurrent subject; hundred per cent responsibility for implementing anything that we do is with the States. We can advise them, we can co-ordinate their activities. We can go to their rescue when they want foreign exchange, money etc. We can give them the technical know-how if we have got it or if we can collect it. Beyond that, if it is the contention of hon. Members that I must go to every village and to every farmer and make him do things, it is something impossible and cannot be attempted. I have been saying this, not for the first time but ever since I have come here, that the Government of India have taken far too much upon themselves so far as agriculture is concerned, more than what is constitutionally and lawfully their portion. Even then I am happy, because after all, if we can do something by which we can step up Indian agriculture, even if it is a little thing, although it may not be strictly constitutional or legal, if something that is in the interest of the vast majority of the people of this country is achieved, we would do it. That is why we have taken it up.

Many of the speeches delivered here should have been profitably delivered in the chambers of the Legislative Assemblies. Every Member sitting here has got six or seven opposite numbers in the Legislative Assemblies. I am saying this because unless the States pay that much attention to agriculture and regard agriculture as of paramount importance, nothing in agriculture is going to happen. Whatever I may do, whatever you may do, whatever our policies may be, if the authority responsible for implementing these things does not measure up to that responsibility enjoined upon it, surely agriculture cannot make any progress.

That is why right from the Prime Minister everybody has been saying all these years that the portfolio of Agriculture should really be held, if possible, by the Chief Minister himself. It is not that he is the best man to look after agriculture, but the status of agriculture in this country demands it. The poor farmer has suffered long enough. He has got to be brought back to his status and to the position of honour that he legitimately holds in society. If that has got to be done, surely it is the States which have got to take a greater initiative than they have been doing hitherto.

I say this, incidentally, not because I want to run away from the responsibility but to emphasise the point, when you ask me, 'What have you done? Why have you not dug a *kuan* or well in a particular village?' and so on that it is not the business of the Central Government, howsoever we may like to do it, but the business of the States, first, second and last.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary** (Bagaha): rose—

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): On a point of order.

**Shri S. K. Patil**: I am not yielding to anybody

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: What is the point of order?

**Shri Priya Gupta**: When the hon. Minister says that agriculture is the subject of the State, why is it that the Government of India has three Ministers' posts? Is it not an undue waste from the public exchequer when the Central Government has nothing to do with it?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: There is no point of order in it.

**Shri S. K. Patil**: Is there anything in the point of order, Sir?

**Shri Priya Gupta**: It is a point of order in a sense that the hon. Mem-

ber cannot tell us as to why he is being referred to. Since the Ministry has been created he has got to answer everything regarding Agriculture.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Centre is the co-ordinating authority.

**Shri S. K. Patel:** Having said this, I now come to another important aspect. And, in that I would refer to the very useful and very great speech made by my hon. friend, Shri Dhebar. Unfortunately, I was not present here; but I got the transcript of it and read it. He said, and rightly so, that in the national economy of this country, agriculture has the greatest place. In fact, our national economy heavily leans and would continue to heavily lean for another 50 years, if not more, on agricultural economy.

Take away the agriculture of India; and there is hardly anything that is left. In every sense, nearly 50 per cent of our national income comes from it. Seventy per cent of our population, that is 30 crores out of 40 crores, live by agriculture. 60 million families look after or live on agriculture. Whether they get fully or partially anything out of it is a different thing.

I can say one thing to illustrate the point that I am making; not that I am against industry. Agriculture itself is industry. There is nothing really antagonistic between the two; they are supplementary and complementary to one another. And, that is why agriculture is called the basic industry or the mother of all industries.

In fact, if you look at the history of the industries during the last 100 years, in any part of the world, you will find that the first industries that came into being were those that proceeded from agriculture. And, then they went on developing other things. You will find that in the countries that you regard as really progressive

in industry, countries like the United States and the U.S.S.R. or the U.K. or Germany or even Japan, in the last analysis you will come to the same conclusion that they are industrially prosperous because they are also agriculturally prosperous and self-sufficient. They began solving their agricultural problems before they ever took to industry.

Take the history of the United States where, today, 11 per cent of the population create nearly 300 per cent of the requirements in cash and grain crops. There was a time, 48 years ago to be exact, when nearly 50 per cent of the people were engaged in agriculture because there were no industries worth the name. Because they could solve the question of agriculture, they could easily solve other questions. And, today, they have become the foremost industrial power. That is true of Japan also.

Take Germany. Do you know the position of agriculture in West Germany? It is one of the best States in the world for agricultural self-sufficiency and for even agricultural surplus. Even in a country like Great Britain where they have not got much of land, even with the little amount of agricultural land on which they grow wheat or anything else, their production per acre is really the highest in the world.

Therefore, you can see that it is agriculture which is the foundation, which is the basis of all the super-structure that those countries have built.

In this country, no doubt, we are taking to industrialisation very rapidly. But, surely, in a country, limited by our resources, limited by many other things, how much can we do? We have spent, during the first two Plans Rs. 6500 crores and nearly Rs. 1000 crores in the Third Plan also, because we are in the midst of it. After spending these Rs. 7500 crores,

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if you think that it has made a significant change in the ratio between agriculture and industry, you are very much mistaken. I shall give you the figures.

Whereas we had 70 per cent of the people engaged in agriculture before the Plans began, today, after two Plans and after 10 years, that 70 per cent has come to 68 per cent. That is all. Therefore, all these Rs. 7000 and odd crores of expenditure on industry—which was very essential indeed, and it had got to be done, so far as the employment potential of it is concerned or diversion from agricultural labour to industrial labour is concerned has not been able to make any significant dent on the problem as a whole. Therefore, at that rate, even in 100 years we may not really achieve what America has achieved, one man producing for 24 or 25 persons. Apart from that, there are the other East European countries like the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and others where nearly 25 per cent of the people do agriculture and the other 75 per cent other things. Even to reach that standard, India may not be able to do that even in 50 years. Not that I am sorry about it; but what I am telling you is this. Agriculture, by and large, is the mother of industries. Not only that; but we shall have to live upon it; we shall have to improve it and develop it and that ought to be our primary concern. Therefore, I am glad indeed that the House feels that agriculture should be really so very important that I find a change in the pattern of debate.

I have been watching this debate for the last so many years in this House—whether I was a Minister or not is a different matter—and every time I have found that three-fourths of the time used to be taken up by food, this food and that food, this is not here, that is not there, why the prices have gone down and so on and so forth. But, today I find that 90 per cent of the speeches have been on

agriculture, so many positive speeches, so many constructive speeches, I like that. Not only that. Most of the Members who have made their speeches have been Members who, themselves, have been agriculturists; and, therefore, they know how exactly things are. The wearer knows where the shoe pinches; and, surely, the agriculturist knows what is good for him and what is bad for him. Where it was originally a food debate it has now become an agriculture debate; and it has become proof positive of the interest that hon. Members have been taking in the growth of our agriculture.

There are very salient things which I want to put before your eyes, because sometimes things lead us astray to conclusions which are not warranted by the facts that obtain in this country. What are those things? In this country, India, if you think that we have got unlimited land, it is not so. I will tell you something which is not only important but which I regard as more dangerous, which has got to be taken note of. Even the land that is under cultivation today is too much and it has got to go back to other things. The general proportion—and it is the right proportion—which everyone puts in a way—I would not call it crude but it has been done by the President of the Chinese Republic Mao Tse-tung—is that the distribution of the land should be one-third, one-third and one-third; that is, one-third for forests, one-third for agriculture and the other one-third to remain fallow, for pasture, manure and whatever you grow. That seems to be, really speaking, if not exactly with meticulous analysis, the right type of thing to do.

What have we done in this country? In this country, at one time one-third of the total land used to be forests. How much land has India got? Every student of geography knows that India has only a million and a quarter sq. miles. If we apply ready arithmetic,

you would at once find that it is something less than 800 million acres, turning sq. miles into acres, which is an easy job arithmetically. We have got less than 800 million acres of land in which mountains, rivers and everything is included. Out of that we have got right up to 350 million acres, under cultivation. It is 41 per cent, or 42 or 43, whatever it is, the highest in the 150 nations of the world today. Nobody cultivates such a large percentage of land. Immediately next to us in this comes Indonesia with 29 per cent. You will see that in some of the progressive countries like the U.S.A., it is only 14 per cent. In the granaries of the world, that is Canada and Australia, it is only 3 per cent and in Argentina it is, perhaps, even less. I am not saying that you should follow Argentina because they have got much more than 3 or 4 times the land. They have a small population and, therefore, they do not want more to be brought under the plough.

But, what I am suggesting is that if people think that because there are usar lands and this land and that land that can be brought under cultivation, my advice, if it is to be taken, would be that, if there are any lands, they must go to forests and not come under cultivation. Because, properly India and this population should live on 250 million acres and it is our attempt to increase the per acre yield of food. If our yield is about half a ton per acre, the other countries' yield is one or one and a half tons or even two tons. I am not talking of abnormality. Sometimes we may get even four tons even in India; there are some lands in Andhra Pradesh where you can get three tons or more than that but they are exceptions and not the rule. Our average is much less than that. We have got 350 million acres; in a way we have an advantage which at least some of the other nations have not got. While talking about the United States and other European countries, we forget that they have got a climate that does not make two or three crops possible. Luckily we are a tro-

pical country and we can get one, two or even three crops. That is an advantage to us. With that advantage if you want to increase the acreage, it is impossible. Then comes the proportion of the forest. Sometimes people say it is 22 per cent; it is not even 22 per cent. It should be 35 per cent. When we denude our forests, there is no afforestation going on so that the proportion is not merely there for mathematical purposes. Forests regulate the climate, consolidates the soil, prevents siltage and do many other things. So, this proportion has got to be maintained at least. We have these multi-purpose schemes and big river schemes and I do not know how many hundreds of square miles of land—75 or 80 per cent of it forest—goes under water. It is half a million acres or a million acres or more; goodness knows. We build these dams; they are necessary but something must correspondingly be done so that the forests could be increased. It is not done. It has been my ambition and I have taken a decision; the Government of India have taken a decision that the forests in India should develop and it shall be our duty to develop it. No matter if some land goes out of cultivation. If forest is developed, there is security to the other land. So, if you cut down the area to 300 or 250 million, with the development of the forest and other things, we shall perhaps get more than what we get now. Therefore, it has got to be understood that we cannot go more than that. If we take 350 million acres, the per capita availability of culturable land is not more than  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an acre because a family has got 3 or 4 acres. But as somebody said, when the father dies and the land has got to be distributed between the sons, it comes to that. Therefore, intensive cultivation, as some hon. Members put it, is the only remedy. It has got to be intensive in every possible way with the help of all the ingredients such as irrigation, fertiliser, plant food as also storage, money, credit and all these things. They have got to be given to the farmer so that in that acre in which he is producing

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today only half a ton, he could produce one ton. If after 10 or 20 years, we have done it, we have doubled our food production.

Many hon. Members complained here and charged me that we have not got enough food and therefore, we have got to import. I have myself to say something about that also. What do you mean by enough food? We go on talking about the calorific value and say that we must have 3,000 calories; somehow when we say we can get it, we are happy about it. There is a vast difference of opinion even among the scientists on this subject. I was reading a very useful article the other day by a brilliant scientist. He considers 3000 calories as the most dangerous thing to have; he feels we must not go beyond 2300 calories. I do not know what is good for my heart and what is not good for my heart; it is the mouth that takes the food. Again, this gathering of the calorific value is not by the content of the grain alone. I would give you the picture of the world, apart from the countries that live on rice. In western countries, one ton of wheat looks after a family of ten for one year; there are children in families, two or three; we have got children in our own families. Now, we are 440 million or so. Our 80 million tons of food, by that standard, is enough for 800 million people and I am quite sure that some day we shall get that number. We do not find it sufficient because we are eating grain and grain alone. Go to the South or Bengal where there are rice-eating people; the proportion of rice-eaters to wheat-eaters is 3:1; rice-eaters are three times compared to wheat-eaters. You will find a man gobbling even two lbs. of rice and yet feeling he has not eaten enough. If that is the concept of self-sufficiency or enoughness of food, surely I do not subscribe to that at all. So also if you go to a wheat-eating province like Punjab, one takes sometimes 50 chapatis in one meal and considers it as the bravest of all acts.

A man feels he is very happy and strong because he has made, I do not know what, of these 50 chapatis. This must be borne in mind. It must be our constant endeavour in the Third Plan beginning from today. Self-sufficiency is not by taking more grain but by making our food more nutritious and more healthy by mixed cropping in the same area, etc. You may get other things. I am not suggesting that they should go and buy something from the market; where can they buy if it is not available there? They must develop the art of having nutritious food. If a nation merely lives on rice or wheat alone, it can never be strong. Therefore, there must be diversification of our food habits. It will take a long time; I know that. Of all the habits, the hardest to die is our food habits; you cannot change overnight. I have seen great scientists writing books—classical books which will say that food should be diversified and nutritious. They are good, but when they call you for a lunch and if you go to their house you will find that they eat the same food that anybody in that region eats; whatever he has written in his book has no relation whatsoever to the food habits that he has himself.

**An Hon. Member:** Is that true of the Food Minister also?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** The Minister eats very little food of that kind. What I eat or you eat is different. Personalities apart, I am enunciating a proposition that it is not enough for a nation to be free and develop self-governing institutions; it has also got to be strong and therefore the food habits and other habits must be in the manner of strong nations and strong Governments. It will take time. But somewhere a beginning has to be made.

When we say that our food production has reached 80 million tons people are very happy. Next time when I say we have reached 85 million, it will be a record for all time; every

year must be a record since we are putting so much money in it and every year's production must be more than the previous year's production. But there should be diversification; we must have composite diets. If it is a rice-producing area, people must sometimes take a little wheat also and *vice versa*; there should be some leafy substances. A man may have about five acres of land; he may utilise one acre or 20 per cent of his land or even 10 per cent in order to produce vegetable; people do so sometimes. Sometimes they do it after the crop. But if they do it alongside the food, if they eat the leafy substances, fruits, roots and things of that type, in totality, if you can do that, and have all that they require by way of nutrition at the same time, the sole dependence upon the grains alone would go.

16 hrs.

Having said that, I may refer to one thing that has always been said: if we are really producing 80 million tons of foodgrains—it may become 82 million tons this year—why is it that we are importing? This House has forgotten the fact that I came before this House two years back and made a proposition in all seriousness which was almost unanimously accepted by the House. The proposal was this. In order that I could have four years of comparative peace—every year and every day the prices of something or the other were going up because we had a shortage of food—once and for all, we must solve this question of shortage of food and therefore I said I wanted to build a buffer-stock of five million tons of wheat and, if possible, even rice, and take off the deficit of four years in one. But I know that when my larder is full even the appetite disappears. I know that if we could have the bufferstock—I am talking of two years back—and have enough food, I could concentrate all my attempts on increasing agricultural production. This House, in the plenitude of its wisdom, gave me a clear green-light, and said, "Go." I

went to the United States of America and arranged, in one single deal, for the import of 17 million tons, spread over four years. Does it lie in the mouth of any hon. Member now to say that I should repudiate that deal? We are proceeding according to that deal, and we do not go outside that deal, and import from anywhere.

Even the rice that we import from Burma or the wheat that we import from Australia are to be taken because it is the commercial practice; it is part of the agreement. Therefore, we take it. Therefore, we have not gone out of our way in order to see that every year we must import something! In this import, two years have gone and another period of two years remains. In order that I should be able to build up a buffer-stock, I did not all at once try to build up a buffer-stock of five million tons, for the simple reason that I have not adequate storage arrangements. By the time when storage comes in, as it is coming in just now, surely, at the end of four or five years, when I would be able to build that buffer-stock, then, we can carry on, not by American wheat or any other wheat but by our own surplus of rice and wheat. I am not going to wait for 50 or 100 years. It has to be done every year; it is not to be done after three or four years.

Wheat cannot last in the same condition for more than one year, and even rice cannot last for more than one or two years, because our method of keeping them is also not very scientific. That is a different subject. Therefore, hon. Members are under a delusion that we have increased our imports and therefore we are merely boasting that we are self-sufficient on the imports that are coming from any country. Therefore, they are very much wrong indeed.

I will now come to another thing and I will give you another illustration of what I did. We used to take last year or two years back five lakh tons of rice from Burma when our

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rice became less. Again we had to go out for it. We had so many disadvantages, because I had to pay foreign exchange. Burma would not take any rupee. This was their main source for Burma—foreign exchange. Last year, when I saw that I had enough rice, and if we were able to get five lakh tons of rice from Burma, I had to take it because Burma is our neighbouring country; she is our good friend. If she says that she would give it, sometimes we have to take it. But in the matter of discussion later on, they said, "we cannot give you five lakhs this year. We can hardly give you two lakhs." I replied, "I am very sorry that you are not in a condition to give me five lakhs, but I am very glad, I accept the lesser quantity". I closed that bargain and accepted the reduced quantity of two lakhs. So, even when we are augmenting our stock, it is said, "if you do not need it, why should you go outside and spend money?" We are spending Rs. 120 crores for the deal which I mentioned. Maybe it will come to about Rs. 8 crores per one million tons. Therefore, Rs. 120 crores is nothing wrong. I am saying it roughly. But it is said, "why not you spend this in the villages etc." It is all very easy to say so. But have you seriously considered whether it is possible? In this House, I hear the cry again and again—there was no session without a full-dress debate on the food situation and the prices—"why don't you build a buffer-stock?" I did it, and when I implemented the decision of this hon. House, then again, they ask, "Why did you do it?" Either, I can do it or I cannot do it. I cannot do both the things at the same time and take the consequences thereof!

It is not that all this was not contemplated in the beginning. They are part of the bargain. I am hoping—I have said that again and again in Europe, in America, here and everywhere—that it shall be my proud day

when at the end of four years I would be able to say that India does not want to import anything from anywhere and that we are standing on our own legs. That is the self-sufficiency that we are trying to achieve.

One hon. lady Member made a very brilliant speech and said, "Cash crop should be stopped and food-crops should be produced." I will tell you the Government's policy, in so far as I happen to be in charge of this Ministry. In producing cash crops, we are getting enough foreign exchange, which in the larger national interests is good for the country. Of course, sometimes food becomes a little less, but there is inter-dependence in the world today. Otherwise, every State will start saying from tomorrow that it must also become self-sufficient in everything! Just as every State in a country cannot be self-sufficient in everything, every nation also cannot be self-sufficient in everything. We have got to give and take. If I get, say, Rs. 100 crores by foreign exchange, by selling the commodity that the soil produces, and I spend a part of it in buying food, what is wrong there? Therefore, our policy would be to find out what is good for the country, what is good for the farmer and what is good for the commitment that we have got in the third Five Year Plan, etc., and, if as a result of that, I come to the conclusion that we must have a little more cash crop, there is nothing wrong in it—I have not come to that conclusion yet—but then there is nothing wrong. If anybody suggests that India must not go anywhere outside for food crop but can go for cash crops and other things also, I cannot understand that position.

Take, for instance, cotton, a commodity that brings us crores of rupees. There was a time, 40 years ago, when this country was every year importing something like Rs. 60 crores worth of cotton piece-goods. Today,

we are in a position not only to stop import but to export somewhere around Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores worth of cloth. This phenomenon has been made possible by one single commodity called cotton. Therefore, if you could do that, is there anything wrong? When people say that we are spending Rs. 120 crores on food, they forget again that there are four or five times that amount—probably Rs. 500 crores of Rs. 600 crores—I have not calculated that—in the shape of things that our soil produces in India on which we can fetch foreign exchange. Today, a major part of our foreign exchange, even as it is today, comes out of agricultural commodities, and we are very proud of it. We want to build up and develop the cash crops so that we can earn foreign exchange. We want also to increase this quantity and perhaps if we are able to develop it to such an extent as even Rs. 1,000 crores worth by way of foreign exchange, there is nothing wrong in it.

I will not refer to the points made by every hon. Member, but I would refer to some of the things because incidentally the criticisms would be answered. I refer to the price situation. Many people here always say that the prices are increasing—for whom? When you are talking of the agricultural prices, you must understand that 70 per cent of the people do not buy, because they are the agriculturists themselves. Therefore, whom are you so very solitious about? You want that the prices for the 30 per cent of the non-producing consumers in the towns and cities should not increase. "It does not matter what happens to the 70 per cent of the people!" Surely, I am not that Minister who is going to do that. I would say this, in respect of the farmer in India. The crux of the agricultural problem—again and again I would repeat this—is husbandry. And the man who does that husbandry in a very efficient manner is the farmer of India. Therefore, he has got to be supported. When people talk about

the price-line maintenance, etc., it gives me jitters. I do not understand what it is. So far as the agricultural price-line is concerned, it cannot go lower than what it is today. Supposing, by all these technical methods we are able to increase production by 40 or 50 per cent with the help of modern, up-to-date methods, and as a result of that, sometimes we have got to reduce the price of foodgrains, I can understand that. I can understand that because the cumulative gain of the farmer in that case will not be less. But even as it is today, whether it is jute, wheat or anything, the cry is that the farmer, the producer, does not get enough. It is the same with regard to the cane-grower and the wheat-grower. I can say that the agricultural prices have ruled for the last two years very moderately and very evenly. I justifiably take the credit. The success of the last two years of the second Plan and the success of the Plan hereafter would be largely due to the fact that agriculture has been able to maintain the prices at an even level. Therefore, if there is any demand that these prices must be artificially brought down, no matter what happens to the farmer, that would be a suicidal and ruinous step to take and nobody in this House must seriously advise me that I should be the man to do it.

That does not mean that we should not find ways and means of giving subsidy, just as we are subsidising sugar. The question is asked, why sugar in India is not produced at a lower cost. It cannot be for the simple reason that we are committed to pay Rs. 1-10-0 per maund to the farmer. The hon. Member opposite gave some figures. He evidently comes from the sugar tract. Out of Rs. 400 per ton, he was saying that only Rs. 200 and odd go to the producer and the rest goes into the pocket of the mill-owners. He should remember that 34 per cent of it goes into my pocket, goes to Government by way of excise duty. It does not go into the poc-

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ket of the millowners. Ultimately, out of Rs. 400, Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 will be the amount for processing and all that. If that also is to be reduced, I am prepared to consider. But there is the Tariff Commission, which we have appointed. The whole question was examined once, twice and thrice by the Tariff Commission and they said, this is the reasonable price. When you appoint a Tariff Commission, either you accept their advice or dismiss that Commission. You cannot go to the High Court and when the decision is given, say that it is a wrong decision and the Judge must go. It is not something by which you can please the peasant. Let us be reasonable. Let us do something by which really some kind of permanent good to the farmer could be done. We have to protect the farmer, who has no lobby in this House. The hon. Members who have come from the rural districts are the lobby of the farmer and they must advise me what is in the highest interest of the farmer.

I have got the figures about the prices here, but I do not quote. They show that slightly they have risen. They have risen because it is seasonal. We are very choosy in buying things. If new sugar comes, because it is slightly whiter, we are prepared to pay Rs. 1 more. Similarly, if new Khandwa wheat comes, we pay Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 more in comparison to the last year's wheat. That happens when the harvest comes. We must not go up and down. We must see how the line has been generally maintained. In comparison to other goods, if there are any goods where the price-line has been maintained, it is in regard to agricultural goods, where we have been able to hold the prices.

Regarding other crops, the production of jute and mesta has been excellent this year. We have gone to 80 lakh bales. Jute and cotton are sometimes very treacherous, because you cannot be sure what the production would be next year. I must have a

period of five years to examine and find out how generally they behave. The total production in five years divided by five would give the average and that is the annual output. If I get 80 lakh bales this year and only 50 lakh bales next year, then the production annually is not 80 lakh bales. This year jute has been very good indeed.

16.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

So also the production of groundnut during 1961-62 has shown an increase of about 3 lakh tons. Groundnut is an exchange earner. We get fertilisers for Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 16 crores. Finance would not give us money; whatever money I get from groundnuts, I use for fertilisers. Groundnut is also the food of the poor man. But there is a limit to which I could go in regard to more production. We should produce more groundnut not by bringing in more area under its cultivation, but produce more in the same area by using fertilisers, etc. That is the best thing to do and that shall be done.

Wheat this year is better than last year. Instead of 10 million tons, possibly we have 11 million tons or a little more. Rice also has remained at 33.5 million tons. Therefore, things are not bad. The look of things is very encouraging indeed. I may be allowed to be optimistic on this occasion. The food situation today is as it was never before in the history of India. All our granaries are full with the things. If anybody starts mischief by raising the price, whether it is the retailer or the wholesaler, I shall blow out these things into the market and see that that can never be done.]

For the first time in Indian history, we have taken a very historic decision for the protection of the farmer. The minimum price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 13. It can be sold Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 more, but if it comes below Rs. 13, I shall enter the market and

buy that wheat. The farmers can sell their wheat through cooperatives and in other ways if they want money. But if the price falls below Rs. 13, the Government machinery is there for buying it. So also far the other commodities. In regard to cotton, we have fixed a ceiling price and a floor price. In jute, we have done it in an informal way, fixing it at Rs. 30. We shall do it in a formal way if it is necessary. That will apply to the other commodities also. The whole range of agricultural commodities will be protected hereafter, so that the 30 crores of rural families would be assured that if they produce more, they would not be punished by way of prices slumping as a result of over-production and their interests would be protected. That is exactly the policy the Government of India wants to follow.

Regarding sugar, the hon. Members from Bihar made very spirited speeches. They were good for election, but I do not know whether they are good for sugar. Here is my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He is a practical farmer, a good farmer, who will never allow me one night's sleep if anything wrong happens for the farmer. I congratulate him on his solicitude for the farmer. I may tell him that I had only two ways before me. Either I allow the whole sugar industry to collapse because of over-production or I save the farmer. What have I done? I have done something so that this poor fellow who produces the sugarcane, who was going to be destroyed, might be saved. If all the sugar was thrown on the market, the prices would have collapsed, the mills would have closed and all the uneconomic units in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab would have closed for year. Therefore, I gave a little pinch, an injection, that might appear bad, but which is good for health. There is nothing wrong in that.

Another hon. Member put the question whether the standing crop would be allowed to die. I gave the promise to this House that I would do

everything in my power to see that the standing crop is not dried up. That means some method has to be found out when the sucrose-content becomes less. From 7.5 or 8, in Punjab because of a disease, it has come down to 6 or 6.5. These are diseases which have to be met; therefore, a rebate on a cess has been given to them. The State Government has given the rebate on the cess. We may do something, but we shall never allow the standing crop to go waste. Therefore, the Chief Ministers of Bihar and some other States concerned saw me and we came to an agreement, with which they were satisfied. Is it not enough for my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra if the Chief Minister on behalf of his State has given me the assurance that what I have done is in favour of the farmers and not even one sprout of sugarcane would be allowed to die? What more assurance can I give?

I am very proud indeed of one thing. Three or four years before, during the past 10 years, we imported 14 lakh tons of sugar. Today I am sitting on a heap of 14 lakh tons of sugar in my own country. Between the two positions, this is a much better position. Somehow, flood is better than drought, because flood brings some fertilising agents which are very useful. So, it is better than drought. Therefore, in the larger interests of the cultivator himself this position has really been saved. I will not dwell on that further.

We have got the stock and we have to dispose of that either in the same market, or even in new markets sometimes. People suggest: "why not reduce the excise duty? Why? In order that people should buy more sugar and eat it". I have two objections to that. Any artificial demand that you create like that is an unnatural thing, because if I create in them the habit of eating more sugar, then I must satisfy it year after year; I must not whet their appetite unduly to such an extent by reducing the duty. And where does the duty go? Out of Rs. 50 crores of excise duty

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that we shall be getting—it may be a little less or a little more—nearly half of it, Rs. 25 crores, goes towards subsidising the sugar that we are selling out. Therefore, you can see where the duty goes. So, it is not something that I could easily reduce unless it is proved that I have got to do one of the two things. At the same time, I have to see that there would not be any drain in the revenue of the Finance Minister, which is another proposition. Yet another proposition is that I create an artificial solution by making people eat more sugar, and eating more sugar is not good except for children.

Now, so far as storage is concerned, we are going ahead and are expecting that by 1965-66 we shall have three million tons of modern and scientific storage in this country. We know we can go very fast and construct more by that time but if we construct anything very fast, it may not be according to the standards that we want. According to our target, by 1965-66, it will be about three million. Of course, we have got storage even today of 3 million tons, part of which is hired storage, and that is not good storage. I am here talking of the storage that the Government of India will construct.

A reference was made by some Members to the Warehousing Corporation. They think that warehouses could be constructed everywhere. The House must remember that the Warehousing Corporation is a commercial body; it cannot afford to make losses. We have separately created that in order that the farmers should get the benefit of it. Therefore, we cannot go on building warehouses unless we see the potential, the occupancy and things of that description. Because, warehousing corporation would remove many difficulties of the farmers. Today it is not constructed in every village. Therefore, all the villagers do not get the advantage of it. We have to, and we are going to have,

more and more warehouses. Now they are kept in an absolutely scientific condition and the very fact that a farmer has got so much grain in the warehouse entitles him to borrow money from the Reserve Bank of India. So, that aspect of the matter is always kept in mind by us. This is being introduced so that the farmer need not borrow at usurious rates of interest from other sources and he may get money at a cheap rate of interest. So, this is a good facility to the farmers and it should be increased. Therefore, it is my duty and the duty of hon. Members of this House to go and propagate in the villages the advantages of keeping their grains in these warehouses. If they keep their grains in their own godowns in an unscientific manner, a part of it is always destroyed because of the very nature of their storing. On the other hand, if they keep their grains in the warehouses, not only will there be no loss, but also on the basis of the challan from the warehousing corporation they can borrow money from the Reserve Bank or the State Bank. Therefore, that problem is receiving the utmost attention at our hands.

Then I come to the important subject of package programme, otherwise called intensive agriculture district programme, which we have been discussing in this House for the last two years. Some hon. Members seem to have very funny ideas about the package programme. It has been introduced in Shahabad in Bihar and in Pali in Rajasthan or other districts because the test of the package programme is that such district must be chosen which has the ideal conditions for it. It must have irrigation facilities, because you cannot apply fertilizers without irrigation. So, it must have irrigation facility, and fertilizer possibility. That is why we had written to the State Governments that they should choose the best district so that in that district we shall try this. Our idea is that within that district

there should be facilities for irrigation, fertilizers, insecticides, plant protection, marketing, credit-worthiness—in fact, all aspects—so that in this particular district ultimately our production should match that of anywhere else in the world. We do not get all those facilities in every district. Therefore, we are giving these facilities to them, and seven districts have been chosen. Tanjore has been doing fine for the last two years. Therefore, that entitles it to this selection. Shahabad has started it and has done something. The other day I was very happy that our then Rashtrapathy, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, presented the *Rashtra Kalash* to Bihar, because Bihar was supposed to be very backward. My colleague was very happy for it synchronised with his becoming a Minister of State. It is a very good thing indeed. Here I wish to tell you a secret, although it is not a very pleasant secret. In this case, we went by percentages, not by any other consideration, so much percentage more than the previous years. Therefore, you will find that even one is more than million times a zero! Here I am not saying anything disparaging to Bihar or to what Bihar has done. Bihar has done very well indeed. The ordinary agriculturist of Bihar is a very clever agriculturist, a very painstaking agriculturist, as represented by their Members here. So, you will find that Bihar has done very well indeed.

Therefore, we have chosen seven districts, because the Ford Foundation has sanctioned the foreign exchange and other things worth Rs. 5 crores—the figure may not be exact—so that the scheme could go on. We have to double it or treble it and for that we have to make the money available to the co-operative societies and the State Governments so that the programme could go on as scheduled.

Now, we have also chosen another eight districts for that scheme also. It is not good to have competition here. Other States should not ask

“Why Bihar? Why not Ludhiana”. I find the hon. Member from Ludhiana, Shri D. C. Sharma, is nodding. We have chosen eight districts, one from every State, the only exception that we have made being in the case of Kerala. In Kerala we have chosen two districts—Alleppy and Palghat—for the simple reason Alleppy is a small district and further Kerala depends so much on others for food. I want that dependence to be reduced as much as possible.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Kerala has plenty of fish.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Yes, fish is there. But Kerala would be prepared to give fish even to M.P.

**An Hon. Member:** Even to an M.P.?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I said M.P.; Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** M.P. means a Member of Parliament also.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** As a result of the package programmes in the districts where that programme will operate the agricultural production will increase by 60 per cent. as against the 31 per cent. general increase that we are planning in other areas. In the remaining eight districts it is in various stages of implementation. The districts of Palghat, Alleppy, Mandya, Surat and Sambalpur have completed the preliminary measures or will complete them within a few weeks. The other remaining districts are still in the early stage and are expected to start the work very soon.

Now I come to fodder cultivation and pastures. Almost all hon. Members referred to it. Shri Dhebar also referred to it. It is well-known that we cannot develop animal husbandry without developing our pasture lands. Because we have no forests and adequate pasture lands, therefore, our cattle has been suffering. It is no use saying that we have 200 million cattle heads and then saying but they are in a miserable condition. Why should they be in a miserable condition?

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Because they do not get anything to eat. Therefore, this problem has to be taken in hand immediately. We are making every effort in this direction. Though I will not read the whole note, I may tell you that at present roughly 50 million to 60 million acres of land are under fodder crops, which is about five per cent. of the land. It should actually be ten per cent; it should be doubled. But we have not done that. From whom will we take this land? The farmer must not be disturbed. Anybody else can be disturbed; but not the farmer. At the same time, we have to increase the pasture land. Now the prices of his cow and bullocks have gone up. Why have the prices of the bullocks increased? Because the bullocks are not available and the available ones are not sufficiently strong.

Now, I should come to the subject of animal husbandry, which is a very important subject. Here I will tell you what exactly we propose to do. As far as the pasture ground is concerned, it can be increased, and it should be increased, because we cannot allow our cattle to go on starving.

Some hon. Members made a reference to the Agriculture Commission. Many hon. Members seem to think—it is common thinking; there is nothing wrong about it, I do not find fault with it—that when a commission is appointed everything is done. But actually what will happen is that if I announce that commission, for five years we shall go to sleep because the commission is going to report. It is very easy to appoint a commission. The Cabinet would not be against it. Within a month that can be done. But you will see from answers to questions why such-and-such a thing has not happened, it is because a committee or a commission is sitting. I do not want that to happen in agriculture specially when I am doing something positive. When the package programme has come, when we are doing many other things in the field of

agriculture, such as, soil testing and many other things, I want some time to pass. When we do these things, a time will come when a full-fledged commission can sit upon it and find out whether what we were doing was right or wrong and suggest methods for the future. It is not that the idea is bad, but surely we must not think that because a commission is appointed everything is done.

As I said, I want some kind of a machinery which will regulate agriculture. I have said it on the floor of the House earlier also. Today what is happening is that the land goes from one crop to another. It is merely because of the whimsicality of the farmer. If he thinks that there is more money in *ganna* or sugarcane he will take to that. One million acres of land went under it and we had to come back. So what happens in the case of sugarcane also happens in the case of other things. Therefore we have got to fix patterns according to the States' climates, needs, foreign exchange earning capacity etc. Hundreds of factors will come into consideration. So, I want some kind of a machinery for that.

But before I come forward with legislation, I must be effectively advised as to what is that machinery. It is no use merely making a law unless we know what is good for our country. As a result of a very close study by somebody who is competent and who looks after it we must know that with the given acreage that this country has got, with the various climates and soils that we have got and with our preparedness how much we must do and by which regulation we can do it. In that perhaps forest regulations will also come as to how much shall go to forests. All these things are very necessary and I will take the earliest opportunity for persuading my colleagues and hon. Members of this House that something has got to be done in agriculture.

Our agriculture is not primitive now. Our agriculture is making very rapid progress indeed. We have come to a stage where we have got to have scientific methods employed and in a scientific manner. That is sought to be done.

**Mr. Speaker:** Most of the flow has been going towards the right, some to the left, very little to the back but nothing to the front.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I am sorry, Sir.

Coming to agricultural education, my hon. colleague has given some idea of agricultural education, graduates, etc. We require 20,000 agricultural graduates under the Third Plan and 30,000 in the next Plan. Therefore, so many colleges have got to be opened and will be opened. We are also having universities. I do not go into that for the simple reason that we have not yet decided which are the States that will get it, although in our mind we know what the pattern will be. Ultimately, it will perhaps be in every State. But that will be later on. But this has been suggested by a Commission. The University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan suggested the establishment of rural agricultural university. One in the State of U.P., at Pantnagar, has already been formed. We have taken credit for Rs. 2 crores in the Third Plan in order that four more such universities in four States are established. In those days when multi-purpose river schemes were there even a State not having rivers wanted such a scheme for itself. Therefore, they must also know....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Which State?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I do not know whether it was Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Madhya Pradesh has the Narmada.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** They must also know that an agricultural university can only come as a result of certain other factors, requirements and prerequisites being satisfied. There must be agricultural colleges, veterinary colleges, something of animal husbandry because it is all a linked up subject. Unless they have made some progress, surely an agricultural university would not be worthwhile. Therefore, we are not even looking at some of the centres which are very highly developed. Why? It is because other States want that it should be done in their State. I should say Coimbatore is a highly developed centre in my view so far as agricultural equipment is concerned. Take Anand, it is highly developed. If those are given this thing, some of the backward States will remain backward. Therefore, we are thinking that we also have an obligation towards States that are surplus in food that something must be done there. We are stepping up all these other preparations and prerequisites, like agricultural and veterinary colleges and other services. But I am quite sure that before the Third Plan period is out, possibly most of these universities would have come into being. That will lead to the establishment of other universities. It would not stop with that. In the Fourth Plan other universities will come into existence. So much about agricultural education.

Then, Sir, I come to the National Seeds Development Corporation. This House knows that Government have formed that corporation in order that the multiplication and crossing of hybrid maize may take place. We can increase their production by 40 to 50 per cent. That will be useful for cattle feed also. It does not necessarily lie in increasing the grazing land. In most countries maize is used as cattle feed. Therefore, we have got this Government corporation. We cannot trust that the ordinary farmer would do it, first because he has not the technical know-how and secondly

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because if the seeds are not chosen properly that would bring about a disaster and will not give the desired effect.

Mention was made of mechanised farming. The Suratgarh farm is doing very well. We are shortly going to have another farm there at Jetsar which is also in Rajasthan. That will also be about thirty thousand acres. Both these farms which are adjacent will be run by Government and we shall have 60,000 acres of land from which the seed requirements of wheat, cotton and even sugar-cane will be met. There were suggestions made by several hon. Members particularly from Madhya Pradesh that we should establish a farm of 30,000 acres there, and reclaim the ravines. These are not matters which have escaped our attention. And whatever I may have said to Mr. Kamath, I feel that Madhya Pradesh is the biggest granary of India. Even today it is number one. It gives us one million tons of surplus grains. After that comes Andhra Pradesh; and then Orissa and the Punjab will come only fourth and not earlier. I am saying this because the per acre yield in that State is the lowest. They have got land, but they do not produce as much as they should produce. They must be helped in every possible manner so that their per acre yield may increase.

In regard to fertilisers, we are proposing to utilise about 1 million tons of fertilisers by the end of the Third Plan, and so long as we do not produce fertilisers in our country we shall be importing them, because fertilisers contribute to about 80 per cent. of increased production. But we do not ignore compost. Sometimes the question is put to me as though compost versus nitrogenous fertilisers. There is no question of versus about it. They are friends; they are married; there is no versus about it. Application of these composts, cow dung, nitrogenous fertilisers, phosphates,

potash, etc. in various degrees and various combinations is necessary. For a long time—I should say even 50 years—the need for cow dung and compost will remain and, therefore, I am not the Minister who simply goes away by the idea that because nitrogenous fertilisers are there, the other manures need not be used. The Central Ministry and the Ministries in the States particularly do quite a lot in order to help preparation of compost pits everywhere in a regulated manner, in a scientific manner, so that compost may be made available. That will be done and the fertiliser needs both of cash crops and other crops would be attended to.

There is one aspect about the use of fertilisers to which I should refer. So far as fertilisers are concerned what generally happens is this. There are some States like Andhra Pradesh, Madras, or Maharashtra, which know so much about their use, that you can go and buy them in the black market. They know that the application of that fertiliser will increase production by about 40 per cent. On the other hand, there are certain States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which have not yet learned the value of these fertilisers—even Punjab. They do not use fertilisers in the proportion in which it has got to be used. Some people suggest: why don't you give it to those who know how to use it? That means I should keep the other States always backward. It is just like the argument that if in some States people are illiterate the benefits of democracy should not go to them and it should go to those who talk more or understand more.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Like Maharashtra?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** So, distribution of fertilisers is going to be arranged in a manner that those who distribute the fertilisers have a corresponding responsibility of training farmers in the use of it.

Do you know that out of the money that the fertilizer industry of the United States of America makes—it is 270 million dollars on nitrogenous fertilizer, you can understand what a colossal money they make—but as much as 50 to 100 million dollars out of that they use every year for training purposes. It is not the people in the Government that they train, it is not the private man that they train, it is the people in the industry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about Russia?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I do not know. Russia has no fertilizer yet. I am merely saying that till last year they did not have, and they are trying to have it now.

It is not for political reasons that I am saying this. They do it because those people who deal in fertilizers regard that it is their duty to see that the agriculturists are properly trained in the use of the fertilizer so that they can understand and utilise it. Therefore, we are devising a method by which the distribution of the fertilizer should be so arranged that these things, the knowledge about the proper use of the fertilizer, should be given to those who have not yet acquired it.

That brings me to forests. This matter has been emphasized by Shri U. N. Dhebar and several other persons, and also by my friend Shri H. P. Chatterjee. I am second to none in this respect. I may tell you, if you want to know, that I am a fanatic so far as forest is concerned. I regard that to cut a green tree is a most sinful thing that a man can do. I go a step further and say this—I have been doing it in the *van mahotsavas* and other things. It is not enough to have a *van mahotsava*. Of course, we can do it on that day. But even right from the primary stage, our children must be taught in their books that love of animals and love of trees is really a part of the personality which they have to build up. Because, any child

that does not love the animal and does not love the tree will always be a bad citizen. And therefore, in our educational system also a change has got to be done—which is research in education itself. I would therefore enjoin on those who write text-books for young boys and girls that they, along with the many other things, should please inculcate this love, this spirit of loving the trees and loving the animals. And the man who does not love the trees and the animals would not love his wife also! Therefore it is very necessary indeed that this has got to be done, and done as quickly as possible.

Somebody asked whether we have got a forest policy or not. I do not read the whole thing, but we have issued a Policy Resolution in 1952, and according to that Policy Resolution the need for balanced land, checking denudation and checking invasion of areas—many things have been laid down. But it is not followed, because it is, again, the responsibility of the States. But the one State, I am told—I am not sure, I am speaking subject the correction—the one State that has passed a law protecting the forests is the State of Bihar. And I think the largest number of crimes are committed in that State, of cutting the trees, etc. Therefore, the existence of law by itself is not a sufficient insurance or guarantee that the trees will be protected. Therefore, we have got to have a widespread propaganda, and this is exactly what is being done. The extent of plantations undertaking has been steadily on the increase so far as afforestation is concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why not entrust this task to the wives then?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Yes, the start should be left to the wives. It is a very good idea, because it will give them some occupation, and peace to the husbands!

**Mr. Speaker:** Because those who love the trees would love the wives.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): What about those who have no wives?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** During the First Plan we had 75,000 acres. In the Second Plan we had 4,40,000 acres. And in the Third Plan the target is 7,02,000 acres. Therefore, you can see that we are steadily marching. We cannot get the land. That is the difficulty. It has not been the accepted policy of Government yet, but I am trying to persuade that all these waste land that we are reclaiming and which are brought back, need not go to the ordinary agriculture for the production of wheat, rice, etc.; but they should go, if possible, to the forest. There can be forest everywhere.

There is the Rajasthan Canal. I had some hand in it when I was Minister for Irrigation and Power. Therefore, I laid down a kind of law at that time, not knowing that one day I would be the Minister in charge of Forest also. It is 435 miles long—the longest canal in India, the second longest in the world. On either side, there is dreary land. Sand everywhere. No doubt, there will be water. What is there to consolidate? Not merely cement. Cement will consolidate, no doubt. More than cement, the land has got to be held together. The only thing that can hold land together is a tree. Therefore, so many chains of trees have to be planted on either side. They should have all the 435 miles forests. If that is done, surely, Rajasthan would look something like a heaven. It is not a heaven today because desert is increasing. The signal thing is, on the border of Pakistan and India, we will be creating a kind of land of which anybody can be proud. Besides, it would become a granary. That itself will give us somewhere about 2 million tons of wheat or anything more. That would solve our problem to a substantial extent. Therefore, that is being done.

The Forest Research Institute and Colleges have celebrated their centen-

ery some time back. The House knows that we are trying to upgrade this institution. It is one of the best institutions in the world. Not because it belongs to India; it has been acclaimed as one of the best, one of the two or three institutions which are the best. The fact that it has lived 100 years and made such progress and that it has celebrated its centenary speaks volumes of its utility to this country. We want to upgrade it and make it a University in the sense that they can have post-graduates, they can give degrees, etc. That is really going to be done. The Planning Commission and the University Grants Commission have suggested that it should be done by legislation. If legislation is necessary, we shall make legislation.

Ravine reclamation in Madhya Pradesh, I have referred to. About wild life my hon. friend Shri U. N. Dhebar spoke.

**Some Hon. Members:** Shri P. K. Deo.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Wild life has got to be protected. It may not be identically for the same reason whether something should be eaten or something should not be eaten. I do not know. But, it is necessary, indeed. Because, when you have forests, wild life also looks good,—these fauna and flora.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Otherwise, it upsets the balance of nature.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I am supporting him. Wild life would be protected. We have got a Wild Life Committee. I think the hon. Member may not be a Member of it. I would see to it that he also becomes a Member so that he can give useful advice. Not for sport alone, for killing alone, but for those species which according to him are going to be extinct. Now, white tigers. There was such a great demand for white tigers. We have only two white tigers. If one of them dies what would happen, we do not know. They

are male and female. There is a possibility of having more white tigers. We saw to it that they are kept in a comfortable position together, and, so on, so that we can have more of white tigers, because species that are going to be really extinct should be preserved. So also red-headed things and other things would be there. There would be red-headed deers. We are doing all that. We shall preserve them. We have made a provision of Rs. 155 lakhs towards that in the Third Plan. We are very serious about it.

Coming to popularisation of subsidiary foods, when I say diversification of food, that has got to be done. Nutrients have got to be had. Therefore, the Nutrition department of the Ministry is increasing pretty fast. It is no use preparing something which other people do not eat. If somebody gives me a biscuit and says, it is not a known biscuit, but they say it is good, because it contains all the vitamins in the world, I would say, you better eat it. I eat a biscuit because I know that it is good and it tastes well. Therefore, we must produce things which are practical. It is not to be taken as a dose of medicine; it has to be taken as a tonic that people like. Even in regard to these ancillary foods much has got to be done so that we take a proper calorific value. We should do it not by adding to the grain consumption, but by having these ancillary foods, etc. On that also, we are working. The Research Institute in Mysore is doing very wonderful work, indeed.

The Delhi Milk scheme and other milk schemes are going on. I do not want to take the time of the House on that because the time is up, and I must take up animal husbandry. The Delhi Milk scheme will be the biggest in the world when it is completed. Today, it distributes about 3,000 maunds. In another 2 or 3 years time, it will become 7,000 maunds. Its capacity is 12,000 maunds. When I say the biggest in the world, sometimes, our

Members feel as if the other countries are backward. The other countries have many such dairies. They need not have one at a place which will distribute 7,000 maunds or 12,000 maunds. There may be some initial teething troubles. We had them, but those teething troubles will disappear, and perhaps in three or four years' time, this particular subject, namely giving more milk to our children will really be taken up with intensity both of purpose and of the efforts that we shall put forth in this regard.

Once I heard a very brilliant lecture by a scientist of the FAO, and he conclusively proved by statistics that between the ages of 1½ and 4½, that is, during those three years, a child does not get adequate milk and that is why we find that when we grow up as men or as women, we are deficient in many things, the simple reason being that we did not get that milk supply which was so very necessary at that young age; for, now the fashionable mothers do not want to feed their children on their breast; that is the first reason; and the second reason is that it is also true that the children did not get any other opportunity to get milk; if the milk were cheap, they would have got it, but that also was not there. Therefore, it is our duty to see that at least now, the consumption which stands at 4 or five ounces goes up to almost double, to about 10 ounces or so, though not to the standard 15 or 16 ounces which New Zealand and other countries have got. So, this is also a thing which has got to be taken into consideration.

Therefore, there is the scheme of dairies everywhere. Wherever a dairy scheme comes up, we go to their help, and we support them, so that there will be more and more dairies and more and more of the scientific method of preserving and pasteurising the milk and giving it to the people.

The subject that I have kept as almost the last to deal with is animal husbandry. My hon. friend Shri U. N. Dhebar and very rightly so, because

[Shri S. K. Patil].

there is no meaning to agriculture unless it is tied up with animal husbandry and the cow. When I say 'cow' the term 'cow' does not include the buffalo. It is not that I am the enemy of the buffalo; not at all; I am the friend of all animals. But our animal husbandry hereafter in this country is going to be cow-oriented and not buffalo-oriented. No doubt, the buffalo's milk gives the fats etc. But, I do not know, and hon. Members will correct me if I am wrong, whether except in India, anybody drinks buffalo's milk anywhere in the world. I am not propagating against buffalo's milk. For God's sake, if you are drinking buffalo's milk, drink it, and drink it more and more. What I am saying is that in the South-East Asian countries where there are buffaloes the buffalo is used only as a draught animal. Nobody drinks the milk of the buffalo. In fact, this was what the President of North Viet Nam told our President when he was there. I was on the *entourage* at that time. The President of North Viet Nam presented a buffalo to our President. He is a very humourous person. While we were leaving, he told our President 'Mr. President, you are taking many other things in your aeroplane, but what about the buffalo? How are you going to take it?' Our President also rose to the occasion and became humorous and said 'Look here, we have plenty of buffaloes in our country; so, I need not take this buffalo; therefore, keep that buffalo, and your children may drink the milk of that buffalo'. Promptly the North Viet Nam President replied 'Nobody in North Viet Nam drinks the milk of the buffalo'. The result is that they have no cow's milk and no buffalo's milk, and, therefore, no milk at all. We do also need milk in our country for our children, but the milk is not there. Whatever it be, I am not criticising as to what they have done or what they have not done. I am only saying that nobody drinks buffalo's milk in any other part

buffalo's milk, drink it; I have no objection; I am not propagating against it. It gives milk to most of our dairies in Delhi or in Bombay and other places; these dairies are buffalo-based, but we are trying to make them cow-based.

As regards bullocks, we do not have them in sufficient numbers, as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend Shri U. N. Dhebar. If we require 70 millions of bullocks, we find that we have not got so many; perhaps, we have got 10 or 20 millions less. But where are we going to get these bullocks from? Where is the strength for our bullocks? Why does our cow not give even half a pound of milk every day? The milk given by our cow is not enough even for the calf. That surely is not a position in which the proper types of bullocks can be produced. And our agriculture will be deficient if we do not have the bullock-power which is very necessary indeed for it; and for many many years to come, that bullock-power will remain deficient; I say, at least for the next hundred years it may not grow. Therefore, it is very necessary to improve the breed. So, we get the imported bullock and get other things. But all our agriculture and all our animal husbandry is woven round the cow, and, therefore, we have got to see that the proper breed of cow is developed, and therefore, we have got to do something in this regard.

It has been our good luck that a year back, I requested Shri U. N. Dhebar himself that he should become the president of the Central Council on Gosamvardhan, and he kindly accepted the presidentship of it. I hope that in spite of his multifarious activities, he will continue to be the president of that body, and on behalf of Government, I promise him that I would give him a *carte blanche* to do any his dedication and devotion to that subject. It is true that sometimes, thing he likes so far as animal husbandry is concerned, because I know

when a subject is brought up, money may not be enough. We have set apart Rs. 90 crores, Rs. 56 crores for animal husbandry and Rs. 34 crores for milk etc. But even supposing something more is needed, money could be found, because no good scheme in this country will ever remain starved for want of money. And with a leadership like that of Shri U. N. Dhebar, surely he can not only sit upon me but he can get me and the rest of my colleagues to do anything that he wants for the promotion of animal husbandry in this country.

Having said this much, I have said enough about these matters. So far as the food situation in this country in its various aspects is concerned, I have very sketchily dealt with it before the House and said that there is no anxiety whatsoever. But nobody should think that we are sitting supine and are not considering what is going to be the problem tomorrow. We are considering the problem of tomorrow also. It is no use somebody coming and telling me, 'What is this? Why does this not happen? He should be a little introvert and ask that to himself or herself what in his or her own humble capacity he or she has done in order that agriculture should be promoted in the manner in which it has got to be propoted. Hitherto agricultural graduates were going to Bombay, Calcutta and other cities to seek employment. But today it is a pride of India that agricultural graduates will remain in their villages and will give a new shape and new look to agriculture which is very necessary now.

I have left many points untouched. In a vast subject like food and agriculture, it is impossible, whatever time you give me, to deal with every point. If there be any criticisms which are left unanswered, I will ask my office to answer them and give whatever information we have got.

With these, let us cheer up. Let us think of this problem as the para-

mount problem, the most important problem of India. India shall live and prosper, more than anything else, on agriculture.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** (Nabadwip): The hon. Minister did not mention my name correctly. He referred to me as 'Mukerjee. I am not 'Mukerjee'. My name is 'Chatterjee'. It will be incorrectly recorded in the proceedings.

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be correctly shown in the records.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I said 'Chatterjee'.

**Mr. Speaker:** I take it I can put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 39 to 44 and 124 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture".

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 39—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,56,000 be ganted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

## DEMAND No. 40—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

## DEMAND No. 41—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

## DEMAND No. 42—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

## DEMAND No. 43—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Forest'."

## DEMAND No. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,59,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

## DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

## DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,80,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

## DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,19,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच तो ह्यूमरसली खत्म हो गई, लेकिन क्या गांव वालों को खाना भी मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अभी इंतजार करें। सब से सब कुछ हो सकता है, धबराने से कुछ नहीं।

## MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, for which 3 hours have been allotted.

**DEMAND NO. 79—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 80—ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

**DEMAND NO. 81—SURVEY OF INDIA**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

**DEMAND NO. 82—BOTANICAL SURVEY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 83—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 84—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,88,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

The usual time-limit is there. But in this respect, because only 3 hours have been allotted, I would request hon. Members to be more brief than they usually are. Members wishing to move cut motions may give the

[Mr. Speaker]

numbers thereof at the Table within fifteen minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How much time does the Minister need?

**Mr. Speaker:** We will be sitting two hours extra today, that is, till 7 P.M. We have to make up for extra time taken.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Warrior (Trichur):** 6.30 P.M. was agreed upon earlier.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was when we thought that the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture would be concluded by 4.30 P.M.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We might take one hour tomorrow out of the Private Members' time if the House agrees.

**Mr. Speaker:** The difficulty is this. The Minister has conveyed to me that he has asked the Chief Ministers to come over. So he has to meet them at 1 O'clock. He must be there by that time. If we can discuss these Demands for two hours today, he can be there by 1 P.M. tomorrow. That would be convenient to him.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Has the Minister to look to the convenience of the House or of the Chief Ministry?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. When a commitment has been made already, we should also have some regard for it.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** If we sit up to 6-30 P.M., it will be all right.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will sit up to 6-30 P.M., if hon. Members so desire.

17 hrs.

**Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** We have been waiting here from 11

o'clock and we have not been able to speak. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been the experience of the old Members here. The hon Member has been sufficiently long here. There are a greater number of speeches that remain inside the pocket than the speeches that have been delivered on the floor of the House.

**Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir):** Time may be extended in this case.

**Shri Pottakkatt (Tellicherry):** Sir, I would like to pay a tribute to the hon. Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for his sincerity of purpose and the place of honour he has won for the enhancement of the cultural activities in our march towards socialism. At the same time, I am of opinion that the department of Scientific Research will better fit under Education, than under a combined Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. I would, therefore, suggest the creation of a separate Ministry exclusively for cultural affairs. In the report of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs I find more weight is given to scientific research and allied activities than to cultural affairs.

In the statement issued by the National Integration Conference 1961, we find as follows:

"Even though the achievement of political unity and freedom has confirmed India's unity in the midst of diversity, various fissiparous and disruptive tendencies such as communalism, casteism, regionalism and linguism tend to disrupt the solidarity of the people."

It is quite true. In order to fight these evil tendencies and achieve national and regional integration, cultural and literary exchange between

the States should be efficiently organised on a wider scale, more especially between the north and the south, to bring—to quote again the statement of the National Integration Committee—

“a feeling of unity and solidarity and cohesion in the hearts of the people”.

This programme of national integration should have been started immediately after India attained independence.

I would like to speak a few words about the Akademi in general and about the Sahitya Akademi in particular. (*Interruption*) They are important media for achieving national and emotional integration.

The State Sahitya Akademi are functioning only in 5 States. There is no effective co-ordination amongst the State Sahitya Akademi nor is there coordination between the Kendra Sahitya Akademi and the State Sahitya Akademi. It is strange and ridiculous to observe that some State Akademi like the Kerala Sahitya Akademi award prizes for the best book in a language while the Central Akademi chooses a different book in the same period in the same language as the best book for its annual award. In 1960 Bengali, Tamil, Punjabi, Sindhi and Oriya books were kept out of the Award. There was no award by the Sahitya Akademi last year for Malayalam. The method which is being adopted by the Sahitya Akademi in choosing a book for its annual award is, in my opinion, ridiculous.

As a member of the Kerala Sahitya Akademi, I can say that the Kerala Sahitya Akademi was not consulted in this matter of giving award to a Malayalam book or the denial of that award to Malayalam. The merit of a book should be, of course, cultural. But the time is the best thing for that. Prizes should be given to those

authors who have done long-standing and yeoman work for literature.

In the report I find an amount of Rs. 5.20 lakhs was granted for mountaineering foundation. Mountaineering is good. Help those who can climb. But the Government must not leave the hundreds of authors in the country on the rocks. They are also to be helped to climb down the rocks. Writing has not yet become a paying profession in India. The writers have to turn to other jobs for a decent living. The publishers are the chief exploiters. In order to help poor authors in getting their works published and to assure adequate remuneration to them the Government should encourage formation of writers' co-operative societies in the various States by giving financial aid and other help. In Kerala we have a writers' co-operative society started 17 years ago. We have so far published 1325 new books in Malayalam. The total number of all these printed books will come to 19,65,000.

Turning to the question of preservation of national monuments, I may be permitted to say that the department has woefully neglected the State of Kerala from where I come. Two of the greatest religions of the world, Christianity and Islam entered India first through the portals of Kerala. The Jews also had made Kerala their home when they were persecuted in their own land. The places of historical importance like Cranganore, where St. Thomas, one of the twelve apostles of Christ first set foot in India, happens to be the place where Islam also first arrived in Indian soil and where the earliest mosque in India still exists should attract the attention of the Government. The historical monuments at the place, including the Church, the Mosque, the Temple and the Fort should be preserved. This may go a long way to prove the religious tolerance that existed in the India of old.

Besides Cranganore, there are quite many a place of historical and archae-

[Shri Pottakkatt]

ological interest in Kerala. One of them is the old fort of the Raja of Pazhassi, the royal rebel, to subdue whom no less a person than the Marquis of Wellesley, who in later history became the Duke of Wellington after defeating Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo, had to fight many a battle in the jungles of Wynad. Another is the fort of Kunhali Marakkar, the great naval commander, who fought many battles on the high seas against the Portuguese invaders. Cheramanparamba, in Kottappuram from where the last of the Kerala Emperors ruled, and the fort at Dharmadam from where he is believed to have left the shores of India after embracing Islam, should also be preserved. Places connected with the history of Veluthambi Dalawa and Raja Keshavadas are other places which I would like to mention in this connection. The number of monuments taken up for preservation under the Archaeological Department is very few in Kerala when compared to other States. One or two forts in Cannanore and Tellicherry and a dilapidated Jain temple in Wynad are the only monuments so far taken up by the Government. Udayagiri fort in Kanyakumari district, the Padmanabhapuram palace near Trivandrum, the humble cottage at Chemazhanthi near Trivandrum where Sri Narayana Guru the great saint and social reformer who preached the gospel of 'one caste, one religion, one God for man' was born; Kaladi, the birth-place of Shri Sankara, the great philosopher-saint; the Malayattor Church associated with the memory of St. Thomas; Kappad, near Quilandy, where Vasco da Gama first landed in India, are places where the existing buildings are to be preserved or national monument erected.

I would like to mention the name of Dr. Hermann Gundhertt, a German scholar-missionary, who made India his home and who devoted his lifetime for research in an Indian language, Malayalam. It was he who pro-

duced the first Malayalam dictionary about a century ago. The House in which this scholar-missionary lived and worked still exists in Nettur, near Tellicherry. This is a place to be preserved as a national monument.

Regarding Botanical Survey, the hills at Elimala in Cannanore District and Kallatikcode near Palghat, are treasure-houses for rarer plants and herbs, where a botanical survey will be very useful. The forests of Nilambur Attappadi and Wynad are ideal places for preserving wild life and for starting game sanctuaries.

Another point which I would like to touch upon is scholarships. There is a general feeling in the country that in the matter of giving scholarships, for foreign studies, patronage is extended more often to the candidates in and around Delhi, and to persons connected or related to high ups in Delhi. Regional parity and merit should be the main consideration for awarding scholarships to avoid such complaints and to do justice.

Finally, a few words about an art which has not received sufficient attention and patronage by the Government. I mean the circus art. While circus and other acrobatic feats receive greater encouragement in countries like the USSR, China and Japan, it is a pity that in India which has produced circus artistes of international repute like Kannan Bombayo and Prof. Keelari Kunhi Kannan, this art is not given the place of honour it really deserves. It may be news to the House that the greatest circus show on earth is at present an Indian circus concern. The success or failure of a circus troupe depends mostly on chances, the weather and many other circumstances. And once they have fallen, there is no chance for their survival.

I would suggest to the Government to take steps to register all the Indian

circus companies and to give them financial and other help as and when necessary. The circus artistes should be provided special and compulsory insurance facilities. Further, a university to train circus performers and physical culturists may be established by the Government of India at a suitable place, preferably at Telli-cherry, the home of Indian circus.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of our repeated requests to the Government and to the Ministry that a separate archaeological circle should be formed for my State nothing has been done in that regard, and all our requests have fallen on deaf ears. So far as the archaeological aspect of my State is concerned, wherever you scratch the earth or whatever catches the eye, you will find something—some old coin or some icon—of great historic or academic value. Taking into consideration all these factors, it is not doing justice to my State by not having a separate circle of its own. It has been tagged on to the Calcutta circle, and I do not know if there is anything else of any real historical importance worth the name, the age or significance in West Bengal, as that of Orissa architecture, but still, the headquarters of the circle is situated in Calcutta only.

So far as the preservation of some ancient monuments in my State is concerned, I have been having correspondence with the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the preservation of the famous Jagannath temple at Puri. The architecture of the Jagannath temple dates back to 13th century A.D., and though there are many sculptures of great interest, I find in the reply that the architectural value of the temple has been spoiled by modern accretions. So, it will not be possible for this Ministry to declare the Jagannath temple a monument of national importance and preserve it at the cost of the

State. Unless the Government steps into it, in no time, it will go to ruins. So, I request with all humility that the Ministry should seriously consider declaring the Jagannath temple at Puri to be a monument of national importance and try to preserve it.

Regarding the shifting of the India Office Library from London, negotiations have been going on and I think it has ended in a fiasco. Nothing has materialised up till now. In the meantime, we learn that the dispute has been raised by Pakistan as to the ownership of the Indian Office Library. They have said it is a joint ownership and they want a partition even of that library. If they wish to have microfilm copies of the various books of the library, we can as well agree to that and try to procure the originals for the use of our State.

Sometime back, in this House, I got an opportunity to discuss regarding the procurement of the Kohinoor diamond. As you know, it symbolises the sovereignty of this country and for all practical purposes, it belonged to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. By hook or crook it has passed on to the British Government. As a gesture of goodwill, they should part with this Kohinoor diamond, which has at present been fixed in the Queen's Crown. It should come to India. I request that our Minister should use his good offices to get this precious jewel back to this country.

I wanted to speak a few words regarding Ladakh. After Tibet has passed on to the Iron Curtain and since a regular attempt has been made in Tibet by the present Chinese authorities to destroy the culture and individuality of Tibet, if any student of Tibetology is keen to learn something regarding Tibet, its architecture, its literature, etc., he can do that only in Ladakh. So, the various monasteries in Ladakh and their precious collections and manuscripts and the various articles of art should be preserved and a regular school for learning

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Tibetology should be started either in Leh or somewhere there.

We celebrated the archaeological centenary. We find that some tremendous work has been done by this department to relay the past history of this country. In this respect, the contribution of foreigners like Mortimer Wheeler and Cunningham are very praiseworthy. Specially, Cunningham conducted an archaeological survey sometime in 1850 or 1855. We find such a detailed report of the various monuments that he saw in this country. But if we go to the spot there, they have been either razed to the ground or we do not find any trace of them.

In that connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the reference of Mr. Cunningham to the Chouseth Jogini temple. He has referred to such a temple at Suruda. We have not been able to trace that Chousath Jogini Temple as yet. He has also referred to temples in Bheraghat and Ranipur Jhural in Bolangir and in Hirapur near Bhuvaneshwar. There are statues in a standing position in Bheraghat and in dancing posture in Ranipur Jherial. There has been no trace of Suruda as to where it is to be found. So, a regular survey has to be made if the Ministry is serious about bringing to light the various monuments which have gone to obscurity.

We have seen that the Chemical Branch of the Archaeological Department did some very good work in preserving various paintings. In my State the painting at Sitabinji cave has been touched up and preserved by the Chemical Branch of the Archaeological Department. Here I would like to draw the attention of the House to the various hieroglyphic paintings. Before the actual letter developed, ideas used to be conveyed by picture scripts as the Chinese do now. The hieroglyphic paintings which are found in the caves of Gudshandi in Kalahandi and in Vikramkhaj in Sambalpur are actual paint-

ings in two colours—black and red. Unless they are preserved by the Chemical Branch, they will decay in no time.

The other day when I had been to Uttarakhand, I saw the pitiable condition of the ancient temples. They are in Pandukeshwar near Badrinath and in Narayankoti on way to Kedaranath, which branches off from Rudraprayag. Unless something is done in this regard, those temples would not be there for long.

Coming to the National Archives, I feel it is high time that the Ministry of Home Affairs transfers the National Archives to this Ministry. Since the National Archives possesses very rare manuscripts and documents, it would be better if the National Archives at Delhi is looked after by this Ministry. I would suggest that it should be fully air-conditioned so that such manuscripts and documents could be preserved well. What we now find is that air-conditioning is the luxury of only Secretaries and Ministers. It should now extend to the preservation of our rare manuscripts and similar things.

While I am on the subject of air-conditioning, I cannot help mentioning that it is only due to the delay of the construction of the air-conditioning house at Dehra Dun that the photographic machine could not function. We got this very expensive machine from the TCM and because the CPWD did not construct the air-conditioned building, it is lying idle all these days. I think they should do it in no time and see that the reproduction of the various contour topographical maps which are in demand come out within a short time. Even though the foot-pound system of survey by the Survey of India has been completed for the entire country, as the Motto is "Ah Sethu Himachalam" (you can know from Sethu up to the Himalayas) they should cover every tract. Even though the survey has been completed, the maps are not printed. So, it is a great

handicap specially for the river valley projects or for demarcating any new forest area. Whenever the State Government had any development work in hand and it places an indent with the Survey of India, it does not get that map.

So, our progress is really much handicapped by the non-production of these contour topographical maps which have been surveyed and which ought to have been printed 1 inch to a mile size. I request the hon. Minister should not leave any stone unturned to get all these contour topographical maps of our entire country printed in no time.

About the preparation of the National Atlas in English, we have been hearing that it will be completed, but it has not been completed nor is there any hope of its being completed in the near future. By the time it is completed the entire pattern of the Atlas may change. So, I request that steps should be taken in this regard.

Regarding the Nagarjunakonda excavations, unless we take immediate steps for their removal and preserve them in the museum which is being built at the top of the hill which will be a high island in the reservoir, the entire thing will be submerged in Nagarjunasagar and it will be a loss for all time to come. I think something should be done in that regard.

Coming to the Botanical Survey of India, India is an epitome of the world so far as plant life is concerned. We have right from exerophytic plants, which you find in the desert, up to alpine or such plants which grow in the Arctic region, that is, in the high Himalayas. We expect that the national herbarium should be a very comprehensive thing and should possess all species of plant life. I am very sorry to say that as many as 8,000 specimens which Dr. Wallich who was the Superintendent of the Indian Botanical Garden in Calcutta from 1813 to 1842 had collected have been transferred to the herbarium of the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew in

London. Even though the Estimates Committee had recommended that the Committee would like to stress on the better if it had been divided into importance of getting duplicates of these 8,000 specimens from the Kew Gardens, I do not think anything has been done in this regard.

The West Bengal Government in their botanical gardens at Shivpur have got a very nice collection made by Dr. Roxburgh. It is of national importance and we should request the West Bengal Government to transfer this herbarium to our national herbarium.

I wanted to say two things regarding botanical survey. As the previous speaker has pointed out, there are such a variety of rare herbs that if a survey of their utility could be properly conducted it would be of great use to the nation. This Rauwolfia Serpentina is an Indian herb. Only the other day it was found and now it is the only medicine for blood pressure. There are several such things which if they could be brought to light could be ideal. What was our treatment of diseases before allopathy came in? Our treatment was herbal treatment. We used to crush some herbs and give to the patient and he used to get relief. But this present outlook, perspective or approach to the subject has come in such a way that what is in Ayurveda or Unani system is out of date. There should be some research.

In regard to our food problems we are trying our best to raise as much as possible from the land; but we have not been able to tap the huge reservoir of food we have in the sea. Sir, when we are short of protein food, we should try to tap food from algae. Study of algae is a very important subject. I think the Central Marine Fishery Research Institute at Mandapam are studying this algacology. If we can tap our food requirements from the sea it will go a long way to meet the food scarcity in the country.

**Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, culture deals with the past; science deals with the future. This Ministry deals both with the past and the future.

India, Sir, has been initiated into the scientific age only recently. Till 1630 A.D., the period at which the Taj Mahal was built, engineering was about the same standard in India as also in European countries. But since then European countries have advanced very rapidly while India was oblivious, with the result that India is at the very foot of the hills of knowledge while the other nations have gone far ahead. We have got to strive very hard if we have to qualify ourselves as the citizens of the modern world.

With regard to scientific and industrial research, the United States of America is spending as much as 600 crores of rupees per year; among the European nations, even a small country like the United Kingdom is spending Rs. 60 crores, while we have planned to spend Rs. 20 crores, excluding atomic energy research. This is indeed a very small sum for a large country like ours. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to observe as much thrift as possible. It is only by that method that we can stretch this little money to do as much work as possible.

Not only this, we have got to have confidence in our own engineers and confidence in our own scientists. From my experience as a lecturer in engineering colleges in England and in India, I found the students, English and Indian, are of the same order of intelligence. It is a depressing statement to believe that genius appears only in the Western countries. This is wrong, because what we mean by genius is secured by 1 per cent. inspiration and 99 per cent. perspiration. Therefore, genius can as well appear on the Indian horizon. Therefore, thrift, self-confidence and industry are the three qualities which we

should acquire and then only we can participate in the remaking of the world through science. This Ministry can contribute quite a lot to inject these qualities into the pores of our nation by sound direction and encouragement.

I wish to make a few observations on this Ministry. As matters dealt with by this Ministry involve psychology, it is very difficult to make any positive suggestions. Nevertheless, I dare make a few.

The report that has been given to us by this Ministry has been clubbed together. It would have been much better if it had been divided into three separate parts, one dealing with scientific research and surveys, the other dealing with technical education and the third with cultural affairs. If these three are separated and the budget amounts are also shown it will be very helpful.

Then we have quite a large number of laboratories, lavishly built and equipped. They are nearly twenty-seven in number and we propose to add some more. Even a country like England has only fifteen. It has to be remembered distinctly that research is not built on brick and mortar. It is something else. It has to grow round earnest workers. Some twenty years back, I happened to be at the Building Research Station at Watford in U.K. Then it was an institution with small buildings and a large number of sheds. In the course of these it produced magnificent scientists like Dr. Lea, Dr. Glenville and Dr. Skemp-ton, to mention only a few, leaders of thought and leaders of science in the world. When I was there last year, I found to my very great happiness quite a large number of buildings. That is how we should also do in this country. We should start with small buildings and equipment. As the research grows, then we should expand them. I would, therefore, appeal to the Minister in the case of

the Mechanical Laboratory that is going to be established at Durgapur, and the other laboratories as well, to remodel them, because we should not be lost in largeness.

Then again, the directors must be given complete freedom. Once you choose a person, he should be the head, and he should have ample powers. He should have no Director-General or anybody in-between. He should be the absolute authority on the subject. Likewise he should also cultivate the habit of treating his assistants with a sense of equality. That is one of the things which we don't do in this country. A research assistant, the man who does research, is as important as the director himself. Therefore, we should inculcate that spirit in the directors, that they should treat everybody in the scientific world with that amount of courtesy. That is very necessary.

It is also necessary for us not to wait and not to keep these directors' posts vacant. If there is a director's post vacant, we should try to fill that up. If there is no senior man available, let us fill it up with a young man. What is wrong with a young man? So far as he is good, he should be accepted. As long as he has got the capacity and as long as he can be expected to do something useful, he should be put in. What I mean is this. In the National Physical Laboratory there is no director for nearly more than a year, I think, and it is just drifting like a ship without a rudder on a tempestuous sea.

Then I find that some of the research schemes that have been proposed and that have been done have more or less not met with great success. It is because there is something unscientific about the scheme. The spirit of science is to work for the love of truth, rather than for the applause or profit. We should try, I suggest, to build up a single man's laboratory. If there is any research worker who is very enthusiastic to do

some research on a specific problem, let us give him a laboratory, and the equipment, and let us encourage him—instead of forcing a research scheme on some person who is forced to work in a big organisation unwittingly.

I find that we have opened a scientific liaison office in London. That is quite good. I would only say that an engineer must also be attached to it, because there are a large number of engineering techniques and processes and equipment that have come into the market. It will be very useful and will save us quite a lot of money, because by the time that trickles to us through other means it takes a long time, whereas if it is done directly it will be very useful. Therefore, I suggest that an engineer may be added to that staff.

Then, there should be a thrift in the committees. There are too large a number of committees, I find, in this Ministry. And some committees have got a large number of members. One committee has as many as twenty-four members.

**Shri Warior:** There are so many interests.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Of course, I quite agree that there are so many industries and interests to be satisfied. Satisfy them by all means. But why put them in a committee and make it large? It is a well known fact, and a distressing fact that these members who come from long distances spend barely two or three hours when they come to a meeting. The whole thing ends in a lunch and they do not have time to study. These are the actual facts. Therefore, I submit that these committees must have as few a number of persons as possible.

Then, the dissemination of knowledge is one of the most important duties; it should be considered almost a dedicated duty of this Ministry. It is a well known saying that a man cannot live without bread. But he cannot live worthily if he does not

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concern himself with the other man's bread. Likewise, a man is not educated simply if he has knowledge; he must also spread the knowledge and utilise that knowledge. Then only he will be considered an educated man. Therefore, this Ministry should do more by way of dissemination of knowledge.

For example, I would say there is an Institution of Engineers in this country, probably the largest institution in this country. It has got a large number of branches—it has 18 branches, spread from Sinagar to Trivandrum. And there are small libraries at each of these places. I would say, you must help them, equip them fully with technical books. Make the libraries more useful. Install some translation services also. What I mean to say is, whatever apparatus is available, you should use it in order to disseminate knowledge as much as possible.

It is stated that some of our scientists and engineers are abroad. I find from the statistics that there are 3 000 of them abroad. Normally, we should not mind such a small number. But, in so far as we have great paucity of men and we want these men, we should try to attract them and bring them back. There are one or two reasons why they do not want to come, as far as I understand. One is, when they come here, they find that with the inefficient methods of this country, it takes something like 9 months or 10 months for the appointment to be made, after a post is advertised. That should be put an end to. When we want really good men, you must see that, after an advertisement is made, appointment is offered within a month's time. That should be the criterion. Otherwise, one cannot come and wait for 12 months. Nobody will do that.

And this is more important. We find that when an average engineer of this country goes abroad, he

becomes a brilliant man. He contributes much. Here, he is not able to do it. Why? The reason is simply this. When he is there in foreign countries, in a laboratory or an engineering college, he has got a good atmosphere. The atmosphere round about him is fresh and the treatment given to him is good. He does not mind working hard. He feels happy in that atmosphere, whereas when he comes to this country, he has nothing else except to face a lot of pin-pricking and subordination. This is one of the things we should rectify as early as possible. That requires not only science. You should employ the psychological methods to bring about this phenomenon.

We have been expanding engineering education on a very extensive scale. When you are doing it, there is always the danger of dilution of standard and the standard coming down. You must take extreme care to see that the standard does not come down. One of the most important things, of course, is regarding the teaching personnel. Teachers should be very good people. They should be men of the right type, men of very good reputation. This is necessary simply because the students are nothing else but images of the teachers. We should go all out to select the best men as professors irrespective of any other consideration and also see that they get ample opportunity of training and equipment. More than this, I would say that these professors must be made *ex-officio* consultants in the particular regions where they are working both in the Government projects, in the projects of autonomous organisations and, if possible, in the industrial projects as well. For example, there is a professor in Ranchi. He should be made the Consultant for these Heavy engineering and other organisations. It is only thus that we could build up in course of time, so that Professors may become real authorities. The engineering professors should be leaders

in engineering. We want leadership in engineering established in the engineering colleges.

We are producing a large number of engineers; we are producing 10,000. That is correct. But, of these engineers, we do require a special class of people for designs organisation. We want a kind of Engineering brains trust. What we should do is, we should select one or two colleges where you take very brilliant graduates of science. We may have a four year course of engineering only. The students start with a bag for sciences. Sciences and mathematics are the languages of nature. An engineer has to fight with nature and bring benefits out of nature. Therefore, he must be very strong in these languages. Once you have got men like that, then, these people can be used for attacking the frontiers of technology. It is not very necessary to have a large number of the engineers. Just one or two colleges will do. Of course, you have to give them incentives. You should give them an extra amount of pay.

I do not know exactly the research work that the scientific and other laboratories are doing. But, I generally hear some sort of murmurs that all is not well. Probably so.

Then, I would say that we should take some measures. I would classify them into two categories, short-term measures and long-term measures. As examples of the short-term measures, I might mention a few things. For example, those that contribute a paper must have their names appear on that paper; it often happens in this country that only the names of some senior scientists appear. This discourages the man who has contributed the paper. He should get the feeling that what he has done has been recognised.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is this. At present, the laboratories close very tightly at five

o'clock. If somebody is interested, he must be able to gain admission to the laboratory; the laboratory must be open to those who want to work beyond five o'clock also.

Similarly, in regard to the workshop facilities we find that they are so few that very often a man who wants to get a thing done has got to stand in a queue, and sometimes he has got to wait for a long number of months, whereas it should actually be the other way about; whatever apparatus he wants, he must be encouraged to have it done straightway.

Then, the man who has got a research degree must be given greater impetus and a greater amount of pay and so on in Government service.

But more than all this, as a long-term measure, the most important thing is to recognise that there has to be a co-ordinated effort. Research has got to grow only by a co-ordinated effort, and the fountain-head of this research must be the universities. The universities must be considered as the fountain-heads, and they must have both basic and applied research. But what I find now is that funds for research at the universities come from various Ministries; it is a maze of confusion. On the other hand, I would say that all the funds for research must be given through one Ministry.

Along with this the Ministry should also encourage industrial research; and I must congratulate the Ministry for taking this step by tax exemption and subsidies. That is quite good, but I only hope that the industry would not stop with taking the money for research only, because that way, research will never improve industry. They must spend the money themselves, and then only they will get a greater interest in research. So, on the one side, you have got the research in the universities; and on the other, you have got industrial research. In between come the national laboratories. They have got to fill the gap. In this co-ordinated way

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only can research grow up in this country.

And what is the object of all this research? That is where we are all interested, and that is what the people of India are all interested in. And it is to counteract the rising cost of labour and materials. That is the most important idea of research, industrial research as well as scientific research. For example, at the beginning of this century, to produce 1 k.w. hr. of electrical energy, we had to spend about 30 lbs. of coal, but now we hardly spend 0.7 or 0.8 of a lb. Again, in the case of boiler pressures, it used to be something like 4 lb per square inch only before, but now we can have boiler pressures up to 1400 lbs. per square inch. We should encourage the spirit of invention in this country on, I would say, even a prolific scale. It does not matter if a man calls a simple device also as an invention; encourage him. That is one of the things that we are unfortunately lacking very badly in this country.

In the Western countries, they spent a lot of time in finding out what exactly is meant by the invention. They found that invention is really the discovery of a new method leading to the disclosure of new and useful ideas. And it is this invention that we should try to encourage as much as possible.

As everybody knows, thinking and reading are necessary for this invention. But, unfortunately, those two are casualties in this country of ours. Here again, therefore, the Ministry must take steps to see that these are bestowed attention on.

I want to remind the House once again that unless we are very serious about the development of science and engineering in this country, we can be quite sure that we shall be left behind, and we shall stay put in the backyard of civilisation. This Ministry is doing its best in this regard, I

should say; from what I have read in the report and what I have heard, I should say that the officers of this Ministry and the Ministers are taking considerable interest and are doing wonderful work. This is one of the Ministries, which is dealing with one of the most difficult tasks; as I said in the beginning, this Ministry is dealing, so to say, with the fourth dimension unlike the other Ministries which are dealing only with three dimensions.

I only wish them greater and greater activity and success because on that depends the economy of our country.

With these remarks, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move the cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

*Need for bifurcation of Survey of India into military and civil survey*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (17).

*Need for reduction in expenditure on supervisory staff of Survey of India*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (18).

*Disparity in the pay-scales of the employees of Survey of India*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (19).

*Lack of amenities to the employees engaged in Survey work in difficult areas and high hills*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (20)

*Need for restoration of trade union rights to the Survey of India employees*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (21).

*Need for regularisation of contingency staff and abolition of consolidated pay*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100 (22)

*Need for proper maintenance of temples in the South to preserve their originality for a long time to come*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (8)

*Need to repair Harpi, Jambenath and other Vijaya Nagar temples*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (9)

*Need to undertake further excavations in the Arikamedu area near Pondicherry*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (10).

*Need to conduct excavations in the Kaveripatnam area in the Tanjore district*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (11)

*Need to help and encourage non-official agencies in the work of excavations*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (12)

*Need to speed up work on district gazettiers*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (13)

*Need to take proper care of the historical monuments in Kerala*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (14)

*Need to take effective steps for protecting the Anjengo Fort from the ravages of sea-erosion*

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (15).

*Need for conservation of ancient monuments in Kerala*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (23)

*Need for more archaeological explorations in Kerala State*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs. 100. (24)

*Need to publish a map of the Parliamentary Constituencies*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100 (25)

*Need for conducting botanical survey of Kerala*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100. (25).

*Need for surveying and classifying the valuable medicinal herbs and plants found in Kerala*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Botanical Survey be reduced by Rs. 100. (26)

*Need for setting up of a Zoological garden near Calicut*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100. (27)

*Need for starting another school of mines in the South*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (28)

*Need to expedite the starting of more technical institutions in Kerala*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cul-

tural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (29)

*Need for starting Vijnan Mandirs in Kerala*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (30)

*Need for collecting and publishing Mopla folk songs*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research search and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (31).

*Need for writing a comprehensive history of the struggle of Moplas against British Imperialism*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (32)

*Need for helping the development of Urdu amongst the large section of Urdu speaking people in the Southern Region*

**Shri Koya:** I beg to know:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (33)

*Need to publish popular scientific literature in Malayalam*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

*Need to establish more Vijnan Mandirs in Kerala*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

*Need to speed up the construction of the Regional Engineering College at Kozhikode*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (38)

*Need to establish an All India Institute of Management in Kerala*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (39)

*Need to compile an archaeological atlas*

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (40)

**Mr. Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House.

**Dr. Melkote:** (Hyderabad): Last year I said that this Ministry had worked very well during the past 10—12 years. This would be seen particularly in the matter of imparting technical education to our students. From an intake of about 5,000 students both in the degree and technical college level, we have gone up to as much as 16,000 students being admitted in degree courses and 27,000 students in technical colleges. This increase of nearly 800 per cent is very good, but even so, one hears that the need for more engineers is very great in our country.

One of the main industries, the foundry industry itself needs, it is said, somewhere about 20,000 engineers. So we should consider whether the progress made is sufficient. One hears even now that there is lack of sufficient number of engineers in various fields of activity. This is one side of the picture. On the other side, we hear that a considerable time-lag takes place before many of these graduates and diploma holders

are employed. Why should this kind of maladjustment take place in a country like ours where the need for engineers is so great? One fails to understand it. This is in spite of bringing this particular matter to the attention of the Ministry for the past several years.

In this connection, I would like to mention one factor which reveals to what extent we are still in need of engineering talent. About a year ago, the Defence Ministry in the Government of India felt that they would need many engineers for manning many of their services in different parts of the country; Therefore, they took measures to start five or six different centres for the training of students for the A.M.I.E. course. They felt that unless this was done, the present output would not be sufficient to give them the number of engineers they needed.

On the one side, we hear that there has been considerable progress. On the other, the Defence department of the Government of India cannot get sufficient number of engineers. This state of affairs is a matter which the public fail to understand. There should be some explanation for this. If there is lack of sufficient number of personnel, why should not this Ministry take measures to increase the number of technical colleges, both at the degree and diploma level, and make it possible to fulfil the needs of the country? I am not saying that the Defence department should not start such courses. I should rather congratulate the Defence Department for what they have done. Possibly, they have a certain amount of equipment and technical personnel in the Army which could be utilised for such training. It is all to the good. There should be a kind of cooperation between the training that is imparted in the Defence Technical colleges as well as the colleges manned by the civilians. To what extent the kind of training that is imparted in the Defence Department comes up to the standard that we have, one does not know. The actual fact is this.

[Dr. Melkote]

Schools or colleges started by the Defence Department are training their students for the AMIE examination which is not a diploma that is conferred by any of the colleges recognised by Government. It is not a degree course; it is drawn up by the Engineering Association of India. Again, one fails to understand why the Defence Department cannot allow its students to appear for the examinations conducted by Government. Why should they go out and get their students trained for appearing at the AMIE examination is a matter which, again, worries those who are working in this field trying to help the Government.

These are questions, by and large, which are agitating the minds of many of us. In this connection, I would like to mention as Chairman of one of these technical colleges, that students today, who are being admitted are not only students who have passed the matriculation examination but quite a number of graduates also get admitted, and many of them are those who do not get a place in the degree colleges of the University. Therefore, they get themselves admitted here. They are already sufficiently qualified. After putting in a period of 4 years subsequent to it, if they are not allowed to appear for the B.E. degree, why should it not be possible for the Government to so arrange the courses that the knowledge that these would be lacking at present today be made available to them and they should be allowed to pass the B.E. examination in the shortest time possible? This way, we could get more and more students qualified for the degree and diploma courses.

Added to this, if there is need for more personnel. I do not see why, in the present colleges themselves, more students should not be admitted and the hours of work, both laboratory and theoretical courses, so staggered that it should be possible for us to take in more number of students.

This is a matter of urgent necessity and has got to be attended to.

I have heard all the arguments placed before the House by Dr. K. L. Rao, and I entirely agree with him. The fact is this. In many of these colleges, I feel it is absolutely a fact, the standard is going down for the simple reason that many of these graduates that pass out of the engineering schools take their appointments in these colleges as teachers and lecturers and make it a stepping stone for obtaining good appointments elsewhere. And, as soon as they get service elsewhere, may be in the private sector or in the public sector where they get high emoluments, they leave these institutions at very short or no notice at all.

As it is, I am aware that this Ministry has made it possible for the different technical colleges to increase the salaries of their lecturers and teachers. That is a very welcome feature. Even so, the emoluments that we offer them are yet insufficient. In the private sector and the public sector industries, the amount of money they get is so high that there is no inducement for them to stick on here. They sometimes stay for 3 or 4 months and they get away in the middle of the courses. These things have been troubling many of these schools and colleges. I personally feel that it is necessary for us to pay them more emoluments to these lecturers, as an inducement, if they have got to stick on to us.

In this connection, I would like to mention that if these factors are not attended to, the standard of education is bound to go down because, if we cannot find the necessary personnel we have got to carry on somehow or other. We have on an average spent about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs over these colleges; we have admitted students to the different courses and they have to complete them. They must be made to appear for the examinations.

Somehow or other we carry on and make the students appear for the examinations. This situation is not a healthy one. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that this Ministry should pay immediate attention to this aspect of the question and try to help these different technical colleges to pay sufficient emoluments as an inducement to make the lecturers stick on to the institution. If this is to be done, there is one factor which is absolutely necessary to be taken into consideration. I have mentioned it often. In the civilian side in the Government of India IAS officers and others reach a particular scale of emoluments. Technical education is costly; they take a longer time to complete the different examinations. Hence they have got to spend more before they get qualified. Just because they are not in the administrative side the emoluments held out to these people are less than what is offered to the IAS people. Why should this happen in our country alone? In all countries, everywhere in the world technically qualified people get much more than what a civilian administrator gets. Government of India have got to be moved and this House ought to make its opinion felt in the councils of the Government of India over this matter. I hope this Ministry will take this up and do what is just to these technically qualified people.

18 hrs.

I have had occasion to attend some of the Botanical Survey of India's meetings. It is doing very good work. Yet a good deal has got to be done. One of members of this House just mentioned that algae is a kind of food and is available on the floor of the sea. This has been discussed in these meetings also. To what extent attention has been paid to this problem by the Government I do not know. In a country like ours where food problem is acute I feel, greater attention has got to be paid so that this kind of food is also made available to the people as it would turn out to be cheap

and nutritious and possibly available in plenty.

**Mr. Speaker:** Jan Sangh representatives—Swami Rameshwaranand and Shri Bade are both absent. Shri Banerjee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I shall confine my remarks to my cut motions 17 to 22. I have stated in my cut motion that there is need for bifurcation of the Survey of India into military and civil service. To begin with, I must quote the observations of the committee appointed by the U.N.O. Resolution No. 131(4) of 19-2-1948:

"Because of their original military character even the production of general topographic maps of a country in the past was nearly always the task of military Governmental map making agency. In various countries today, however, the governmental map making agencies have been transferred from military to civil departments. Accordingly, in many highly developed countries, specialised military and general civil cartographic organisations now exist side by side."

Sir, it is absolutely essential to do so because of the utility of maps in practically every sphere of Government department. I think it is mostly in the hands of the military officers. If I am not wrong the organisation is wholly dominated by military personnel and about 50 per cent of the Class I cadre is composed of military personnel. With our technical development, it is time that this particular department is bifurcated and emphasis should be given to the various scientific aspects. It should be entrusted to the civilians with higher scientific knowledge. There are very good scientists who are attached to the technical staff of the Survey Department. It is very unfortunate there are no avenues of promotion for them.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

There is no incentive. Therefore, some of them have left and others are also trying to leave this organisation which is so vital.

Let us examine the various pay-scales existing in the Survey Department. I am sorry that even after the second Pay Commission's report, the pay-scales of the Survey of India personnel have not been improved. For the identical job done by personnel in other Ministries, the pay-scales for them are better than those given to the Survey of India personnel. I feel that a committee should be appointed to go into this question and see whether the pay-scales and service conditions could not be improved in the Survey of India. That will give an incentive to Class III and Class IV employees of the Survey of India. I may say that the pay-scales of Class III and Class IV employees in the Survey of India are extremely meagre when we compare the pay-scales of Class III and Class IV employees employed in the Printing and Stationery Department, Government Mint, Aizpore, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun, India Security Press, Geological Survey of India, Customs, P. & T., and C.P.W.D. This aspect requires the attention of the hon. Minister.

Then a department has been started for surveying the high hills in the Himalayas, ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 feet or even higher. I am happy; this is absolutely essential. There is danger from other countries, and we have to safeguard our borders. We have to build up roads and have many things there to see that our borders are properly protected. There should be a proper survey in this respect. Class III and Class IV employees are doing this job and I must congratulate them and thank them for doing this job. I must also thank the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister for giving proper attention to the demands of the people who are working in the hill areas. But still I feel that proper attention has not

been paid in respect of certain matters. If there is an accident, what happens? For instance, there was an accident which occurred, in which I think two people died and another lost his foot. The hon. Minister promised that it would receive his personal attention. I am happy. A committee was formed. I do not know what happened actually and whether there has been any improvement in the service conditions of the people who are working at high altitudes.

A 25 per cent. *ad hoc* increase in daily allowance is given to Class I, Class II and Class III employees of the Survey of India during field work, this concession is not allowed to Class IV employees, which tantamounts to discrimination. I hope the Minister will not allow this discrimination to continue. No Staff Council exists and it is most unfortunate that the suggestions made by the union are not heeded. I feel it is high time that the various associations and unions were recognised. I have no grouse with the hon. Minister. He has suggested certain things. We are ready to follow them, and we are ready to comply with his requests. But he should also consider whether it is not high time that the unions were recognised. I do not mean only the Survey of India Class IV unions. There are other unions in respect of the CSIR, the National Physical Laboratory, etc., and it is time that they were recognised.

There is another peculiar feature in the Survey of India. There is a consolidated pay of Rs. 100 paid to the Class III employees. This system does not prevail anywhere in the country. This system of consolidated pay was introduced in October, 1955 and the employees recruited thereafter are made to draw this pay for at least three to four years in the beginning. They are not allowed to draw any other allowances such as dearness allowance, house-rent allowance and city compensatory allowance, etc. The recent increase of Rs. 5 in dear-

ness allowance has also not been given to them although they are equally subjected to the rise in the cost of living index like other employees. It is really surprising that this particular system of consolidated pay has not been done away with. I request the hon. Minister to give his personal attention to this and see that this system is done away with, in the interests of the employees. Otherwise, it serves as a disincentive to those employees who work in this particular department.

There are certain trades in the Survey of India whose prospects are almost sealed to one grade only. The Pay Commission gave so many scales, but it is most unfortunate that this particular scale has been accepted by the department. I would request them to take the hint from the Pay Commission where they wanted to give more pay scales, so that a man should not stagnate in a particular grade or scale. There are identical pay scales in other departments. The Survey of India must consider those pay scales and sanction them for their technical staff.

The departmental leave system has been hanging fire for a long time. This is a peculiar system. For six months, the employees go and work in the field. After they come back from the field, they remain unemployed for six months. A committee was appointed for investigating into the working and service conditions of the employees in the Central Tractor Organisation. That committee recommended that the departmental leave system should be done away with. This particular system of seasonal employment was considered by the sugar wage board. A meagre retaining allowance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 was paid to the temporary sugar factory workers. The sugar wage board recommended that this system is a bad system. When the cost of living is rising, when everybody is fighting hard to meet the rising cost of living, when dearness allowance is being increased, I

feel that this departmental leave system must be done away with.

I will finish in two or three minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I need not ring the bell then.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, Sir; it sounds very bad.

**Mr. Speaker:** That unpleasant duty is left for me.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would request the Minister to consider certain other very minor points, but which are very important. I have raised question after question in this House requesting the Minister to name the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur after the late lamented Pandit Balkrishna Sharma. It is not my desire or my request alone. Every man in Kanpur has a tremendous respect for this hallowing personality. A reply was given in this House by the Minister and I am surprised that even the Prime Minister gave the reply to my letter saying that because American aid has been given to this particular institute, it cannot be named after Pandit Balkrishna Sharma. This is something surprising. Is there any string attached to the US aid saying that it should not be named after anybody else? This is the earnest request of the people of Kanpur and this should be accepted.

Coming to cultural organisations, I do not want to touch many points. One of the oldest cultural institutes is the Sangeeta Sammelani in West Bengal in Calcutta. They have made requests and sent applications to the Sangeet Natak Akademi. They have also requested the Minister personally. They have written letters to him. I would like to know whether any donation or aid has been given to this particular institute. This is one of the oldest cultural institutes in Calcutta. I want to know whether the letter written by its principal, who is a very good artiste, Mrs Madhuri Chowdhury, has been replied to. I would request that some money should be given to this institute, be-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

cause even Rabindranath Tagore patronised it. The Minister knows fully well, better than I, that this institute is doing very well in the country.

My last point is, an engineering college is said to be in Palghat. I am sorry this particular engineering college resulted in a great controversy and the communist government was lost. This was headed by a big man. I do not want to mention his name. This engineering college has no scientific equipment, but only a few blackboards. The communist government in Kerala wanted to appoint a committee of eminent public personalities, but it was not accepted. I would like to know from the Minister what is the fate of this engineering college and how there can be good engineers with only blackboards in this particular college.

I request these points may kindly be replied to.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय एकता के निर्माण में जहां सांस्कृतिक स्तर पर कुछ यत्न किए जा रहे हैं वहां सामाजिक स्तर पर भी कुछ प्रयत्न हो रहा है। लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय इसमें बड़ा योग दे सकता है, और इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों पर जब चर्चा चल रही है तो कुछ आवश्यक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

पहला सुझाव जो कि मैंने गत वर्ष भी जब इस मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों की चर्चा चल रही थी दिया था, तो यह है कि संस्कृति शब्द को आप इतना हलका न बनाएं क्योंकि आज जब भी किसी सार्वजनिक समारोह में या किसी शैक्षणिक संस्था में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम या कल्चरल प्रोग्राम का नाम लिया जाता है तो उसका अभिप्राय यह समझ लिया जाता है कि कोई नृत्य और संगीत का कार्यक्रम

होगा भारतीय संस्कृति एक बहुत बड़ी विशाल और महत्वपूर्ण निधि अपने पीछे लिए हुए है।

एक बड़े समय भी था जब भारतीय संस्कृति के सन्देश वाहक बनकर हमारे देश से कण्व और पुलस्त्य बाहर गये थे, जब हमारे देश की संस्कृति के सन्देश वाहक बनकर स्वामी विवेकानन्द और स्वामी रामतीर्थ बाहर गये थे। आज भी हमारे वर्तमान राष्ट्र ति डा० राधाकृष्णन् पीछे दूसरे देशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के सन्देश वाहक बन गए थे जिससे हमारे देश का गौरव बढ़ा था। इस मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष इस दिशा में कुछ प्रयत्न किया गया है और कुछ प्राध्यापकों और दूसरे लोगों को दूसरे देशों में भारतीय संस्कृति और इतिहास पर भाषण देने के लिए भेजा गया है। इसके लिए मन्त्रालय बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन जब नृत्य मण्डलियों और संगीत मण्डलियों से जिनको बाहर भेजा गया इनकी तुलना की जाती है तो इनका अनुपात सी में एक का बँठता है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में संस्कृति और विशेष कर भारतीय संस्कृति को, जो अपने साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण भूतकाल लिए हुए है, केवल संगीत और नृत्य तक ही सीमित न कर दिया जाए यह मेरा सुझाव है।

पीछे जब हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद एशिया के पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों का भ्रमण करने गए थे तो वहां से लौटने के बाद उन्होंने विशेष कर जावा, सुमात्रा, बांजी, इण्डोनेशिया और स्याम के बारे में कहा था कि मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि वहां भारतीय संस्कृति के कितने स्मारक देखने को मिलते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इण्डोनेशिया में जहां पर मुसलमानों की संख्या अधिक है फिर भी भारतीय धार्मिक कथाएं वहां के मुसलमानों के पास यों को त्यों पढ़ी हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय इस दिशा में योग दे सकता है। ऐसे

देशों में जहां पहले भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रसार था पर जहां वर्मान्तर हो जाने के बाद भी वह संस्कृति बनी हुई है, उसको सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में यह मन्त्रालय बड़ा योग दे सकता है

यह मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं नृत्य या संगीत का विरोधी हूँ लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों में हमारा देश इस समय है उनको देखते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम ललित कलाओं की ओर अपना ध्यान अधिक देने की अपेक्षा इस देश को सुदृढ़ बनाने की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें। मैं नृत्य का विरोधी नहीं हूँ यदि वह ताण्डव नृत्य जैसा हो जिससे मन में कम्पन पैदा हो जाता है। उसको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। संगीत हो तो वह ऐसा संगीत हो कि जैसा सन्त तुकाराम ने कंठे पर इकतारा रख कर महाराष्ट्र में लोगों को सुनाया था। ऐसे संगीत को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। यदि कविता हो तो ऐसी कविता को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए जैसे कि भूषण की कविता थी जिसको सुन कर छत्रपाल, छत्रपाल बुंदेला हो गए और शिवाजी छत्रगति शिवाजी हो गए। यदि ऐसी कविता, संगीत और नृत्य को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए तो वह हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों में उसके लिये एक गौरव को चोज हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात जो विशेष रूप में मैं कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि हिन्दी के प्रसार और प्रचार का दायित्व शिक्षा मन्त्रालय पर है। बाकी दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रसार का दायित्व सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय पर है। और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस कार्य के लिए ९९ लाख रुपया निर्धारित किया है। मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ कि सारी भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। लेकिन मेरा अपना विचार है कि भारतीय भाषाओं और हिन्दी जिसको हमने राज्यभाषा स्वीकार किया है, इनमें कुछ प्रतिस्पर्धा पैदा हो गयी है यह प्रतिस्पर्धा व्यर्थ की है क्योंकि हिन्दी की किसी क्षेत्रीय भाषा

से प्रतिस्पर्धा ही नहीं है। हमारा तो केवल यह कहना है कि कल तक जिस स्थान पर अंग्रेजी थी उस स्थान पर हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा के रूप में आसीन कर दिया जाए। हिन्दी की किसी क्षेत्रीय भाषा से प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं है।

मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि हमारी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं जैसे मलयालम में बड़ा समृद्ध साहित्य है, बंगला में बड़ा समृद्ध साहित्य है, तमिल में बड़ा समृद्ध साहित्य है। इन सारी भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक है। लेकिन इन भाषाओं में लिपि भिन्न भिन्न होने से एक भाषा के जानने वाले को दूसरी भाषा सीखने में बड़ी कठिनाई सामने आती है। अगर इन भाषाओं की लिपि एक हो जाए तो लोगों को विभिन्न भाषाओं को सीखना बहुत आसान हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में यह मन्त्रालय बहुत बड़ा योग दे सकता है। अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ, तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि शायद हमारे सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री व्यक्तिगत रूप से देवनागरी के पक्ष में न हों, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी मुख्य मन्त्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में उन्होंने एक स्वर से इस विषय में अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की थी कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को एक दूसरे के निकट लाने के लिये अगर देवनागरी को माध्यम बनाया जाये, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होगी।

माननीय मन्त्री जी को पता होगा कि पीछे स्वाधोनता-आन्दोलन के इतिहास की जो काफी प्रकाशित हुई थी, उसके विषय में कितनी कान्ट्रोवर्सी और आलोचना इस देश में हुई। मन्त्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि दूसरी काफी लगभग तैयार हो चुकी है और वह प्रेस में जाने वाली है। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उसको प्रेस में देने से पहले माननीय मन्त्री सब प्रान्तों से कम से कम एक एक या दो दो प्रतिनिधि प्रान्तीय सरकारों की ओर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

से आमन्त्रित करें और उनके सामने दूसरी कापी रखें क्योंकि छपने के पश्चात् सिवाये आलोचना के कुछ नहीं होगा। यदि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से इतिहास जैसी कोई पुस्तक प्रकाशित की जाये, जो कि नई पीढ़ी के हाथों में जायेगी, तो उसमें कोई विवादास्पद बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस विषय में इतनी शीघ्रता न करें। अगर इसमें व्यय अधिक हो, तो वह व्यय किया जाये, लेकिन चूंकि यह स्वतन्त्रता-आन्दोलन का इतिहास है, जो कि हम नई पीढ़ी के हाथों में देने जा रहे हैं, इस लिये इसमें किसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता नहीं रहनी चाहिए।

अभी परसों माननीय मन्त्री जी ने प्रश्नोत्तर-काल में बताया था कि हमारा देश कृषि-युग से ऊपर उठ कर अब औद्योगिक युग में जाने की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। जब हम औद्योगिक युग में प्रवेश करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में पालिटक्नीक स्कूलों और इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो। हमें बताया गया है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग से केवल सात इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोले जायेंगे। उनके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारें अपने पैसे से दस इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोलने जा रही हैं, जिन में चार इंजीनियरिंग कालेज वे भी हैं, जो कि व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के आधार पर स्थापित होंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हमने इस देश में औद्योगिक विकास करना है, तो इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की यह संख्या अपर्याप्त है। इस आधार पर माननीय मन्त्री इस निश्चय पर फिर से विचार करें। यदि हमने देश में टक्नीशियन पैदा करने हैं, तो हमें इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की संख्या में वृद्धि करनी होगी, ताकि हमारे देश का प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी इस विद्या और ज्ञान को प्राप्त करने से वंचित न रह जाये।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया है कि जिन प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकारों या लेखकों ने जीवन भर राष्ट्र की सेवा की है और जो अब किसी प्रकार से रुग्ण हो गए हैं या विपन्न स्थिति में हैं, भारत सरकार उनको अनुदान और सहायता देती है। इस बात के लए सरकार बचाई की पात्र है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों महाकवि निराला का देहावसान हुआ, तो उसके पीछे एक बहुत बड़ी चर्चा इस राष्ट्र में छिड़ी और सम्भव है कि सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मन्त्री महोदय के कानों तक भी वह आई हो। इस वक्त महापंडित राहुल सांकृत्यायन रुग्णावस्था में हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में भी इस प्रकार की चर्चा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रकार के जो अखिल भारतीय व्यक्तित्व हैं, जिन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन राष्ट्र की सेवा में लगा दिया है, उनके बारे में प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर निर्भर न रह कर सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय इस बात का उत्तरदायित्व अपने ऊपर ले ले कि कम से कम अन्तिम समय में उन को कष्ट न हो, क्योंकि अब हमारा राष्ट्र स्वाधीन हो चुका है, इस लिये हमें उन की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि साहित्य अकादमी इस समय एक सराहनीय कार्य कर रही है। खास कर विभिन्न भाषाओं के साहित्य को देवनागरी लिपि के माध्यम से सब प्रान्तों में पहुंचाने का उसका प्रयास बहुत ही सराहनीय है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि साहित्य अकादमी के लिये ७,५०,००० रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है, जबकि उस की तुलना में संगीत नाटक अकादमी के लिए १५,१५,००० और ललित कला अकादमी के लिए ७,२७,००० रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि पिछली दो अकादमियों की अपेक्षा साहित्य अकादमी का राष्ट्र-निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस की राशि को और

बढ़ाया जाये और इस के कार्य-क्षेत्र को विस्तृत किया जाये ।

मेरे पड़ोसी मित्र ने कहा कि हमारे राष्ट्र का नाम भारत है । लेकिन क्या हम जानते हैं कि इसका नाम भारत क्यों पड़ा ? महर्षि कण्व के आश्रम में शकुन्तला नाम की एक ऐतिहासिक देवी रहती थी, जिसके बालक भरत के नाम पर इस देश का नाम भारत पड़ा है । उस शकुन्तला के स्वप्न लेकर कालीदास ने अपने ग्रन्थों की रचना की, लेकिन आज हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि कालीदास और उसके साहित्य के ऊपर तो हम अनुसन्धान करते हैं, शक्ति लगाते हैं, जो कि उचित है—मैं उसको अनुचित नहीं कहता—लेकिन कालीदास ने जिस को देख कर स्वप्न लिए और जिसके आधार पर उसने अपने काव्य का निर्माण किया, उस शकुन्तला को आज सर्वथा उपेक्षित कर दिया गया है । जिस शकुन्तला के बालक भरत के नाम पर इस देश का नाम भारत पड़ा उसकी बिल्कुल उपेक्षा कर दी गई है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि बिजनौर में गंगा और मालिनी नदी के बीच में जहाँ महर्षि कण्व का वह आश्रम है सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय को उस को एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान समझ कर इसे एक गौरवशाली रूप देना चाहिए ।

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want only to make two suggestions. One is that a child is born of his parents and gets his flesh and bone, that is the physical body from the parents. But he is born also in a culture and that culture is more important.

Unfortunately for India there has been too much of non-alignment. As we have got non-alignment in our foreign politics, there is too much of non-alignment in Indian life also. That is, there is no consistent and continuous history of Indian thought. Therefore, it is difficult to find what is India's contribution at a particular stage or period to the world culture,

or to the Indian mind, or Indian life itself. It is, therefore, necessary that we should set up a good institution of Indology to get the historical aspect of our various cultural development up to the modern times.

For instance, there is a book *Theory of Good and Evil* by Rashdel. It deals with the European thinkers and what is their contribution in Ethical thought. There is no book in any of our languages dealing with the development of Indian ethics, though as my hon. friend says our President has been going round the world and saying there is a primacy of ethical in Indian culture and this sort of thing. What he says is that man does not live by bread alone. This is somewhere from the Bible; there is nothing Indian about it. Because there is no consistent, continuous Indian thought there is no work of Indian contribution. My respectful submission therefore is that there should be a good school of Indology. The development of Indian thought in various spheres of study should be brought up to date. It has various aspects and it should be a workable proposition. India had had what is called ideational culture. That is not the culture of Indians today. It has no meaning in the present condition of life, because times have changed. So from the ideational culture we go to the Greek culture of idealists and then to the American senate culture, that is culture dealing with life as it is, the truth of the senses.

Of course, at different stages of Indian culture, different thoughts have flourished and they have made great contributions. This is one aspect of the question. There is another aspect of the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Would he like to deal with the other aspect tomorrow?

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Yes, Sir.

16.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 25, 1962/Jyaistha 4, 1884 (Saka).*