

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

or even 8 o'clock in the evening. But this is not the way . . .

Mr. Speaker: If the House has sat late, that has always been with the approval of the House. The Government cannot enforce that if the House does not want to sit late. Always the consent or the approval of the House has been taken.

Then, he has raised the point that the President summons Parliament and gives the list of probable legislative business that is expected to be brought before the House. Of course, that is correct. But then it is not necessary that all that business that is put down in that list must be passed during that session. That is only a probability. It is the Government's responsibility or concern to see which Bills they want to have passed during a particular session. If the Government decides that the session should end by that date and the business of the Government is left undecided, then I cannot compel them.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah to continue his speech.

Shri K. N. Pandey: What about the Bonus Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the Bonus Bill, we shall try to pursue it. We shall ask the concerned Minister to see if it could be introduced.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट लाई जानी चाहिये । मेरा ब्यवस्था का सवाल है । मंत्री महोदय ने बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में अपने उत्तर में नहीं बतलाया है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में अभी कहा था शायद माननीय सदस्य ने उसे सुना नहीं । मैंने कहा था कि बोनस कमिशन के लाने के

बारे में हम प्रयत्न करेंगे । अभी दस दिन बाकी रहते हैं और हम इस बारे में देखेंगे । जो सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं उन्होंने इसको इसी सेशन में इंट्रोड्यूस करने का वायदा किया था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनकी इच्छा तो नहीं है इस सेशन में लाने की और वह तो उसे अगले साल जाकर लाना चाहते हैं । मैं तो संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसी अधिवेशन में लाने के लिए जोर दें और उसे कार्यक्रम में रखवायें ।

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah to continue his speech.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just saying some few words when the House adjourned yesterday. I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister for Food and Agriculture that throughout the Report I find that not a single word has been mentioned on India's wild life.

Sir, I wish to take up the cudgels on behalf of these dumb and mute denizens of our national forests. It is a very significant fact which I wish to point out that we are steadily losing our wild life . . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Is my hon. friend referring to the wild life of the House?

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I am referring to the wild life on which he makes his company. I am very sorry that my hon. friend has made me meander. I am speaking of the wild

life that exists outside the four walls of this House.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this wild life is being mercilessly shot down; though the rules exist, yet there is no implementation of them. We have wild life preservation boards in the States, and we have also the Central body in India . . .

An Hon. Member: They are shot at by the Hon. Members.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: No, they are being mercilessly shot at by many people, excluding me.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): They are being shot at by poachers.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I am one of those who has taken to preservation. I wish to say that there is absolutely no adherence to the law as written and evolved by the Governments in the various areas, and one of the biggest factors is that the poachers go and do exactly what they wish, being either persons of very high importance or diplomats who are foraging out from Delhi. I wish to bring this to the notice of the House that at least the *Corps Diplomatique* by virtue of having a CD plate on their cars do not have the privilege to go and shoot animals out of season and below the specified standard limit.

13.42 hrs.

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

An hon. Member: They dare not do it in their countries.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: If we want to go and shoot in foreign countries—and I have the experience of shooting in foreign countries—then the laws and regulations are so strictly upheld and minute inspections are done to see whether the trophy is up to the standard or not. But, here leave alone our nationals, but the nationals of foreign countries enjoying our hos-

pitality go and do these things, and we sit without even lifting a little finger at them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): Shame.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: About sanctuaries, I wish to say that stronger and rigid rules must be put into force. We have the experience that if it is a national park it is much better run, and the animals there have much better protection. We have a lot of national parks in this country and the best known are the Kaziranga, the Kanha and the Corbett National Parks, but they are under the supervision of the Centre and have a very good management. But amongst the States, I have my knowledge that here is a lot of disturbance in these sanctuaries, because the Forest Department goes on with the forestry operations of felling of trees or cutting of grass and the result is that the whole sanctuary of about 30 to 100 square miles is constantly being disturbed by these operations and the animals are agitated and leave the sanctuary and, thereby, fall victims to the poachers.

I wish also to state that we have established sanctuaries for our wild life, which are second to none in the variety which there is, in the world, but if we are to preserve this, we have to implement and put into effect sanctuaries for the plains animals also. We have read that the black buck and the chinkara and the great Indian bustard are preserved species. But I would like to ask how many of them are really preserved in the sense of preservation and how many of these protected animals are being still shot in complete violation of rules and regulations.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: They have disappeared in the plains.

श्री अक्रोकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
आप लोग ही ज्यादा शिकार करते हैं ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह-कोटा : मैं तो नहीं करता हूँ। जब माननीय सदस्य की बारी आयेगी, तो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

Then, I would like to say a word about the policy which is being pursued. On the one side, Government say that they have protected several species. But what is the actual position? Take, for example, the crocodile. It is a protected animal up to 65, as far as my knowledge goes. We are not supposed to shoot at any crocodile in any rivers of this country and yet, on the other hand, another Department of the Government, namely the Fisheries Department or the Animal Husbandry Department takes or gives contracts in the rivers and in the *nallahs* and systematically wipe out the crocodiles in a commercial manner. I fail to understand what this policy is. If we protect them, they should be protected not only by the sportsmen but also by the commercial exploiters.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Crocodile tears!

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Another thing that I would like to point out to the Ministry is that everybody who has a little bit of taste of the palate always goes to Moti Mahal or some such restaurant and orders partridge. I would like to know from where the partridges come in these restaurants. We get venison in our restaurants, we get pork, the wild pork, and we get partridges and other game birds. How does this occur? That means that constant netting or illicit shooting is being done and it is done in order to kill the animal and make a lot of profit on it by selling it to the restaurants whereas it is forbidden as far as the laws go. This is all that I would like to say about wild life.

Now, I wish to point out something which is very pertinent in our part of the country, namely Rajasthan and

in Kotah, particularly, that is, the problem of soil erosion. The Estimates Committee has given a very good report. Especially my parts and the parts of my hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey in the Chambal region are well known for their ravines and for soil erosion. The Estimates Committee has said:

'The Committee regret to note that the Central Soil Conservation Board which is charged with the responsibility to initiate and organise and co-ordinate research in soil and water conservation has not been meeting more frequently'.

Leave alone how often they have been meeting and how often they have not been meeting. But I wish to point out two or three points about my particular area. Here there is an encroachment on marginal lands. Land is being allotted by Government without any scientific knowledge about where to allot. It is all right to allot land, but you must see where to do so. I have many instances, for which I have not the time to mention, but which if the hon. Minister likes, I can supply to him, where the land has been allotted on the banks, right up to the edge of the river or rivulet, with the result that the fields are being constantly eroded by water and you have to come and see exactly what a horrifying spectacle erosion is, by coming to our part of the country. Therefore, I would submit that this unimaginative land allotment policy must be stopped. Then there must be fuller implementation and the inculcation of knowledge into the minds of the villagers about what the benefits of contour bunding are. I had mentioned in my very first speech in this Parliament three years ago this very subject of soil erosion but I am sorry that in spite of that and in spite of the Government's efforts, adequate funds or power are not being invested in this very important aspect of prevention of soil. Un-

less and until soil erosion is checked, our part of the country would be constantly eaten away by the rush of waters. It is absolutely criminal that there should be wrong land allotments and trespassing on land. This connivance between the petty officials right down below and the interested parties is being done with the result that the soil is being washed away and it is being thereby constantly eroded.

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

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I had something more to say, but I shall abide by your bell and I shall sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know how much time the hon. Minister would require for his reply?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): About an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call the hon. Minister at 2.30 P.M. At 3.30 p.m. we shall be having the non-official business.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस बहस का समय दो घंटे बढ़ा दिया जाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक फूड का सम्बन्ध है इसके लिए सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि गंगा और यमुना की धारा उसी तरह से बहती हैं जिस तरह से बिना नकेल के ऊंट चलता है और उसको बांधा जाना चाहिये। जिस तरह से यूरोप में राइन नदी को बांधा गया है उसी तरह से इसको भी बांधा जाये। इस तरह से आपको करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन मिल जायेगी जिस में खेती हो सकेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार ने जितना नारा करप्शन का लगाया है अगर उसका

सौवां हिस्सा भी नारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने लगाया जाता तो यह मसला हल हो गया होता। जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक करप्शन हो कर रहेगा।

आप देखें कि छोटे छोटे मुल्क जो है, वे कितना पैदा करते हैं। 22 लाख का मुल्क डेनमार्क है, आप देखें कि वहाँ पर कितना दूध, मक्खन आदि पैदा होता है। उनके कुत्ते और गधे भी खायें तो भी वह खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। खच्चर भी खायें तो भी वह खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। उसके खिलौने बना कर उसको हिन्दुस्तान में भेजा जाता है। बिना प्रोडक्शन बढ़े यह नामुमकिन है कि करप्शन दूर हो। अगर मां के पास एक सेर भर दूध है और आठ बच्चे उसके पीने वाले हैं तो लाजिमी बात है कि मां चाहे जितना प्यार अपने बच्चों से करे, उसको उस दूध को एडलट्रेट करना ही पड़ेगा। कुरप्शन खत्म नारों से नहीं हो सकती है। यह खत्म तभी हो सकती है जब पैदावार बढ़े।

हमारा देश कोई अपाहिजों का देश नहीं है। मैं यह भी नहीं मानता हूँ कि हमारे लोग बुद्धिहीन हैं। हमारे लोगों में दिल और दिमाग है। लेकिन सरकार ने यह कोशिश नहीं की है कि उनके दिल और दिमाग से फायदा उठाया जाये। देश के अन्दर किसी किस्म की रिसर्च की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी टीम की, किसी कमेटी की, किसी बोर्ड की जरूरत नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान इतना बुद्धिमान है कि अगर उसको पूरे साधन दे दिये जाय तो वह आज करोड़ों टन आपको पदावार करके दे सकता है और आपकी जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकता है। लेकिन वे साधन नहीं दिये गये हैं जो दिये जाने चाहिये। न उसको पानी दिया गया है न बिजली और न उसे इस लायक किया गया है कि उसको इम्प्रूव्ड बेराइटी आफ सीड्स हासिल हो सकें। सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि इस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मामले में रिसर्च बन्द कर के किसान को फायदा पहुंचाया जाये, उसको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का मौका दिया जाय। आज किसान अपने पैरों के ऊपर खड़ा नहीं हुआ है। आज किसान को वी० एल० डब्ल्यू० पर, बी० डी० प्रो० पर, ए० बी० प्रो० पर, सैन्ट्री पर डिपेंड करना पड़ता है, उनकी तरफ उसे देखना पड़ता है। किसान का डायरेक्ट प्राप से ताल्लुक होना चाहिये। उसको यह भरोसा होना चाहिये कि वह अपने बीज का प्राप मालिक है, जमीन का प्राप मालिक है। जब उसको यह भरोसा हो जायेगा तो यह समस्या हल हो जाएगी। जितने नारे लगाये जाते हैं, उसका एक चौथाई काम भी नहीं होता है। किसान को बिजली दी जाती है 19 नए पैसे फी यूनिट और बिड़ला साहब को दी जाती है तीन नए पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से। किस तरह से ऐसे किसान तरक्की कर सकता है। श्रावपाशी प्राप इन इलाकों से भी बसूल करते हैं जिन इलाकों में बारिश होती रहती है और जो इलाके बारिश की बजह से पानी में डूबे रहते हैं। उधर तो बारिश में हमारा इलाका डूबा रहता है और उधर नहरों की हमें श्रावपाशी देनी पड़ती है। सरकार का काला कानून है कि पानी को या न लो, श्रावपाशी करो या न करो, श्रावपाशी का लगान जरूर देना पड़ेगा। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गंगा हमारी माता है, यमुना हमारी माता है, इन के ऊपर टैक्स लेना धर्म के खिलाफ है। इन नहरों को बनाने ऊपर जो लागत आई थी वह बसूल हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी का वादा पूरा किया जाए। किसान को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट किया जाए।

प्राप देखें कि आज किसान जो ट्यूबवैल बनाता है वह तो उसे आठ हजार में बना लेता है लेकिन सरकार उसी ट्यूबवैल को अस्सी हजार रुपये में बनवाती है। बजाय

इसके कि किसान को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने दिया जाए अस्सी हजार रुपया सरकार गारत करती है। हिन्दुस्तान में छः हजार ट्यूबवैल ऐसे हैं जिन की नालियां इसलिए नहीं बन सकी हैं कि वहां सीमेंट नहीं पहुंच सका है। छोटी छोटी नालियां के लिए पचास बोरे सीमेंट नहीं पहुंच सका है। सिनेमाघरों के लिए, ग्रय्याशी के घरों के लिए लाखों बोरे सीमेंट आसानी से मिल जाता है। वह तैयार रहता है। पता नहीं वह सीमेंट कहां से आ जाता है। लेकिन किसान से ट्यूबवैल के लिए एक सीमेंट का कट्टा तक नहीं मिलता है, एक बोरा तक नहीं पहुंचता है। इसका भी प्रापको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

आपके जो आई० सी० एस० अफसरान हैं वे जनता से बहुत दूर हैं। वे अपने प्रापको जनतंत्र की हवा में ढाल नहीं सके हैं। वे समझते हैं कि उन्होंने राज किया है, वे समझते हैं कि वे 44 करोड़ जनता से ऊपर हैं, वे समझते हैं कि उनका स्टेट्स बहुत ऊंचा है, वे अंग्रेजों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, हिन्दुस्तानियों से उनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। वे समझते हैं कि लोग इस लायक नहीं रहे हैं कि इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चला सकें, मुल्क की तरक्की कर सकें, खेती की तरक्की कर सकें। एक बार एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर के पास, एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास हज़ारों की तादाद में किसान गए और उन से कहा कि आ कर देखें हमारे यहां ओला बरसा है, ओला पड़ गया है, चल कर देखो कितना कितना और कहां कहां नुकसान हुआ है। इस अफसर ने उन को बन्द कर दिया ने इस कारण वे कि वगैर-एन्वाइंटमेंट लिए हुए उसके पास आ गए थे। उनको उसने जेलखाने में डाल दिया क्योंकि वे वगैर टाइम लिये हुए आ गये थे। जो हमारे देश की आज महान प्रगति हो रही है उस प्रगति के साथ वे नहीं चल सकते हैं।

आप किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने का मौका दीजिये। नंगा यमुना दरियाओं को राइन नदी की तरह आप बाँधें। तीन नए जैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से जैसे आप बिड़ला जी को बिजली देते हैं, किसान को भी दें। तब आप देखें कि देश की कितनी तरक्की होती है।

श्री वि०सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। इस मंत्रालय को भी मैं इसलिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि अब तक इसका कार्य यह रहा है कि उत्पादन के कार्य में कम सहयोग करना और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कार्यों को रोकना, अब ये कार्य अपेक्षाकृत कम हो रहे हैं।

उत्पादन जो बढ़ा है, इस के लिए मैं किस को धन्यवाद दूँ? कुछ कुछ तो धन्यवाद मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मेरी समझ में यह आ रहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ने का अगर कोई और कारण है तो यह है कि किसान को उत्पादन का मूल्य अधिक मिला है और मूल्य अधिक मिलने में मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ हाथ व्यापारियों का है, ब्लैकमार्केट करने वालों का भी है। आप सोचिये कि चाहे उनका अपना उद्देश्य लाभ का इस में निहित रहा हो लेकिन उसका परिणाम अच्छा हो गया है। मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में इस विषय में न जा कर दो तीन आंकड़े ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि यह जो बात है यह मैं आपको समझा सकूँ। उत्पादन केवल उन्हीं चीजों का बढ़ता है जिनका मूल्य बढ़ता जाता है। 1962 में चावल का मूल्य इंडेक्स 101 बढ़कर 114 हो गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चावल का उत्पादन बढ़कर के 319 लाख टन से 365 लाख टन हो गया। उसी वर्ष गेहूँ का इंडेक्स 98 से घट कर 91 रह गया और गेहूँ का उत्पादन 108

लाख टन से घट कर 97 लाख टन हो गया। इस वक्त जो उत्पादन बढ़ने की बात है उसको भी आप देखें। 1964 में गेहूँ का मूल्य इंडेक्स 112 से बढ़कर 145 हो गया और उसी अनुपात से मुझे यह दिखाई देता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय दोनों अलग अलग हैं; एक दूसरे के विरोधी मंत्रालय हैं। खाद्य मंत्रालय चाहता है कि मूल्य कम मिले लेकिन कृषि मंत्रालय चाहता है कि अधिक मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्रालय उस धनराशि को खा जाता है जो कृषि मंत्रालय को मिलनी चाहिये। कृषि मंत्रालय को अगर आप अलग कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। इसे आप खाद्य मंत्रालय से बचा दें।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव सुन लें और मान लें। मैं इस आधार पर यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, हम सब प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर चल रहे हैं। हमारे देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत से अधिक किसान हैं। 27 अप्रैल को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि अमरीका में सात परसेंट किसान हैं और 93 प्रतिशत वहाँ दूसरे लोग हैं। इस वास्ते वहाँ प्राइस सपोर्ट की पालिसी चल सकती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मूल्य बढ़ जायेंगे, अगर गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी तब भी अस्सी परसेंट से अधिक जो किसान हैं वही उसका नब्बे परसेंट खायेंगे और मूल्यों के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ सकता है, किसी पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा। केवल दस परसेंट जो उसको बेचने की मिलेगा, उसका असर पड़ेगा। कुछ असर उन लोगों पर पड़ेगा जो कौश क्रॉप पैदा करते हैं और उसको बेच कर गल्ला खरीदते हैं। गल्ला मंहगा होगा तो उनको भी

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

कोई हानि नहीं होगी। जो सुझाव व्यावहारिक है, वह मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ। मैं आपको अपनी मिसाल देता हूँ। मेरे खेत में बाजरा की फसल थी और मेरे लड़के ने बाजरा काट कर उस में मटर बो दी क्योंकि उसे विश्वास था कि दस पन्द्रह मन व्यय होगा और 25 रुपए मन के हिसाब से मटर बिक जाएगी और उसको लाभ होगा। लगभग 16 एकड़ में पांच सौ मन मटर पैदा हो गई। भाव अगर मंहगा न होता तो पांच सौ मन मटर मेरे खेत में पैदा न होती क्योंकि वह अधिक मूल्य के लिए ही बोई गई। व्याहारिक दृष्टि से मैं यह बात आपको कह रहा हूँ।

आप कमेटी बना दें और केवल किसानों की बना दें। आप कहेंगे कि विशेषज्ञों की बनें। लेकिन विशेषज्ञ तो विशेषज्ञ हैं, उनकी बात को कौन मानेगा। यहाँ काउंसिल आफ एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च में बैठ कर या इंडियन सेंट्रल काटन कमेटी में बैठ कर ये विशेषज्ञ किसानों को समझाने में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं, ये समझा नहीं सके हैं। अगर ये समझा सकते हैं तो आप इसकी जांच कर लें जनता के सामने आ कर कि जनता वोट किस को देती है, वह हमारा समझाना मानती है या इनका। इस प्रकार की जो कमेटी होगी वह अपेक्षाकृत किसानों को व्यावहारिक बातें अधिक समझा सकेगी जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन जो आपने बनाई है उससे केवल दस परसेंट किसानों को ही सुविधा हुई है। जो योजना बनाई जाती है वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली नहीं, घटाने वाली हो जाती है। एक दृष्टांत मैं देता हूँ। यह कहा जाता है कि रासायनिक खाद से उत्पादन बढ़ता है। रासायनिक खाद वहाँ पहुँचती है। यह तय हुआ कि कितनी बोरी रासायनिक खाद हो तो इतना उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन सूबों में जा कर नहीं

देखा जाता कि कौन से जिले में आलू पैदा होता है, कौन से जिले में गन्ना पैदा होता है, कौन सा जिला ऐसा है जहाँ पर न तो नहर है, न ट्यूबवैल है और न सिंचाई के अन्य साधन हैं। सब जगह लोगों को मजबूर किया जाता है रासायनिक खाद का उपयोग करके के लिये। परिणाम यह होता है कि उत्पादन घटता जाता है।

14 hrs.

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर सरकार प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करती है तो हमारे किसानों से जा कर राय ले लें अगर आप लोक सभा में विश्वास करते हैं तो लोक सभा के मेम्बरों से राय ले लें, अगर आप प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से राय ले लें। अगर आप कांग्रेस पार्टी और लोक सभा के सदस्यों की बात नहीं मानते, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नीति बनाने में किन की बात मानी जाती है। मैं आ. के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इस बात का उत्तर अवश्य दें।

मैं किसानों की तरफ से आया हूँ और उनकी तरफ से बात कह रहा हूँ जो अन्न पैदा करते हैं, जो गेहूँ पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन जिन को खाने को नहीं मिलता। जो ऊन और कपास पैदा करते हैं लेकिन जिन को पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। मैं ऐसे लोगों की बात कहने आया हूँ जो दूध भी पैदा करते हैं लेकिन जिन को भूखों मरना पड़ता है। मैं उस किसान की बात कहता हूँ जिस ने अपने बच्चे को सेना में भेजा है लेकिन जिसकी रक्षा नहीं होती है। मैं उन लोगों की बात आप से करना चाहता हूँ जो लोग अपने वोट दे कर सरकार बनाते हैं लेकिन जिस सरकार की ओर से उनके हित की रक्षा नहीं होती। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जब वे उत्तर दें तो इस बात को भी बतलायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

किसानों की कमेटी बनाने के विषय पर प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धान्त से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को राय अवश्य ली जाय।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar)
In the little time available, I shall highlight two or three important points.

This is a very important Ministry because it is dealing with the food problem and our country is deficit in food. Many important points have been touched by Members yesterday right from irrigation, land reforms to fertilisers, pesticides and the sugar problem.

The hon. Deputy Minister stated that sugar production had gone up and we were even able to export. If the sugar production is 30 lakh tons, what is the difficulty in the Government removing sugar control and saving all these administrative expenses on it?

I would complement the Food Minister for taking three important decisions. Government has accepted the principle of a remunerative price policy to the agriculturists. Secondly, Government has appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission. Thirdly, Government is taking a step in the right direction by organising foodgrain corporation. The time has come to organise the STC in each and every State. Why are the States not taking it up? The present distribution system is defective and because of it only the deficit States are suffering. The surplus States are exploiting the situation at the cost of the deficit States. If this goes on, the deficit States will change their crop pattern, and divert land from cash crops earning foreign exchange to foodgrain and ultimately the country will suffer. Do you want such a change or do you want to encourage both cash crops and foodgrains? If you want to encourage both,

the first and foremost step that Government should take is to abolish the food zones system. It was promised at the last Chief Ministers' conference that it would be abolished, but now we understand that the surplus states are bargaining with the deficit States and trying to gain from the difficulty of the deficit States. So, Government should consider it.

When Government has accepted the principle of remunerative price to the producer and reasonable price to the consumer, they should see that there is a margin of not more than six per cent between the two, and that the price variation between the easy and lean periods is not more than six per cent. Government should try to stabilise prices on these lines.

They should also take two or three important measures for the benefit of the agriculturists like crop insurance and cattle insurance.

After the Reserve Bank Rural Credit Survey Committee Report was published, rural credit has gone up to 25 per cent, but that is not sufficient. Long-term, short-term and medium-term credit system should be co-ordinated and integrated and Government should simplify the procedure. The farmer should be entitled to a certain per cent of credit on the basis of the price of the land, and he should be able to get the amount by cheque directly from the bank.

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की रक्षा करने के लिये और उसके उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़े और अन्न का उत्पादन अधिक हो। सरकार यह चाहती है कि अन्न का उत्पादन इस देश में और बढ़े, और, इसके लिये उस ने बड़े बड़े प्लान बनाये और टारगैट्स निर्धारित किये। किसान भी चाहते हैं कि उन की उपज बढ़े। लेकिन यह हो क्यों नहीं रहा है! वास्तव में विचारणीय प्रश्न यह है।

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

जहां तक में समझता हूं केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इस कृषि से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। प्रान्तीय स्तर पर कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, जिला स्तर पर कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय स्तर के कोआर्डिनेशन का सम्बन्ध है, रिपोर्ट में है कि कई कमेटियां बनी हैं, लेकिन जिला स्तर पर कृषि से सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों और किसानों का आपस में कोई सहयोग नहीं है। कृषि मंत्री को चाहिये कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

दूसरे देशों से आप अन्न लेते हैं। मेरी सलाह तो यह है कि आप इस देश के किसानों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें, उन की कृषि की योग्यता पर विश्वास रखें। उनको तमाम सहूलियतें दें जो वह चाहते हैं। वह आपके भंडार को अन्न से भर देगा। देश की उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा और उर्वरा शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये अच्छी अच्छी खाद की जरूरत है। यह सही है कि आप ने खाद की कीमत और उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में कमेटियों का निर्माण किया है। लेकिन क्या आप ने इस तरह की कमेटियों का भी निर्माण किया है कि इस खाद की क्वालिटी कैसे हो इसको देखें? जो खाद फैक्ट्रियों से निकलती है वह खेतों में पड़ने लायक है या नहीं?

अभी कल ही अमोनियम क्लोराइड के सम्बन्ध में जिफ्र आया था। मैं कृषि मंत्री साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में अमोनियम क्लोराइड की खाद जो निकलती है वह पाउडर के रूप में निकलती है या क्रिस्टल के रूप में निकलती है। मैं किसान हूं और जानता हूं कि अमोनियम क्लोराइड क्रिस्टल के रूप में होना चाहिये। अगर पाउडर को ले कर कोई अन्न खेत में डालता है तो उससे नुकसान होगा। ऐसी दशा में अमोनियम क्लोराइड बनाने की जो एक फैक्ट्री इस देश में

है उसे पाउडर के रूप में बनाने की इजाजत क्यों दी गई है और किसानों को इस तरह से मजबूर कर के अमोनियम क्लोराइड को पाउडर के रूप में खेतों में दिलवा कर उनके उत्पादन को कम क्यों किया जा रहा है। इससे फसल को नुकसान हो रहा है। आवश्यकता सिंचाई की भी है। मैं दो दो वाक्यों में अपने प्वाइंट्स को बतला देना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में सिंचाई की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज बड़े बड़े बांधों और ट्यूबवैलों के द्वारा सिंचाई की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है लेकिन एक निवेदन मैं कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पानी की कमी नहीं है। बारह महीने चलने वाली नदियां वहां पर हैं। जहां बड़े बड़े बांध नहीं बनाये जा सकते वहां लिफ्ट कैनल बनाई जायें। नदियों के पानी को लिफ्ट नहरों द्वारा उठा कर किसानों को उपलब्ध किया जाये जिससे उनको सस्ते में आवश्यकतानुसार पानी मिल सके। ट्यूबवैल जिस क्षेत्र में लगते हैं वहां लिफ्ट नहरें कायम हो सकती हैं। मेरा निर्वचन क्षेत्र गंगा और गोमती से घिरा हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि कभी बनारस की तरफ आयाँ तो उस को देखें। मैं समझता हूं कि वह स्थान लिफ्ट नहरों के प्रयोग के लिये सबसे उपयुक्त स्थान है।

श्रीमन्, फसलों के रोगों के सम्बन्ध में भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सैकड़ों मील तक धान की खेती होती है। जहां किसान फसल पैदा करता है, रोगों से भी उसको बहुत नुकसान होता है। यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति है। अगर मुनासिब हो और वहां का एरिया इस योग्य हो तो हवाई जहाज से दवाई का छिड़काव कर के रोग की रोकथाम जल्दी की जा सकती है। लेकिन अगर एक आदमी इस काम को करे तो दिन भर में दो एकड़ से अधिक भूमि पर रोग नाशक पाउडर नहीं छिड़क सकता है, जब कि हवाई जहाज

का पाइलट एक घंटे में दो सौ एकड़ पर छिड़-काव कर सकता है । इस से किसानों को बहुत राहत हो जाएगी । यह काम सरकार ही कर सकती है, इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

सरकारी सहायता व साधन समय पर किसानों को मिलना जरूरी चीज है । अगर आज उपज नहीं बढ़ती है तो इस में सरकार का और जो सरकारी संस्थाएं इस काम को करती हैं उनकी जिम्मेवारी है । उनके काम करने के तरीके में भारी कमी है ।

इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 4 पर लिखा है कि आप खेती में टेम्पो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में लोगों को सभी आवश्यकता सुविधा व सहायता देने से ही यह टेम्पो बन सकता है ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

(कोरम की घंटो बजाई गईं) ।

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह : इस देश का किसान दो कामों में लगा हुआ है, एक तो भारतीय भूमि को तोड़ कर अन्न का उत्पादन कर रहा है, दूसरे भारतीय सीमा की रक्षा कर रहा है । जो जवान प्रसन्नता से अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगा कर मोर्चे पर डटे हैं वे शत प्रतिशत किसान के बेटे हैं, आप चाहे तो सर्वेक्षण करा कर के देख सकते हैं । बड़े बड़े लोगों के और अफसरों के लड़के तो अफसरों की श्रेणी में हैं । भारतीय किसान गरीबी, अज्ञानता, अशिक्षा, रोग तथा दीनता की भावना से ग्रसित है । उसका सर्वांगीण विकास ही ग्रामीण जीवन व किसानों की समस्या का समाधान है । ऐसे वर्ग

की उपेक्षा करना देश हित में बड़ा घातक होगा ।

अच्छी खेती के लिए अच्छे बीज व सिंचाई की सुविधा ही आवश्यक नहीं है, बल्कि यह भी आवश्यक है कि वह किसान स्वस्थ हो और शिक्षित हो । गांवों में अच्छी अच्छी सड़कें हों, बिजली की सुविधा हो । विकसित कृषि का अर्थ है विकसित मानव और विकसित देश ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सरकार ने देश में जोनल सिस्टम जारी कर रखा है इसको खत्म करना चाहिये । देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार की मैशिनरी के कारण और सरकार के तरीकों के कारण मार्ग में बकावटें पैदा हो रही है । मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम ने बस्ती जिले में उत्तर से दक्षिण में चावल लाने की स्वीकृति चीफ मिनिस्टर से ले ली तो वहां लोगों को चावल मिलने लगा और लोगों को लाइन में खड़ा नहीं होना पड़ता । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जोनल सिस्टम को एबालिश कीजिए, यह मेरी नहीं सारे देश की मांग है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जिन किसानों के पास 5 एकड़ से नीचे रकबा है, उनका लगान सरकार को माफ कर देना चाहिए । ऐसा करने में जो आप बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने पर फारिन एक्सचेंज खर्च करते हैं उसका प्राधा ही खर्चा होगा, और इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि किसान आप जितना चाहेंगे उतना अन्न आप को देगा और आपको बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा ।

मैं इरीगेशन की डिमांड पर बोलना चाहता था, लेकिन मुझे समय नहीं मिला,

[श्री शिव नारायण]

इसलिए इस मांग पर मैं इस बारे में एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में राप्ती और घग्घर नदियों को यदि सरकार कंट्रोल करले तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपको गोरखपुर और बस्ती से इतना चावल मिल सकता है कि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकें। ये नदियाँ हमारी लाखों बीघा भूमि को हर साल बहा ले जाती है।

आज गरमी के आते ही हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में पानी के लिए चिल्लाहट मच रही है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि पानी की रोकथाम पहले से क्यों नहीं की जाती। बड़े बड़े बुद्धिमान और बड़े बड़े अफसर यहां बैठे क्या करते हैं। उनको पानी को कंट्रोल करने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। आप रोज रोज कमेटियाँ बिठाते हैं पर समस्या हल नहीं होती। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रैक्टिकल काम होना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों को तो आप बिजली तीन पैसे यूनिट पर देते हैं लेकिन किसान को नल-कूप चलाने के लिए आप 19 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली देते हैं इसके अतिरिक्त ट्यूब वेल की नालियाँ नहीं बनी हैं। इस और आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

केवल कागज पर योजना बनाने से काग नहीं हो सकता, उसका लाभ किसान को मिलना चाहिए। अगर आज आप रुपए में चार आना किसान का लगान माफ कर दें तो देश में वह राम राज्य आ सकता है जिसकी गांधी जी कल्पना करते थे।

कहता तो बहुत मिला करता मिला न कोय

प्रैक्टिकल काम की जरूरत है। आज किसान के लड़के देश के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। आज गरीबों के ही बच्चे अपने प्राणों की आहुति

दे रहे हैं। बड़े लोगों के बच्चे नहीं लड़ रहे हैं। हम पूंजीपतियों के भरोसे नहीं हैं। हम इस देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं। सरकार कान खोल कर सुन ले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को गन्ने का मुनासिब दाम नहीं दिया जा रहा है और आप मिल मालिकों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं। मिल मालिक लाखों रुपया हर फसल में कमा लेते हैं लेकिन किसानों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ नहीं करते। मैं ने देखा है कि किसान जो अपना गन्ना मिल पर ले जाते हैं तो वे जाड़े में ठिठुरते रहते हैं, पानी में भीगते रहते हैं। उनके प्रोटक्शन का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उनके बैल ठंड में मरते हैं। मैं ने क्यूबा में देखा है कि वहां फैंक्टरी वाले खेतों से गन्ना ट्रकों में ले जाते हैं और किसान के बैलों को नहीं मरना पड़ता। गन्ने के एरिया में सड़कें बहुत खराब हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मिल मालिकों से कहे कि ब अच्छी सड़कें बनावें या गन्ना खेत से खरीद कर ले जायें और किसानों को मुनासिब दाम दें।

मैं गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि चावल चाहे सेर भर के बजाय तीन पाव मिले लेकिन सरकार को खरीद कर अपने पास रख लेना चाहिए, बनियों के हाथ में नहीं जाने देना चाहिए। ऐसा सरकार करेगी तो खाद्य समस्या हल हो जायेगी। आप ने इस पद का भार संभालने पर मद्रास में कहा था कि या तो मैं रहूंगा या यह खाद्य समस्या रहेगी। आप इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे इसका मुझे विश्वास है, आप जवान आदमी हैं, आप देश का प्राबलम हल कर सकेंगे। इसी सिलसिले में मैं आप को रफी अहमद की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। मद्रास से वायरलैस आता है और दिल्ली से फौरन तार से जवाब जाता है कि “हंडरेड वैगन्स प्रोसीडिंग फ्राम देहली” और दूसरे दिन वहां बाजार में अनाज मिलने लगता है। इस तरह से उन्होंने इस समस्या को हल किया था। तो मैं

कहता हूँ कि आप को प्रैक्टिकल पालिसीज अपनानी चाहिए और हिम्मत से काम करना चाहिए तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी ।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की मदद करो तो देश का कल्याण होगा । हम आप को इतना अन्न देंगे कि आप को विदेशों से भीख नहीं मांगनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री शिवनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय का स्थान बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । अमीर, गरीब सब का सम्बन्ध है यहां तक कि पशु, पक्षियों का भी इस से सम्बन्ध है । कृषि के ऊपर 80 प्रतिशत: देशवासी लगे हुए हैं । भारत की आधी राष्ट्रीय आय कृषि से होती है । जिस दृढ़ता और बुद्धिमानी से खाद्य संकट को कृषि मंत्री जी ने हल किया है उस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ । हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय या खाद्य मंत्रालय को अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि से सदा संघर्ष करना पड़ता है । कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो तरक्की हुई है वह कैश क्रोप्स के सम्बन्ध में हुई है । जूट, पटसन, तम्बाकू, चीनी आदि जो कैश क्रोप्स हमारी हैं उनमें तरक्की हुई है लेकिन खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में तरक्की नहीं हुई है । इसका खास कारण अतिवृष्टि या अनावृष्टि रहा है ।

कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अरबों रुपया खर्च किया है । अरबों रुपये का गल्ला मंगा कर विदेशों से मंगाया गया है लेकिन तो भी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है । आज भी खाद्यान्न में हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पाये हैं । भारतवर्ष जोकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है वह खाद्यान्न के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है कि नहीं इस प्रश्न को हल करना है । आज राष्ट्र के सामने यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न बन कर खड़ा हुआ है । लोग रफी अहमद किदवाई साहब का अभी भी स्मरण करते हैं कि उन्होंने इस को हल कर दिया था । आप के पहले कोई भी

मंत्री इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सका है । और यह बात स्पष्ट है कि अगर आप अपने मंत्रित्वकाल में इस समस्या को हल कर देंगे तो आपका यश व नाम हिन्दुस्तान में होने वाला है । लोग आज किदवाई साहब की याद करते हैं कि अगर वह होते तो खाद्य संकट ऐसा सामने कायम नहीं रह सकता था और वह उसको हल कर लेते । उन्होंने एक काम किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान से कंट्रोल को हटा दिया था । जितनी भी ख़राबी आज आप देखते हैं वह इस कंट्रोल के कारण है । खाद्यान्न हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मौजूद है, उत्पादन होता है और बाहर से भी अनाज मंगवाया जाता है लेकिन फिर भी उसकी कमी पड़ती है और खाद्यान्न नहीं मिलता है । इसका क्या कारण है ? कारण इसका यह है कि सरकार ने जो भी क़ानून बनाये जमाखोरी, मुनाफाखोरी और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग के बारे में उनको वह इम्प्लीमेंट करने में असफल रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सा सामान और खाद्यान्न आपका नेपाल के रास्ते से होकर सरहद्दी इलाक़ से होकर चीन में चला जाता है । उसकी रोकथाम करने की बहुत ज़रूरत है ।

अब मैं कुछ अपने प्रदेश अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा । हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 58 जिले सब से गरीब जिले हैं जिनमें से कि 22 जिले हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं । 29 जिले सबसे बेकवर्ड हैं जिसमें से 11 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं । इन लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय सब से कम है । इन जिलों की पर कॅपिटा इनकम सब से कम है । आबादी के लिहाज़ से उत्तर प्रदेश भारतवर्ष का 6वां हिस्सा है और वह प्रति वर्ष अतिवृष्टि या अनावृष्टि का शिकार होता रहता है । उत्तर प्रदेश की और कृषि मंत्री को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है । अभी उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत कम अनाज का कोटा मिलता है । ओला और पाला पड़ने की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश और कुछ अन्य सूबों में फसल ख़राब हो गयी है और इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश जोकि पहले से ही पिछड़ा हुआ है

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

उसकी हालत तो और भी दयनीय हो गयी है। इसी कारण 1955-56 में उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपिटा इनकम भारतवर्ष के अन्य स्थानों की पर कैपिटा इनकम की तुलना में बहुत ही कम रहेगी। भारतवर्ष की पर कैपिटा इनकम 1965-66 में 352 रुपये हो जायगी जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में पर कैपिटा इनकम 253 रुपये रहेगी। राप्ती, घाघरा, गंडक आदि नदियों में भीषण बाढ़ें आती रहती हैं और लाखों एकड़ जमीन का नुकसान हो जाता है। फसलों की बरबादी हो जाती है। हमारे बहुत से ऐसे अंचल हैं जैसे कि रुद्रपुर, लार, सलेमपुर, भाटपार और भटनी के इलाके जोकि 4 महीने पानी में जलमग्न रहते हैं। सरकार को उनको बाढ़ से बचाने का इंतजाम करना चाहिए ताकि उत्पादन हो सके।

देवरिया में पूर्वी अंचल में पटेल आयोग नियुक्त हुआ था। पटेल आयोग ने देवरिया के सम्बन्ध में जांच की थी लेकिन देवरिया सर्वदा अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि का शिकार रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर देखना चाहिए और पटेल आयोग ने जो पैसा वहां के लिए निर्धारित किया है वह उन्हें तत्काल दिया जाय।

सरकार को कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर काम करना होगा। किसानों को सभी संभव सहायता व प्रोत्साहन देना होगा। आवश्यकता इस बात की है सरकार पशुधन को बढ़ाये और उधर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। जय तक आप अपना पशुधन नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक आपका काम चल नहीं सकता है। जब किसानों को आप उत्तम बीज देंगे, सस्ती खाद देंगे और सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे तो खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और आत्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में हम अग्रसर हो सकेंगे। हमें पटेल आयोग के आदेश के अनुसार जमीन, पानी, खाद और बीज आदि के साधन सुलभ करने चाहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : मैं खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बारे में मेरे दो, तीन सुझाव हैं जोकि मैं बहुत संक्षेप में रख कर बैठ जाऊंगा। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21 हजार 5 सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविधान किया गया है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में एग्रीकलचर पर खेती के विकास पर आप ने 4 हजार 3 सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविधान किया है। मेरी राय है कि यह 4 हजार 3 सौ करोड़ रुपया जोकि केवल 21 परसेंट होता है जब कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी 15 हजार करोड़ में से आधी ग्रामदनी हम गांवों से लेते हैं तो हमारा कैपिटल इनवैस्टमेंट 21 परसेंट कम है। उसे बढ़ाइये और साढ़े 5 हजार या 6000 कर दीजिये।

श्रीमन्, मैं आप का ध्यान चम्बल रैवाइंस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एग्रीकलचरल मिनिस्टरी ने एक बार इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया था कि वह धरती कहां से प्राप्त होती है तो मालूम हुआ था कि चम्बल रैवाइंस में बड़ा फर्टाइल लैंड है वहां जो धरती है उस को सर्वे कराया गया और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि उस 40 लाख एकड़ धरती को कई हिस्सों में बांट कर उसको बुलडोजर्स से रिक्लेम करने की व्यवस्था मंजूर की गई थी लेकिन खेद का विषय है उसका प्रारम्भ अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 40 लाख एकड़ धरती जो चम्बल घाटी के पास है उसे चम्बल का पानी मिलेगा और उस जमीन से हम बहुत अधिक अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए चम्बल रैवाइंस को रिक्लेम करके उसका काम शुरू कर देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आज का युग वैज्ञानिक युग है। श्रम के माध्यम से यहां देश में खेती होती थी लेकिन आज हमें बुद्धि और विज्ञान के माध्यम से इस कार्य में आग चलना है।

इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आप एक हाईब्रीड सीड फैक्टरी बनायें। यह फैक्टरी अच्छे बीज बनाये। पानी और फटिलाइजर्स की समुचित व्यवस्था भी होनी आवश्यक है जैसे कि सिद्धान्त है ही कि खेती से उपज लेने के पहले धरती को खूब खिलानो पिलानो। इस सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत यह आवश्यक है कि हम अच्छे बीज दें ताकि अच्छा अनाज पैदा किया जा सके। हाईब्रीड की सीड फैक्टरी बनाई जाय।

विलेज बैंक और क्रेडिट के सम्बन्ध में मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी से भी बातचीत की थी और उन्होंने इस को स्वीकार किया कि इसके लिए गांवों में विलेज बैंक खोले जायें। विलेज बैंक की सुविधा प्रदान कर आप अधिक से अधिक रुपया किसानों को दें। उन्होंने विलेज बैंक की स्कीम स्वीकार कर ली है और वे इस दिशा में सोच रहे हैं और बहुत जल्द इस बारे में अपना निर्णय ले लेंगे। बड़े बड़े विलेज बैंक में यह बैंक खोले जायें। इसी तरह से कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट की फैमिलीज जो अभी कम हैं न्यून हैं उनको अधिक बढ़ाया जाय। क्रेडिट की सहूलियत देने और इस विलेज बैंक के कंसैप्ट को स्वीकार कर लें ताकि गांव के आदमी को समय पर तत्काल पैसे की सहायता सुलभ हो जाय।

एक बात की ओर मुझे और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना है। हमारे यहां 1 करोड़ 40 लाख टन अनाज हर साल चूहे, कीड़े, मकौड़े आदि खाकर नष्ट कर देते हैं। हमारे देश में जब खाद्यान्न की कमी है, हमारे यहां तीन, चार मिल मिलियट टन की कमी है और प्री० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाने में 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो यह जो काफ़ी फसल हमारी इस तरह से चूहे, कीड़े-मकौड़ों आदि द्वारा नष्ट हो जाती है उसको बचाने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। फसल कटने के पहले महावट के थोड़ा पहले कीड़ा फसल को लग जाया करता है जिससे कि बहुत फसल चोपट

हो जाती है और उस के बाद जब फसल कट कर गुदामों में पट्टुचती है, मंडियों में जाती है तो वहां चूहे उसे खाते हैं और नष्ट करते हैं। इस तरह से 1 करोड़ 40 लाख टन अनाज हमारा बेकार जाता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि फसल को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उपयुक्त गोदामों की व्यवस्था की जाये स्प्रे की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि वह नष्ट होने से बच जाय।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि श्री एस० के० पाटिल के नेतृत्व में एक एग्री-कलचरल फोरम तैयार किया गया है। हम-लोग उसके सदस्य हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में किसानों की एक ऐसी लीबी तैयार हो जोकि किसानों के बिहाफ़ पर सरकार के सामने अपने सुझाव व मांगें आदि रखें, किसानों के हित में वह चिन्तन करे और इस बात का प्रयत्न करे कि किसानों को खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से अधिक से अधिक सहायता मिले।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and have made many constructive suggestions. In addition to this, the Estimates Committee has submitted three or four reports concerning the Agriculture Ministry only recently. It will not be possible for me, within the limited time available, to deal with all the points which have been raised by hon. Members and also to deal with the very important points which have been raised in the reports of the Estimates Committee. But I can assure the hon. Members that it will be my endeavour to examine every suggestion which has been made here and try to find out how far it can be adopted and implemented.

One feature with regard to this long debate on these Demands was

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

referred to by my colleague, the Deputy Minister. That is, the emphasis during this debate which previously was being put on food and distribution of food, has been on agriculture and agricultural production. It is as it should be. But we should not forget that only towards the end of last year, as a matter of fact the second half of last year, we passed through a very agonising period due to the critical food situation. And if today the position has eased to a certain extent, it is mainly because the production during the year 1964-65 has reached a record level. I would like to place before hon. Members a few statistics in regard to production, because we need not be under the impression that on the production front we have completely failed.

The year 1964-65 has turned out to be unique in the matter of agricultural production in several ways. After several years, the production of both khariff foodgrains and rabi foodgrains is substantially higher than last year. During the last few years what was happening was that if the khariff production was up, rabi was down, and vice versa; or the increases were more or less because of diverse trends within the two groups as in 1960-61, that is increase in production in certain crops and a substantial decrease in production in other crops.

Within the khariff foodgrains, after several years again, the production of both rice and millets is significantly higher than last year. Within the rabi foodgrains too, the production of all the three grains, namely wheat, barley and gram, is expected to register a handsome gain.

The production of foodgrains has attained a new high, about 87.2 million tonnes, according to the advance estimates, as compared with the previous high of 81 million tonnes in 1961-62, an increase of 7.7 per cent. Among the foodgrains, rice has set a new record of 38.5 million tonnes, as

compared with the previous high of 36.5 million tonnes in 1963-64.

Like foodgrains, the production of sugarcane is also estimated to be the highest ever, being 11.6 million tonnes in terms of gur. It is higher than the previous record of 10.6 million tonnes in 1960-61, by 9.4 per cent.

Another record has been set by groundnut whose production has attained a new high of 6.07 million tonnes, as compared with the previous high of 5.3 million tonnes in 1963-64, an increase of 14.5 per cent.

Other oilseeds and particularly rape and mustard, have also fared better than last year, so that the production of all oilseeds taken together at 8.4 million tonnes marks a big advance over the previous record of 7.3 million tonnes in 1958-59.

Fibres have, however, not turned out to be better than last year, but they are only marginally worse than last year.

The current year's tentative estimate of cotton is 5.3 million bales, as compared to 5.4 million bales last year, a fall of 1.9 per cent.

Jute production has turned out to be 6 million bales in 1964-65, as compared with 6.19 million bales last year, a fall of 1.7 per cent.

Mesta is estimated to be 1.7 million bales, as compared with 1.8 million bales last year.

Taking into consideration the above estimates of production and the likely production of other crops, it is estimated that the overall index number of agricultural production in 1964-65 would be around 150, that is about 6 per cent higher than the previous record of 141.4 in 1961-62, and about 7 per cent higher than the index of 140.5 in 1963-64.

If this production level has been reached, the credit should go to the

Indian farmer who, in spite of the many disadvantages he has, has attained this new level of production. And what is important for us to realise is that we should not become complacent because of this level of production during this year. It will be rare that a whole year is likely to have all the favourable conditions which we had during 1964-65. Still, what is important to note is that we have a potential to reach 87 million tonnes, and even a little more. And this potential was not available five years before. Therefore, even though there has been stagnation during the last three years, we have been building up potential, and therefore that potential has been fully utilised because of favourable weather conditions, because of the efforts of farmers and they have reached this 87 million tonnes. Even under adverse weather conditions during the last three years we have been maintaining production at the 80 million level. That only shows that our base has been raised to a much higher level than ever existed before. Five years before, or ten years before, under adverse weather conditions we could not have reached 80 million tonnes. It would have been only round about 55 or 50 million tonnes. Under favourable conditions we could not have reached 87 million tonnes; it could have been only 4 or 5 million tonnes more than 50 or 55 million tonnes.

Therefore, we have built up this potential. And what is now important to ensure is that we create conditions under which it is possible to utilise this potential to the maximum extent even if the weather becomes a little bit adverse during the coming year.

How are we to achieve this is the most important aspect, and a question was raised, I think, by Dr. Singhvi. He raised the constitutional question whether, in the set up where the responsibility for agriculture and agricultural production is with the State Governments, it is possible to achieve results. As far as I am concerned, I have functioned in a State Government for more than ten years; and if

anybody should put the question that the Constitution should be changed, my immediate reaction would be, no I do not think we are going to improve matters by centralising everything.

Therefore, when we have taken the responsibility to get better agricultural production—the responsibility—to get better agricultural production, what is important is, in the given setup, how to achieve results. And it is from that aspect that we have to find out what are the various steps that we have got to take.

I have no doubt in my mind that in spite of this federal setup and the responsibilities with the State Governments, the Central Agriculture and Food Ministry can play a very important and vital role. And in addition to that we have the advantage of central planning also. And if the Agriculture and Food Ministry at the Centre will have to play a vital role, it cannot be played on the basis of imposing our decision on the State Governments, but it should be on the basis of competence and efficiency of the functioning of the Agriculture and Food Ministry at the Centre which would be recognised by the States; and they should be able to understand and appreciate that here is a competent organisation which is giving them various kinds of assistance, advice and various suggestions necessary for the purpose of pushing forward the agricultural production.

I myself, as a State Minister, have come across very many suggestions which did not fit into the local pattern. But still, from the Centre we were always insistent that the schemes should be taken as a whole everywhere; without taking into account particularly that the agricultural sector varies from place to place, we were always insisting that this is a regimented pattern that should be adhered to by every State Government, and sometimes therefore some of the suggestions looked almost ridiculous. Naturally, when a ridiculous suggestion comes from an important agency like the Central Government, even when an important and good

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suggestion is made it is always looked upon with suspicion. That is why it is necessary for us to have a competent organisation here. That competent organisation can be brought about not only when we have very competent, intelligent and able officers, but also officers who are in a position to understand the problems of the State Governments, and who are able to understand the difficulties and the complexities involved in agriculture and agricultural development. It is only when we have such officers that it would be possible for us to move forward and influence the State Governments. That is why I have recently taken the decision that we should have as Secretary of the Agricultural Department a person who has functioned in the State Government; a person who has had experience in agricultural development in the State Government; and I am able to say that I am getting such a person and from the middle of May he will be in charge of the secretaryship of the Agricultural Department in my Ministry. Therefore, that is one of the steps which we have taken and it is not only at the Secretary's level, but even at the lower level, it is necessary to have people who have functioned in the States and therefore they will be able to appreciate it. Perhaps one advantage which I may have over some of my colleagues is that I have some experience of State Government. It is necessary that we bring about a competent organisation, an understanding organisation, so that we would be able to properly influence the State Governments, persuade the State Governments, and that is how I am proceeding onwards.

It is necessary also to bring about a coordinated picture with regard to the activities relating to Agriculture and Agricultural policies at the Centre. Sometimes we seem to talk in different tones. Agriculture Ministry says something; Community Development Ministry says something else; and the Irrigation and Power Ministry speaks in a different wave-

length altogether. If such a situation arises naturally you cannot expect the State Governments, apart from the confusion created, as to what they should follow. They will not certainly have any respect for the suggestions coming from the Central Government. That is why a coordinated approach is necessary with regard to these various Ministries concerned with agricultural production.

We have examined this aspect, and, as a matter of fact, a report also was submitted by one of the officers who had functioned in that Ministry. Certain main recommendations from that report have emerged. And, after considering the various aspects we came to the conclusion—and I am a party to that conclusion—that it may not be necessary to integrate the Ministries. Perhaps it would be possible to consider their activities so as to activate and strengthen the Agricultural Production Board, which has been brought into existence a few years back. No doubt that production board has been functioning well and I may say it has discharged a good function, an important function, but still, it has not been good enough to meet the exigencies of the situation. That is why after a great deal of consideration, we came to the conclusion that while the integration of the Ministries may be considered a little later, if it becomes necessary, we could consider this aspect, namely, whether by activating this Production Board we can achieve results. Therefore, it has been decided that this Board should have a Secretary with the status of Special Secretary who would pursue the various decisions which have been taken by this Production Board and see that they are properly implemented. Now, nobody is responsible for the implementation of the various decisions taken by the Production Board—each Ministry has to take care of it, and therefore, for the purpose of seeing that the decisions are properly implemented, a

Special Secretary has to be appointed, and I hope to get a Secretary, who would be able to get this coordination and implementation done properly. And, in addition to that, it has also been decided that, because credit like cooperative credit has to play a vital role in agricultural production, we should have a small sub-committee of this Production Board consisting of the Minister of Agriculture being the Chairman, the Minister of Community Development, the Minister of State in the Finance Ministry and a representative of the Reserve Bank, so that they may sit together and take decisions with regard to the cooperative movement and how we should function not only in the field of credit, but including marketing and other fields. Therefore, we have taken this decision, and we want to give a fair trial to this arrangement. Of course, nothing is final. Therefore, if this should yield results, it would be good enough. But, still if we find that there are bottlenecks, if we find that still there are conflicts, there will be time enough to review the whole position.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): For the decision of the Board who is responsible—Agriculture Ministry or Community Development Ministry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Agriculture Ministry will be responsible. The Secretary will be functioning in the Agriculture Ministry. Therefore the Agriculture Ministry would be responsible. This is the decision which we have taken with regard to the coordination; but apart from coordination, I want to make this Agriculture Ministry a more efficient and competent organisation; and how could it be done? Today our administration is so administration-oriented that it is unable to cope with the problems. It is all right with reference to a Ministry like Home Affairs where it has trained administrative structure. But in technical Ministries like Steel or Industries or Agriculture which are technical in nature, unless we give

importance to technicians, professional people and experts, I am afraid, however much we may try, we may not be able to achieve the desired results. That is why I am trying to give the place to technicians with regard to advising and taking decisions, and I hope some further decisions will be taken on this line. I have made the Inspector-General of Forests an *ex-officio* Joint Secretary. At present what happens is this. When the Inspector-General of Forests, who is supposed to be the topmost expert available in forestry, offers some advice to the Government or makes a suggestion, an Under Secretary or some other officer scrutinises the technical advice given by him. This is really the state of affairs not only with regard to the Inspector-General of Forests. It is so with regard to every high-placed technician expert etc. The recommendation of an Animal Husbandry Commissioner or Agricultural Commissioner is likely to be over-ruled by any Deputy Secretary. Well, I do not know how competent they are for the purpose of scrutinising the technical opinion, given by such technical experts. This is happening not only with regard to Agriculture Ministry. If the administrator they still thinks that the administrator still thinks that the administrator is the ultimate arbitrator even of technical opinion, then we owe unto our technical development and should value the advice given by technicians and experts in the line. As far as any technical view is concerned, if we are not satisfied with one technical expert, we may refer it to another technical expert, but we should not have lay judgment. We, laymen, should not sit in judgment over technical views given by the most competent person is available to us.

Another aspect to which I am devoting some attention is that technicians should have the proper status to advise the Government so

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that we may be properly guided by the advice of the technician. Another aspect is how to avoid delays? Regarding administrative reform, the Home Ministry has taken up this matter, and proceeding ahead, and I hope some results would come out of this. But we cannot wait for all that comprehensive reform to come about and then for agricultural development to take place. That is why immediately I have asked the Institute of Management at Calcutta to go into the functioning of the Agriculture Ministry, and study scientifically, and tell us how the present system and the various things could be improved, so that there would not be any delay, so that bottlenecks, if any, could be removed. Necessary decisions will be taken in that regard. To the extent it is possible, to the extent it lies in my power, I am trying to make this instrument, this Ministry, as efficient and as competent as possible so that it may command the respect of the State Governments, so that it may command the respect of the State officials. That is the only sure way of influencing their methods and machinery.

The next aspect is this. It is not merely enough that this machinery should become competent. We should also think as to how to have proper liaison, proper coordination between the Centre and the State Governments. That is also important. After all, we can only influence, we can only persuade the State Governments. How to bring about this? This has also been engaging our attention; and, recently, after a good deal of discussion, the Finance Minister has made a very useful suggestion for our consideration. That is under our consideration. Instead of having advisers in the Planning Commission located here and going there once or twice a year to advise them, will it not be possible to locate a high officer in the State Government? He may be called Development Commissioner or by any other name. One

of the senior-most Officers of the State Governments can be taken out and placed there as the representative of the Centre. He may be given financial powers to sanction schemes then and there, instead of writing to the Centre and taking decisions later on. He may function as a liaison officer for some other developmental activities also, but his main concern will be agriculture. It will not be an imposition on the States, because he will be selected in consultation with the State Governments, out of their cadre. It is not a question of somebody going from Delhi to boss over them. We have had discussions with one or two State Governments about this and it has been broadly welcomed. After discussing with the other State Governments also, we hope to take a decision, so that some highly placed officer is there representing the Centre to bring about better coordination, and liaison, between the State and the Centre.

We have also considered how best to formalise the relationship between the Centre and State Governments. We have at present an advantage in this respect about which the communist party is always complaining. I mean throughout the country, in the States and at the Centre, there is one party in power. I do not expect this state of affairs will continue for ever; it is bound to change.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Yes; it will change.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know what change he means, but that is not the change I mean; I mean a democratic change, not a communist change. However, I am not joining issue with him on that.

We have been considering for sometime how best to formalise the relationship between the Central and State Governments. In the various projects, it may be perhaps necessary to draw up a memorandum of understanding or memorandum of commitments, in which the responsibilities of the Central and State Government

will be clearly spelt out and with reference to that, financial resources being made available for the implementation aspect of it will be considered. This approach has been tried in USA; I hope our communist friends will not object to it on that ground.

Shri Warior: We have no such phobia.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Formalising the relationship between the Central and State Governments, particular, with reference to a subject like agriculture, is absolutely essential.

These are the directions in which we are considering how to improve the administrative machinery, which alone will provide the various facilities and remove the bottlenecks existing today in the path of agricultural development. I do not think I have exhausted all the measures we have to take in this regard. There are many other aspects, but I have given a broad picture of how we may go about this.

As pointed out by Mr. Malhotra, we are also considering the question of agricultural research. We should be using whatever techniques and research facilities are already there. What we have already is sufficient to meet the needs of the country for the next five years or more. We have to safeguard the interests of the future generations also. It can be done only on the basis of intensified and efficient scientific research. That is why soon after I took charge of this portfolio, I devoted attention to the research work going on in the ministry and in the country and I tried to find out how best to improve it.

It is not as if attention was not devoted to this aspect earlier. As a matter of fact, I have found reports after reports of various committees and review teams about reorientation and reorganisation of agricultural research. I have done nothing new. I have only taken note of what has already been recommended and tried to implement them as quickly as possible.

I am happy that from 1st May—tomorrow—a scientist, as pointed out by Mr. Malhotra, will head the ICAR. Dr. Pal will take over as the Director-General of Agricultural Research and he will be the head of ICAR from tomorrow. It is not merely a change in the head of the organisation which we are visualising. With regard to the entire concept of agricultural research we are trying to bring about a change in outlook, procedures and methods. We simply boat of there being 40 or 50 research institutions. We have a large number of so-called research institutions in every State, but they do not have sufficient trained personnel and equipment in them. This is diversion and dilution of resources, without obtaining any results. So, we want to consolidate our efforts, so that properly qualified men and sufficient equipment will be available at a particular centre for research and there will be a coordinated approach to scientific research between the central and State agencies. After all, we will have to make the best use of our limited personnel and equipment and other resources. That is why a coordinated approach to agricultural research is now being worked out. I hope that with the cooperation of the State Governments, it should be possible for us to draw up a coordinated programme of agricultural research. Only through these coordinated research programmes it would be possible for us to achieve results.

Another way in which we want to activate agricultural research is through what are called the coordinated research programmes. This has yielded great results particularly in evolving hybrid maize and producing seeds for improved production. Programmes of coordinated research for wheat and rice have already been launched. We have to launch them for other commodities also. By this approach, we hope that within a very short period, it would be possible for us to achieve good results. I shall

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indicate the lines in which we will proceed when I speak about actual agricultural production. I hope what we are doing will not only help the present progress in agriculture, but lay the foundation for future progress also.

We cannot be content with copying what has been done in other parts of the world. Even though the basic fundamental principles may be the same, agricultural development has to be adapted to the region, soil, climate and people also. Unfortunately, this adaptation has not been made properly. We have been depending on foreign scientists and foreign approaches, with regard to agricultural research. The richest source of energy available to us is solar energy. This can be effectively used for the purpose of better growth of our plants. Unfortunately, this has not been taken note of till recently. I am glad our scientists have identified this and they are proceeding to evolve varieties which would take full advantage of the solar energy available, apart from the artificial nutrients.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What about atomic energy?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are using that also. This is the natural energy which is available and naturally the source which is available could be best utilised provided we orient our research to these things.

I am particularly glad that we have a new generation, a young generation of scientists who are conscious of these things. I am afraid, till now, we have not given them the proper opportunities. We have to give them the opportunities, we have to give them all the facilities and all the equipments which are necessary. During the Fourth Plan, while we are giving priority to agriculture and are thinking in terms of Rs. 2,400 crores, we want to give priority to scientific

research and if Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 crores out of these Rs. 2,400 crores are allocated for scientific research it would yield much better dividend, even for the present and particularly for the future. This is the approach we have got to make in the formulation of the Fourth Plan with regard to the research programmes which we have got to undertake.

While all these are taking place, what is necessary is that we have to solve our food problem as quickly as possible. It is dangerous to be dependent on large-scale imports from any part of the world. A lesson was taught to us a month back. When there was a strike in the United States of America, that created a food crisis in our country because we are depending upon imported foodgrains on a large-scale from the United States of America. We have to carry foodgrains all these 12,000 miles and if there is any crisis we would be in great danger. Therefore, we should hasten forward and see that we reach self-sufficiency with regard to cereals at least as early as possible. As far as I am concerned, I am assured by the scientists that this is a possibility and it could be achieved provided we proceed in the right way in which case within the next six years, that is by the end of the Fourth Plan period, it should be possible for us to reach self-sufficiency with regard to cereals. That is the target which we have fixed.

For this purpose we are now trying to identify the various areas of action so that we may proceed to take action in this direction. It is not a miracle which would work in the agricultural field. It is positive action, it is positive material input that alone would give results. Therefore, we are now trying to identify these areas in order to take action.

The first and foremost thing is higher production. This has got to be by the use of fertilisers, balanced

fertilisers—nitrogenous fertiliser, phosphatic fertiliser and potash. If today we have slackened a little with regard to the production programme, it is mainly because we are not making available sufficient fertilisers to our farmers. Two years back there was a complaint that in spite of fertilisers being available, there was no sufficient off-take. During the last year we found that we were able to meet only about 65 or 70 per cent of the demand. Even that demand, I suppose, was underestimated. But during this year I find that in spite of the fact that we will be distributing about 1,00,000 tonnes more of nitrogen than in the last year we will meet only 60 per cent of the demand. The demand is just coming up in geometrical progression. Therefore, it is necessary to meet this demand. My estimate is that unless we are in a position to improve the supply position by 2,00,000 tonnes of nitrogen every year, we would not be able to reach the target which we have set for ourselves.

How are we to do it? It should be, as far as possible, by indigenous production. It is here where the industry has to give the support to agriculture. If industry fails then to that extent agriculture will fail.

15 hrs.

Some hon. friends were making a mention that the allocation with regard to agriculture is not sufficient; they were talking in terms of percentage. It is not merely allocation to agriculture which is important, but we have to take into account various industries which have got to back up agriculture. We have to take all that into account. And if we take all that into account, I have no doubt, we will reach the percentage of 50 or even a little more than that. But what I want to emphasize is that for agricultural production unless there is sufficient backing from the

industrial sector we would find that it will not be possible. That is how we have made calculation of what the availability of fertilisers should be for every year and we have indicated to the industrial sector and we have indicated to the Finance Ministry also that either it should be produced within the country or, if it is not produced within the country, it should be possible for us to import it. It is better to import fertiliser than import foodgrains, because with 1 tonne of fertiliser we can have 10 tonnes of foodgrains. In the same way if you talk of production of fertiliser, some raw materials will have to be imported and it is better to import Re. 1|-worth of raw materials with which we will be able to produce Rs. 5|-worth of fertiliser. Therefore, indigenous production is important. But if it is not possible to reach the target which we require every year, then it should be imported. And there is a great competition in the world today for fertiliser. For love or money, we cannot get enough fertilisers. It is necessary to ensure that fertiliser is supplied and fertiliser is ensured to the farmer. There is no use blaming the farmer. The farmer is coming forward. Here I would like to pay my tribute to the farmers who come from Andhra to which State my respected colleague, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, belongs. They have stood foremost in the use of fertilisers and even now there is a great demand for it; not merely great demand, but they use it to the best advantage possible. That is why agricultural production is increasing by leaps and bounds in Andhra Pradesh.

I heard a complaint during the debate that whereas there is so much of demand in Andhra, Madras, Punjab and probably in Maharashtra too, in some States farmers are asked to purchase fertilisers by compulsion and therefore it is being wasted. This requires looking into. I do not think it is necessary. Perhaps for the purpose of statistics for showing that 'we are also consuming fertiliser' some

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State Governments are taking action and forcing the ryots to purchase it. This is merely a waste and that is how blackmarket has developed. If they do not use it fertiliser in the north travels down to Andhra, Madras and other places. Therefore, what I am stressing is that we have to ensure that this fertiliser is available in sufficient quantities. Otherwise we won't be able to reach our production target, however much we may wish. It will be only a dream. And in addition.....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): What about compost programme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know—compost, cow-dung and everything. They will solve the problem only marginally. Ultimately production has got to increase, whether we like it or not, by nitrogenous and inorganic fertiliser. There is no denying that. I am not trying to deal with every point, but am emphasizing the important points which we have got to take note of.

Shri Warrior: What should be the target per hectare and how much consumption should there be?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not interested in this theoretical calculation. We want to produce enough to meet the needs of the people. I am coming to that aspect a little later.

Fertiliser can be utilised to the best advantage only when irrigation water is available. In that connection, we are increasing the tempo of implementation of medium-size and big-size irrigation projects. They will take their own time. But during the short term we will have to intensify our efforts in the field of minor irrigation. Therefore, we are evolving an intensified programme of development of minor irrigation sources. Regarding these minor irrigation sources, we seem to think that we can have

tube-wells wherever we want them; we can have tanks wherever we want them and we can have wells wherever we want them. It is impossible to have like that. It has to be based on a ground water survey. Unless water availability is known, either surface water or underground water you cannot take up this minor irrigation. For this purpose we have a fairly wide ground water survey programme. It is with the backing of this we have to take the minor irrigation programme. That is what we are undertaking as an advance programme during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan so that during the Fourth Plan we may go forward with regard to implementation of these minor irrigation programmes.

Sometimes we seem to think that once water is made available automatically production will go up. To a certain extent it is true because it immediately improves the conditions of agriculture. But if you want to get the maximum advantage out of water you should also know how best to use the water with reference to the soil, with reference to the crop. Therefore, soil-water-management which is a new science now, which is a new technique, is becoming more and more important. Unfortunately, we have not made sufficient advance in this. Therefore, to take up these irrigation programmes it is necessary to take up an intensified soil-water-management programme on the basis of soil survey, use of water, the various crops and the various varieties of fertiliser which can be used. When we think of minor irrigation programmes we seem to think that they can be taken up very easily without any technique being available. In addition, it has to be backed up by technical survey of ground water availability and surface water availability. That we are undertaking.

When we use fertiliser and water it provides fertile conditions not only for growth of plants but also various

insects and spread of plant diseases. Therefore, plant protection programme has got to be a competent of this production programme. That has to be taken up with reference to production of chemicals, with regard to the equipments, which are required to use those chemicals. That is also being sorted out and I hope it will be possible for us to sort it out in the proper way, so that in the Fourth Plan all these are available in sufficient quantities and spread out everywhere so that it would be possible for the farmers to use these things in an effective way.

In addition to this, to get the maximum effect of the use of all these materials it is necessary to have the proper seed; otherwise you would find that even though you may do all these things the results would only be second-rate or third-rate results. That is why an intensive seed programme was accepted during the Third Plan period and even during the Second Plan period. I myself have participated in it, in establishing these seed farms in the Madras State. But I am not quite satisfied with regard to the quality of seeds which we are producing not only in the State farms but, later on, in the registered growers, farms also. Therefore, we should have an intensified seed production programme. That is why I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give priority to the Seeds Bill which, I am glad, was mentioned in the programme for the next week. I hope this House will pass that Bill—it has already been passed by Rajya Sabha—on the basis of which we would be able to ensure quality and standard of seeds which would be distributed.

But merely passing a law would not produce the required quality or maintain the required standard. We have to have proper organisations for this purpose. That is why the Seeds Corporation, which is already undertaking the development of hybrid maize and also various vegetable seeds, has been set up. We are trying to have similar Seeds Corporations either

region-wise or commodity-wise for the purpose of developing all these things. In addition to that, I invited private firms also to participate in seed production programme. I am glad the response has been good and many are coming forward for the purpose of producing quality seeds and distributing them. Therefore, it should be possible for us to have a wide programme, an extensive programme to produce various seeds and these seeds being available to the farmers in time for the purpose of being used on their fields.

These are the various things, the material inputs, which have got to be made available to the farmers for the immediate increase in the various programmes. Even with regard to seed, as I mentioned when I was dealing with the scientific research programme, it is not merely a question of the existing varieties. Even with regard to the existing varieties we have to produce quality seeds of specific standards. But in addition to that, science has given us the advantage of evolving new varieties which have got higher potential of production. However much fertiliser, irrigation and other facilities we may give, the present varieties of wheat which we are using, for example, would not be able to give us more than 30, 40 or at the most 50 maunds. But new varieties are being evolved in our research institutes which have a potential of producing 70,80 or even 90 maunds. These new varieties will have to be evolved. Therefore, it is a question of not merely producing the varieties which already exist but producing new varieties and producing those seeds also. It is in these directions that we have to enlarge the seed industry, if I may say so, and seed production programme, which will take care of the main production programme which we have and which alone will give us increased production in the near future and also in the years to come.

But if our farmers have to undertake all these, unfortunately, they do

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not have the economic strength. Today if you ask him to purchase fertiliser, if you ask him to take up the plant protection programme, if you ask him to have better seeds, he does not have the necessary economic strength. That is why credit becomes another vital factor in the development of agriculture. We have been developing agricultural credit through co-operative societies, and in some of the States they have done very good work. But I am afraid, in many other States, except in three or four States, while cooperatives have come into existence they are not functioning up to the standard. What are we going to do? Are we going to starve in the name of co-operation? Shall we wait till co-operation develops so that credit will become available, then production will go up, foodgrains will become available and till then depend upon PL. 480? That is why the question as to how the credit needs of the farmers will have to be met immediately is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government. The Reserve Bank has gone into this question. Various other committees have also gone into this question. We have to take a decision. It is here where co-ordination between the Ministry of Co-operation and the Ministry of Agriculture has to be brought about in a big way and in an integrated way. Sometimes we are carried away by slogans like "Co-operatives and nothing but co-operatives". All right, I am for co-operatives. But if they do not function properly we should have an alternative agency to take care of it. Therefore, unless we take care of the credit we may make all these inputs available but even then the farmers will not be able to purchase them, utilise them and use them on the fields and get the higher production that we aim at. We cannot, therefore, afford to slip in this direction. That is why we are thinking in terms of an Agricultural Credit Bank to function in areas where the co-operative movement is weak. Also,

recently, the Prime Minister was talking in terms of private commercial banks coming into the picture for the purpose of supplying credit to the peasants. All these things will have to be explored. Unless we do it perhaps the credit needs of the farmers will not be squarely met, and if we are not able to meet the credit needs even if we produce and make available all the other things the production will not go up.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): All these things have been before the Ministers and all these years every year they have been saying these things.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every year we have to say this and every year we have to improve our performance. If we do not do that, we need not have this discussion at all. We can simply say that we discussed this last year. The hon. Member also says the same thing. After all, what is important is to remind ourselves every year that these are the tasks before us, let us do them in a better way and in a more efficient way.

Shri Ranga: Sahasranam will not help; we must have some results.

Shri C. Subramaniam: At least Sahasranam will remind us what we have to do. That is what we are doing. I do realise that it is not merely the realisation of various actions which have got to take place. That is why I am saying that we are indentifying them and we are trying to take action. Ultimately you should judge us, as you are judging us now, through the Fourth Plan as to how far we have implemented our policies. If no implementation takes place I will also join ranks with several Food Ministers and walk away.

Shri Warior: That won't help us also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope it may not be necessary. It is for that purpose that I have taken up this challenge and I hope to meet this challenge (*Interruption*).

It is not merely the cereals alone which would meet the food requirements of the country. A question was put as to what will be the availability of cereals per head. Suppose I give 20 ounces per head, will it meet the food requirements of the people? No. The other subsidiary foods are important. That is why we are launching a big crash programme of vegetable production particularly in Delhi. I suppose some of the hon. Members would have gone round and seen the vegetable development that has taken place round about Delhi even during the last three or four months. It has gone in a big way. We are trying to take it up in all the other urban areas round about. These have been sanctioned and action has already been taken. I hope it will make an impact next year.

In the same way, the development of fisheries, the poultry and various other things has also to be taken care of. During the last three, four years, poultry particularly has made a tremendous progress. It may not be sufficient when you take into account the needs of the country. But we have to carry it forward and we shall carry it forward.

Now, apart from these things, apart from these production programmes, distribution is also very important, because we found that whenever scarcity arose the distribution became a problem and critical situations arose in many parts of the country, particularly during the last year. Somebody spoke about the Kidwai formula. It is easy enough to de-control when the conditions are satisfactory and there is a production boom. That was what happened when Kidwai de-controlled it. I was also a party to it because I was Food Minister in Madras at that time. I can also take credit by saying that the suggestion of de-control came from Madras.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Let us not deprecate him. He has done good work.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I also take credit for it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): In the particular circumstances it was good.

Shri C. Subramaniam: What also we have got to ensure is that when a critical situation arises we should not be found lacking in any way at that time. We have got to take sufficient safeguards for that purpose. From that aspect we lay down for ourselves a long-term price policy and a distribution programme, which I have already placed before this House. I don't think I should go into the details of it, the essential features being the assurance of economic minimum price for the producer and also seeing that the consumer is not called upon to pay an unduly high price.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: That is the contradiction; there is an element of subsidy.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You cannot subsidise the foodgrains in our country; that would mean we won't have any other developmental programme. This is my view. After all it is only a small portion of the urban population who are called upon to pay higher price and they have got the capacity to pay; they should not grudge paying a little more for the purpose of increased production.

Shri Ranga: Is not the urban population being subsidised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is completely a different aspect altogether. How are we to ensure these two things? That is why the Food Corporation has been brought into existence. Merely fixation of a maximum price beyond which it should not go and merely a law will not produce a miracle. That is why it becomes necessary to build up sufficient buffer stock, about which also we have been talking for a long time. Without sufficient buffer stock it will not be

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possible for us to control the market. That is why our immediate problem and our immediate policy is the control which we have enforced by way of zonal restrictions. That is mainly for the purpose of seeing that we build up sufficient buffer stock. Once that is built up and I hope it will be built up as quickly as possible, immediately we can review this zonal arrangement and we can remove it as quickly as possible.

Even though no complaints have been made on the food front, still, rightly, the Members from Kerala raised a problem. It is only recently the Governor of Kerala was here and I think today also he is here in Delhi. I had a long discussion with him with regard to the food situation in Kerala. We already have rice stocks to meet the demands for two months and our intention is to build it up so that we will have stock at least to meet the needs for three months. Then during the monsoon the transport bottleneck, the transport difficulties, will not stand in the way of food. On the 18th May the Food Advisory Committee in Kerala is meeting and I have agreed to go there. At that time I shall have the advantage of the suggestions which the hon. Members may make in the meeting of the Food Advisory Committee. After that, I can assure this honourable House that we will take every possible step to ensure that the supply will be properly given to Kerala and the needs of the Kerala people, which is now the responsibility of this Parliament and the Union Government, will be properly taken care of.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Is it true that the ration is cut down in some hotels?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now the hon. Member has passed on a chit to me. I don't have information about it. I don't think that would have happened because there is no programme to cut down the ration anywhere there. Probably in some hotels,

where they are misusing it, it might have been done. I shall certainly look into it and find out what the facts are. What I am emphasising is that Kerala is our responsibility and we shall try to see that this responsibility is properly discharged.

All these distribution problems and all this scarcity has arisen because of our difficulty on the production front. That we have got to take care of. I am quite confident that it can be taken care of and it is in that direction we are taking various actions and it is in that direction that the various suggestions made by the hon. Members here and the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee will be examined. In addition to this, various other suggestions have been made with regard to the arid zone, hill areas and various other special programmes. We have put forward all these programmes in the paper which we have circulated and they have also been mentioned in my speech which I made before the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council. Therefore it is not as if we are not aware of these things. I can only give this assurance that to the best of my ability I will see that these will not remain merely as paper plans and they will not be merely speech-making programmes. It shall be my endeavour to see that action is taken on this basis so that the challenge on the food front is squarely met as even now we are trying to meet the challenge on other fronts.

Shri Sonavane: I want to know whether the Commission which was set up to fix the foodgrain prices has started functioning and if not, when it is likely to start its work.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has already started functioning from the 1st of January. A mention was made with regard to the association

of farmers in the functioning of this Agricultural Prices Commission for the purpose of fixing proper prices. A decision has been taken that a panel of progressive farmers from various parts of the country would be associated with this Commission for working out proper economic prices.

Dr. M. S. Aney: On account of the carelessness of the staff dealing with fertiliser, the consumers' societies and the farmers are suffering a loss of thousands of rupees. I made a brief reference to this in my speech and wanted to know whether the losses suffered by these people on account of the carelessness of the distribution staff would be compensated so that confidence is created in the working of the department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only a suggestion.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): So many of us are wanting to put some questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At 3.30 we have to start the non-official business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Last Friday also we started it three minutes late. We won't mind that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All right. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The hon. Minister informed us during Question Hour that there is a crop insurance scheme. In Anand in Amul Dairy we have got an insurance scheme for cattle. Will the Government consider such a scheme for cattle for the benefit of farmers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We can consider that. I shall certainly look into it.

Shri Warrior: The hon. Minister started by saying about the increase in our production. The last sentence

he said was that read difficulty was in production and not in distribution. Is it a slip or what?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The distribution problem cannot be solved unless it is backed by production.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): The State Government has been authorised to fix the producers' price in connection with coarse grain. In some States they have fixed ceiling on prices with the result that the farmers cannot sell their grain beyond a particular price. I would like to know what the Government proposes to do in this regard.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I want to know whether the Government has set up any special machinery to study the actual cost of cultivation to the farmers in order to advise Government about fixing support prices for the farmer.

Shri Kapur Singh: I wish to add just a word to the speech, on the whole a good speech which the hon. Minister has made, that neither loans, nor organisations, nor plans, nor poultries nor fisheries, nor inputs would help at all unless the hon. Minister can convince his colleagues that the peasants—his own flesh and blood are human beings and not just hewers of wood and drawers of water. Does he propose to do so?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are all suggestions.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think the assumption of the hon. Member is correct. I do not think the farmers are considered as anything but human beings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to put any of the cut motions separately?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I want my cut motion. Nos. 6 to 9 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put those cut motions 6 to 9 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 6 to 9 were put and negatived.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I want all my cut motions to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I will now put cut motion Nos. 36 to 45 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 36 to 45 were put and negatived.

Shri Sarojoo Pandey (Rasara): I want my cut motion Nos. 63 to 94 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put cut motion Nos. 63 to 94 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 63 to 94 were put and negatived.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I want cut motion Nos. 96 and 97 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put cut motion Nos. 96 and 97 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 96 and 97 were put and negatived.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): I want that cut motion No. 113 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put cut motion No. 113 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 113 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other Cut Motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-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, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 42 to 47 and 128 to 130 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,38,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 43—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,10,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 44—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,33,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 45—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,44,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 46—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,74,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 47—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,37,12,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'."

DEMAND No. 129—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,13,75 000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'."

DEMAND No. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,29,77,000/- 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

15.33 hrs.

MOTION RE. SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up non-official business.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move the following:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th April, 1965."

The motion was adopted.